
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND SOUTH OF 22 BRINKLEY ROAD,
DULLINGHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 6164
OASIS ID: archaeol7-399528

Authors: John Haygreen & Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 63021 57603	Report No: 6014
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: ECB 6164
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P8261
	Date: 31 March 2020; Revised 30 April 2020

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Project details			
Project name	Land South of Brinkley Road, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire.		
<p><i>In March 2020 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of 22 Brinkley Road, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 63021 57603; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of five dwellings and garages (East Cambs Council Approval Ref. 18/01672/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area that has the potential for further evidence of the post-medieval parkland/gardens, and for the medieval/post-medieval development of this part of the village.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed features in Trenches 1 (two); 2 (four); and 4 (three), and the features comprise pits, ditches and post holes. Finds were sparse and struck flint was found within Made Ground L1002 (three); and Ditch F10127 (Trench 2) (two). Ditch F1021 (Trench 2) contained fragments of 18th – 19th century CBM.</i></p> <p><i>Four sterile made ground layers were also present (L1001, L1002, L1004 and L1005). These layers likely represent imported soils associated with the landscaping of the park in the post-medieval period.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 – 23 March 2020		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P8261	Site code	ECB 6164
Type of project	Trial Trench Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Pasture		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Pits, ditches and post holes		
Significant finds (+dates)	Sparse struck flint		
	Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Dullingham
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	CB8 9UW		
Area of site	0.44ha		
NGR	TL 63021 57603		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.84m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council HEAT		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Stages Construction Ltd		
Full title	Land South of Brinkley Road, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Haygreen, J. & Barlow, G.		
Report no.	6014		
Date (of report)	March 2020; revised April 2020		

**LAND SOUTH OF 22 BRINKLEY ROAD,
DULLINGHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2020 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of 22 Brinkley Road, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 63021 57603; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of five dwellings and garages (East Cambs Council Approval Ref. 18/01672/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

The site lies within an area that has the potential for further evidence of the post-medieval parkland/gardens, and for the medieval/post-medieval development of this part of the village.

The evaluation revealed features in Trenches 1 (two); 2 (four); and 4 (three), and the features comprise pits, ditches and post holes. Finds were sparse and struck flint was found within Made Ground L1002 (three); and Ditch F1027 (Trench 2) (two). Ditch F1021 (Trench 2) contained fragments of 18th – 19th century CBM.

Four sterile made ground layers were also present (L1001, L1002, L1004 and L1005). These layers likely represent imported soils associated with the landscaping of the park in the post-medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2020 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of 22 Brinkley Road, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 63021 57603; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of five dwellings and garages (East Cambs Council Approval Ref. 18/01672/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Leanne Robinson Zeki; dated 10th December 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 11th February 2020) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the western side of Brinkley Road in the southern part of the village of Dullingham. It extends to some 0.44ha and is an overgrown former garden area with a mature tree in its central part.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.83m AOD and lies on Chalk bedrock with localised deposits of superficial Lowestoft Formation diamicton above.

3.2 There is a slope in the landscape from west to east towards Brinkley Road, meaning that the site is situated slightly lower than the surrounding parkland and there is a drop in the level to Brinkley Road.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological remains of an unknown date are located in landscape surrounding the development site. Two undated cropmark enclosures have been identified (CHER 09137; 09140), in addition to a parallel earthwork banks, possibly representing a trackway or boundary within the grounds of Dullingham House (CHER 09141).

4.2 Very few Roman remains have been found in and around Dullingham; however, the village is located approximately 10 miles north of the Roman settlement at Cambridge. The latter was an important strategic position and was the crossing point for 'Via Devana' (the Roman road between Colchester to Chester). An alleged Roman camp has been identified approximately 980m north-east of the site, near Devil's Ditch; however, no archaeological remains are visible on aerial photographs (CHER 07408). Two Roman vessels were also found some distance from the village although no record of the exact location of the vessels themselves have been reported (CHER 07407; MCB27119).

