

Wimpole Hall Gothic Folly, Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Test-Pitting and Watching Brief Report



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Wimpole Hall Gothic Folly, Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Test-Pitting and Watching Brief

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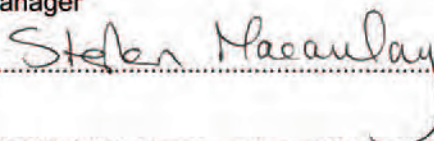
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Summary

Between 11th and 27th of June 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief and Test Pit Evaluation at the Gothic Folly, Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire. The work was carried out on behalf of the National Trust in advance of and to inform a programme of consolidation and restoration works at the Folly.

The Folly (a Grade 2 Listed Building) was originally constructed as a 'Gothick sham ruin' during the late 1760s, following a design by Sanderson Miller. It stands on Johnson's Hill in the North Park of Wimpole estate, with panoramic views across the estate, house and gardens.*

As a result of the archaeological work, numerous features and deposits (some of which were unexpected finds) associated with the original construction and later use of the Folly have been revealed and recorded in-situ. Notable elements include the discovery of the original brick courtyard surface surviving beneath soil and vegetation within the Folly, along with several brick pathways and entranceways that provided access to the interior of the Folly and towards the three towers. The remains of the west end of a former wall shown on contemporary drawings of the Folly were also identified.

Evidence associated with the conversion of the South Tower for domestic use in the 19th century was revealed, including pathways, two external stairways and a terraced area, which gave access to upper storeys in the tower. Later additions to the Folly also include the foundations of a series of buildings or rooms that may be the remains of 19th or early 20th century dog kennels, presumably built during the time when the Head Game Keeper occupied the South Tower.

Numerous finds were recovered during the works, mostly from machine and hand clearance of overburden, rubble and/or vegetation layers. The range and date of the finds not only reflect the nature of the original construction of the folly (notably bricks, tiles, structural fixtures and fittings etc.), but also its use during the 19th century and its temporary conversion for domestic occupation which lasted into the early 20th century. In addition to structural material, finds relating to the latter include pottery/china, bottle and window glass, clay tobacco pipes, a buckle, shotgun cartridges and a small pewter cup. More personal items comprise the lens from a pair of spectacles and a collection of glass beads from a necklace possibly dating to the 1930s. Recent activity is represented by two 303 calibre incendiary bullet cases probably dating from the Second World War.

The good survival of these features and deposits, combined with the numerous historical paintings and photographs, will help to inform current and future programmes of consolidation, repair and restoration proposed for the Folly and the South Tower in particular.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Archaeological investigation comprising test pitting and watching brief was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) on behalf of the National Trust at the Gothic Folly, Wimpole Hall Estate, Cambridgeshire (TL 3347 5205; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken as part of a programme of proposed consolidation and restoration of the Folly, a 'Gothick sham ruin' constructed as part of a designed landscape during the late 1760s, within the North Park of Wimpole Estate.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by the National Trust.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed areas of consolidation and restoration, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the National Trust, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate archive store in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Wimpole Park lies c.13km south-west of Cambridge, situated in the angle formed between the line of two Roman roads: the present A603 (Akeman Street) and A1198 (Ermine Street). The southern part of Wimpole Park lies on fairly flat ground over Gault clay, rising gently from the River Rhee towards Wimpole Hall. North of the hall, the land rises more steeply into a low but locally dominant ridge of Lower Chalk, which at the northern edges of the park is capped by Boulder clay (BGS 1976, Sheet 204). Much of the site is open parkland and grass/pasture. The Gothic Folly and associated mound are positioned on top of the dominant ridge in the northern part of the park.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following background section is largely derived from a number of published texts and reports, namely Pattison (1998), Menuge and Cooper (2001) and Adshead (2007).
- 1.3.2 Wimpole Hall is the largest house in Cambridgeshire. Over the centuries, many notable architects have worked on it, including its first owner, Thomas Chicheley (1640-1670), James Gibbs (1713-1730), James Thornhill (1721), Henry Flitcroft (c.1749), John Soane (1790s), and H.E. Kendall (1840s).
- 1.3.3 Before the present Wimpole Hall was built in c.1640, there was a moated manor house set in a small park of 81 hectares (200 acres). Situated to the north and south of this were three medieval villages: Bennall End, Thresham End and Green End (Pattison 1998). Wimpole Hall's grounds were laid out and modified by landscape designers such as George London and Henry Wise (1693–1705), Charles Bridgeman (1720s), Robert Greening (1740s), Capability Brown (1767), and Humphry Repton (1801–1809). The parkland as it exists today is an amalgamation of the work of these landscape designers and gardeners, and was completed under the ownership of Elsie and George Bambridge. Elsie, the daughter of Rudyard Kipling, reworked and revitalised the house.

