



# The Walled Garden, Former RAF Brampton

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# The Walled Garden, Former RAF Brampton

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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### Contents

Summary .....	vii
Acknowledgements .....	viii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology.....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
<b>2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Aims .....	6
2.2 Methodology.....	6
<b>3 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results .....	8
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	8
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Fig. 2) .....	8
3.4 Trenches in the walled garden.....	8
3.5 Trenches on Gloucester Road.....	9
3.6 Finds summary .....	9
<b>4 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	10
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	10
4.3 Interpretation.....	10
4.4 Significance .....	10
<b>APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS.....</b>	<b>12</b>
B.1 Pottery .....	12
<b>APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>14</b>



## List of Figures

Fig. 1	Site location map
Fig. 2	Trench plan
Fig. 3	Sections

## List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 1, looking south
Plate 2	Ditch 705, Trench 1, looking west
Plate 3	Trench 3, looking south-west

## Summary

Between 5th and 7th of September 2017 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a post-demolition trial trench evaluation along Gloucester Road and within the Walled Garden area of Brampton Park House in the former RAF Brampton base, Brampton, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 2069 7022). A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated, two within the garden and two along Gloucester Road.

Gloucester Road and most of the Walled Garden area had been heavily disturbed by the footings of twentieth century houses, RAF buildings and services that were previously located on the site.

A partially intact soil profile survived in places within the Walled Garden area along with three archaeological features. These comprised a single east to west aligned medieval ditch, from which 11-13th century pottery was recovered, and truncated sections of two undated north-west to south-east aligned gullies.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Andy Girvan and John Baldock of Campbell Buchanan, who commissioned the work on behalf of JCAM Commercial Real Estate Property VII Limited. The works were monitored by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, who also provided advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox. Survey and digitizing was carried out by David Brown. The finds were cleaned and packaged by teams of OA staff under the management of Natasha Dodwell, the archive was prepared under the management of Katherine Hamilton.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan on behalf of JCAM Commercial Real Estate Property VII Limited, to undertake a post-demolition trial trench evaluation within the Walled Garden area of Brampton Park House, and along Gloucester Road at former RAF Brampton, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1; centred on TL 2069 7022).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 15/00386/OUT). The investigation followed on from earlier phases of archaeological evaluation and excavation at the former RAF Brampton site (Stocks-Morgan 2015; Nicholls 2016; Blackburn 2017a; 2017b), and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET; dated 19/02/2016), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (Brudenell 2016).

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the southern outskirts of Brampton, c.2.7km south-west of Huntingdon, within the former envelope of the RAF Brampton site. The area of investigation is in Zone D of the wider development site (Brudenell 2016), focussed on the demolished area of the Gloucester Road cul-de-sac and the Walled Garden of Brampton Park House to the north-west.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic clays of the Oxford Clay Formation mudstones, overlain by superficial deposits of Quaternary river terrace sands and gravels.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Research into the archaeological and historical context of the site has previously been undertaken in various heritage desk-based assessments (Daniell 2011; Ferguson 2013; Ryan 2015). The following section, which is based on the archaeological background included in the WSI (Brudenell 2016), draws on and summarises some of the findings in these reports, further supplemented with data supplied by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the results of recent archaeological investigation at the site (Stocks-Morgan 2015; Nicholls 2016; Blackburn 2017a; 2017b).

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.2 Brampton lies in the Ouse Valley, which has several known early prehistoric monuments and finds spots. Approximately 1km to the south of the site, Palaeolithic worked flints comprising flakes and scrapers were recovered along with mammoth and other animal bones. Neolithic axeheads have been recovered 800m west of the site (CHER 02548).

- 1.3.3 To the north of the village, a number of Bronze Age features and cropmarks have been identified including a barrow, ditches, pits and post-holes (CHER 02117), evidence for cremation was also found at this site. Approximately 1km north-west of the site an Early Bronze Age cremation pit was uncovered alongside Beaker pottery (CHER 11176). A square enclosure believed to date to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age has been identified 1km to the south-west; this contained residual Middle Bronze Age pottery (CHER 10066).