4.3 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, within the historic medieval settlement area of Dullingham. The name 'Dullingham' is believed to be of early English origin and first appears in the written record in c.975AD in a description of a wood in this area. The name also appears in the Domesday Book, detailed as 4 land holdings; manor, 2 farms and a small holding. St Mary's Church, is located some 110m east of the site; the earliest phase of the structure, the chancel, was constructed in the 13th century (CHER NCB17089). Further medieval remains are present in the area, including a 14th century cross (CHER 07399), a late 15th century (CHER MCB17431), a 16th century Guildhall (CHER MCB27127) and a 16th century gravestone (CHER 07417).

4.4 The development site is situated within the area of the Registered Gardens of Dullingham House (CHER DCB488 & CHER 07384A). The gardens were 18th century pleasure grounds and a deer park for the early 18th century Dullingham House (CHER 07384), extended northwards in the 19th century; the property was acquired in 1656. During the post-medieval period Dullingham witnessed substantial development, with the construction of two 18th century windmills (CHER 07401; 07404), two 19th century blacksmiths workshops (CHER MCB26778; MCB26781), a 19th century Methodist church (CHER MCB17174), 19th century school (CHER MCB26779), a 19th century farmhouse (CHER MCB26782) and a 19th century malthouse (CHER MCB26780). Post-medieval listed buildings also lie along Stetchworth Road (CHER DCB565, DCB1487 & DCB1009) and a listed building lies to the south west of the proposed development site (CHER DCB553).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a 5% sample of the development area where new groundworks are proposed to be investigated by trenching. Four trenches were excavated across the new house plots, garages and access, avoiding an existing chestnut tree which is to be retained and protected (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was re-located southwards away from the northern site boundary; the western end of Trench 2 was shifted to avoid a fence; the southern end of Trench 3 was curtailed due to the presence of an overhead cable and a short western extension was excavated to compensate for the shortened trench; and the western end of Trench 4 was shortened due to the presence of a modern pipe and the width of the trench was increased to compensate. As a result of these changes the trench dimensions were: Trench 1: 31m x 2.15m; Trench 2: 31m x 2.00m; Trench 3: 25m x 2.00m; and 6.70m x 2.15m; and Trench 4: 22m x 2.50m

5.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.3 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Three struck flint were found within Made Ground L1002 (3; 77g) during the bucket sampling exercise. No archaeological finds were found during the metal detector survey.

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 83.15m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional medium to large sub-rounded flint
0.23 – 0.89m	L1001	Made Ground. Firm, pale to mid brown yellow clayey silt with sparse small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.89 – 1.20m	L1002	Made Ground. Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional medium to large sub-rounded flint
1.20m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Areas of firm, pale brown yellow chalky clay with moderate small rounded chalk to a friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large sub-rounded flint

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 82.19m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.23 – 0.89m	L1001	Made Ground, as above
0.23 – 0.89m	L1002	Made Ground, as above
0.89m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 1 contained undated Pit (F1006), undated Ditch (F1008) and two sterile made ground layers (L1001 and L1002). The latter were likely imported to raise and level the ground for the park landscaping. Initially Layers L1001 and L1002 were interpreted as subsoil layers but as the evaluation progressed and the history of the site was appreciated, the layers were re-interpreted as made ground deposits associated with the park landscaping,

Pit F1006 was sub-circular in plan (3.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.22m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1007, was a firm, mid brown clay with frequent medium to large flint. It contained no finds. F1006 cut Ditch F1008.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.80 x 0.12m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1009, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 83.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.20 – 0.88m	L1004	Made ground. Firm, pale yellow brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular flint
0.88m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 83.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.20 – 0.51m	L1001	Made Ground, as above
0.51 – 0.70m	L1002	Made Ground, as above
0.70m+	L1005	Made Ground. Firm, orange brown silty sand gravel

Test Pit 1 0.00 = 83.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.21 – 0.51m	L1001	Made Ground, as above
0.51 – 0.77m	L1002	Made Ground, as above
0.79 – 1.02m	L1005	Made Ground. Firm, orange brown silty sand gravel
1.02m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 2 contained Pits F1017 and F1025, and Ditches F1021 and F1027. Ditch F1021 contained CBM and Ditch F1027 contained struck flint. Also present were sterile made ground layers (L1001, L1002 and L1004), likely associated with the park landscaping.

