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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PROPOSED CEMETERY,  
LAND WEST OF 50 BENWICK ROAD,  
DODDINGTON , CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CHER NO. ECB 3491

Authors: Matthew Adams BA (Fieldwork & Report) Kath Henry (Graphics) Peter Thompson MA (Desk Based Assessment)	
NGR: TL 3961 9088	Report No. 3679
Parish: Fenland	Site Code: AS 1361
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4084
Signed:	Date: November 2010

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Proposed Cemetery, Land West of 50 Benwick Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of 50 Benwick Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3961 9088). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new cemetery and associated access and parking.</i></p> <p><i>Evidence for Roman settlement has been located near Primrose Hill, more than 1km to the south-west of the site (CHER 10888). In the medieval period Doddington was important as the location for a moated bishop's palace surviving as a Scheduled Monument (SAM 33272) at Manor Farm (CHER 01063). The palace had a deer park attached (CHER 17507), while further earthworks nearby are probably remains of the medieval village (CHER 01603a). In addition a large amount of medieval ridge and furrow survives, and some traverses the site field (CHER 09676). There have been no changes to the site since the 1840 Tithe map, but buildings that stood immediately to the west in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century were demolished by 1951</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a ditch and an adjacent gully. The ditch contained an abraded sherd of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> November 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4084</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1361</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Field</i>		
Planned development	<i>Cemetery with associated access and parking</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditch, gully</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>1 sherd of abraded medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> C) pottery</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Fenland</i>	<i>Doddington</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 3961 9088</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>6.6m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matt Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Doddington Parish Council</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Cemetery, Land West of 50 Benwick Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M; Henry, K., &amp; Thompson P.,</i>		
Report no.	<i>3679</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2010</i>		

## **PROPOSED CEMETERY, LAND WEST OF 50 BENWICK ROAD, DODDINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of 50 Benwick Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3961 9088). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new cemetery and associated access and parking.*

*Evidence for Roman settlement has been located near Primrose Hill, more than 1km to the south-west of the site (CHER 10888). In the medieval period Doddington was important as the location for a moated bishop's palace surviving as a Scheduled Monument (SAM 33272) at Manor Farm (CHER 01063). The palace had a deer park attached (CHER 17507), while further earthworks nearby are probably remains of the medieval village (CHER 01603a). In addition a large amount of medieval ridge and furrow survives, and some of it traverses the site field (CHER 09676). There have been no changes to the site since the 1840 Tithe map, but buildings that stood immediately to the west in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century were demolished by 1951*

*The evaluation revealed a ditch and an adjacent gully. The ditch contained an abraded sherd of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of 50 Benwick Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3961 9088; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new cemetery and associated access and parking (Fenland Ref. FYR100265/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (McConnell 20/09/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 21/09/2010), and approved by CCC CAPCA. It adhered to the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2008) and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the potential for the preservation and survival of environmental evidence; and to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

### *Planning context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Doddington lies 6km south of March, in north Cambridgeshire, and 40km north of Cambridge. The village is situated on a north-south aligned fen island, which contained several dispersed communities and consequently became one of the largest parishes in the country until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Doddington lies just west of the A141 between Chatteris and March, and is on the B1093 between Manea and Benwick. The site is on the west side of the village located in the north-west corner of an agricultural field, with more fields to the west and south. To the east are houses forming the western limit of Doddington, and Doddington Community Hospital is located immediately to the north across the B1093.

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by, or relate to, the development. Those sites within 1km of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 1km radius are described in the text where relevant.

### **4 THE EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 The site lies on a large but low lying fen island, at 6.6m AOD, on soils of the Denchworth series which are classed as clayey seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable soils. These overly Ampthill Clay formed between 250 and 67 million years ago, although much of the March Island also contains March gravel which overlies the clay. By the medieval period the peat fen had encroached close to the village before the fen drainage schemes commencing in the 17<sup>th</sup> century reclaimed most of the land.

#### **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

4.2.1 Few prehistoric finds have been made in the village and parish of Doddington although at this time the Chatteris-Doddington-March ridge was one of the few land routes into the region (Salzman 1967). Three Early Bronze Age find spots have been recorded within 1km of the site although their precise locations are unknown (CHER 03748, 08261 and 08671), and a late Bronze Age rapier was recovered further to the south-west near Primrose Hill. In the Roman period settlement evidence has also been identified at Primrose Hill. A dark patch containing Roman pottery was found 1.2km to the south-west of the site (CHER 10888), and some 400m beyond that more pottery and a hearth was identified which was subsequently covered by peat as conditions became wetter (CHER 03778).

4.2.2 The village of Doddington is first mentioned in documentary records for c. AD 975 and the settlement, which was the largest on the island, may have been of enough status to support a minister, although no Anglo-Saxon remains have been found. During the late 10<sup>th</sup> century Brithnoth, the first abbot of Ely, obtained 60 acres in Doddington and Wimblington from Wine, son of Osmund. He gave this land to the monastery along with a weir producing 1,000 eels annually. Bishop Aethlwald later bought a hide of land at Doddington from the abbot of Ramsay with a half of 'Weremere' with the marsh belonging to it, which was let to farm for 2000 eels. In 1086 the Ely property was assessed at 5 hides with 8 ploughs and was also an important fishing centre providing 27,150 eels annually.