### *Iron Age and Roman*

- 1.3.4 Iron Age features revealed 1km to the south-west of the site included ditches, enclosures, pits, a watering hole and a field system (CHER MCB20046). Iron Age finds were also recovered from a site 1km to the south (CHER 02498A).
- 1.3.5 A number of Roman finds are recorded in the vicinity, particularly to the west and the south. Several ditches, enclosures and pits visible as cropmarks to the south and west of the site are interpreted as being of Iron Age or Roman origin (CHER 4475 & CHER 05765). Other cropmarks identified 950m south-west of the site are also thought to be Iron Age or Roman in date (CHER MCB18443).
- 1.3.6 Roman field systems have been identified 1km to the south of the site, alongside ditches, enclosures and a possible driveway (CHER MCB17492). Roman pottery has also been recovered near to this site (CHER MCB18426).
- 1.3.7 A Roman coin depicting Antonius Pius, dated to AD 145, was uncovered 400m to the east (CHER 00951). Roman quern fragments have been recovered 750m to the north (CHER 00952), while 1.3km further to the north approximately 20 Roman pots have been found (CHER 02556). Roman pottery and tile has also been recovered from pits 1.5km north-west of the site (CHER CB15265).
- 1.3.8 The remains of a substantial Roman settlement have been identified to the north of Brampton village. These consisted of a series of enclosures along with buildings, a corn dryer and an associated cobbled surface (MCB 20033).
- 1.3.9 Of particular interest is a Roman pottery kiln dating to the mid/late 1st century AD, which was revealed, but not fully excavated, approximately 1km to the west of the site (Jones & Panes 2014).

### *Anglo-Saxon and medieval*

- 1.3.10 An Anglo-Saxon settlement, represented by pits and sunken featured buildings, has been identified approximately 1km to the south of the site (CHER 02498C).
- 1.3.11 During the 11th century Brampton was known as 'Brantune', then 'Brantone', 'Bramptone' and 'Brauntone' in the 12th and 13th centuries, and finally 'Brampton' from the 13th century (Ryan 2015).
- 1.3.12 The core of the medieval village was centred on the area around the modern day High Street. It is recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as having a manor house and two mills, suggesting an established and prosperous settlement.

- 1.3.13 To the north-west of the site, evidence for medieval buildings and medieval pottery has been uncovered (CHER 02550). Approximately 900m to the north, a number of medieval sites and find spots have been recorded, these comprised medieval pottery sherds recovered alongside post-medieval finds (CHER 07667) and architectural fragments in the form of large limestone carved blocks (CHER 07707). Medieval ponds were found just to the east of Manor Farm (CHER 02653), while a medieval cross dating to the 13th/14th century was located at West End (CHER 02549). There is also a medieval dovecote 250m north-east of the site (CHER 02731).
- 1.3.14 St Mary's church, 900m north-east of the site, contains elements dating from the 12th century (CHER 02706). Medieval pits have been uncovered near to the church boundary (CHER CB14753). Extensive ridge and furrow has been identified 1km to the north-west (CHERs 11501, 11502), 1km north-east (CHER 02746, 07690) and 1.3km north of the site (CHER 09259).

### *Post-Medieval*

- 1.3.15 Activity dating to the post-medieval period largely relates to Brampton Park and features associated with it, with further remains of this date recorded to the north-east of the site. A post-medieval bridge is located near to the church, this was subsequently partially rebuilt but 17th century masonry still remains (CHER 02553). A windmill depicted on a map from 1757 lies 1km north-east of the site (CHER 02555). Pepys House, located 1.3km north-east of the site, is a two storey timber house dating to the 16th century (CHER 02705). Manor Barn, 1km to the north-east, comprised a hall, two parlours, a kitchen, a pantry and four chambers. This was attached to a barn, a stable, a cow house and a garden (CHER 02708).

