
The Shrunken Village of Hamerton

Stuart Ladd, with a contribution by Ian Riddler

Illustrations by Charlotte Walton

New analysis of LIDAR data for the village of Hamerton, which lies 15km south of Peterborough, has enhanced the village earthwork survey that was conducted here 40 years ago (Brown and Taylor 1978). In addition, archaeological excavation of an unexpectedly well-preserved 16th-century house adjacent to Alconbury Road found that it overlay an abandoned 12th- to 13th-century structure following several centuries of disuse and/or agricultural use of the site. Finds recovered from the post-medieval building illustrate the occupants' wealth, while earlier objects (which include a rare 11th- to 12th-century cordage implement) hint at the village's origins, connections and status. The buildings' alignments point to continuity in the settlement's morphology, which was potentially established in the Middle to Late Saxon period.

Introduction

Alconbury Brook surrounds the visibly shrunken village of Hamerton (some 13km north-west of Huntingdon and close to the Northamptonshire border) at around 30m OD, forming the north and east sides of a rectangle enclosing a low hill of Oxford Clay which is topped by the 14th-century All Saints Church (Fig. 1). Use of the land around the Brook for grazing preserves the earthworks of the 'deserted' settlement. The village is now characterised by a smaller core of modern houses near the medieval church, 16th- to 17th-century houses along Alconbury Road (some demolished as recently as 1973) and outlying farms and farmland beyond the sweep of the Brook. The 17th-century manor house once stood near the site of the 19th-century Rectory House (CHER 00745), south of the church (Page *et al.* 1936), and was accompanied by formal gardens, which survive as earthworks in the south-eastern part of the village (Grade II Listed 1000621).

The new LIDAR analysis covered the entire village, while excavations by Oxford Archaeology East in 2015 focused on a small site to the north of the Brook, prior to construction of a pumping station by Anglian Water. The excavation report with full specialist contributions is freely available online (Ladd 2016; <https://library.thehumanjourney.net/2811/>), al-

though additional analysis of the important worked bone artefacts is incorporated here.

The Excavation

Medieval Building and Associated Features

Archaeological excavations took place to the north of the village core, some 190m to the north-west of the church. They revealed the fragmentary remains of a 12th- to 13th-century building (Building 1, Fig. 2), which was constructed above a disused 12th-century ditch aligned east to west. The building survived as little more than a line of postholes (running north to south) on the eastern side of a disturbed floor surface of cobbles/gravel and clay, together covering a presumed internal area of at least 3.7 x 2.5m. The postholes produced pottery dating from 1100–1200, while sherds from the clay surface ranged from 1150–1400 in date. An associated oven/hearth, which may have lain within the building, contained two pottery vessels (re-purposed, damaged jars) of Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, dating from 1150–1400 (Blinkhorn 2016, 41) which had been set into the oven in small pits. To the east lay the terminal end of a 13th- to 14th-century ditch which cut across its 12th-century forerunner.

The postholes were all under 0.25m in diameter, apart from one outlier at 0.35m which lay to the east of the structure. Assuming that the building was aligned east to west, its long sides would have stood outside the excavation area, suggesting a structure of at least 6m wide (north to south) and (interpreting the oven/hearth as an internal feature) at least 8m long (east to west). It is possible that the eastern part of the building served as a byre, since it contained a collapsed culvert of limestone flags above a small drainage ditch which extended northwards from the clay floor. The ditch fill contained a single sherd of pottery dating to 1400–1450.

The building appears to have been demolished by the 15th century, after which the site was abandoned, with evidence of manuring, soil accumulation and probable agricultural activity. Finds recovered

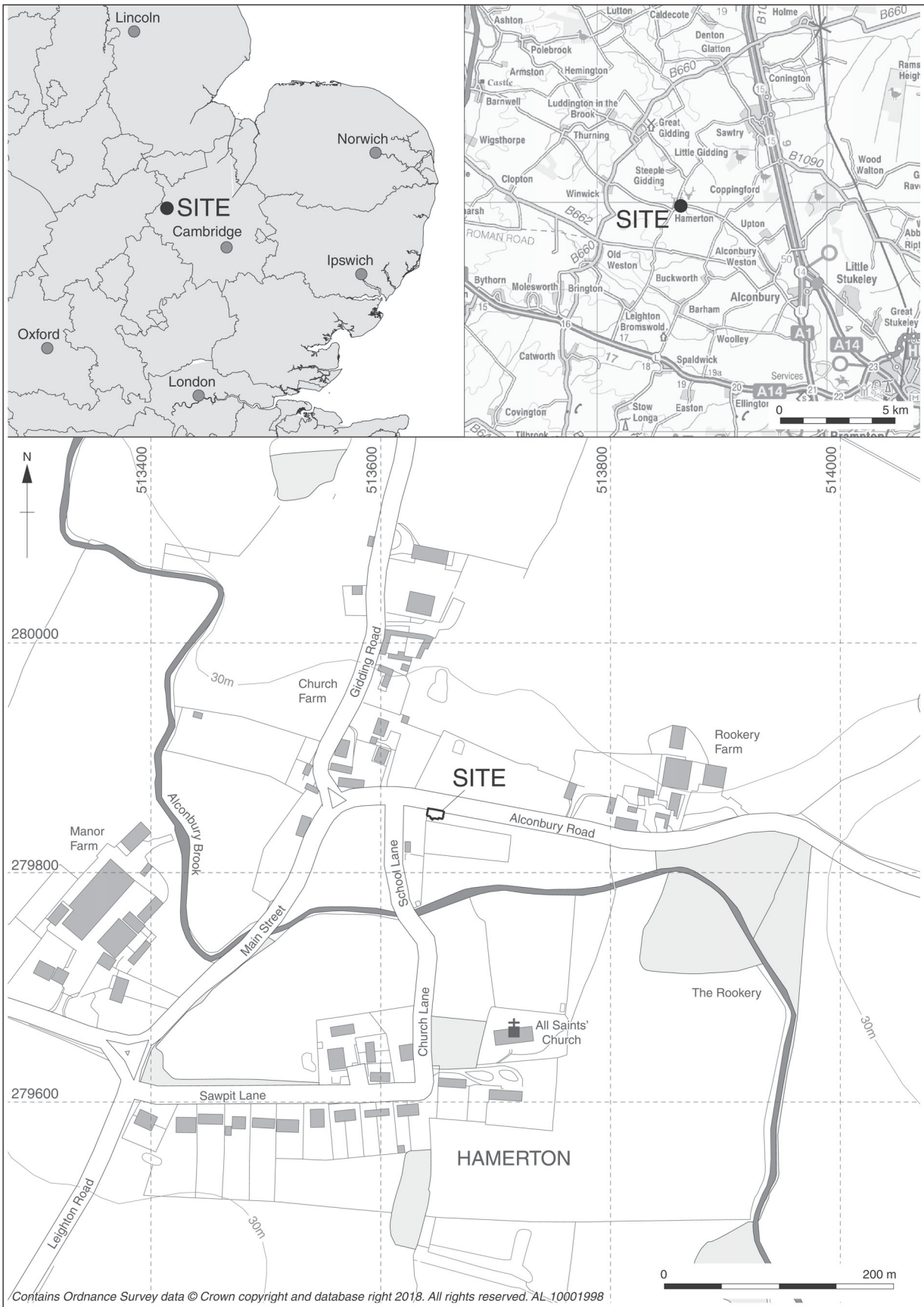


Figure 1. Site location.