When Trench 2 was excavated the western end was not machined as deeply as the eastern end of the trench as there was some uncertainty about the machine level. A test pit was excavated at the western end of Trench 2 and recorded that L1005 was present. The latter was a firm, orange brown silty sand and gravel. No finds were present during the digging of the test pit and no features were revealed within the test pit below L1005. The variation in the depths of the deposits recorded in Sample Sections 2A and 2B suggest that L1005 represents a made ground deposit, associated with L1001, L1002 and L1004.

Pit F1017 was sub-circular in plan (1.10+ x 0.30+ x 0.45m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1018, was a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk and it contained animal bone (16g). Its upper fill, L1020, was a firm, light brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk. Pit F1017 was cut by Ditch F1021.

Pit F1025 was sub-circular in plan (1.80+ x 2.10+ x 0.56m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained animal bone (4g).

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.00 x 0.52m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1022, was a firm, dark brown clayey silt with moderate to frequent medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Its secondary and principal fill, L1023, was a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1024, was a firm, light grey brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (249g).

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.25m), orientated N/S. It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a firm, mid brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained struck flint (2; 22g).

Trench 3 Fig. 2

Sample Section 3A		
0.00 = 83.61m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.32 – 0.84m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.84 – 1.08m	L1002	Made ground, as above
1.08m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Sample Section 3B		
0.0 = 83.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.24 – 0.68m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.68 – 1.04m	L1002	Made ground, as above
1.04m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 3 contained sterile made ground layers (L1001 and L1002) but no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample Section 4A		
0.00 = 84.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.29 – 0.74m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.74 – 1.10m	L1002	Made ground, as above
1.10m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Sample Section 4B		
0.00 = 84.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.28 – 0.75m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.75m +	L1003	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 4 contained two undated Post Holes (F1010 and F1012), and undated Pit F1014. Also present were sterile made ground layers (L1001 and L1002), possibly associated with the park landscaping.

Post Hole F1010 was circular in plan (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.06m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, pale brown grey silty clay, and it contained no finds.

Post Hole F1012 was circular in plan (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.08m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a firm, pale brown grey silty clay, and it contained no finds.

Pit F1014 was sub-circular in plan (0.80 x 0.37 x 0.23m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a firm, pale brown grey clayey silt. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

Interpretation

8.1 Initially Layers L1001 and L1002, which were present in all four trenches, were interpreted as subsoil layers but as the evaluation progressed and the history of the site was appreciated, the layers were re-interpreted as made ground deposits associated with the park landscaping.

8.2 When Trench 2 was excavated the western end was not machined as deeply as the eastern end of the trench as there was some uncertainty about the machine level. A test pit was excavated at the western end of Trench 2 and recorded that L1005 was present. The latter was a firm, orange brown silty sand and gravel. No finds were present during the digging of the test pit and no features were revealed within the test pit below L1005. The variation in the depths of the deposits recorded in Sample Sections 2A and 2B suggest that L1005 represents a made ground deposit, associated with L1001, L1002 and L1004.

Stratigraphy

8.3 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional medium to large sub-rounded flint (0.20 – 0.32m thick). Topsoil L1000 overlay Made Ground L1001, a firm, pale to mid brown yellow clayey silt with sparse small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (0.31 – 0.66m thick). Below Made Ground L1001 was another made ground layer, L1002, a firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional medium to large sub-rounded flint (0.19 – 0.66m thick).