### *Brampton Park*

- 1.3.16 Brampton House and Park (MCB15297) lies partially within the development area. The location of the original house is uncertain; it dated from the 12th century but by 1328 had fallen into disrepair and ruin (Page and Proby 1936). Brampton Park and gardens includes the former RAF base. The park is believed to have been larger than the current site, extending a little to the west - to include the dovecote - and also to the north, incorporating the fields between the modern boundary and the southern limit of the village. These fields are recorded in the HER as medieval strip fields that are evident on aerial photographs. As it would be unusual to have working fields within a formal park, the emparkment probably dates from the post-medieval period and may be associated with wider enclosure of the landscape.
- 1.3.17 During the 16th century the house and park were acquired by the Throckmorton family, who rebuilt the house. In the 19th century the house was owned by Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow who commenced a series of building and landscaping works, designing the entranceway, woodland area and formal gardens. Two other buildings erected at this time are also listed; the first is the gate lodge (Listed Building No. 54529), which is constructed of brick with a hipped thatched roof. The second is a coach house and stable block adjacent to the house. The structure is Grade II listed (Listed Building No. 54531). It is a two storey building with a tiled hipped roof. To the south-west there is a tiled, one storey former stable block. Following the death of Lady

Olivia in 1863, the house was used as an institute for the treatment of speech impediment - referred to at the time as curing stammers (Daniell 2011, 12) - until 1907, when a devastating fire broke out in the grand eastern wing of the house, completely destroying this section of the building. A considerably smaller replacement was built and, whilst sympathetic in design, the gothic detailing was not replicated. At this time the estate became home to Lord Mandeville (Ryan 2015, 9).

- 1.3.18 Elements of the park survive, albeit overlain by the RAF base. These include a number of standard trees, some of them exotics, such as Douglas Fir and Cedar of Lebanon, which indicate a 19th century design. In addition, several garden features survive, including brick and stone benches, steps and terraces to the north and south of the house (Daniell 2011, 12). Within the wider landscape, evidence of a post-medieval icehouse exists; this is shown on 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s and on the 1926 edition OS map. In the vicinity of the icehouse is the dovecote, whose mound survives. This lies outside RAF Brampton's perimeter but is likely to have been associated with the house; now the Officers' Mess.

### *Modern*

- 1.3.19 The Park was occupied by the military during the Great War (1914-1918) and used as a camp for German Prisoners of War. Following the end of hostilities, the house was restored to the civilian owner, Lord Mandeville, who let the property, first as a domestic house and then as a nursery, providing a location for a London children's home that was situated away from bombing (Daniell 2011).
- 1.3.20 In 1942 RAF Brampton was commissioned as an intelligence centre for the Royal Air Force, comprising an area of 20.6ha. The base was built to house RAF Support Command and JARIC: The National Imagery Exploitation Centre. Historical maps detail the development of the site with the construction of the majority of amenity buildings shown to have occurred in the late 1940s to early 1950s.

### *Previous work at RAF Brampton*

- 1.3.21 In March and April 2016 an excavation was undertaken on the playing fields at RAF Brampton, some 600m south-west of the current site. This excavation revealed archaeology dating to the Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. The Iron Age phase consisted of part of an enclosure in the south-west corner of the site, alongside pits of the same phase. A total of eight Roman pottery kilns were uncovered, dating from AD60 to 80: these kilns produced large quantities of kiln furniture including clay plates and pedestals, alongside Roman pottery. The kilns were producing lid seated jars and their associated lids. A small number of other Roman features were identified, including a ditch and several pits. Post-medieval features comprised a series of inter-cutting ditches in the north of the site. Trackway ditches relating to the original Park Lane, the former southern boundary to Brampton Park, were also uncovered along with other ditches thought to be plot boundaries outside the park boundaries (Nicholls 2016).
- 1.3.22 A second phase of excavation was undertaken between September and October 2016, approximately 80m south-west of the current site. Here, a sequence of features

comprising pits, ditches, beamslots and well/tank features were uncovered that dated from the 12th to 16th centuries. A large well or tank-like feature was also uncovered that contained a number of use and disuse fills dating to the 14th century, with a capping layer dated to the 16th century. At the base of this feature was a wooden structure, thought to represent shoring or a revetment, most likely to aid the retention of large quantities of water (Blackbourn 2017a).