List of owners of Wimpole Park

1640	Sir Thomas Chicheley (c.1613–1699)
1686	Sir John Cutler Baronet (1607-1693)
1689	Charles Robartes, 2nd Earl of Radnor (1660–1723) by marriage settlement as husband of Elizabeth (died 1697) daughter of Sir John Cutler
1697	(without heir) Edmund Boulter (1635-1709) nephew of Sir John Cutler on the death of Elizabeth (Cutler) Robartes
1710	John Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th Earl of Clare (d.1711)
1711	Henrietta Holles
1713	Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer (1689–1741)
1740	Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke (1690–1764)
1764	Philip Yorke, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke (1720–1790)
1790	Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke (1757–1834)
1834	Charles Yorke, 4th Earl of Hardwicke (1799–1873)
1873	Charles Yorke, 5th Earl of Hardwicke ('Champagne Charlie')
1894	Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes, 6th Viscount Clifden
1919	Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, 7th Viscount Clifden
1938	Captain and Mrs George Bambridge
1976	The National Trust

- 1.3.4 There have not been any systematic archaeological investigations (excavations) on the site to date. However the Cambridge Archaeological Field Group (CAFG) have carried out small scale fieldwalking, test pitting and excavations across the park in various locations since 2009. Excavations have included Ratford House near Home Farm and the fountain situated in the formal garden and shown on the Kipp engraving of 1707.

The Gothic Folly

- 1.3.5 The Gothic Folly at Wimpole was designed by the gentleman-architect Sanderson Miller (c.1749-51) for Philip Yorke, Baron Hadwicke (later 1st Earl of Hardwicke), but was not proceeded with initially. During the 1760s and 1770s Lancelot 'Capability' Brown remodelled the landscape gardens at Wimpole Hall for the 2nd Earl of Hardwicke (also Philip Yorke). In the course of this work Charles Bridgeman's North Avenue was swept away and a more naturalistic *clairvoyee* was created on the same alignment. The scheme for the Folly was revived: sited on Jonhson's Hill it formed the focus and termination of the new vista. Work appears to have begun in 1767 and continued until at least 1772, probably under the supervision of James Essex, although Brown was directly involved towards the end and may have been throughout (Menuge and Cooper 2001, 1).
- 1.3.6 The overall design is a sham castle, which functioned as a Gothic eye-catcher on northwards views from the Hall. It consisted of a tall circular tower, linked by lengths of curtain wall to two smaller round towers, the whole forming an irregular 'V' on plan. The curtain wall and the smaller towers were designed as 'ruins', together with a further length of wall inside the 'V'. The Gothic flavour was supplied by two-centred arched

windows with Y-tracery and numerous loops. The main tower was fitted out as a belvedere, incorporating a prospect room which probably served by a kitchen and a cellar or larder. Access to the prospect room was via a spiral stair with a Chinoiserie balustrade. At an early date – no later than 1772 – a further storey was added and there were alterations to the curtain walls, apparently at Brown's instigation. The third floor appears initially to have been just a shell, its purpose simply to accentuate the eye-catching quality of the tower (Menuge & Cooper 2001, 2).