4.2.3 In 1109 Ely became an Episcopal see and Doddington was allotted to its bishop's who built a palace at the manor. It survives as Manor Farm Moated Bishops' Palace Scheduled Monument (33272) located 750m east of the church which comprises earthworks of just over 100 metres square (CHER 01063). The palace became a principal residence of the Ely bishops and in 1286 bishop Balsham died there. In 1356 a survey of the bishop's manor/palace showed it had a hall, principal chamber, cloister, pantry, buttery, plus other chambers all in a good state of repair. Also within the encircling walls was a kitchen, brew house, chapel, lodgings for knights and esquires, a dove house, granary and stables. However, the remaining manor buildings, the grange, ox house, grindery, two wind mills and the park wall were said to be in a ruinous state.

4.2.4 Further earthworks survive in the same area as the palace which may relate to the shrunken medieval village (CHER 01063a). The palace also had a Great Park attached to it which is recorded in 1300 as covering 80 acres, with an additional Little Park accounting for a further 60 acres (CHER MCB 17507). Such parks were common by the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and arguably were conceptual precursors of the landscaped parks of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The large ones were often in excess of 80 hectares and segmented into areas of wood pasture, pasture, coppice, and lakes and fishponds. The Doddington Great Park comprised land of a higher grade than was commonly available in the parish and illustrates the juxtaposition between power, the church and control of the landscape (Kirby and Oosterhuizen 2000).

4.2.5 Other medieval survivals at Doddington are the Grade II\* listed St Mary's church which dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (CHER MCB 17088), and the 14<sup>th</sup> century churchyard cross which is Grade II listed (CHER 06009). A possible moat, now ploughed over, was located 550m to the north-west of the site (CHER 01052), and a large amount of medieval ridge and furrow has been identified west of the village (CHER 09675, 13006 and CB 14519), which includes the field containing the archaeological evaluation (CHER 09676). In addition to the recorded HER sites (Fig. 3), it appears that land enclosure took place in the medieval period, in 1230 there is a reference to the bishop of Ely granting certain land at Doddington "*.... as it is, enclosed with ditches*". At this time Doddington was supplying corn to the market at far away Cambridge showing the estate to have been of some importance (Roach 1959).

4.2.6 In the late medieval period the palace ceased to be used as an official residence and in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century the Crown took control of it. In 1658 the manor was held by Algernon Peyton rector of the parish. Doddington remained the principal settlement on March island until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, although it was never large or of any great significance. After this date it was superseded by March, which grew largely as a result of its superior communication links. The nearest buildings to the site are The Hermitage, on the neighbouring plot to the east, which is a half-timbered 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century house (CHER 03785), and Doddington Community Hospital is situated across the road to the north.

### **4.3 The site**

4.3.1 The 1840 Tithe map (Fig. 4) shows the site in Field Plot 72. There are buildings in the adjacent plot to the east where there is a hand written entry of the 'The Rectory'. Another building is shown at the south-east end of Plot 71. The 1886 First Edition OS map (Fig. 5) shows a quadrangle of buildings immediately to the west of the site, across a track, and further buildings are shown across the B1093. 'The Hermitage' is written across the site field and relates to the house to the east (CHER 03785). Another building has been added at the south-eastern end of the western field. The 1900 OS map (Fig. 6) shows a reduction to one in the group of buildings in the area immediately to the west of the site, but no other changes in the immediate vicinity. However, in the 1924 OS map (Fig. 7) there is an increase in the number of buildings west of the site, and also across the road immediately to the north. Green houses or ancillary buildings have been erected at the Hermitage site to the east, and the southernmost block of buildings has disappeared. There are now no buildings to the south in the adjacent western field, but a new field boundary has appeared. The 1951 OS map (Fig. 8) shows no changes to the previous map. Since then the houses immediately west of the site have gone, but more buildings feature further west and Doddington Community Hospital has been constructed across the road from the site.

## 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenching) (Fig. 2)

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated, totalling 120m. The individual trenches were 30m in length, 1.60m in width, and linear in plan (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 9)

Sample Section 1a: W end, S facing 0.00 = 6.64m AOD	
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable humic clay silt with occasional angular to rounded flint gravel
0.34m +	L1002. Natural. Light grey/yellow orange, compact sandy clay

Sample Section 1b: E end, S facing 0.00 = 6.60m AOD	
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0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above.
0.31m +	L1002. Natural. As Above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 1.

## **Trench 2** (Figs. 2 & 9; DP 3)

<i>Sample Section 2a: N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.68m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.33m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 2b: SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.61m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained a natural feature, F1007.