- 1.3.23 A third phase of trial trenching and excavation was carried out between January and February 2017. This revealed ditches and a small beamslot structure, within which were two undated pits. To the south were a pair of large waterlogged tank-like features, one of which yielded a 14th to 15th century pottery assemblage and quantities of preserved leather, including three shoes. The waterlogged conditions also resulted in the preservation of a variety of plant remains, including hemp, suggesting possible use as retting pits (Blackbourn 2017b).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context - and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- iv. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of four trenches were excavated. The original trench design was for two 30m x 1.8m trenches along Gloucester Road and two 50m x 1.8m trenches within the walled garden. In the event it was not possible to excavate the full length of three of the trenches (2, 3 & 4) as a result of trees on the site and the need to avoid the main vehicle access into the walled garden. The final dimensions of the shortened trenches were as follows: Trench 2 was 40m long, with its westernmost 15m excavated to a width of 2.5m wide in order to compensate for the initially supplied machine bucket being too narrow, Trenches 3 and 4 were 27m and 24m long respectively.
- 2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 2.2.3 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from the end of each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and subsoil, where they were present, above the archaeological level. These were sieved on site for the purposes of finds retrieval. Modern pottery and other modern material was recovered.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.
- 2.2.5 All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.6 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits. A toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 2.2.7 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 2.2.8 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand, in slots of at least 1.0m in width.
- 2.2.9 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.



- 2.2.10 The site grid is accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.11 A register has been kept of all trenches, features, and photographs.
- 2.2.12 All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. Each feature is individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 2.2.13 Sections of features have been drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections are tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.14 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 2.2.15 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs.
- 2.2.16 Photographs include both general trench shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.
- 2.2.17 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence varied widely between the trenches as a result of modern disturbance. The natural geology of gravelly silts was overlain in Trench 1 and parts of Trench 2 by a yellow brown clayey silt subsoil (702). This was overlain in Trench 1 by a modern demolition or build-up layer (704) consisting of brick rubble, which was itself overlain by topsoil (701). In Trench 2 modern backfill deposits overlaid the subsoil where it still survived. In Trenches 3 and 4 there were only modern layers above the natural horizon.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained mostly dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Fig. 2)

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1 and 2 within the walled garden.

### 3.4 Trenches in the walled garden

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was located inside the eastern wall of walled garden on a north to south alignment. The trench was 50m long and contained minimal modern disturbance below the subsoil (Plate 1). A single east-west ditch (**705**) was located 18.5m from the northern end of the trench. This was 1.7m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 3, Section 251, Plate 2), containing a mid brown sandy clay (706), from which 81g of medieval pottery was recovered. Overlying the southern end of the trench was crushed brick layer 4 (Fig. 3, Section 254).
- 3.4.2 Trench 2 was located in south-west corner of the walled garden, aligned east-west along the line of the southern wall. The trench was 40m long, 2.5m wide for the first 15m from the west end and 1.8m wide for the rest of its length. It contained two small undated north-west to south-east aligned gullies, **707** and **709**. Gully **707** was at the western end of the trench and only survived in a segment just over a metre long between areas of modern disturbance. The gully was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 3, Section 252), filled by a dark brown grey clayey silt (708). Gully **709** was at the eastern end of the trench extending from the southern baulk and truncated to the north-west. It was 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep (Fig. 3, Section 253), filled by a mid brown sandy silt (710).



### 3.5 Trenches on Gloucester Road

- 3.5.1 Trenches 3 and 4 were located on the former Gloucester Road, Trench 3 being 27m long on a north-east to south-west alignment. Trench 4 was 24m long and on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 3.5.2 Both trenches contained high levels of disturbance by modern construction and subsequent demolition. This truncation extended well into the natural horizon and had removed completely any overlying deposits (Plate 3).

### 3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 Five abraded sherds of pottery (80g) were recovered from the fill of ditch **705**, in Trench 1. They included a single residual Roman sherd (10g) and three pieces of early medieval pottery dating from the 11th-13th centuries (App B.1).

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The natural horizon was revealed at a broadly similar depth in all trenches with modern disturbance penetrating the geology in most of the trenches.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has established that minimal archaeological evidence survives within the area of the walled garden. This is in all likelihood the result of extensive disturbance by modern activity.
- 4.2.2 The Gloucester Road trenches were positioned outside the known locations of demolished modern buildings. The ground, however, had been subjected to high levels of disturbance by former construction and demolition activities with no evidence for the survival of archaeological features or deposits.

### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The only dated feature revealed by the evaluation was an east-west aligned medieval ditch (**705**) in Trench 1, which possibly extended beyond the wall to the east. To the west it most probably extended into the footprint of one of the demolished barrack buildings, whose deep footings are very likely to have entirely truncated it.
- 4.3.2 The two gullies (**707** & **709**) in Trench 2 lay on similar alignments but were severely impacted by modern demolition, with gully **707** in particular only partially surviving between two areas of disturbance. Neither feature produced any dating but their different alignment to the garden wall may suggest that they did not relate to the garden. Their truncation by modern disturbance resulted in little of either surviving, beyond that which was excavated during the evaluation.

### 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The area around Gloucester Road and all but the very eastern edge of the Walled Garden appears to have been substantially impacted by the footings of twentieth century houses, RAF buildings and associated services that previously stood on the site. Only patches of a partially intact soil profile survived in the Walled Garden area. Three archaeological features were uncovered here; a single east to west aligned medieval ditch containing 11-13th century pottery, and truncated sections of two undated north-west to south-east aligned gullies.
- 4.4.2 Medieval ditch **705** adds to the corpus of evidence for widespread medieval activity in the northern half of the former RAF base. The date of the pottery recovered at this site is broadly contemporary with that from the excavations along Central Avenue and North Road (Blackbourn 2017a; 2017b). Those remains were interpreted as relating to a wider manorial complex of buildings and working areas in the vicinity of the original Brampton House, which is known to be of 12th century origin.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single medieval ditch. Consists of topsoil, a modern demolition layer and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
701	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
704	Layer	-	0.52	Demolition	-	Modern
705	Cut	1.70	0.26	Ditch	-	Medieval
706	Fill	-	0.26	Ditch Fill	Pottery	Medieval

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two shallow gullies and was heavily disturbed by modern demolition. Consists of modern backfill layers and patches of subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
702	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
707	Cut	0.55	0.15	Gully Cut	-	Unknown
708	Fill	-	0.15	Gully Fill	-	Unknown
709	Cut	0.50	0.09	Gully Cut	-	Unknown
7010	Fill	-	0.09	Gully Fill	-	Unknown

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeology being heavily disturbed by modern demolition. Consists of modern backfill layers overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.93
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology being completely disturbed by modern demolition well into the natural horizon. Consists of modern backfill layers overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					Length (m)	24
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.96
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher with Stephen Wadeson*

#### *Assemblage*

- B.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from a single context (706) in Trench 1, ditch **705**. This consisted of a rim sherd from a Roman shell-tempered ware jar (mid 1st-4th century) and four sherds from two Huntingdonshire early medieval ware vessels, including three sherds from a sooted jar. All the pottery is moderately abraded and has been subject to reworking.

#### *Conclusion*

- B.1.2 The single, moderately abraded, although leached, sherd of shelly Roman pottery suggests some level of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. Roman field systems and settlement have been identified in the area, with Roman pottery kilns excavated at RAF Brampton, approximately 600m to the south-west of the current area of investigation (Nicholls 2016).
- B.1.3 The medieval pottery is domestic in nature and suggests low levels of medieval rubbish deposition. The sherds are rather too well preserved and relatively large to represent a manuring scatter, it is therefore presumed that they were deposited as rubbish within the ditch, however, it seems likely that this is not primary deposition and that the sherds have been reworked. Approximately 80m south-west of the current site are medieval features dated from the 12th to 16th centuries, although earlier material was also present. The pottery may relate to the settlement that produced the pottery recovered from the earlier excavations (Blackbourn 2017a).
- B.1.4 If further work is undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later report and added to the archive. If no further work is undertaken, the following table acts as a full record.

Trench	Context	Cut	Form, Fabric and Description	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Ceramic Date
1	706	705	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, jar rim and body sherds. Rim is everted, internally thickened and rounded (internally lid-seated). Rim (dia. 160mm, EVE31%), sooted on outer edge and on body, body sherd is also sooted. Similar to vessel illustrated in Spoerry (Spoerry 2016 EM143 fig 9.32 p152-3)	1	3	0.061	1050-1200
			Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, jar body sherd, lightly sooted	1	1	0.009	
			Roman Shelly ware, jar rim sherd, everted, simple rounded rim, diameter 160mm, EVE10%. Oxidized and leached fabric with light sooting on rim outer edge	1	1	0.010	Mid 1st-4th century
			<b>Total</b>	3	5	0.080	

Table 1: Pottery and CBM (MNV=minimum number of vessels, EVE=estimated vessel equivalent)

