
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume LXXXI

for 1992



Recent Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Proceedings LXXVIII, 1989: Price £6 for members, £7.50 for non-members

MARSHALL JOSEPH BECKER: *Skeletal Remains from a Roman Sarcophagus in the Collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*

CATHERINE HALL & ROGER LOVATT: *The Site and Foundation of Peterhouse*
ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, THOMAS COCKE & TIM MALIM: *Ely Cathedral*

Precincts: The North Range

C.C. TAYLOR: *Spaldwick, Cambridgeshire*

DAVID TRUMP: *Anglesey Abbey — A Resistivity Survey Exercise*

Proceedings LXXIX, 1990: Price £6 for members, £7.50 for non-members

C.N.L. BROOKE: *Cambridge and the Antiquaries, 1500–1840: The 150th Anniversary Lecture, Delivered on 12 March 1990*

ROBERT MIDDLETON with illustrations by R.A. PARKIN: *The Walker Collection: A Quantitative Analysis of Lithic Material from the March/Manea Area of the Cambridgeshire Fens*

JOAN P. ALCOCK: *The Bassingbourn Diana: A Comparison with Other Bronze Figurines of Diana Found in Britain*

TIM MALIM: *Barrington Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, 1989*

WENDY HORTON & GERALD WAIT: *St Neots Priory, 1989*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *The Lost Stained Glass of Cambridge*

NIGEL HOLMAN: *A Different Kind of Cambridge Antiquarian: Marshall Fisher and his Ely Museum*

ALISON TAYLOR: *Excavations in Cambridgeshire, 1989 and 1990*

Book review: *The Drainage of Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham Fens*

Proceedings LXXX, 1991: Price £10 for members, £12 for non-members

TIM MALIM & ALISON TAYLOR: *Cambridge Castle Ditch*

VIRGINIA DARROW OGGINS & ROBIN S. OGGINS: *Hawkers and Falconers Along the Ouse: A Geographic Principle of Location in some Serjeanty and Related Holdings*

DAVID SHERLOCK: *Wisbech Barton's Farm Buildings in 1412/13*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *Royal Visits to Cambridge: Henry VI to Henry VIII*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *King's College Chapel Delineated*

A.E. BROWN & C.C. TAYLOR: *A Relict Garden at Linton, Cambridgeshire*

C.P. LEWIS: *John Chapman's Maps of Newmarket*

GERALD A. WAIT: *Archaeological Excavations at Godmanchester (A14/A604 Junction)*

HILARY WAYMENT: *King's College Chapel: Additions to the Side-Chapel Glass 1991*

ALISON TAYLOR: *Field-work in Cambridgeshire: November 1990–June 1991*

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume LXXXI

for 1992

Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1993

ISSN 0309-3606

Officers & Council, 1991-92

President

M.W. THOMPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents

MISS M.D. CRA'STER, M.A., F.S.A.
C.A. SHELL, M.A., Ph.D.
D.R. WILSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Disney Professor of Archaeology

PROFESSOR LORD RENFREW, M.A., Sc.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

D.W. PHILLIPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

Ordinary Members of Council

M. COLES	PROFESSOR N.J. POUNDS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
C.J. EVANS, M.A.	F.M.M. PRYOR, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
G.H. FIELD, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.Arb.	F.H. STUBBINGS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.-
R.E. GLASSCOCK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.	B.D. THRELFALL, M.A., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.F.B.
MRS A. HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, B.A.	A. WOODGER
M.D. HOWE, B.A., A.M.A.	

Secretary

PROFESSOR M.B. HESSE, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.B.A.

Treasurer

T.E. HOARE

Editor

MISS A.S. BENDALL, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., A.L.A.

Editor of Conduit

R.I. BURN-MURDOCH, M.A.

Hon. Librarian and Assistant Editor

J.D. PICKLES, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Excursions Officer

MRS L. POTTER

Registrar

MRS R. DESMOND

County Archaeological Officer

MISS A.F. TAYLOR, B.A.

Representative of Cambridgeshire Local History Society

MISS A.E. COOPER, B.A.

Hon. Auditor

R.E. SEATON, C.I.P.F.A., I.I.A.

Contents

Survey Excavation on the Long Field at Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham W.H.C. Frend & A. Cameron	5
Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990 Ben Robinson & Corinne Duhig	15
Three Earthwork Surveys Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	39
A Note about the Transept Cross Aisles of Ely Cathedral J. Philip McAleer	51
The Medieval Wall Paintings of St Mary and All Saints, Willingham Julie Chittock	71
Changes in the Huntingdonshire Landscape, 1550–1750 Stephen Porter	81
Who Were the Fen People? Polly Hill	97
Wyatville's Remodelling and Refurbishment of Sidney Sussex College, 1820–1837 Peter Salt	115
Field-Work in Cambridgeshire: July 1991 – December 1992 Alison Taylor & Christopher Evans	157
<i>Index</i>	169

Survey Excavation on the Long Field at Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham

W.H.C. Frend & A. Cameron

During the mild winter of 1991–2, the opportunity was taken to explore the south end of the long field belonging to Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham, where field-walking by Mr Barry Ward had produced a considerable amount of Roman pottery. Air photographs also revealed a number of ditches and enclosures indicating a farm-site with perhaps pens for animals (see Fig. 1). Similar traces of a Belgic and Roman farm-settlement were found at Wyboston in Bedfordshire in 1954.¹