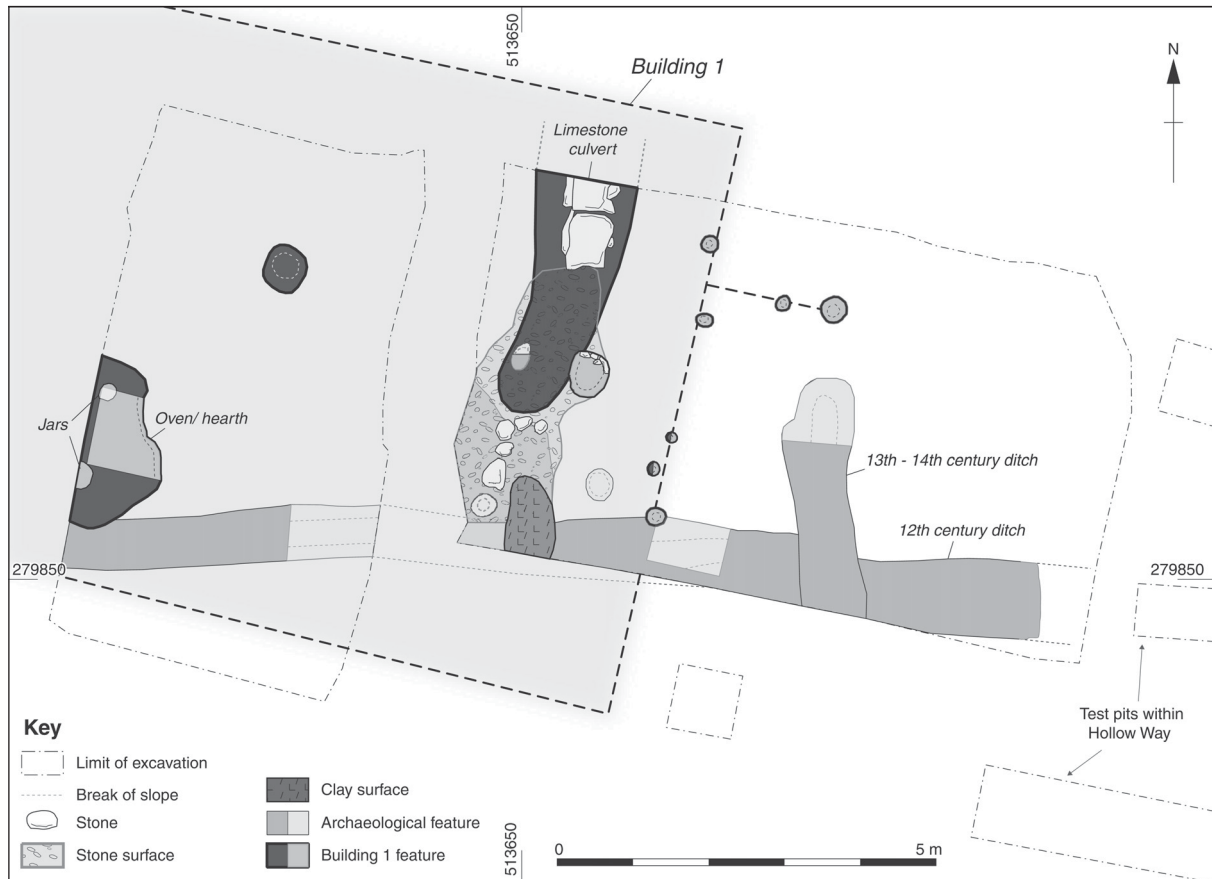


Figure 2. Building 1, 12th to 13th century.

from the medieval soil included a cordage implement (see Riddler, below) and a single sherd of residual Ipswich Ware (AD 725–850): with its core distribution in Suffolk, this pottery is rarely found beyond west Cambridgeshire, and is often associated with high status sites, confluences of trade routes, or rural sites of specialised production (Blinkhorn 2012, 87 & 99).

The 16th-Century House

A second building (Building 2) was constructed on the site in the second half of the 16th century, to the east of which lay a hollow way. The building was approximately 5m wide and at least 11m long, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west (Fig. 3). Three rooms lay within the excavation area; Room 1 to the north, separated by a partition wall from Room 2, with a chimney stack between Rooms 2 and 3, to the south. Only Room 2 was fully exposed, with internal dimensions of approximately 8.8 x 3.4m.

Stone was only utilised in the lower footings of the building, set immediately on to the underlying medieval soil, with no evidence of foundation trenches or postholes. The main western wall footing comprised a near-continuous line of primarily limestone pads, one stone thick (generally 0.1–0.15m) and typically 0.3m wide. The incomplete eastern wall consisted of a

mixture of smaller stones, incorporating broken clay peg tiles; while this was similarly shallow at around 0.1–0.2m thick, it was wider than the west wall (at around 0.5–0.6m thick). The internal wall between Rooms 1 and 2 consisted of a single line of smaller angular and rounded stones, only 0.2m wide. Much of the building was clay floored, suggestive of multiple phases of construction, particularly as this extended beneath the internal wall between Rooms 1 and 2. The chimney stack between Rooms 2 and 3 measured c. 2m x 2m in area. Only parts of this survived, consisting of a single skin brick wall which was built onto the existing clay floor, suggesting that it may have been a later addition. Structural debris that potentially derived from the building includes lead window came, window glass, peg tiles, a single stone tile, small quantities of post-medieval brick and a possible window mullion (although this may come from a different building).