F1007 was an irregular curvilinear in plan (2.00+ x 6.30 x 0.13m). It had irregular sides and an irregular flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid to light red brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

## **Trench 3** (Figs. 2 & 9; DPs 1 & 2)

<i>Sample Section 3a: W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.58m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.35m	L1001. Subsoil. Mid grey brown, compact silty clay.
0.35m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 3b: E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.55m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

*Description:* Trench 3 contained Ditch F1003 and Gully F1005.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 2.30 x 0.36m), aligned N/S. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a light yellow/brown grey, compact silty clay with occasional flint. Finds comprise an abraded sherd of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.

Gully F1005 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.20 x 0.20m) aligned N/S. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid to light brown grey, compact silty clay. No finds were present.

## Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 9; DPs 5 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 4a: N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.53m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.32m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 4b: S end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.58m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 4.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the evaluation.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a dark grey brown, friable humic clay silt with occasional angular to rounded gravel (0.31 x 0.36m). Subsoil L1001 was present below the topsoil and only occurred at the western end of Trench 3. It was a mid grey brown, compact silty clay. The natural drift geology, L1002, was present below the subsoil and was a light grey/yellow orange, compact sandy clay with occasional flint gravel.

## 9 DISCUSSION

### *Summary of the archaeology*

9.1 The features revealed during the evaluation are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	None	-	-
2	F1007	Natural Feature	-
3	F1003	Ditch	?Medieval (13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> C)
	F1005	Gully	-
4	None	-	-

9.2 The features comprised a ditch and a gully (both in Trench 3) and a natural feature (Trench 2). The ditch and gully were aligned N/S, perpendicular to the existing road.

9.3 Gully F1005 was undated and only a single sherd of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery was recovered from Ditch F1003. Dating of the feature is therefore tentative.

9.4 The archaeological features were revealed in Trench 3, in approximately the middle of the site. Plough damage was evident in all trenches, however the archaeology was generally well preserved. A small area of subsoil was preserved in the western sector of Trench 3.

#### *Interpretation of the archaeology*

9.5 There are relatively few prehistoric finds from the west side of Doddington and most of those are from spots that have not been closely recorded. There is evidence for Roman settlement in two places near Primrose Hill, more than 1km to the south-west of the site, where pottery and possible occupation layers have been identified (CHER 10888 and 03778). No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found, although it suggested that Doddington was of some importance during the late Saxon period with its ecclesiastical connections.

9.6 In the medieval period Doddington was certainly of importance as the manor was developed into a bishop's palace after 1109. The earthwork remains of the bishop's manor survive 750m east of St Mary's church (CHER MCB 17088) in the Scheduled Monument (SAM 33272) of Manor Farm Moated Bishops' Palace (CHER 01063). The palace had a deer park attached (CHER 17507), and further earthwork remains close by are probably of the medieval village (CHER 01603a). In addition a large amount of medieval ridge and furrow survives west of the village including the site field (CHER 09676).

9.7 The site had a significant potential for medieval remains given the area's ecclesiastical importance during this period and later. In the event the evaluation revealed a ditch and a gully. The ditch contained a sherd of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.

### **ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Doddington Parish Council for commissioning and funding this evaluation and particularly Mr

Charles Johnson of Johnson Design Practice for his assistance.

AS would also like to thank the Cambridgeshire HER for providing background information.

AS also gratefully acknowledges Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Cambridgeshire County Council Planning and Countryside Advice, for his input and advice.

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**APPENDIX 1: HER Information**

<b>SHER number</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Details</b>
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
08671	39 91	Beaker period flint blade
08261	40 90	Bronze Age socketed axe found at Stitches Farm
03748	39 90	Bronze Age Beaker pottery
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
05896	40 90	Coins of emperors Constans and Decentius; 4 <sup>th</sup> century
10888	386 903	Possible settlement: dark patch containing Roman greyware
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
01603	4077 9071	Earthworks of Bishop's Palace: Scheduled Monument 33272; 104m by 106m, water-filled moat 6-12m wide and 2m deep. One of about 150 known in the country, later converted to secular use
01603a	407 907	Crop mark enclosure: Possible shrunken village associated with the palace
MCB 17088	4002 9055	St Mary's Church: Grade II* listed building 48494. Chancel and part of N aisle 13 <sup>th</sup> century, majority of church is 14 <sup>th</sup> century with early 15 <sup>th</sup> century south porch. Restored in 19 <sup>th</sup> century
09675	388 912	Possible medieval DMV: little physical evidence except for ridge & furrow
06009	4002 9061	14 <sup>th</sup> century churchyard cross Grade II listed 48492
01052	392 914	Possible moat, ploughed over
13006	392 906	Ridge & furrow
CB14519	404 903	Ridge & furrow
09676	397 908	Ridge & furrow
MCB 17507	41293 90102	Great Park: Deer park first recorded in 1222
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
CB15242	4017 9063	Ingles Lane: Post-medieval features including pits, gullies and ditches observed in two phases of an evaluation; pottery and CBM recovered. Mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century, nothing earlier than the 16 <sup>th</sup> century
05897	400 909	Tower Mills: Grade II listed 48497 early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, now derelict
MCB 17156	3992 9074	Methodist Chapel built 1848 Grade II listed 48499
03786	3875 9119	Pond at Wash Brook so named because 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century shepherds washed their sheep there
03785	39690 90900	The Hermitage 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century half timbered building
12058	400 906	Doddington Hall, formerly the Rectory, Gardens: small area of trees and lawn