Site 1

The site chosen for preliminary excavation was where there was a concentration of pottery (TL536567). It was 75 m. northeast of the south end of the gas-pipe trench and 350 m. west of the bridle path along the east side of the field. Given the restrictions of weather and the relatively short interval before sowing the spring crop, an area $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. x 10 m. was explored. Additional small soundings were taken in an area of dark grey earth 200 m. to the west of the site, and in a second, 100 m. to the southeast near the junction of a crook in the field and line of a modern ditch. In this work Professor Alastair Cameron and the writer were helped by Messrs Paul Firman, John Allen and other members of the Cambridge Archaeology Field Club. The south end of the excavated area was bounded by the line of the gas trench which runs diagonally across the field at this point. Below the plough 0.18 m.–0.25 m. deep was a layer of dark grey-brown friable earth, varying from 15 cm. deep at the south end of the trench to

45 cm. deep five metres to the north, and then diminishing to a level 35 cm. deep in the north end of the excavation (see Fig. 2).

Level I

No construction was found anywhere in this level. On the other hand, it contained a large amount (some 300 separate sherds, mainly grey cooking ware) of coarse pottery fragments, including nearly 100 sherds of thick Horningsea ware derived from very large storage jars, with vertical combing decoration on both sides (Fig. 6). Some of these fragments were found lying face downwards, their undersides burnt. No pattern, however, could be established and the soil below them was of the same soft, friable character, with similar evidence of burning, to that found above. Their use therefore to make a roughly laid pavement was hardly possible. In addition, rims of vessels of the second type of Horningsea ware were found: grey ware with a heavy grooved rim from a large storage jar. Other finds included a large quantity of hard, grey ware from cooking pots and pie-dishes, some of which appeared to be fragments of wasters, smaller quantities of burnished orange ware (Oxfordshire ware), and Nene Valley dark brown colour coated ware. A base of a beaker with metallic glaze, two sizes of black burnished pie dish and a very few fragments of shell-gritted ware were also found. (See Fig. 4 and discussion of the pottery.)

Nearly all of the pottery came from the top 20 cm. of the deposit. Below this, the soil gradually changed colour to a lighter, sandier hue. This level (Ia) contained a few sherds

¹ C.F. Tebbutt, 'A Belgic and Roman farm at Wyboston, Bedfordshire', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 50 (1957) pp. 75–84.

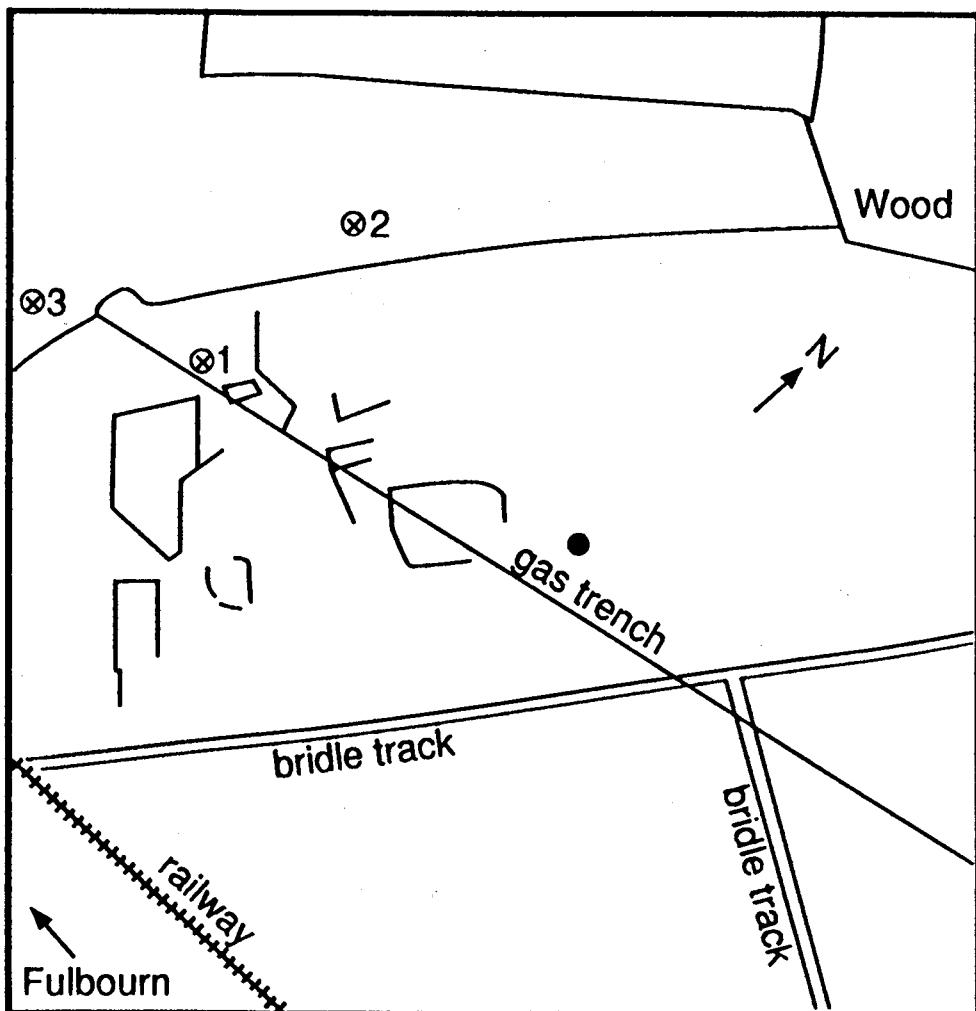


Figure 1. Rookery Farm Site, Great Wilbraham 1991-92:
1) Excavation 1992; 2) Burnt area; 3) Coins, lead and building material.
Field boundaries between 1,2 and 3 no longer extant 1992.

and its sandy character suggested flood or rainwash that had accumulated over the hard, cobbled surface that lay immediately below.