Broadly comparable late medieval buildings have been excavated in the region (e.g. at Raunds, Chapman 2009, 134–142; Botolph Bridge, Atkins *et al.* 2015) although, unlike these examples, the Hamerton building provided no evidence for additional stone courses, deeper foundations or bonding. The variation may relate, to some extent, to the local geology: the comparative sites lay on limestone geology with a ready supply of building stone, whereas Hamerton's

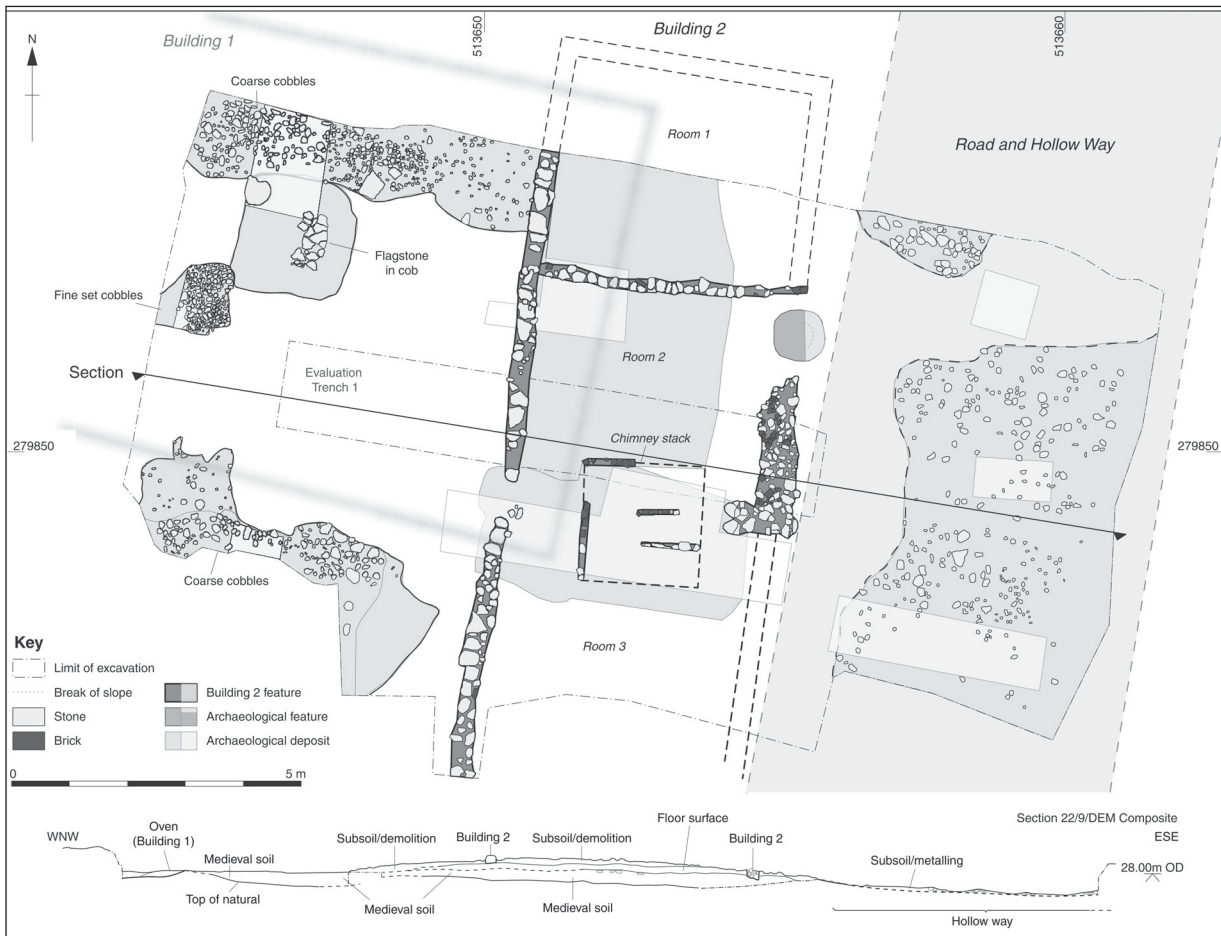


Figure 3. Building 2, 16th to 17th century.

clay geology would have resulted in more limited supplies of such materials. The Hamerton building was probably constructed from timber sill beams above the stone footings, a technique which was in use in the 11th century in northern Europe and evidenced in Yorkshire in the 15th to 16th centuries (Chapelot and Fossier 1985, 248–251, Wrathmell 1989). This was a means of protecting the timber superstructure from the rot that accompanies earth-fast post or trench sill beam construction. Given that no regular gaps for vertical posts were evident, continuous sill beams appear to have been used here. As well as prolonging the life of the timber, this process enabled re-use of elements of the building frame and the robbing of the pad stones, as appears to have happened along the building's eastern side.

Extant buildings in the village have similar foundations. The late 16th- or early 17th-century Manor Farmhouse (Grade II listed 1222827) is timber framed on a brick plinth, as is Rookery Farmhouse, of potentially early 16th-century origin (Grade II listed 1130110). The brick plinths of these buildings may have been inserted later, replacing decayed sill beams. Building 2's construction was therefore sufficiently sophisticated that similar, contemporary buildings in the village survive to this day. Similar

structures on Alconbury Road were not demolished until December 1973 (HRO KHAC2/2402).

To the rear (west) of Building 2 was a yard area, sparsely cobbled, with two distinct working surfaces to the north-west. One was of finer set cobbling and the other was of broken limestone flags marked by light burning set within a cob/clay deposit. The north and south of the exposed yard area was coarsely cobbled, while the central area adjacent to the working surfaces consisted of the top of the medieval soil, with mainly gravel inclusions.

The corresponding front (east) of Building 2 faced on to a hollow way at least 5–6m wide and 0.3–0.4m deep, running parallel to the building's long north to south axis. This was clearly a road, rather than a front yard, with sufficient erosion to form the hollow way, and much of its visible extent was coarsely cobbled with rounded stones to prevent further erosion. The depression continued southwards beyond the site limits: this road's form and origins are discussed in the context of the village's development below.

Finds from Building 2

The numerous finds associated with the post-medieval building derived from demolition layers surrounding and overlying it, and from the fill of the adjacent hollow way. The significant array of metal finds date from the 15th to 17th centuries onwards. The dress accessories recovered comprise two relatively fine copper alloy pin fragments, a shoe buckle and two iron post-medieval belt buckles. More utilitarian objects include four sets of scissors and twelve iron knives, as well as seven complete or partial stone hones. This sizeable assemblage resulted in the initial interpretation of the structure as a workshop, a suggestion tentatively supported by the recovery of a small amount of smithing slag and the working surfaces to the rear. However, analysis of the worked bone objects, including three knife handles (Riddler, below) suggests that, like the pottery, the assemblage is domestic in character and of relatively fine quality. There was no evidence to suggest the production of bone knife handles, meaning that their presence is assumed to signify use rather than a stage in their production.

Pottery associated with Building 2 falls into two broad phases indicating over a century of occupation: 1550–1600 and 1640–1680. The earlier phase was dominated by Glazed Red Earthenwares, mainly bowls, with drinking wares in Cistercian Ware, Midland Blackware and German Stonewares, as well as jars in Midland Purple Ware (Blinkhorn 2016, 38). The later, final, phase of occupation, while primarily of utilitarian Glazed Red Earthenware, included high-quality tablewares of Tin-glazed Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware bowls, dishes and plates (Fig. 4). These vessels may be indicative of greater than ordinary rural household wealth, emphasised by an example with a suspension hole showing that it was intended for display (Blinkhorn 2016, 38–42). The small assemblage of glass (which largely derived from fills of the hollow way) includes wine and pharmaceutical bottles: again, this is unusual in a rural setting and points to the relative status of the site's occupants. The clay pipe assemblage is dominated by material dating to c. 1660–80 and includes several examples of mulberry decorated pipes, which is also unusual in a rural group.