8.4 At the western end of Trench 2, Made Ground L1005 was present beneath Made Ground L1002 and above Natural Deposits L1003, and it was a firm, orange brown silty sand and gravel (0.23m thick). At the eastern end of Trench 2, Made Ground L1004 was present beneath Topsoil L1000 and above Natural Deposits L1003, and it was a firm, pale yellow brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular flint (0.68m thick).

8.5 At the base of the sequence were the natural deposits, L1003, which varied from a firm, pale brown yellow chalky clay with moderate small rounded chalk to a friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large sub-rounded flint to a firm, orange brown silty sand gravel

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1006	Pit	-
	F1008	Ditch	-
2	F1017	Pit	-
	F1025	Pit	-
	F1021	Ditch	18 th – 19 th C CBM
	F1027	Ditch	x1 struck flint
4	F1010	Post Hole	-
	F1012	Post Hole	-
	F1014	Pit	

9.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, within the historic medieval settlement area of Dullingham. St Mary's Church, is located some 110m east of the site; the earliest phase of the structure, the chancel, was constructed in the 13th century (CHER NCB17089). The development site is situated within the area of the Registered Gardens of Dullingham House (CHER DCB488 & CHER 07384A). The gardens were 18th century pleasure grounds and a deer park for the early 18th century Dullingham House (CHER 07384). Archaeological remains of an unknown date are located in landscape surrounding the development site. Two undated cropmark enclosures have been identified (CHER 09137; 09140), in addition to a parallel earthwork banks, possibly representing a trackway or boundary within the grounds of Dullingham House (CHER 09141).

9.3 The evaluation revealed features in Trenches 1 (two); 2 (four); and 4 (three), and the features comprise pits, ditches and post holes.

9.4 Finds were sparse, and struck flint was found within Made Ground L1002 (three); and Ditch F1027 (Trench 2) (one). The flint from L1002 includes an early Neolithic exhausted blade core, and the flint from F1027 is a scraper on a thermal flake likely dating to the early Bronze Age. The struck flint is likely residual.

9.5 The majority of features contained no finds and are undated. There is some intercutting of features, for example, in Trench 1 Pit F1006 cut Ditch F1008, but no interval of time can be assigned to the origin of the features.

Similarly within Trench 2 Ditch F1021 cut Pit F1017. Ditch F1021 is the only dated feature and it contained fragments of 18th – 19th century CBM comprising highly fragmented soft red brick rubble.

9.6 The features are of a broad range comprising discrete features (pits and post holes) and linear features (ditches). Discrete features can be indicative of settlement but the features contained no finds, for example, indicative of domestic debris. Also there is an absence of any carbonised cereal grains in the environmental samples derived from the features. The presence of carbonised cereal grains may have indicated domestic processing but only incidental charcoal was present and possibly reflecting dispersed fuel or burning in the local area.

9.7 The function of the features is uncertain. Post Holes F1010 and F1012 (Trench 4) are comparable and adjacent. They may have been contemporary, and may have formed part of a fence line.

9.8 Four sterile made ground layers were also present (L1001, L1003, L1004 and L1005). These layers likely represent imported soils associated with the park landscaping in the post-medieval period. The property of Dullingham House was acquired in 1656, with the gardens used as pleasure grounds and a deer park from the early 18th century. During this period the grounds would have been subject to substantial (and repeated) episodes of landscaping and this is reflected by the recorded deposits.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. These objectives have been met.

10.2 The evaluation revealed features in Trenches 1 (two); 2 (four); and 4 (three), and the features comprise pits, ditches and post holes. Finds were sparse and struck flint was found within Made Ground L1002 (three); and Ditch F1027 (Trench 2) (two). Ditch F1021 (Trench 2) contained fragments of 18th – 19th century CBM.