Level II was 0.45 m.-0.70 m. below the surface, below Ia. It was a well-laid layer of cobbles, consisting in general of two layers of hard flint pebbles in which some larger limestone stones and tile fragments had been mixed. This covered the whole of the excavated site from the edge of the gas trench. It sloped gradually downwards towards the north, reaching 0.60 m. below the surface at 5 m. depth. Thereafter it rose to a uniform 0.50 m. through the remaining part of the cutting. At the south end, and over the last five metres

of the cutting, the cobbles had been laid directly on the sand and flint or chalk subsoil. Near the middle of the cutting, however, the cobbles overlay a further layer of dark earth containing artifacts (Level III) and the possible footings of a wall (Level IV). One metre beyond this to the north, (four to five more metres from the south end) it overlay a ditch cut sharply through the chalk running and east-west at a slight angle across the line of the trench (Level V) (see Figs.2 and 3).

The surface of the cobbles contained a few pieces of animal bone, some brick fragments, but few pieces of pottery, including part of the base of a mortarium. Apart from this, the fragments were all hard grey ware of indeterminate date. In three places, however, the

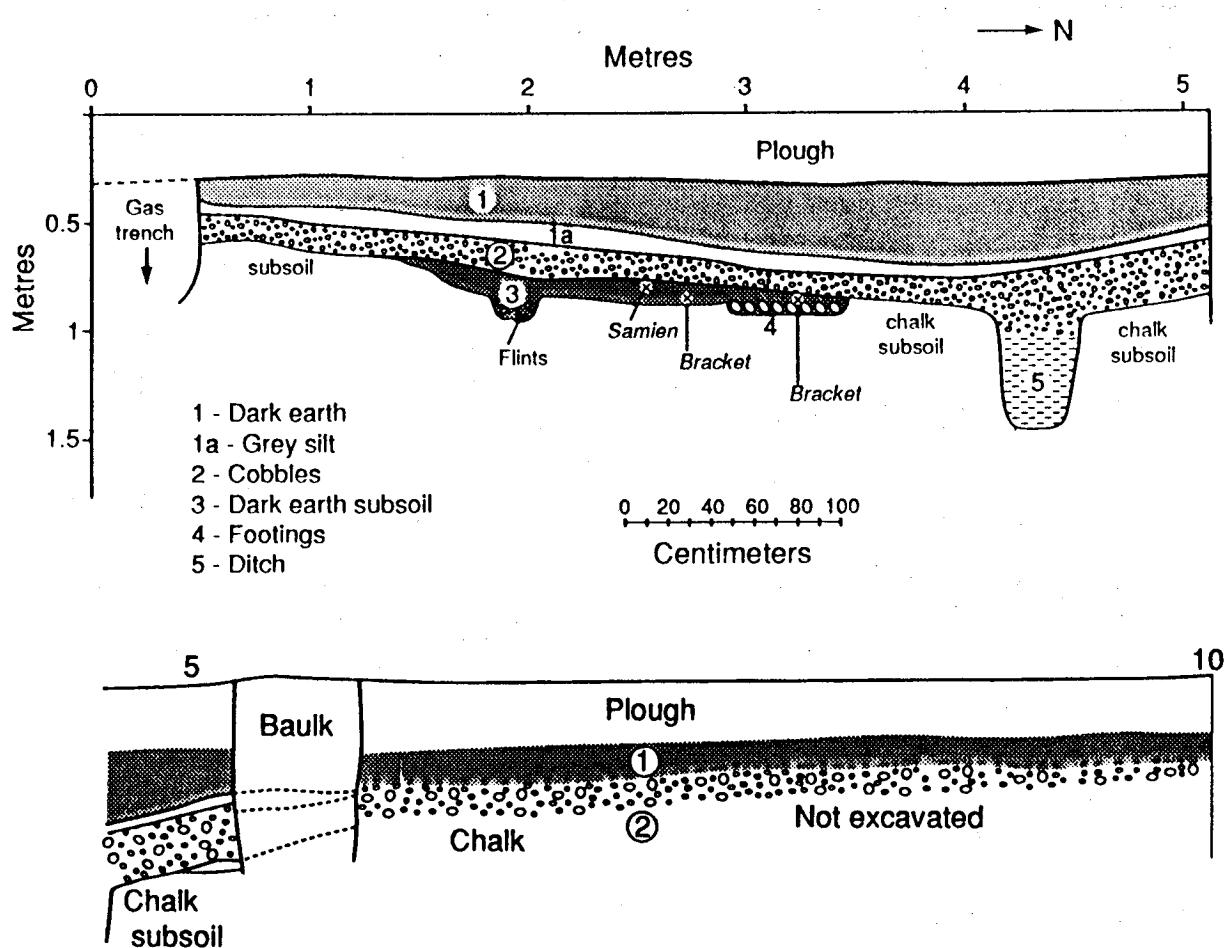


Figure 2. Cross-sections.

surface of the cobbles appeared to have been broken for the possible insertion of posts, though in no case was any stone packing found. A structure, using the cobbled surface as its floor and preceding the accumulation of rubbish on it, is possible but not proven.