The Worked Bone

Ian Riddler

Cordage Implement

A fragmentary bone implement (SF 42, Fig. 5) was recovered from the medieval soil overlying Building 1. It is rectangular in section with rounded edges and a lateral perforation set close to one edge at its widest point. At one end there is a curved indentation at the side that lines up neatly with an axial perforation. The object type has a long ancestry, extending

back into late prehistory and including an Iron Age example from Wandlebury hillfort (Hartley 1957, fig. 10.6). The Hamerton object differs in a number of respects from standard implements of the type and this may well be because it is one of the latest examples of the series. The defining characteristics of the object type are a long, curved form tapering to a sharp or rounded point, with a notched and indented area at the opposite end, which connects to an axial perforation. In this example, the lower part is missing but the object would originally have extended to around 110mm, the lower end of the overall range for the implement type. The three unusual features of this item are firstly that it is made of bone – all the other known examples have been cut from red deer antler tines – secondly that it is decorated (it is the only decorated example to have been found so far) and thirdly that it has a straight shaft rather than a curved shaft, essentially because it has been cut from the anterior face of a cattle metatarsus.

Notwithstanding these differences there is no doubt that it belongs to the same basic object type, the notched and perforated end and tapering shaft being its essential characteristics. Although well-known from late prehistoric contexts, comparable examples in antler have been found on several Continental sites of early medieval date, including Berlin-Spandau and Feddersen Wierde, alongside various settlements in Frisia (Roes 1960; 1963, 43–5 and pl. XLI.1–6 and 9–10; Becker 1989, 130; Riddler 2006, 173; Struckmeyer 2011, 65–9). They are rare finds, outside of Frisia and the western Slavic territories, and there are very few contemporary English examples. Single finds from Barrow Hills and Ipswich are similar in form but have lateral perforations and lack the notched end, whilst a related antler tine implement from a 12th-century context at Ely includes the curved antler shaft but also lacks the notched and indented terminal (Chambers and MacAdam 2007, fig. 3.98.382; Riddler *et al.* forthcoming; Alexander 2003, fig. 26.2). A fragmentary example from Lyminge is the only piece that can be attributed to this period (Gabor Thomas, pers. comm.). The two English examples differ in form from the Frisian implements (which often have a flattened or indented area below the notched and perforated terminal) and were probably made locally, but under Continental influence.

In the past, there has been some confusion between these implements and cheek pieces, but they represent two quite different object types. It is likely that the perforated and notched end that characterises these objects was intended to retain a knotted cord, which fitted neatly into the indented space and allowed the upper part of the object to be held in the hand and passed smoothly through coarse meshes. Ambrosiani suggested that these implements were used with netting, whilst Roes had earlier argued that they were utilised in basket making (Ambrosiani 1981, 139–40; Roes 1960, 71). Accordingly, they can be regarded as cordage implements (Riddler 2006, 173). Use wear studies on some examples have confirmed that the notched terminal was likely to have retained

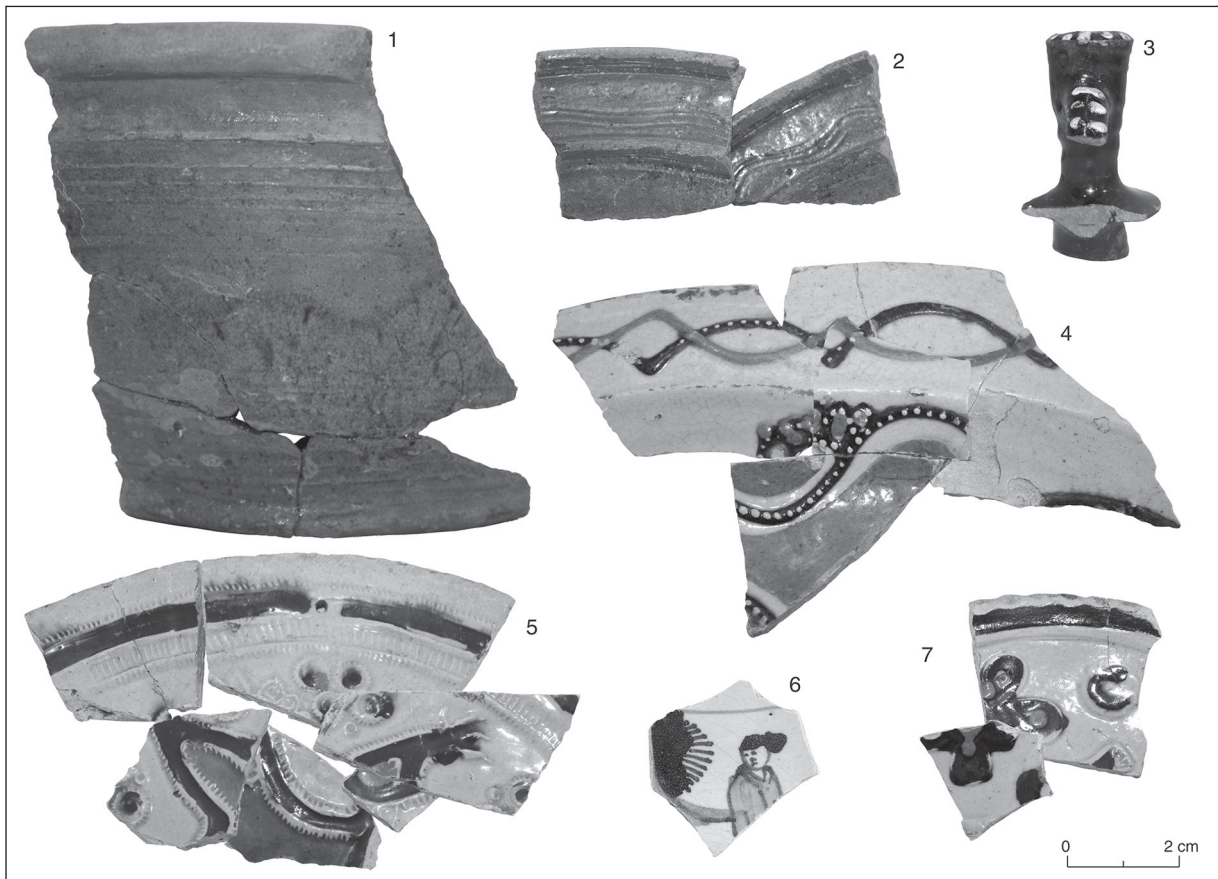


Figure 4. Post-medieval pottery. See also Plate 8.