<i>Undated</i>		
01501	39 91	Kiln furniture: kiln spacer 7cm high by 8.5cm diameter
MCB 18130	3922 9112	Post-hole found during evaluation at Askham House

## APPENDIX 2: Historic Cartographic and Photographic Information

Fig. No.	Map Description	Date	Scale
1	Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
2	Detailed site plan	Modern	1:2,500
3	HER information	Modern	
4	Tithe map	1840	
5	First Edition OS map	1886	1: 10,560
6	Second Edition OS map	1900	1:2,500
7	OS map	1924	1:2,500
8	OS map	1951	1:10,560

## APPENDIX 3: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery
1003	1004	3	Ditch	13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> C	(1) 6g

## APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

### The Pottery

*by Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered one abraded medieval sherd of pottery weighing 5g. It is a sand tempered oxidised body sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date.

PROPOSED CEMETERY, LAND WEST OF 50 BENWICK ROAD, DODDINGTON, CAMBS  
PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
F1003 Ditch. Trench 3. Looking south.



2  
F1005 Gully. Trench 3. Looking south.



3  
F1007 Natural Linear Feature. Trench 2. Looking south-east.



4  
Trench 3. Post Exc. Looking east.

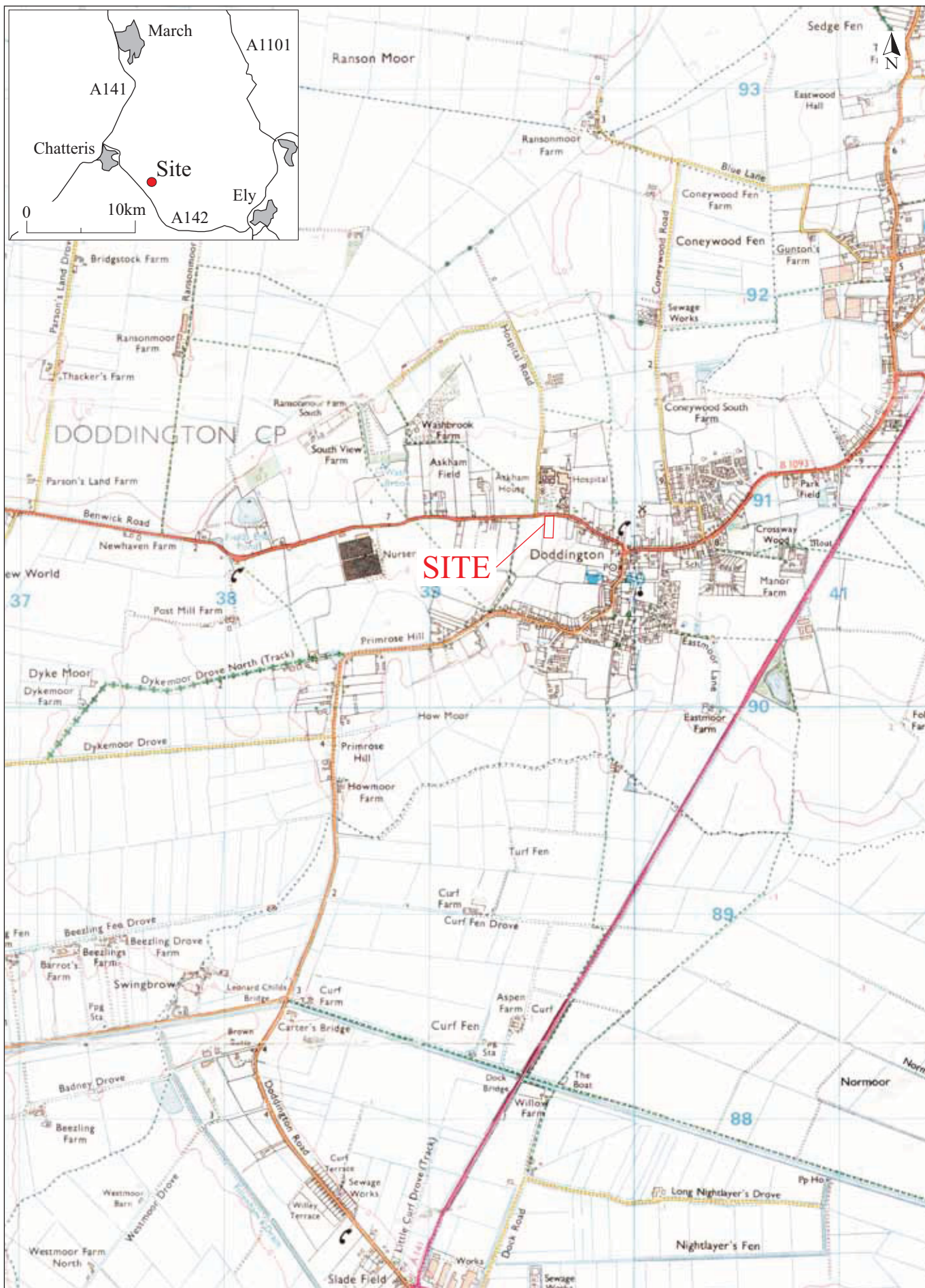


5  
Trench 4. Post Exc. Looking south.



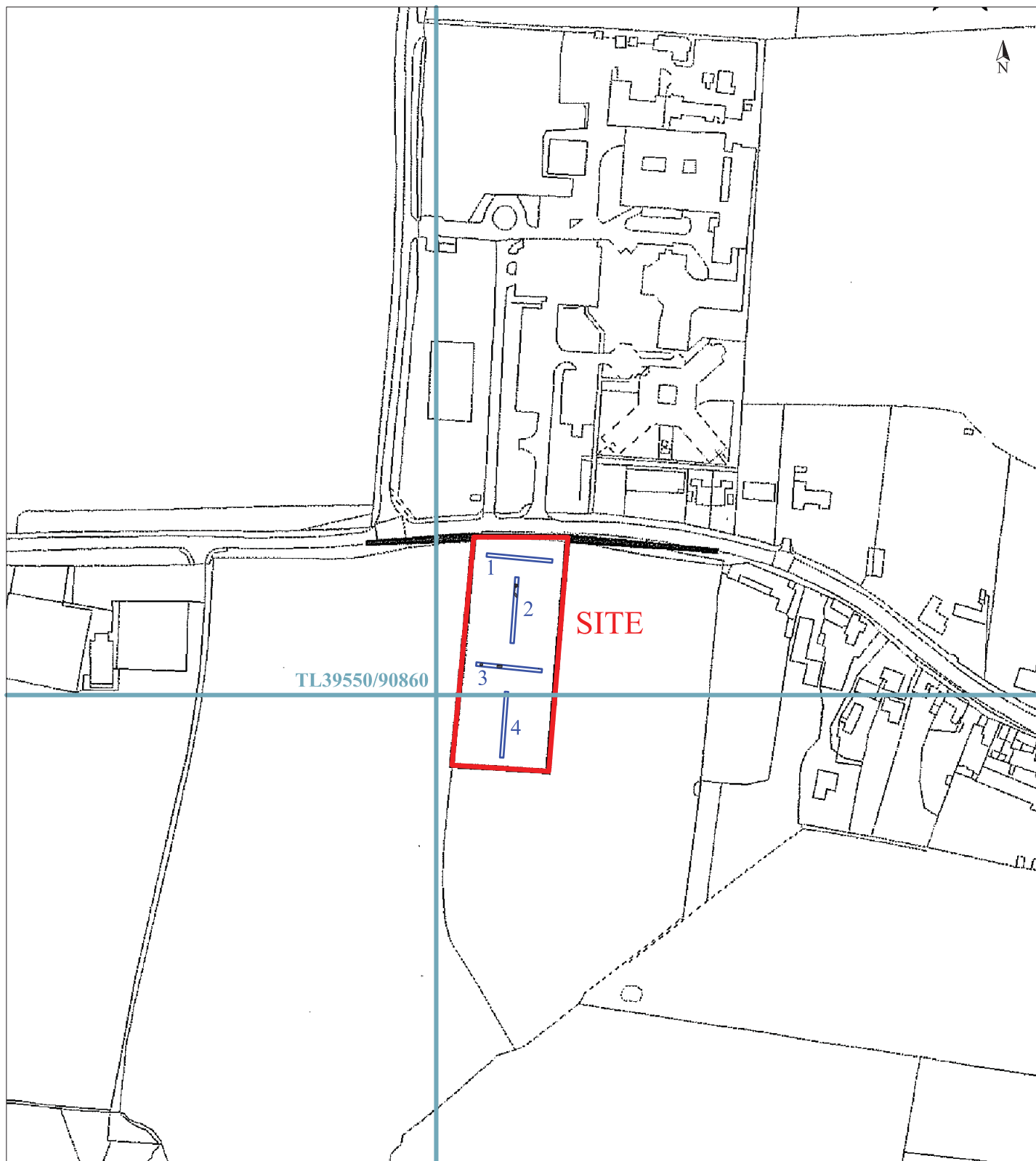
6  
Trench 4. Sample Section 4b. Looking west.