There was time to remove the cobbles over the west half of the cutting. Immediately below them was Level III, 0.70 m.-0.80 m. below the surface, consisting of sticky dark earth as mentioned above, and loose flints, perhaps filling a shallow ditch. In this, part of the base and side of a Samian bowl type 31 (c. 175 AD) and part of a small pair of bronze tweezers were found.

Level IV below III, was 0.80 m.-0.95 m. below the surface and consisted of light, mortar-flecked earth overlying a line of flints set in natural soil. These flints appeared to have

been laid and to have formed the footings of a wall running diagonally southwest to northeast across the cutting. Some charcoal was found mixed in with the flints, and also formed a thin layer above them. A shallow hole containing wood fragments was found on the south side of the flints.

Lying on top of these possible footings and embedded in them was an iron bracket (Fig. 5, no. 12). A second lay a few centimetres to the south in the dark earth of Level III. These were probably for holding beams or other building materials together.

Level V was 0.70 m.-1.50 m. below the surface. It was a steep-sided trench cut into the natural chalk 0.75 m. to the west and 0.80 m. deep across the width of the cutting. It had been filled in with dark earth, some burnt. The bottom was slightly rounded. It contained some

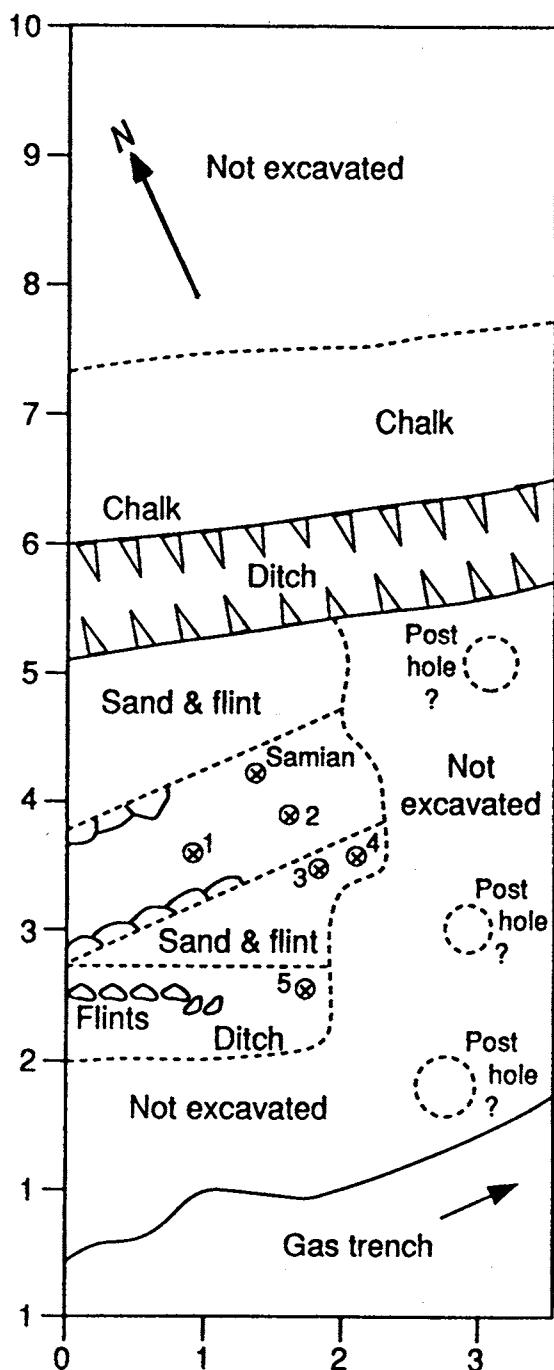


Figure 3. 1) Iron bracket; 2) Iron bracket;
3) Bronze tweezers; 4) Bronze strip;
5) Iron blade fragment.

strips of orange clay, possibly for building or puddling, fragments of which were found adhering to the south side. This ditch contained some animal bones, but only a few fragments of grey indeterminate pottery, and some loose flints. The trench had been kept clean during

its period of use and may have been dug for drainage. Later, it had been filled in and covered by the cobbles.

Site 2

The small sounding one metre square in a wide circular patch of grey earth some 200 m. west of the excavation yielded evidence of burnt wood and some grey and orange pottery identical with that from Level I of the main excavation.

Site 3

Field-walking was carried out with Mr Albert Rank of Bottisham just west of the crook of the field at its south end. It produced two bronze coins: one Radiate billon antoninianus (Gallienus?), and the other 2AE Valentinian i. *Gloria Romanorum*. There was other evidence of late Roman occupation: some colour-coated ware and a fragment of a flue tile. A sounding indicated a hard, possibly cobbled, floor some 35 cm. below the surface which would repay further examination.