1. Glazed Red Earthenware, mid 16th to 19th century. Full profile of deep bowl. Brick-red fabric with greenish-orange glaze on both surfaces. Some sooting on outer base-pad. Context 25, subsoil above hollow way.
2. Glazed Red Earthenware, mid 16th to 19th century. Two non-joining sherds from the same vessels. Orange fabric with greenish brown glaze on the both surfaces. Contexts 24 and 25, subsoil above hollow way.
3. Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750. Top of candlestick. Brick red fabric with dark brown glaze, white slip decoration on the rim and handle, appearing yellow under the glaze. Context 30, deposit in hollow way.
4. Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750. Highly decorated dish. Orange-pink fabric with brick red surfaces. Inner surface covered in a white slip, with painted and trailed decoration in light and dark brown slip. Clear lead glaze over all, giving the base slip a yellow colour. Context 23, subsoil above hollow way.
5. Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750. Fragments of a highly decorated plate. White fabric with painted and trailed decoration in light and dark brown slip. Clear lead glaze over all, appearing yellow over the body clay. Contexts 24 and 25, subsoil above hollow way and context 67, loose cobbles in hollow way.
6. Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, 17th to 18th century. Fragment of a painted dish with Chinoise decoration. Buff fabric with thick white glaze on both surfaces, blue-painted decoration on the inner. Context 24, subsoil above hollow way.
7. Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750. Fragments of a highly decorated saucer or small shallow dish. White fabric with painted and trailed decoration in light and dark brown slip. Clear lead glaze over all, appearing yellow over the body clay. Context 24, subsoil above hollow way.

a cord and that worn areas are present on antler examples immediately below that area. No wear traces are visible on the pointed terminals (Struckmeyer 2011, 65–6). With this particular implement some of the decoration on one side has worn away over time and it is likely that the upper part was held in the hand.

The choice of bone as the raw material for an object type produced otherwise in antler suggests that the latter material was not readily available to the crafts-

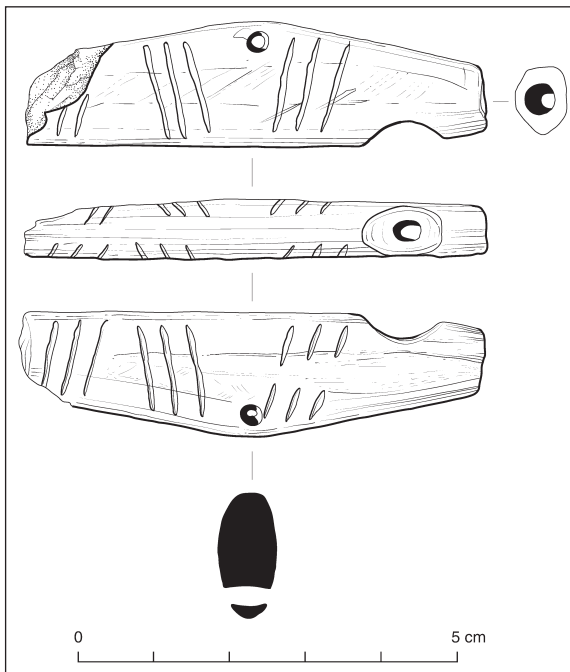
man. Antler remained in use within England after the Norman Conquest but supplies were severely depleted, as MacGregor has noted, and even before the Norman invasion it is clear that alternative skeletal materials were being sought for comb making (MacGregor 1991, 366; Riddler *et al.* 2012, 415). The decoration of the object is limited to bands of diagonal lines and there is a broad resemblance between this patterning and the motifs seen on Late Saxon and early medieval single pointed pin-beaters (most of

which are also made of bone), although these customarily include crossing diagonal lines or longer bands of diagonal lines (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming). On the Continent the latest examples of cordage implements can be seen at Berlin-Spandau in Phase 6 features of 11th- to 12th-century date (Becker 1989, 130) and this is the likely date of the implement from Hamerton, an intriguing late variant of an essentially Continental object type.

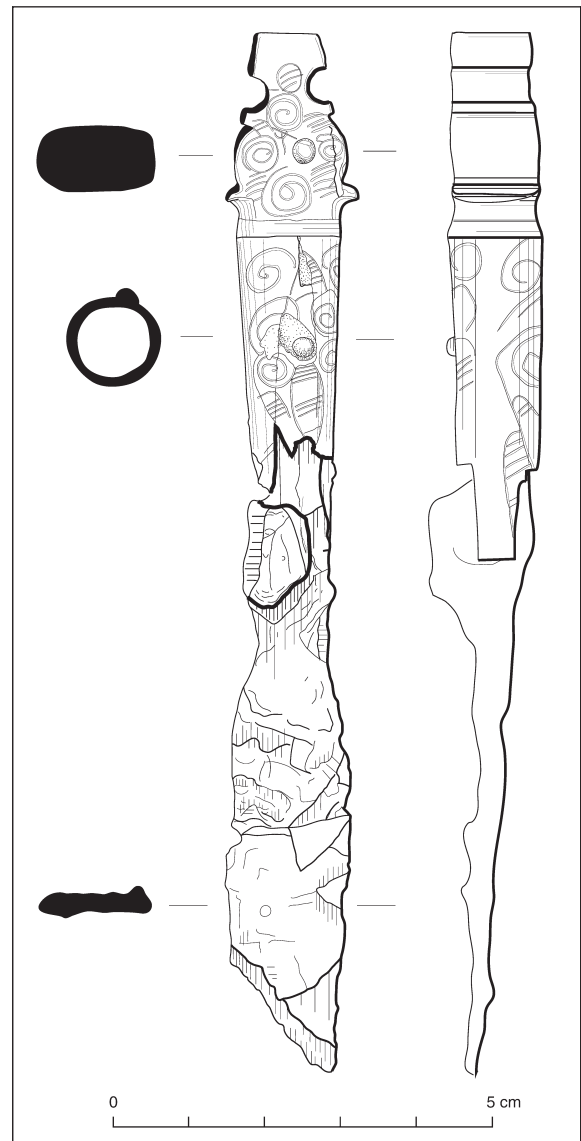
Post-Medieval Knife Handles

Three of the knives include bone handles and they illustrate the variation possible across a single raw material and a simple design. All three have been made from caprine (sheep or goat) metatarsals. Two of them (SFs 7 and 19) are undecorated, rounded in section and filled with bone stoppers at the terminal. They vary only in their lengths and in the shape of the stopper. They form the equivalent of type III handles, as identified at Wharram Percy, a type that

came into use a little before 1600 and continued well into the 17th century. They were known as ‘cannon’ handles, a reference in part to their form, and partly to the fact that they were made from lower leg bones (Riddler and Leaf 2010, 281–2). In post-medieval inventories, undecorated handles are described as ‘smooth’ handles (Rijkelijhuizen 2017, 9). Alongside other forms of bone handle, these knives emerged at around the time that cutlery was becoming fashionable, and both may well have been used at the table, rather than in daily life. The same can be said of the third handle (SF 1, Fig. 6), which is made from the same bone type, but has been decorated throughout. It includes a much more conspicuous, modelled end piece, made of two pieces of bone, with a copper alloy rivet securing the iron rod tang of the knife. The knife that accompanied this handle was probably also used as tableware and although the handle uses some of the same raw material (the caprine metatarsus) it is a composite object, made from three separate pieces of bone. It is tempting to view this piece