## APPENDIX C      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX D

## OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-296059		
Project Name	The Walled Garden, Former RAF Brampton		
Start of Fieldwork	5/9/17	End of Fieldwork	7/9/2017
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BRARAF17	Planning App. No.	15/00368/OUT
HER Number	ECB 4681	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Directive from local planning authority
Development Type	Urban Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Gully	Uncertain	Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Gloucester Road Brampton Cambridgeshire PE28 4QQ
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Brampton	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	246 sq.m	
National Grid Ref	TL 2073 7026	

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell

Project Supervisor

Nicholas Cox

## Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB 4681
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB 4681
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 4681

### Physical Contents

#### Present?

#### Digital files associated with Finds

#### Paperwork associated with Finds

Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

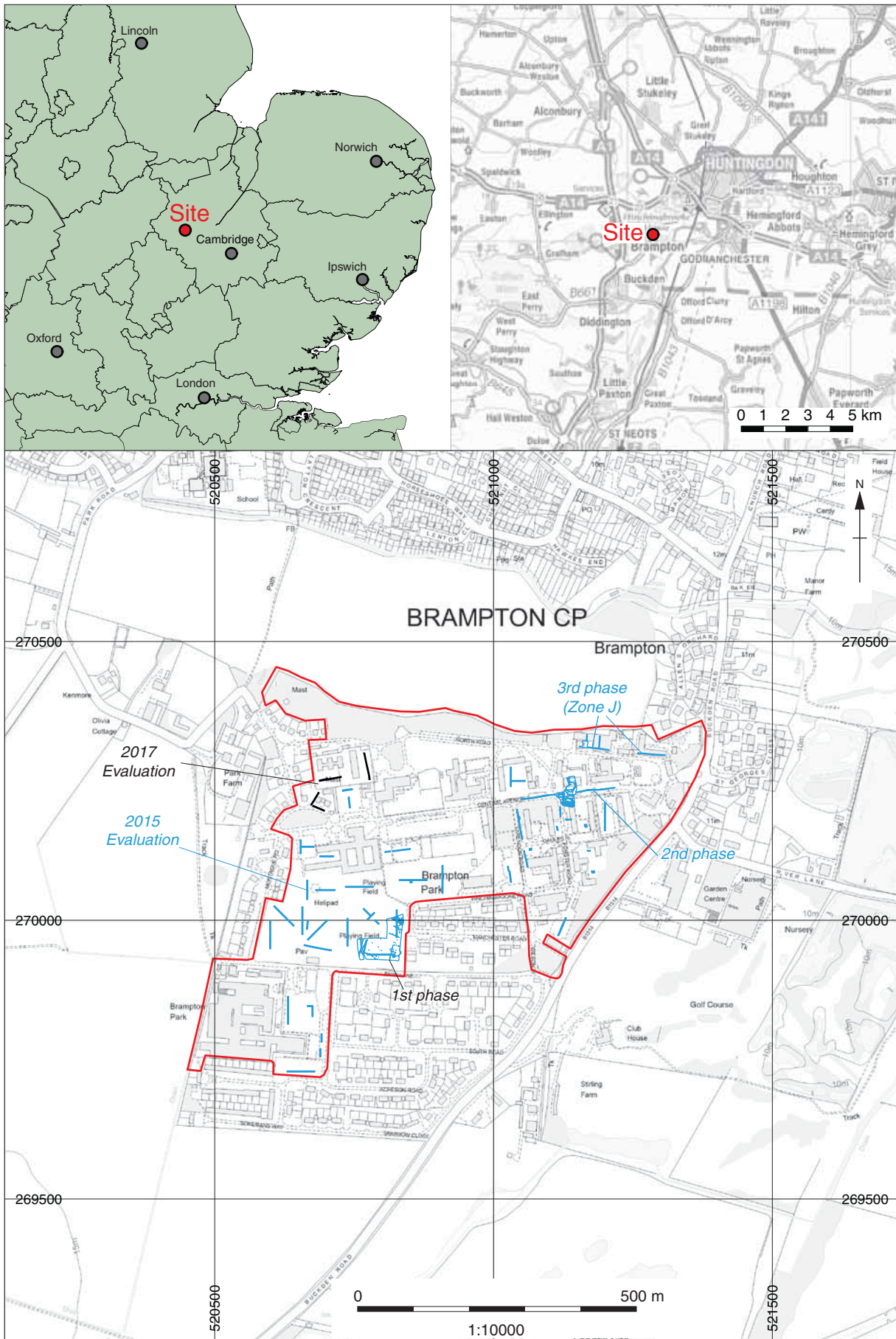
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