Conclusion

The main features, found over the whole extent of the trench, were the cobbles. The animal bones found on the surface suggest a cobbled yard, established later than c. 175 AD, the approximate date of the Samian bowl found below it. The ditch belongs to this earlier period. At some date, perhaps early in the fourth century, the yard itself went out of use, to be covered first with silt resulting from exposure to the weather, and then by a thick layer of rubbish, including a large quantity of Horningsea ware and animal bones. The quantity of pottery, including small fragments of wasters and the iron slag nodules, suggests a kiln and iron-working nearby. The site must have been abandoned at some date in the second half of the fourth century and would repay further examination.

Acknowledgments

The writers are most grateful to Messrs Bidwell, C. Ascroft, tenant farmer of the Rookery Farm, and Brian Hyde-Smith Esq. for permission to dig and for their co-operation at all times.

The Pottery

From Level I

The pottery recorded here represents a sample of the very considerable number of coarse-ware sherds found in the limited area excavated. All come from a single level and must therefore have been in use at roughly the same time, which from other indications suggest the mid- to latter part of the fourth century AD.

Figure 4

1 Wide-mouthed cooking pot, with shallow everted rim, brown-red fabric and burnish of the same colour internally and externally, Oxfordshire ware.² The base of the same or a similar pot was found nearby.

2 Straight-sided pie dish of hard grey fabric, black brownish internally and externally. No decoration. Common type on third-fourth century sites.³

3 Rim of large storage jar. Hard grey ware having a very broad sloping rim, with double grooved protusions on the exterior and rouletting round base or neck.⁴

4 Cooking pot with everted rim. Hard grey ware with two bands of rouletting round neck. Common type on third-fourth century sites.

5 Cooking pot smaller, but similar to [4].

6 Small straight-sided pie dish, grey fabric with slight trace of orange, burnished internally and externally.⁵

7 Flanged, straight-sided bowl of hard, light grey ware.⁶

8 Cooking pot, hard grey fabric with wide everted rim. Common third-fourth century type.

9 Large storage pot, Horningsea ware, same type as Fig.6, over.

10 Base of small beaker. White pipe-clay fabric with brown colour coat design (unidentifiable) on exterior.

11 Cooking pot, hard grey ware, everted rim and groove round body. Common third-fourth century type.

12 Straight-sided bowl, dark grey fabric, flange less pronounced.

13 Base of large pie dish decorated with raised geometric pattern.

14 Straight-sided bowl, light grey fabric with black burnished interior and slightly curved rim.⁷

15 Cooking pot, hard grey ware, wide-mouthed, common third-fourth century type.

16 Cooking pot, wide mouth with a slightly downward dip in rim, black external burnish, grooved decoration around neck.⁸

17 Cooking pot, hard orange ware with burnish and small straight-sided rim.⁹

18 Bowl, hard white pipe clay fabric with brown colour coat, and beaded rim, imitation Samian, Dr. 31, fourth century.

19 Storage jar, similar to [3] above, but a larger vessel, brown sandy ware with lower ridge of rim more pronounced than [3].¹⁰

20 Cooking pot, hard grey ware with flat rim, common type.

21 Bowl (?), clay, hand-made pot, softish grey-gritted ware with light orange exterior, straight sloping rim, a local fabric, no parallels known.

22 Base of tall beaker, white pipe clay fabric with red colour coat, rouletting on body, brown design on internal face, exterior colour coated, discoloured by burning.¹¹

² See R.J. Atkinson, 'A Romano-British potters' field at Cowley, Oxon.', *Oxoniana* 6 (1941) p.16.

³ For local examples see F.G. Walker, 'Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea, Cambridgeshire', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 64 (1913) Fig.55.

⁴ See *ibid.* Fig.51(8).

⁵ See *ibid.* Fig.60.

⁶ Cf. W.H.C. Frend and B.R. Hartley, 'A Romano-British settlement at Arbury Road, Cambridge', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 48 (1954) p.25, Fig.6 (no.54, dated 330-50).

⁷ Cf. *ibid.* p.31, Fig.5 (no.14A), though this example is dated c.160-90 AD

⁸ Cf. *ibid.* p.32, Fig.5 (no.24).

⁹ Cf. D.B. Harden, 'Two Romano-British potters' fields near Oxford', *Oxoniana* 1 (1936) p.88, Fig.15 (no.23, 4th century).

¹⁰ See Walker, *op. cit.* Fig.51(8).

¹¹ Cf. Harden, *op. cit.* p.201, Fig.21 (late 4th century).