10.3 Four sterile made ground layers were also present (L1001, L1002, L1004 and L1005). These layers likely represent imported soils associated with the landscaping of the park in the post-medieval period.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal

consistency. The archive will be deposited following the gaining of the transfer of title.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Leanne Robinson-Zeki, Archaeological Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of Finds

ECB6164 - P8261, Land South of Brinkley Road, Dullingham

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1002	1A		Made Ground						S.Flint S.Flint	1 2	66 11
1017	1018		2	Fill of Ditch					16			
1021	1024		2	Fill of Ditch				249				
1025	1026		2	Fill of Pit					4			
1027	1028		2	Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	2	22

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The archaeological evaluation recovered a total of five pieces (99g) of struck flint in a slightly patinated condition (dull to partially whitened surfaces). The majority of the small group was manufactured in a good quality dark grey flint with a thin chalky white cortex and technological traits consistent with early Neolithic blade production; however a single thermal flake in red-brown flint was utilised as a scraper and may reflect later prehistoric activity.

L1002 contained an exhausted core (66g) and in L1002 (SS 1A) two blade-like tertiary debitage flakes (11g) that may have been produced by it or a similar core, with a further comparable debitage flake (2g) in Ditch F1027. The blade core has two platforms at right angles with cortex remaining extant opposite each. Numerous parallel blade removals have been struck from both platforms, with one platform appearing to truncate the other, appearing to represent a final rotation of the core to produce short blades. The rotation of blade cores to create a new platform is most common in early Neolithic assemblages in the region, but decreasing blade production continued throughout the Neolithic period.

Ditch F1027 (L1028) also contained a thermal flake (20g) with coarse bi-facial, semi-abrupt retouch around one edge, suggesting it may have functioned as a side scraper or fairly crude serrate. The use of crude thermal flakes becomes most common in the early Bronze Age and the continual expedient use of declining flint technology thereafter, but it is not unknown throughout the Neolithic.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Ditch F1021 (L1024) contained four fragments (249g) of highly-fragmented soft red brick, best regarded as 'small rubble', manufactured in an orange-red sandy brickearth fabric tempered with sparse ash/cinder and iron-rich grains (0.25-5mm) that indicate it was manufactured in the 18th to 19th centuries. No dimensions or other technological traits remain extant.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land south of Brinkley Road, Dullingham, five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1. No carbonised plant macrofossils were recorded in the samples, indicating that the excavated features were not routinely receiving domestic debris from the use or processing of cereals. Charcoal was present in L1007 and L1011 which is likely to represent fuel residue.

Mollusc shells were recorded in L1007, L1011 and L1026, with a mixed assemblage reflecting a range of conditions. *Anisus leucostoma* indicates standing water within features, at least on a seasonal basis.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (g)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
1	1007	1006	Fill of Pit		40	20	50%	5	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Pomatias elegans</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1011	1010	Fill of Posthole		10	10	100%	3	-	-	-	-	-	X	Abundant small fragments	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
6	1011	1010	Fill of Posthole		10	10	100%	2	-	-	-	-	-	X	Common small fragments	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1013	1012	Fill of Posthole		10	10	100%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1026	1025	Fill of Pit		40	20	50%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Dullingham.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P8261)