Above, *Figure 5*. Worked bone cordage implement.
Right, *Figure 6*. Knife with decorated bone handle.



as a higher quality knife handle, albeit still made of bone and well below standard of the contemporary elaborate ivory handles produced in Holland (*ibid.*, 4–5). Another option, however, is that the distinction between the undecorated and decorated handles lies with gender. The knife with the decorated handle was the tableware of a woman, whilst the other handles were used by men. Dutch inventories make clear distinctions between the knives of men, women and children (*ibid.*, 9), but we do not know exactly what the different types of knife looked like.

Hamerton Village

Hamerton appears to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period and was recorded as *Hambertune* in the Domesday Book, taking its name from *Hamor*, either a person or part of a plant name (e.g. *hamor-secg*, hammer-sedge; Mawer and Stenton 1969, 242), combined with *tun*, meaning an enclosed village, farmstead or manor.

As is discussed in more detail below, the village's morphology reflects the confluence of various routes which would have facilitated both communication and trade. The hollow way adjacent to Building 2 clearly existed in the 16th century and probably connected with a forerunner of Alconbury Road to the north (onto which Building 1 probably fronted). The hollow way may have formed part of an extensive route, or perhaps simply functioned as a minor route within the settlement. Had it formed a forerunner of modern day Gidding Road (which joins Main Street further to the west; Fig. 1), it may have extended north-eastwards towards Sawtry and Ermine Street, which was probably a royal road by the Late Saxon period (Hill 1989, 115). There are hints within the LIDAR image that it continued to run southwards, to a point just east of the medieval bridge crossing. The route can potentially also be traced further south from the site of Church Bridge (rebuilt in the 16th century) on Church Lane, then in the alignment of fossilised and mapped tracks, field boundaries and parish boundaries onto the Godmanchester-Leicester Road (Margary 57a), and onwards into Bedfordshire (Ladd 2016, fig. 10).

Alconbury Road is a diversion (around Alconbury Brook) of a long alignment connecting several villages. Both it and, potentially, the hollow way set at right angles to it, can be understood within the general extant co-axial field layout in the region, having presumably been framed by the Nene Valley to the west, with north-east to south-west axes loosely reflecting (or reflected in) the Roman roads. Dating of such systems is far beyond the scope of this paper, but incorporation of the apparent north to south alignment (followed by the hollow way) into parts of parish boundaries may indicate that it was established by the Late Saxon period.

Assuming that its general morphology was in place by the Late Saxon period, the settlement's focus would probably have been on the hill top, as it was

in the 13th to 14th centuries. This was the site of the church (first mentioned in 1130; Page *et al.* 1936), with the old manorial centre to its south, around the site of Rectory House. The original *tun* could have been enclosed by the Alconbury Brook on two sides, with some other boundary to the south, forming a sub-square enclosure with the hill at its centre, crossed by the roads discussed above.

Despite the fact that the later formal gardens obscure the medieval layout of the area there is a significant but flattened linear depression bounding the south of the village, captured by LIDAR (Figs. 7 and 8). This appears unlikely to be natural and was certainly not a stream as it traverses the slight ridge leading south-westwards from the hill top. It continues the line of Winwick Road from the west, almost adjacent to a sharp bend of the Alconbury Brook, under the modern houses and gardens of modern Sawpit Lane. South-eastwards it meets another bend of the Alconbury Brook. Its eastern half informs the southern boundary of Hamerton Park, which lies on its northern side. At around 15m wide (ploughed out), it may represent the remains of a second medieval hollow way (it crosses Brown & Taylor's medieval pottery scatter; 1978, fig. 3) but lies in a logical position for the early village's southern boundary, both enclosing the hill top and forming an east to west route, almost connecting the two ends of the loop in the Alconbury Brook.

The LIDAR data add several other details to the previous earthwork survey (Brown and Taylor 1978). These include three sides of a partial square double ditched (moated?) enclosure, north-east of the church, which is partly obscured by the Rookery. The platform previously recorded north of the church seems to have contained a square banked feature in its south-west corner (probably the remains of stables since this was noted as Stable Close on the 1838 enclosure map copy). Hamerton Park gardens, outlined in the earlier survey, can be seen in much greater detail, with concentric rectangular paths between flower beds.

Emphasising the complexity of village development and shrinkage, the earthworks in different parts of the village core have very different characters. The manor gardens, constructed around the early 17th century, were significant but focused in the south of the village and there is no evidence that their construction (nor their sale in 1669; Page *et al.* 1936) affected the northern half of the village. The area north of the church is characterised by closes and probable building platforms. Building 2 was probably demolished by 1700 whereas those opposite it on Alconbury Road survived until 1973. To the east, and north-west, there are probable medieval closes and traces of ridge-and-furrow ploughing, together with significant later quarrying. The latter does not appear to have affected the other parts of the village on the same scale.

The date of Hamerton's enclosure is not known. The neighbouring parishes of Steeple and Little Gidding were largely enclosed at early dates (1655 and 1650 respectively; Brown and Taylor 1977;