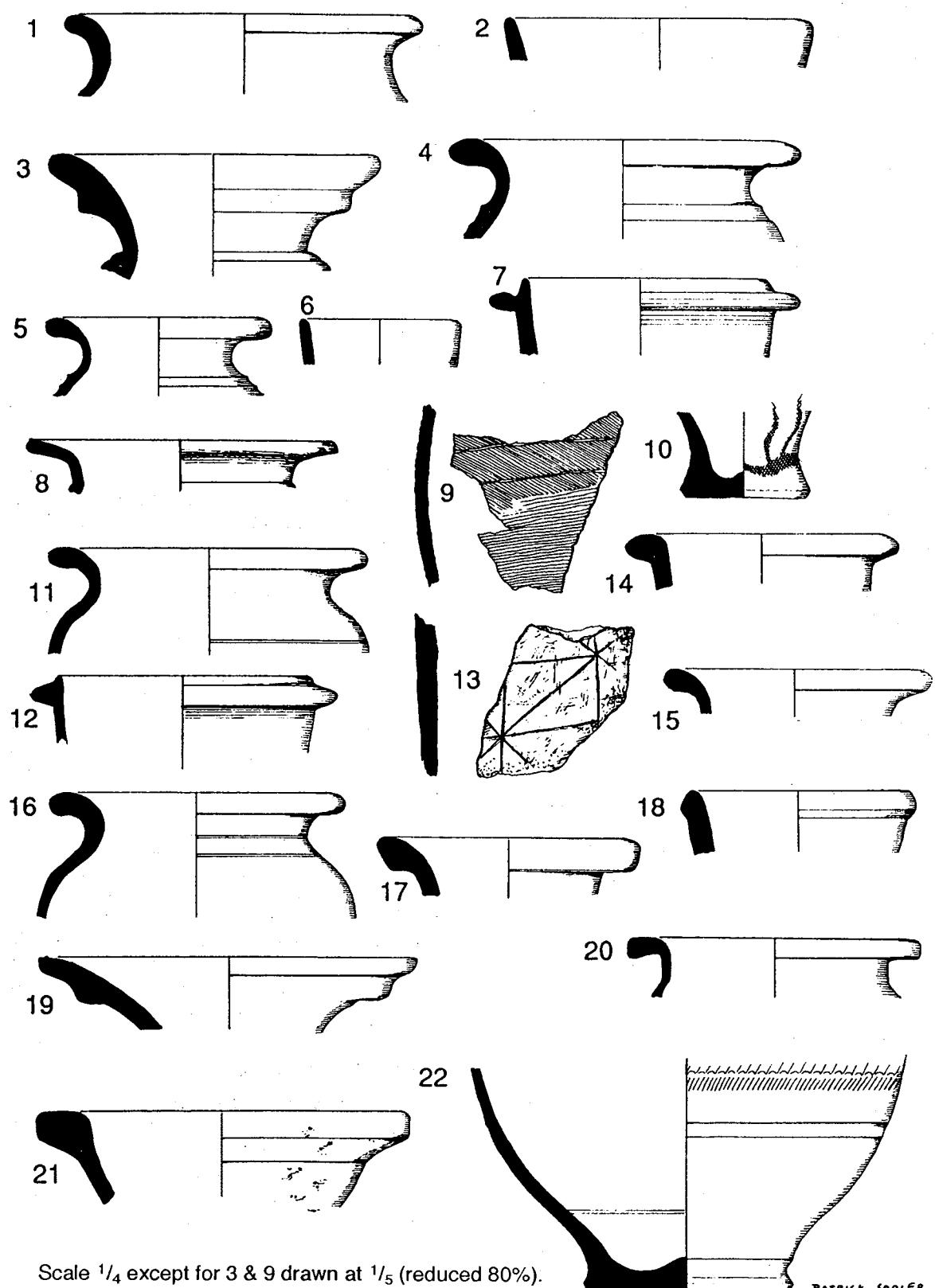


Figure 4. Pottery from Great Wilbraham Rookery Farm.

Figure 5, 8-11

8 Cooking pot, wide-mouthed, of hard brown fabric, brown burnish on neck and shoulder but rougher finish on body.

9 Bowl, deeply-flanged rim, hard white pipe clay fabric with brown external and internal polished colour coat.¹²

10 Bowl with wide shallow flange, hard white pipe clay fabric and brown external and internal polished burnish, traces of burning on exterior.

11 Lid or very shallow dish, hard white pipe clay fabric with black colour coat. On inside, a white painted design featuring a point with dots either side.

From Level III

Samian bowl, Dr. Type 31, about one third surviving, showing slight wear internally (not illustrated).

Part of base of Castor ware beaker, white fabric, black and orange burnish (not illustrated).

Figure 6

Fragment of very large storage jar, with wall, 1.65 cm. thick, including the edge of the base from Level I. On exterior linear comb decoration cut in close parallel lines. Similar decoration on interior but pattern interrupted at angle of 45° by parallel line of comb decoration, giving impression of basket weave. No rims were found.

Bronze objects (Level III)**Figure 5**

5 Small narrow strip of bronze, purpose unknown.

13 Top part of small pair of tweezers, badly corroded.¹³

Iron objects**Figure 5***From Level I*

2 Iron peg, purpose unknown.

4 Fragment of knife blade.

6 Nail, Type ii with flat triangular head, flattened by hammering.¹⁴

From Levels I and III

1 Round iron slag nodule (weight 100 g.-125 g., diameter 5 cm.-7 cm.).

From Level III

12 Iron bracket (L. 15 cm. W. 1 cm.). Pointed handles at each end, 3 cm. long. Some traces of charcoal and mortar at end of handles. Strongly made and retains original shape.

15 Fragment of iron staple.¹⁵

The Bones*Anna Fernyough*

A considerable number of animal bones were found especially from Level I, where they were intermingled with the pottery. Most of the bones from this level were cattle, including six bovid phalanges and 18 fragments of sheep maxillae, one bearing teeth. Seven teeth exhibited heavy wear (bovid). Four tibia could be identified from fragments, probably sheep, but possibly dog. There were also six unidentified fragments of long bone, possibly split lengthways for marrow extraction, and one other unidentified long bone which had been cut cleanly by butchering.