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Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>







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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red) and previous work (blue)

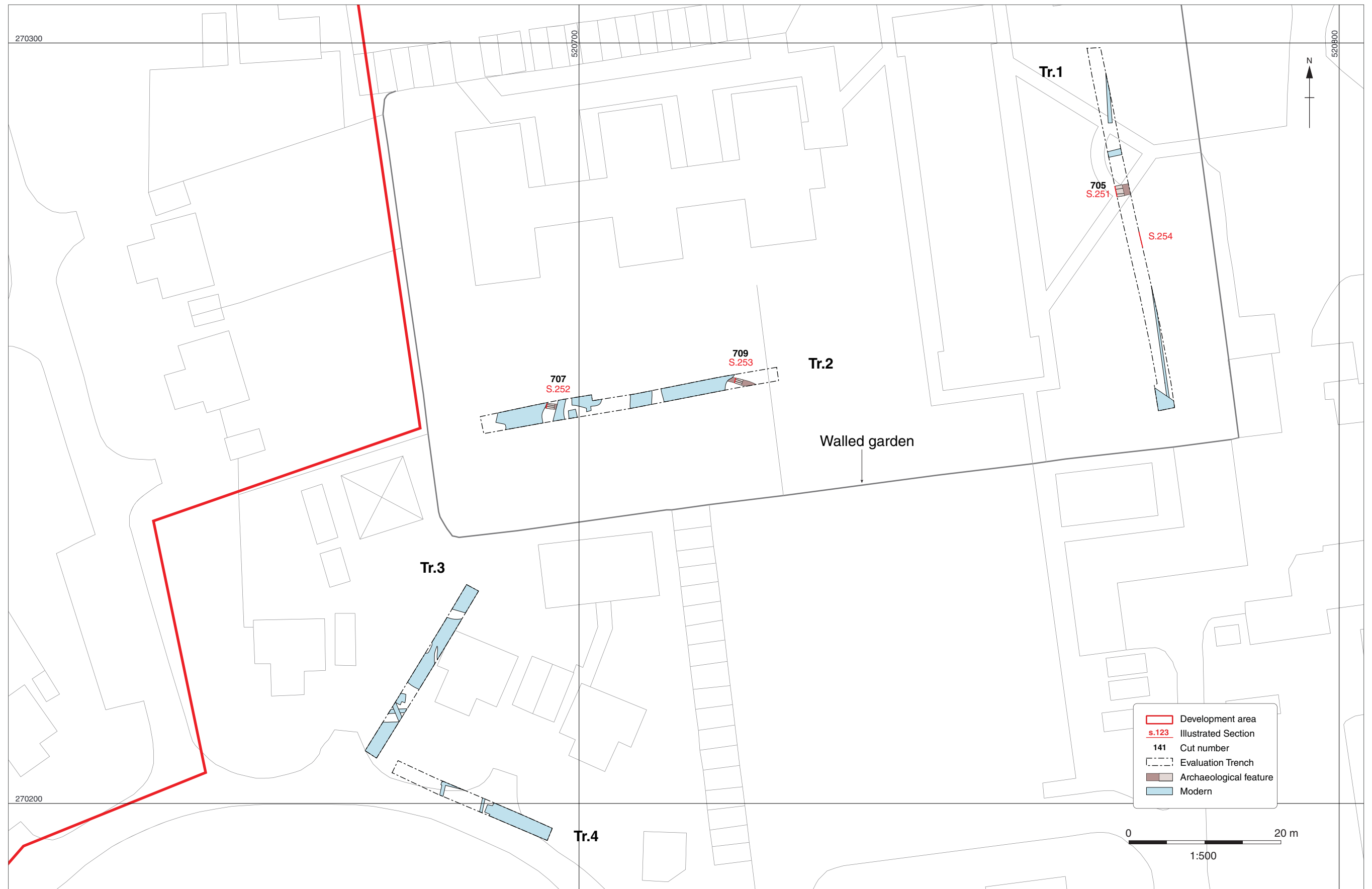