1
General site overview



2
General site overview



3
Trench 1 looking south



4
Sample section 1A looking west



5
Sample section 1B looking east



6
Pit F1006 in Trench 1 looking east



7
Ditch F1008 in Trench 1 looking south



8
Trench 2 looking west



9
Sample section 2A looking south



10
Sample section 2B looking north



11
Pit F1017 and Ditch F1021 in Trench 2



12
Pit F1025 in Trench 2 looking south-east



13
Ditch F1027 in Trench 2 looking north



14
Trench 3 looking north



15
Trench 3 looking south



16
Sample section 3A



17
Sample section 3B



18
Trench 4 looking west



19
Sample section 4A looking south



20
Sample section 4B looking north



21
Post Hole F1010 in Trench 4 looking north



22
Post Hole F1012 in Trench 4 looking north

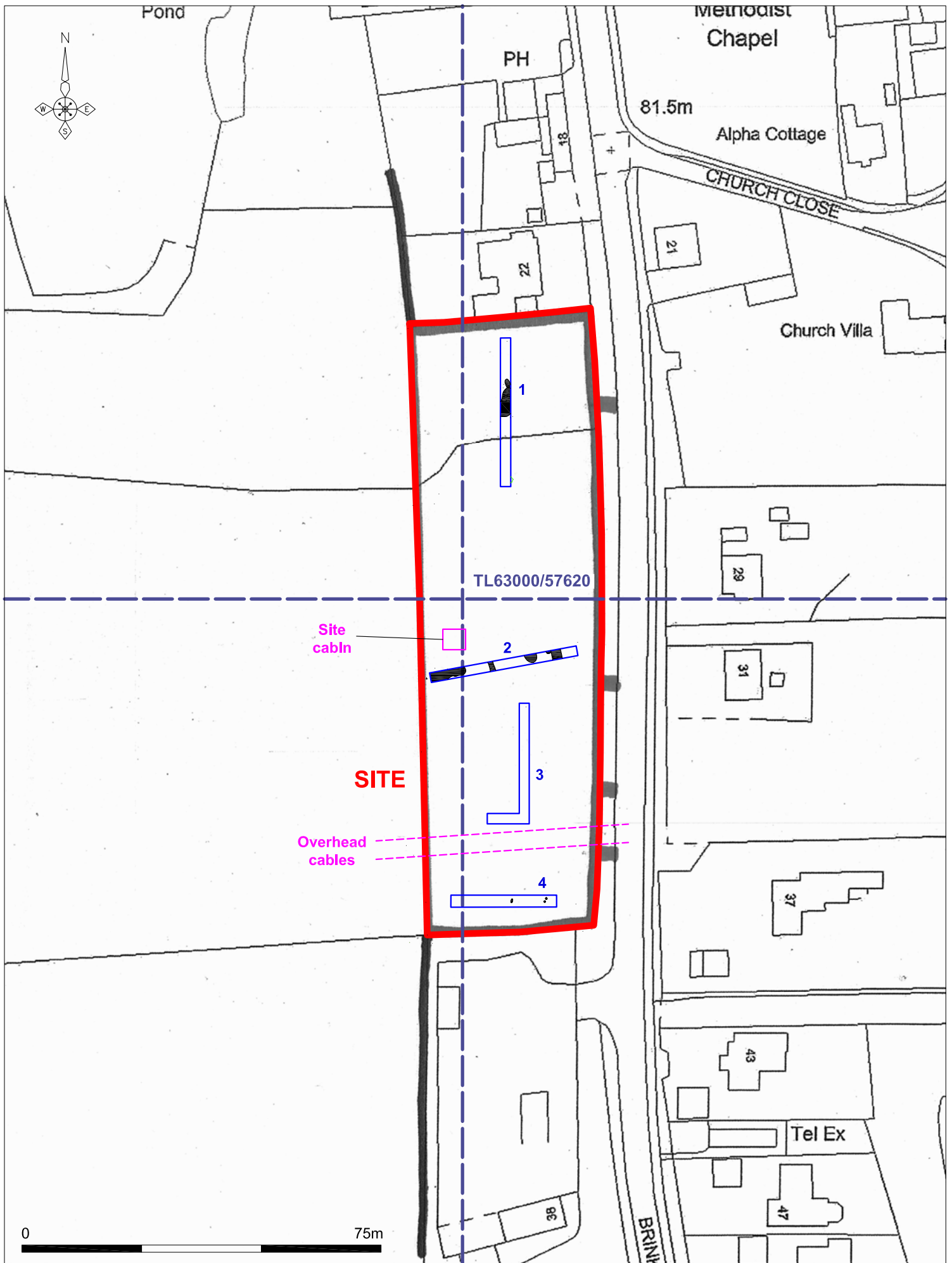


23
Pit F1014 in Trench 4 looking north



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 22 Brinkley Road, Dullingham (P8261)