Level II (The cobbles)

While several bone fragments could not be identified, two bovid proximal phalanges, one distal end of a large lower long bone of a bovid, and remains of at least one dog, including teeth and several dog phalanges were found.

¹² Cf. W.H.C. Frend, 'A Roman farm-settlement at Godmanchester', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 61 (1968) p.39, Fig.11 (no.8).

¹³ Cf. D.S. Neal, 'The excavation of the Roman villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead', *Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London* 21 (1974) p.141, Fig.62 (181 and 182).

¹⁴ Cf. Neal, *op. cit.* p.175 (no.491).

¹⁵ Cf. Neal, *op. cit.* p.177 (no.513).

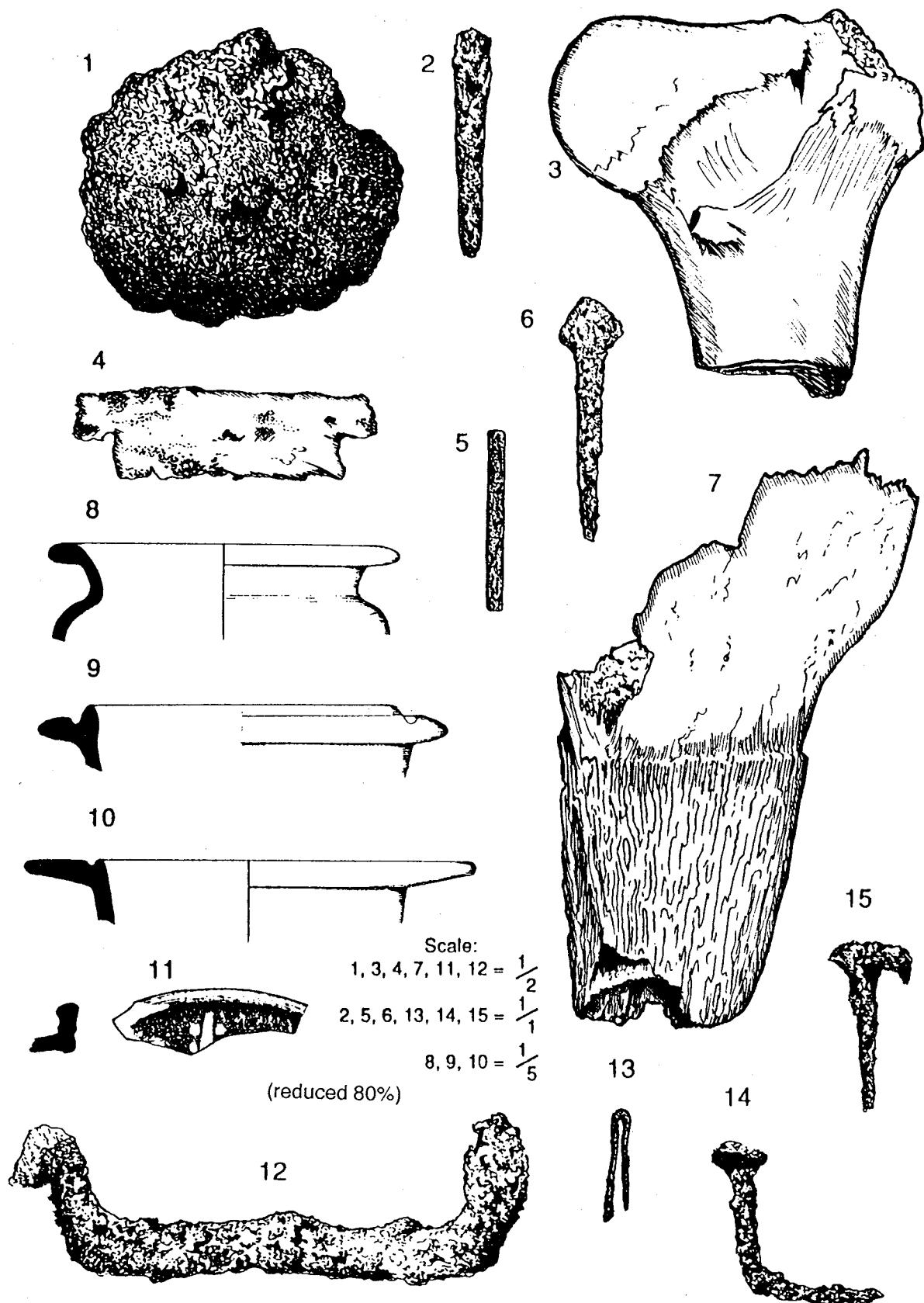
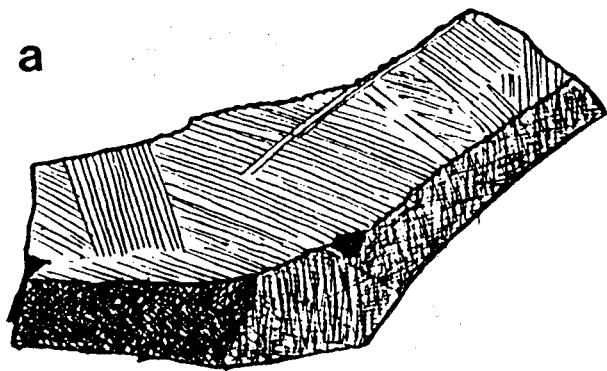


Figure 5. Pieces from Great Wilbraham Rookery Farm.

a**Level III**

One fragment of the horn of an ox (Fig. 5 no. 7) and one butchered meat bone (probably ox, Fig. 5 no. 3). The horn was found adjacent to the Samian bowl.