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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

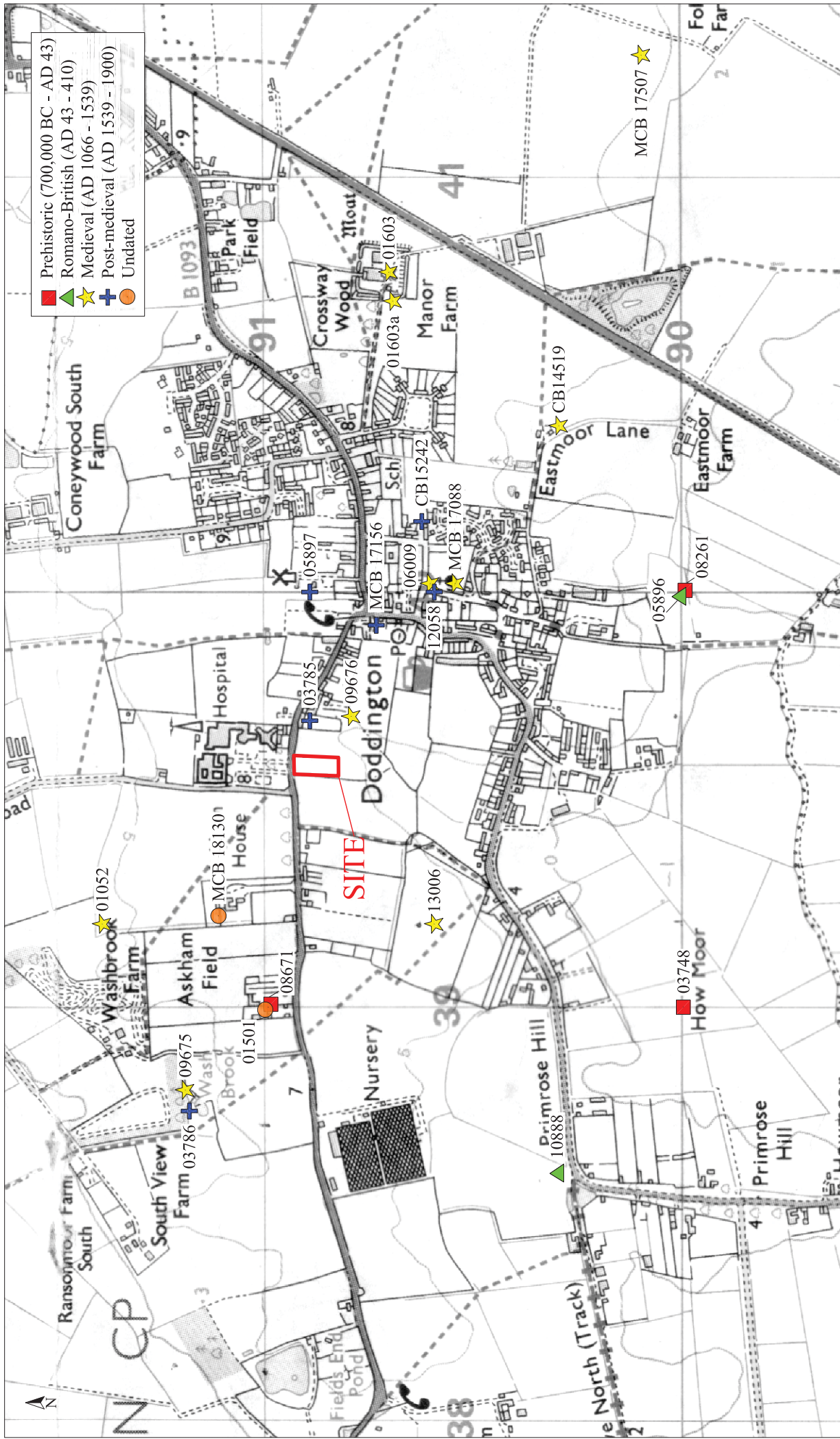


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0 50m

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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location**  
Scale 1:2500 at A4