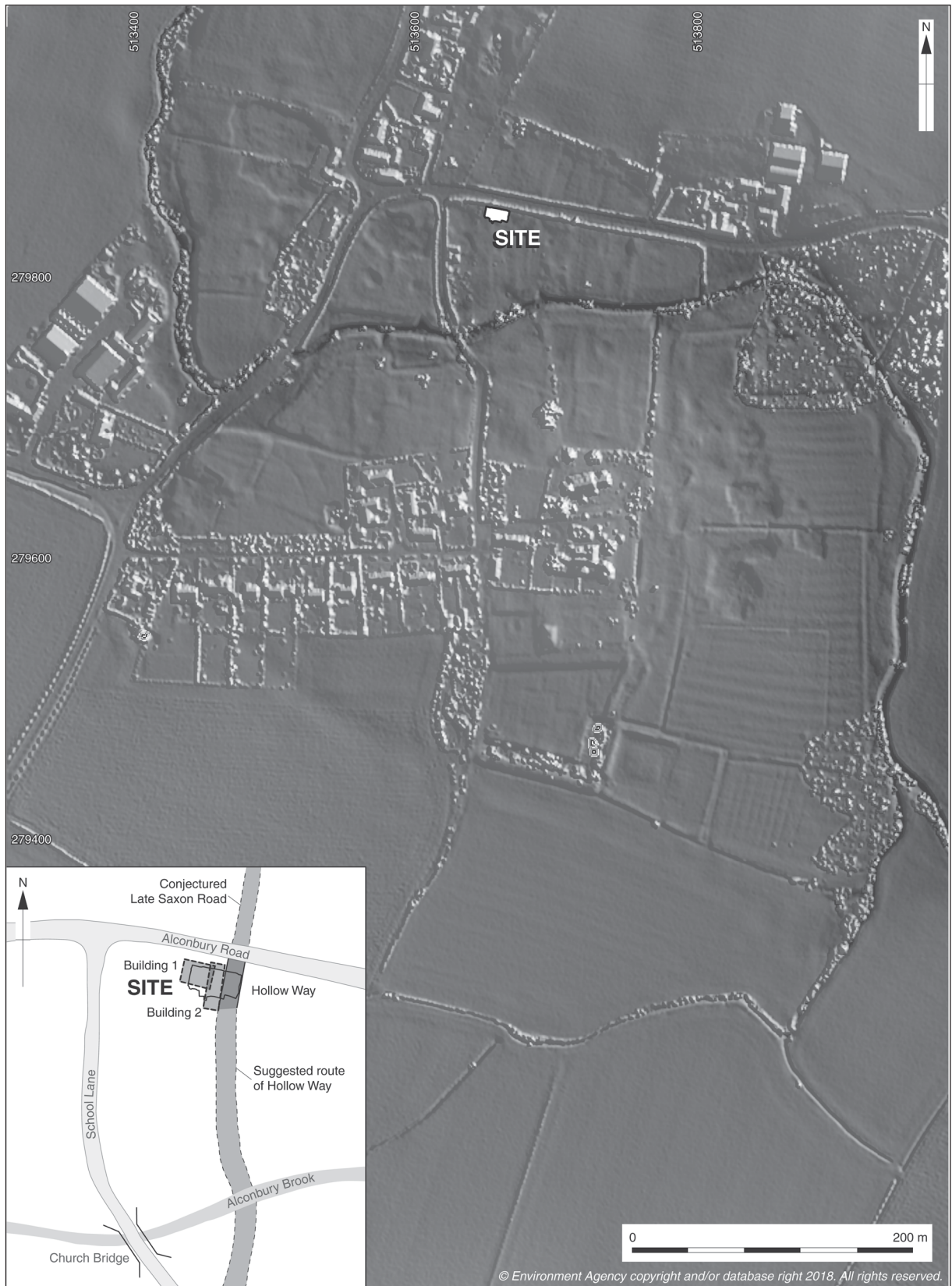


Figure 7. Hamerton village lidar survey.

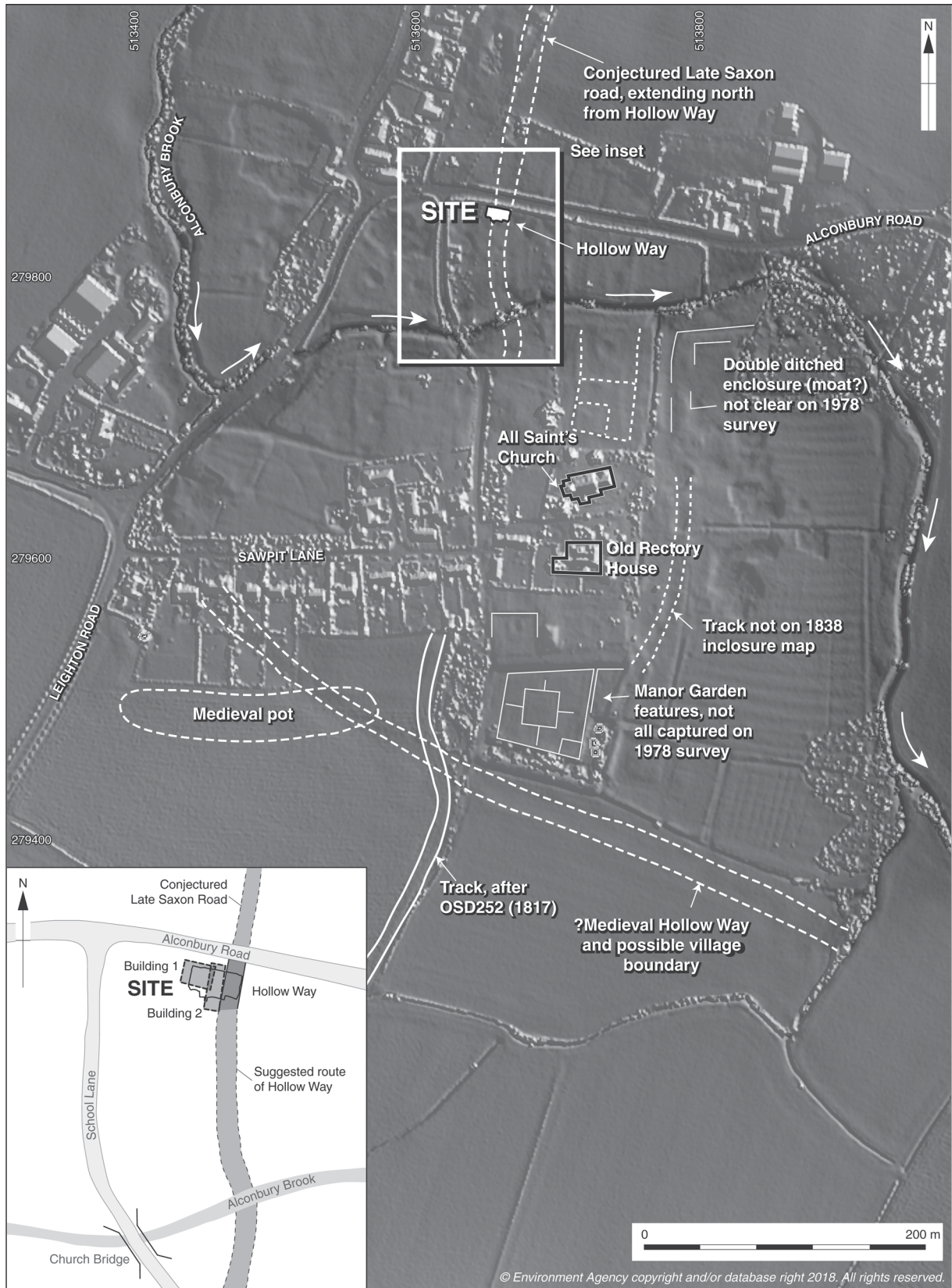


Figure 8. Hamerton village lidar survey with interpretation.