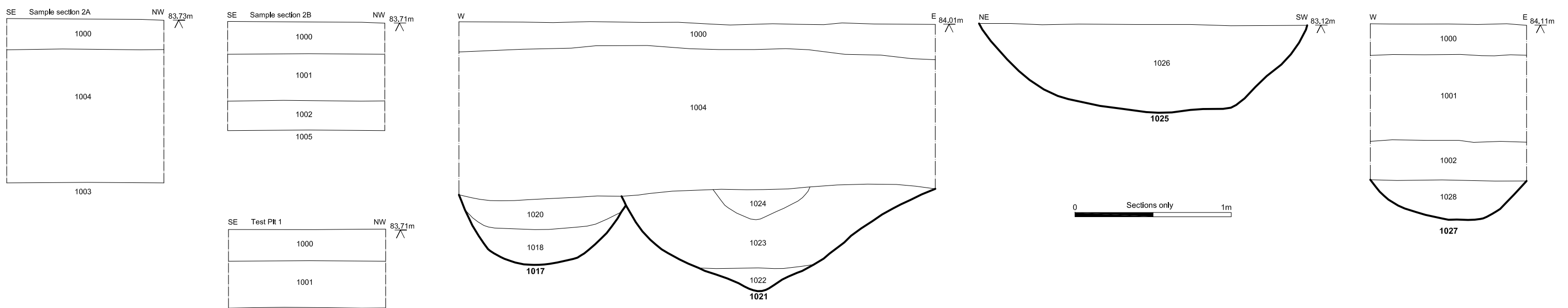
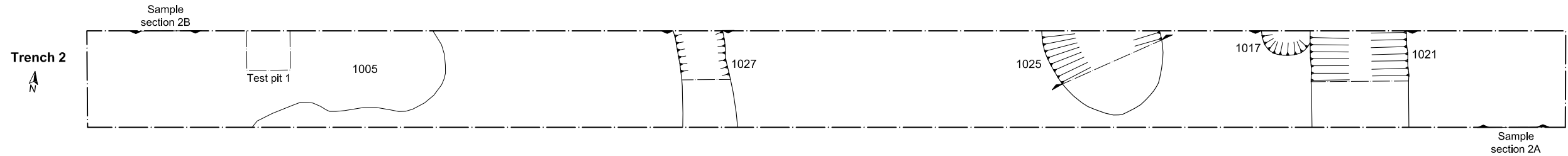
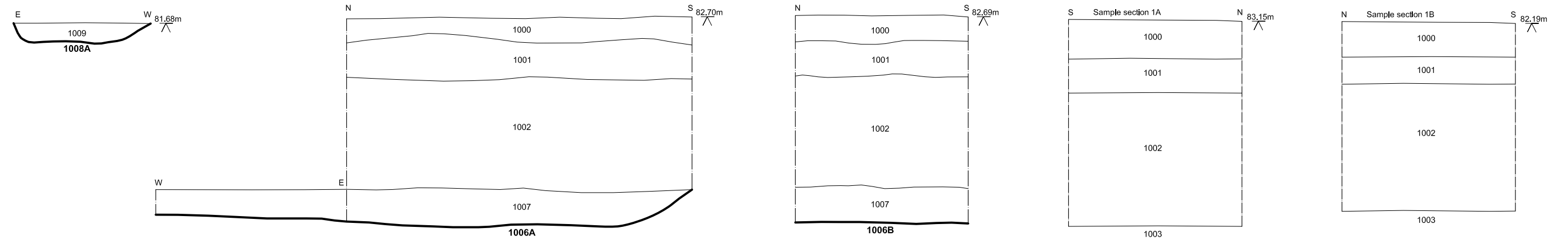
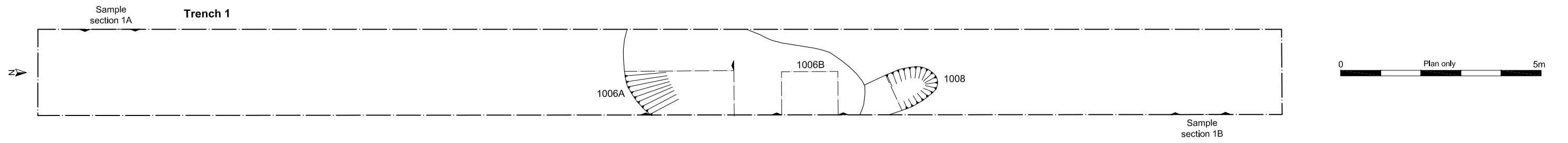
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