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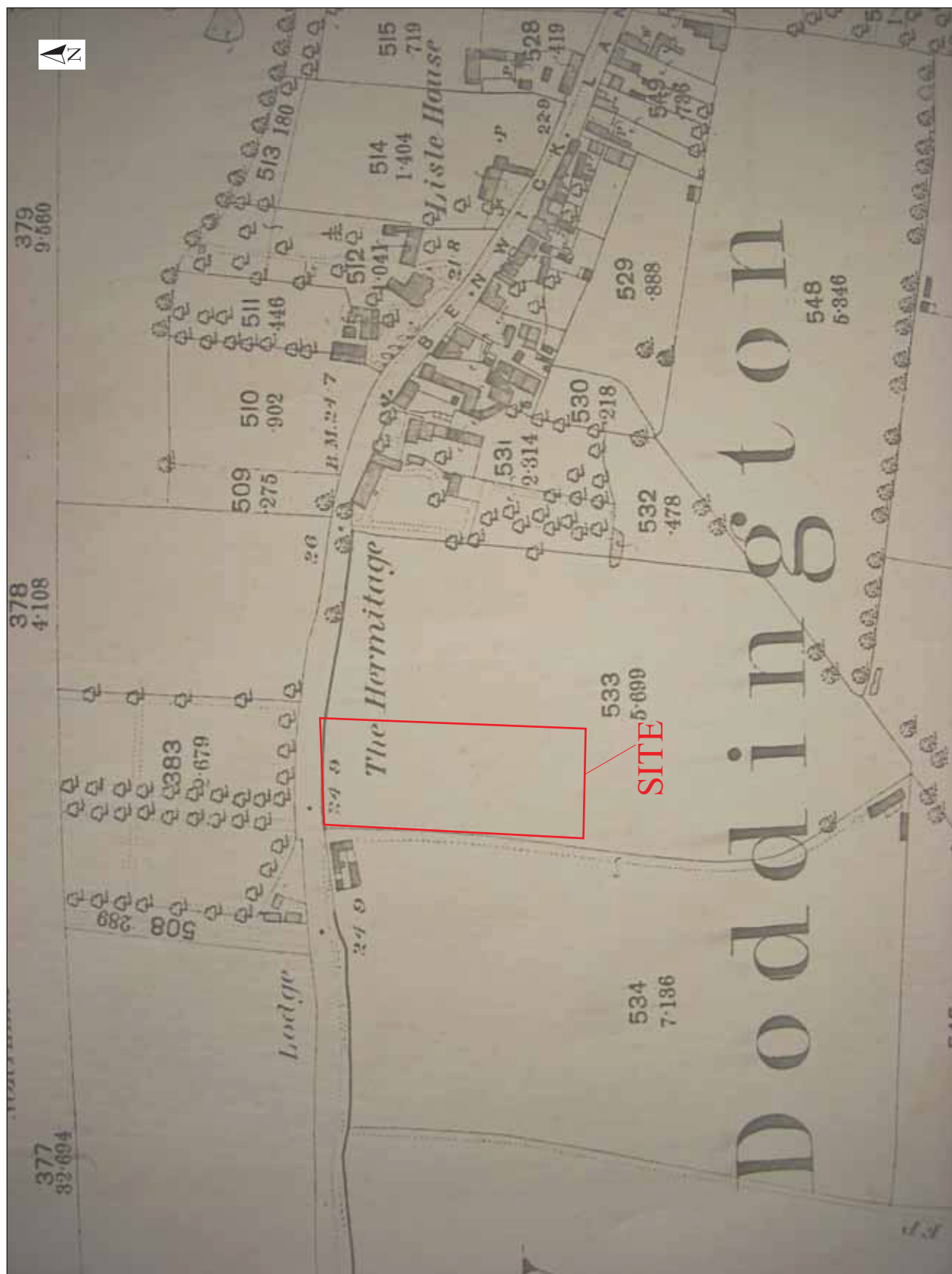
Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Tithe map 1840  
Not to scale