Franklin 2017) and the Ordnance Survey 2" drawing for Wellingborough showed that many of Hamerton's outlying fields were already enclosed by 1817. The Huntingdonshire Records Office holds an 1838 purported copy of the enclosure map (HRO KDMC/465) which reflects much of the earlier drawing, showing the village core in much greater detail but omitting several earthwork features. Clearly the remnants of the track skirting the east of the churchyard (associated with the ridge and furrow) pre-dates the enclosure map, as does the proposed southern medieval hollow way/early boundary. The village core was clearly well established prior to the more regular surrounding enclosures shown on the historic maps.

Acknowledgements

Excavation work at the site was funded by Anglian Water Ltd. The fieldwork was supervised by Stuart Ladd, assisted by Mary Andrews, Richard Higham, Lindsey Kemp, Toby Knight and Rebecca Pridmore. It was managed by Richard Mortimer. The LIDAR data was provided by the Environment Agency. Thanks are extended to the illustrator and to each of the contributing specialists. This report was finalised and edited for OA East by Elizabeth Popescu.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society is grateful to Anglian Water Ltd for a grant towards the publication of this paper.

Historic Maps

- 1817 Wellingborough (William Hyett) Ordnance Survey Drawings: Huntingdon (OSD 252) [Internet] <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Wellingborough,_Northamptonshire_\(OSD_252\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Wellingborough,_Northamptonshire_(OSD_252).jpg)> [accessed 13/02/2018]
- 1838 Plan of the Parish of Hamerton in the County of Huntingdon. HRO KDMC/465
- 1887 Ordnance Survey 6" Huntingdonshire XIII.SW [Internet] <<http://maps.nls.uk/view/100890527>> [accessed 13/02/2018]

Bibliography

- Alexander, M 2003, A Medieval and Post-Medieval Street Frontage: Investigations at Forehill, Ely. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* [PCAS] 92, 135–182.
- Ambrosiani, K 1981, *Viking Age Combs, Comb Making and Comb Makers in the Light of Finds from Birka and Ribe*. Stockholm Studies in Archaeology 2. Stockholm.
- Becker, C 1989, Die Geweihfunde vom Spandauer Burgwall. In von Müller, A, and von Müller-Mučič, K, *Ausgrabungen, Funde und naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen auf dem Burgwall in Berlin-Spandau*. Berlin, 101–274.
- Blinkhorn, P 2012, *The Ipswich ware project: Ceramics, trade and society in Middle Saxon England*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 7.
- Blinkhorn, P 2016, Pottery. In Ladd, S, *Medieval to Post-Medieval Settlement, Routeways and Earthworks at Hamerton Sewage Pumping Station*. Oxford Archaeology East Excavation Report 1858.
- Brown, A E and Taylor, C C 1978, Cambridgeshire Earthwork Surveys III. PCAS LXVIII, 59–76.
- Brown, A 2016, Metal and Glass Small Finds. In Ladd, S, *Medieval to Post-Medieval Settlement, Routeways and Earthworks at Hamerton Sewage Pumping Station*. Excavation Report. Unpublished.
- Chambers, R and MacAdam, E 2007, *Excavations at Radley Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, 1983–5. Volume 2: The Romano-British Cemetery and Anglo-Saxon Settlement*, Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 25, Oxford: Oxford Archaeology.
- Chapelot, J and Fossier, R 1985, *The Village House in the Middle Ages*. London: Batsford.
- Darby, C 1952, *The Domesday Geography of Eastern England*. Cambridge University Press.
- Finn, C 2016, *Archaeological excavation of land at Harley Way, Benefield, Northamptonshire September – November 2012*. MOLA Northampton Report 16/154. Unpublished.
- Franklin, W 2017, The Ferrars and the Enclosure of Little Gidding. PCAS CVI, 89–98.
- Hartley, B R 1957, The Wandlebury Iron-Age Hill-fort, Excavations of 1955–6. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 50, 1–28.
- Hill, D 1989, *An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Ladd, S 2016, *Medieval to Post-Medieval Settlement, Routeways and Earthworks at Hamerton Sewage Pumping Station*. Excavation Report 1858. Oxford Archaeology East Excavation Report 1858.
- MacGregor, A 1991, Antler, Bone and Horn. In Blair, J and Ramsay, N, *English Medieval Industries*, London: Hambledon, 355–378.
- Mawer, A and Stenton, F M, 1969, *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*. Cambridge University Press.
- Open Domesday: Hamerton* [Internet] <<https://opendomesday.org/place/TL1379/hamerton/>> [accessed 13/02/2018].
- Page, W, Proby, G and Inskip Ladds, S (ed.) 1936, 'Parishes: Hamerton'. In *A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 3*, 66–69, London.
- Riddler, I D 2006, Early Medieval Fishing Implements of Bone and Antler. In Pieters, M, Verhaege, F and Gevaert, G, *Fishing, Trade and Piracy. Fishermen and Fishermen's Settlements in and around the North Sea Area in the Middle Ages and Later*. Archeologie in Vlaanderen 6, Brussels, 171–180.
- Riddler, I D and Leaf, H 2010, Bone, Antler and Ivory Objects. In Harding, C, Marlow-Mann E and Wrathmell, S, *The Post-Medieval Farm and Vicarage Sites. Wharram. A Study of Settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds 12*, York University Archaeological Publications 14, York (University of York), 275–286.
- Riddler, I D, Trzaska-Nartowski, N I A and Soulat, J 2012, Riveted Mounts Reconsidered: Horn Composite Combs in Early Medieval Ireland, Britain and France. *Archaeological Journal* 169, 395–421.
- Riddler, I D, Trzaska-Nartowski, N I A and Hatton, S forthcoming, *An Early Medieval Craft. Antler and Bone Working from Ipswich Excavations 1974–1994*. East Anglian Archaeology, Bury St Edmunds: Suffolk County Council.
- Rijkelijkhuisen, M 2017, *Knife Makers and Knife Handle Production in 17th and 18th century Amsterdam*. Cahiers LandArc 24, Samois-Sur-Seine (LandArc).

- Roes, A 1960, Horn Cheek-Pieces. *Antiquaries Journal* 40, 68–72.
- Roes, A, 1963, *Bone and Antler Objects from the Frisian Terp Mounds*. Haarlem: H. D. Tjeenk Willink and Zoon NV.
- Struckmeyer, K 2011, *Die Knochen- und Geweihgeräte der Feddersen Wierde. Gebrauchsspurenanalysen an Geräten von der Römischen Kaiserzeit bis zum Mittelalter und ethnoarchäologische Vergleiche. Studien zur Landschafts- und Siedlungsgeschichte im südlichen Nordseegebiet 2*. Rahden: Marie Leidorf .
- Taylor, C 2009, A morphological analysis of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire: An admission of defeat. *PCAS* XCVIII, 91–104.
- Wrathmell, S 1989, *Domestic Settlement 2: Medieval Peasant Farmsteads*. York University Archaeological Publications 8, York.