22 Brinkley Road, Dullingham (P8261)

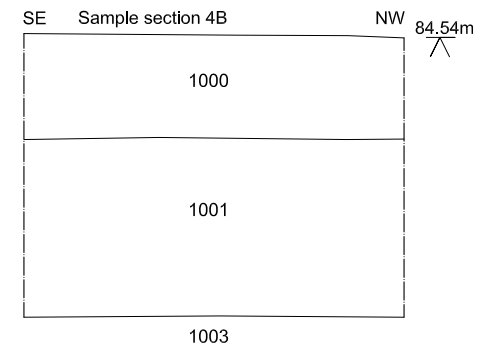
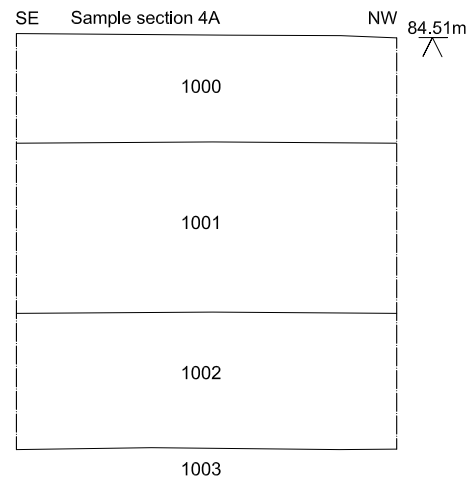
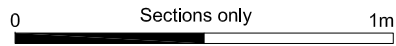
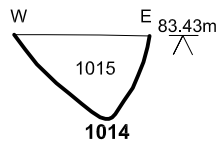
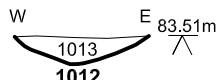
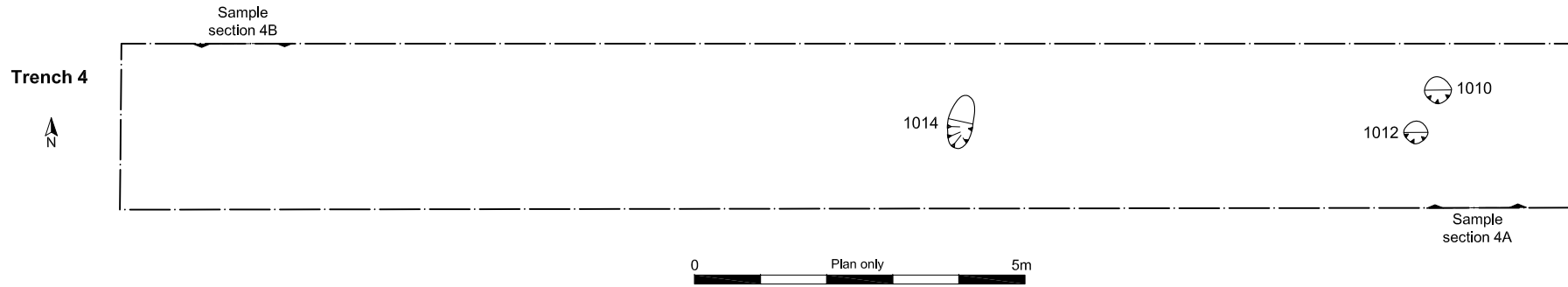


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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale - Plans 1:100, sections 1:25 at A3

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Fig. 4 Trench plan and sections

Scale - Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

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