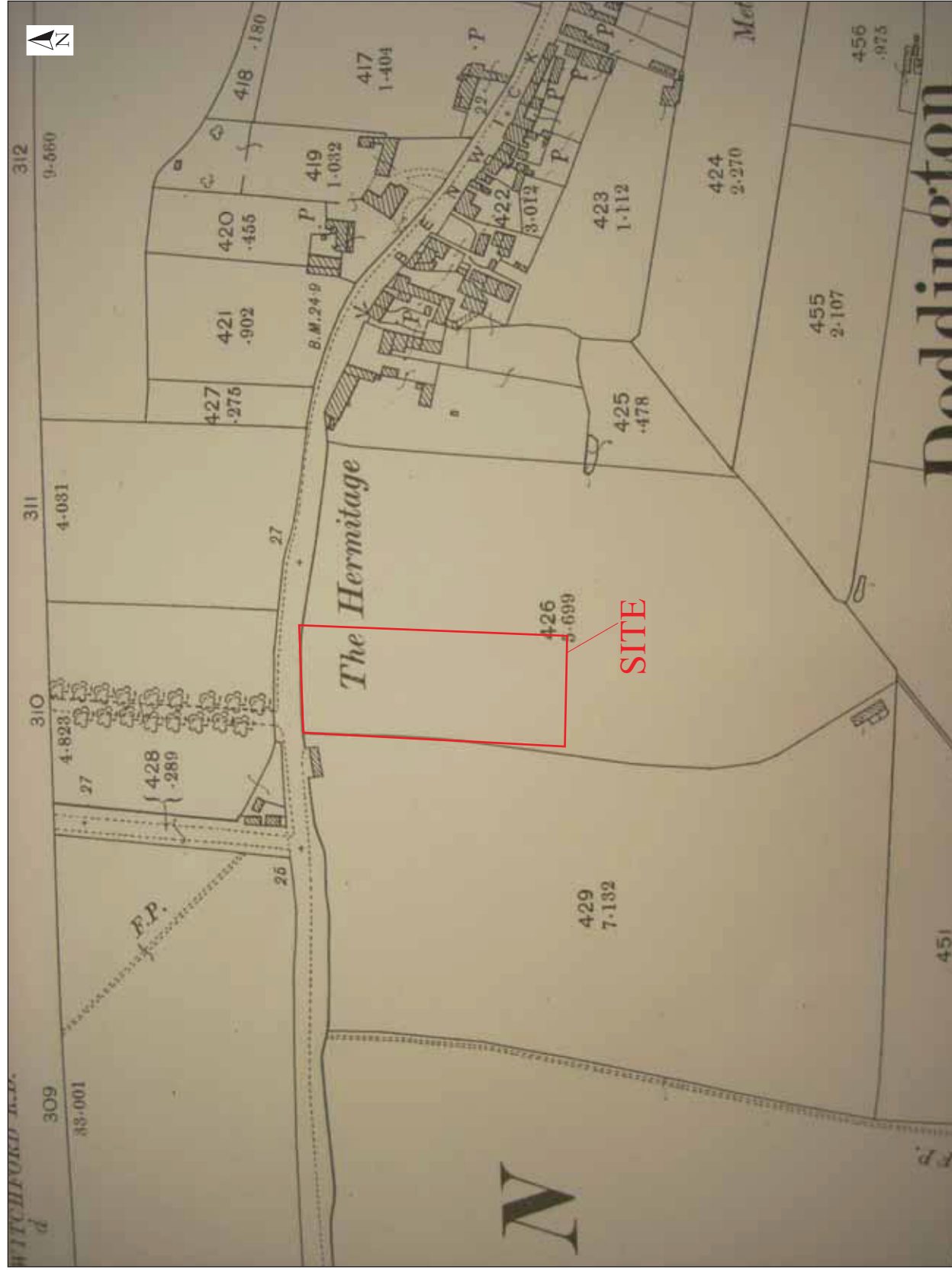


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Fig. 5 First edition OS map 1886

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Fig. 6 Second edition OS map 1900

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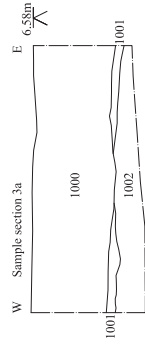
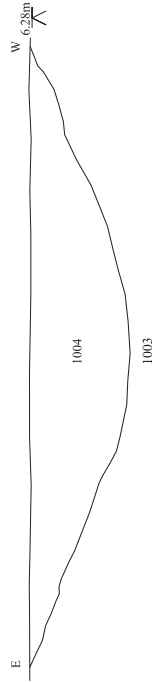
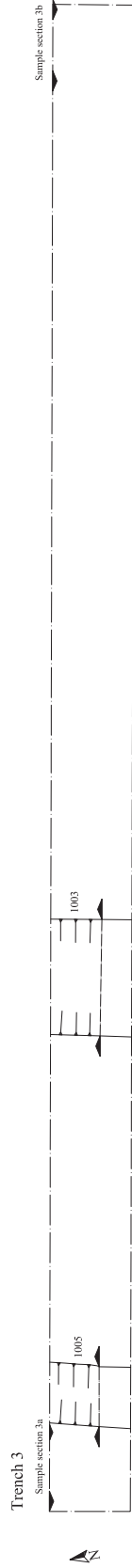
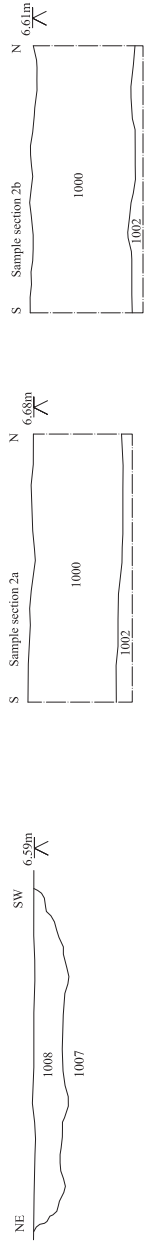
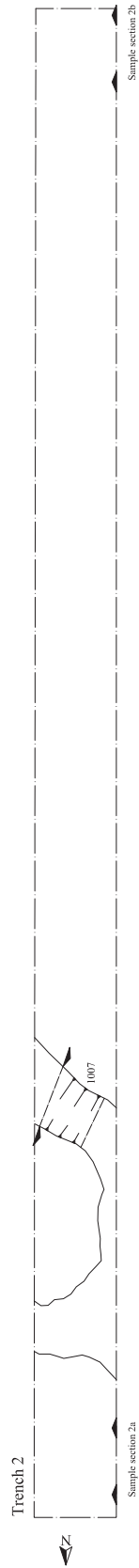
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 Fig. 7 OS map 1924  
 Not to scale



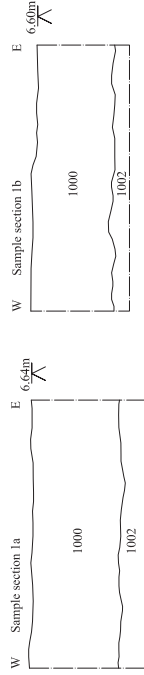
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<b>Fig. 8 OS map 1951</b>
Not to scale





Trench 1



Trench 4