The collection shows at least one dog skeleton, eight bovids (ox or cow) and two sheep. No pig was identified. This represents a minimum number of animals, but more could be represented by the remains. It is consistent with a farming site settled for a considerable period.

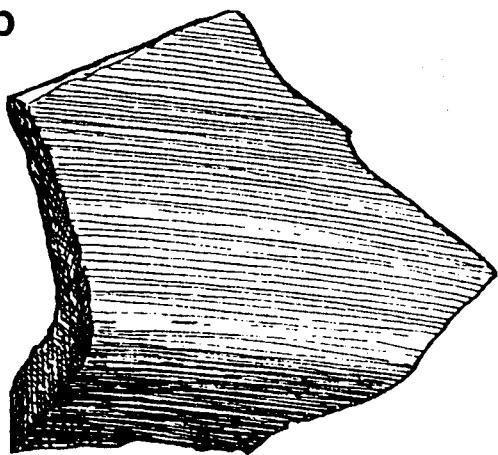
b

Figure 6. Pottery from Great Wilbraham Rookery Farm. Horningsea ware viewed from (a) above and (b) below.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Notes for Contributors

The Editor welcomes the submission of papers which are principally on the history and archaeology of the County. Papers will be sent out to referees.

Typescripts

Typescripts or printouts should be double-spaced, on one side of A4 paper. The number of words the text contains, the names of the authors as they wish to appear and suggested running heads (of not more than 80 letters and spaces) should be stated at the top of the paper.

Notes and References

Notes should be numbered consecutively throughout the paper. The notes themselves should be typed, double-spaced, at the end of the paper.

References should be cited as follows:

Manuscripts: citation should follow conventional styles, abbreviations being explained at the first reference, as: Buckinghamshire Record Office (hereafter *Bucks RO*) Dormer estate, D/93/Box 2, Court roll of Ravensmere manor, Hughenden 1752.

Books: Edward Gibbon, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Vol.3, ed. by William Smith (London 1862) pp.23–4.

Theses: Mark Campbell, 'The changing residential patterns in Toronto, 1880–1910' (unpubl. M.A. thesis, University of Toronto 1971).

Articles: K.R. Dark, 'Archaeological survey at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1984', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 74 (1985) pp.81–4.

Chapters in books: John Patten, 'Changing occupational structures in the East Anglian countryside, 1500–1700', in H.S.A. Fox and R.A. Butlin (eds), *Change in the Countryside: Essays on Rural England, 1500–1900* (London 1979) pp.103–21.

Subsequent references to previously cited works should use *ibid.*, *op. cit.* or *loc. cit.*, but if more than one work by an author is cited the reference should be given thus: Patten, 'Changing occupational structures', pp.115–17.

Tables

Tables should be typed on a separate sheet, and the approximate position in the text should be marked. All tables must have a heading. Units must be stated for every quantity, usually at the head of each column. Tables should be set out with as few horizontal rules as possible and without vertical rules.

Figures and Illustrations

Glossy black-and-white prints of photographs should be submitted at the size at which authors would ideally wish them to appear. The maximum height for a full-page illustration is 24 cm; the maximum width is 15.5 cm.; the width of a column is 7.5 cm.. Drawings should be in their finished, publishable, form, with adequate keys and scales, and at the size at which they are intended to be printed. Titles must not be lettered on the drawings. Captions for all illustrations should be supplied on a separate typewritten list. When a paper has been accepted, the author must submit the originals of any drawings. All figures (maps, diagrams and photographs) should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

Floppy Discs

The *Proceedings* are produced electronically. When their paper is accepted contributors will be asked, if appropriate, to provide copies of their final text both on paper and on a floppy disc.

Copyright

Papers are accepted for publication on the understanding that they have not already been accepted for publication elsewhere. The copyright will normally remain with the Society.

Other Information

Twenty-five offprints will be supplied of each paper. Further offprints may be ordered at extra cost at proof stage. It would assist the Editor if contributors who know of possible sources of subventions towards the cost of printing their paper would inform her of this when submitting their typescript.

The *Proceedings* are produced for the Society by Christopher Chippindale & Dora A. Kemp
Printed and bound in Great Britain by Warwick Printing Co. Ltd., Theatre Street, Warwick CV34 4DR.

Proceedings Volume LXXXI, 1992

Price £10 for members, £12 for non-members

Contents

Survey Excavation on the Long Field at Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham W.H.C. Frend & A. Cameron	5
Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990 Ben Robinson & Corinne Duhig	15
Three Earthwork Surveys Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	39
A Note about the Transept Cross Aisles of Ely Cathedral J. Philip McAleer	51
The Medieval Wall Paintings of St Mary and All Saints, Willingham Julie Chittock	71
Changes in the Huntingdonshire Landscape, 1550–1750 Stephen Porter	81
Who Were the Fen People? Polly Hill	97
Wyatville's Remodelling and Refurbishment of Sidney Sussex College, 1820–1837 Peter Salt	115
Field-Work in Cambridgeshire: July 1991–December 1992 Alison Taylor & Christopher Evans	157
<i>Index</i>	169