Figure 2: Trench Plan

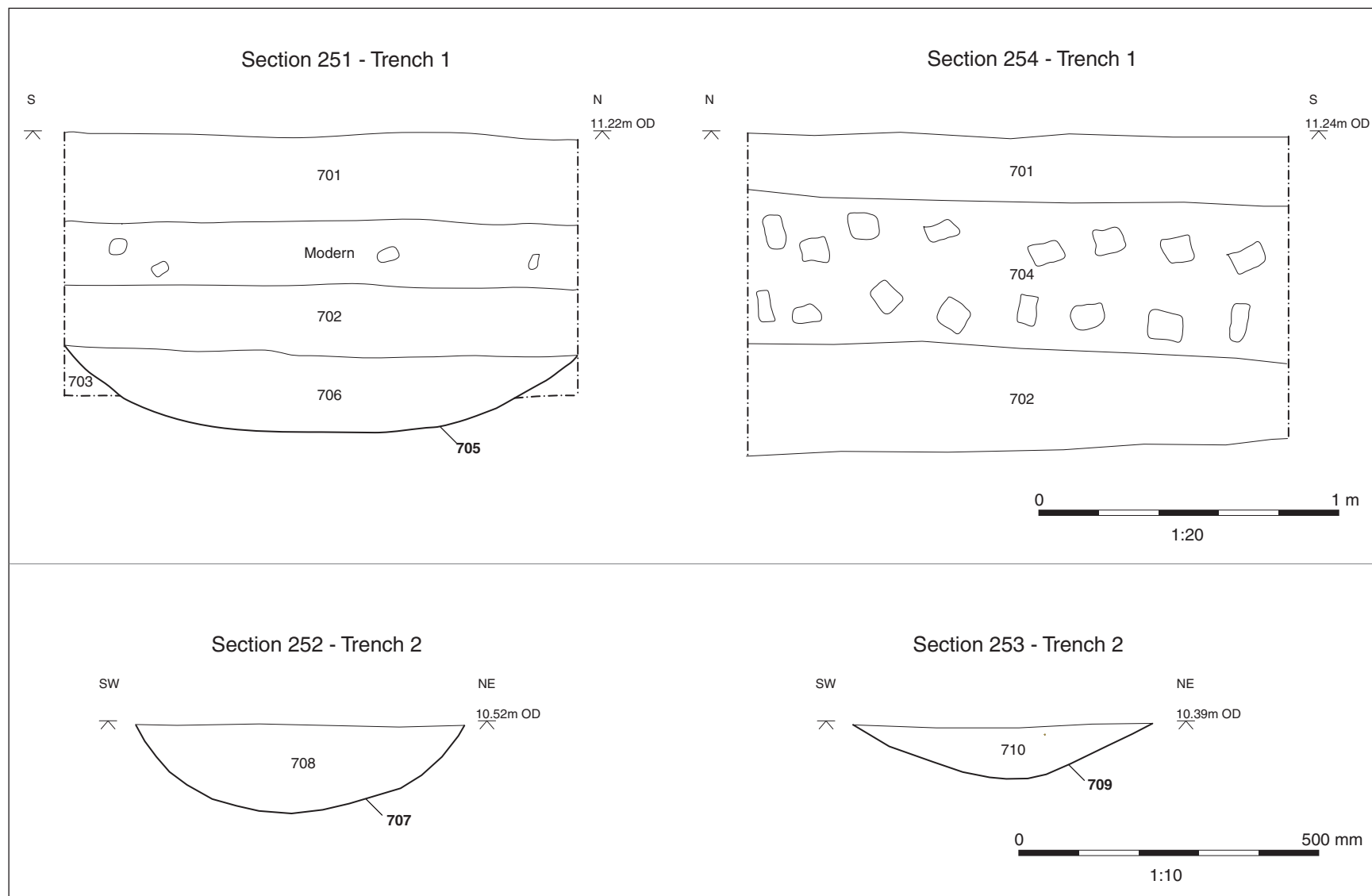


Figure 3: Sections





Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: Ditch **705**, Trench 1, looking west





Plate 3: Trench 4, looking south-west



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