- 1.3.7 The architectural form of the Folly was set off by a number of earthwork features. Terracing was employed to give the Folly greater elevation and a curving moat was cut along the southern flank of the site. Invisible in views from the Hall, the moat would have enhanced the outlook from the prospect room and may also have functioned as a ha-ha. To the north-west there are two hollows, interpreted as clunch quarries which may have provided the stone used in the buildings. At least one of these appears to have been retained as an ornamental water feature (Menuge & Cooper 2001, 2).
- 1.3.8 In 1801 Humphrey Repton drew up proposals for improving the gardens and garden buildings. Among these was one for the adaptation of the tower to provide accommodation for a Game Keeper. This was carried into effect shortly afterwards, probably under the superintendence of Thomas West, whose involvement with other works mooted by Repton is documented. The conversion retained the prospect room, probably as a parlour for the Game Keeper and his family, and involved the insertion of two new mezzanine levels between it and the ground-floor room and the fitting out of the third floor (Fig. 2; image supplied by the National Trust). The two small towers appear to have been altered at about the same time for service users, and during the later 19th century a number of small outbuildings were erected at the Folly. Of these the Nag Stable is the only survivor (Menuge & Cooper 2001, 2).
- 1.3.9 Domestic use of the buildings (Folly) is thought to have ceased early in the 20th century. The Wimpole Estate passed to the National Trust in 1976 and a programme of consolidation was carried out on the Folly between 1977 and 1980 where a team of volunteers helped in clearing out the inner part of the Folly and this may have coincided with the demolition of some of the lean-to buildings known to have existed here. Since then the main tower has remained empty.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Paul Coleman (Project Manager), Angus Wainwright, (Regional Archaeologist) and Wendy Monkhouse (Curator) and in particular the National Trust who commissioned and funded the archaeological works. Thanks are also extended to Tim Smare and site staff along with the site contractor Cliveden Conservation Ltd. Machine excavation and strimming of the vegetation were undertaken by Lane and Skillern Ltd. Stephen Macaulay managed the project, Tam Webster supervised the fieldwork, assisted by James Fairbairn (who also took most of the site photographs) and Daria Tsybaeva. Thanks are also due to the various specialists for reporting on the finds and to Dave Brown for preparing the report figures and Rachel Clarke for completing and editing this report.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological fieldwork was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the designated areas of the Folly (see Fig. 3).
- 2.1.2 The overall aim of the project is to consolidate and repair the existing monument and restore the South Tower, associated floors and stairway, both outside and within the tower, as well as locate any former paths and evidence for walls. Any other floors or buildings exposed were to be recorded and left *in situ*.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a series of archaeological works was to be carried out within and around the Folly as part of the programme of restoration and consolidation. The works were designated Area numbers 1-5 (Fig. 3), and comprised the following:
- a watching brief was to be maintained during machine excavation work in Areas 1 (an area of low level archaeological remains) and 2 (an area of possible paths and surfaces).
 - Area 3 was to be investigated by five hand-excavated test pits in order to locate former paths.
 - Area 4: further hand-excavated test pits to determine the presence of the earlier staircase/foundations and paved or soft paved areas.
 - Area 5: hand excavation of a single trench/test pit to confirm the position for the end of a wall.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1).
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by hand, using 30m tapes taking measurements from the existing walls of the Folly. All levels were taken using a Dumpy Level, the site data was transferred from a TBM situated on a concrete slab which covered a well.
- 2.2.4 All exposed surfaces and wall were cleaned by hand prior to recording (Plate 2).
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 No environmental sampling was undertaken, due to the fact that no intrusive excavation took place into the archaeological remains during this phase of work.
- 2.2.8 The exterior and interior of the Folly were overgrown with nettle vegetation, this was cut down by strimming prior to archaeological work and scaffold construction taking place (Plate 3). The weather was hot and dry with occasional thunderstorms.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in three phases within five areas (Fig. 3). The initial watching brief was undertaken within Areas 1 and 2, followed by the excavation of hand dug test pits in Areas 3, 4 and 5 and the subsequent exposing of previously-unknown archaeological remains in Areas 1, 2 and 4 (Figs 4-9). Within Area 4, around the entrance to the South Tower, the initial strategy to excavate test pits was altered, resulting in a much larger open area being exposed and recorded to investigate various surfaces and other remains.
- 3.1.2 The following section describes the results of the archaeological works by area; this is supplemented by further details of the test pits and finds presented in Appendices A and B.

3.2 Areas 1 and 2

- 3.2.1 This area involved the excavation and removal of vegetation from against both sides of the Folly walls, to a width of 3m and a maximum depth of 0.30m. This was undertaken in order to expose the wall's brick footing, to allow restoration of any rotting stonework of the standing wall and provide a level surface for the erection of scaffolding (Plate 4). Area 2 was in an area of greater archaeological sensitivity, entailing similar removal of vegetation by machine to that in Area 1, but this was carried out with greater care in order to expose possible floors, paths and walls.
- 3.2.2 Finds were recovered during machine-stripping around the Folly walls and allocated context numbers 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (Fig 3); finds from the associated spoil heap were assigned context 42. A range of objects was recovered from these contexts, including glass (mostly bottle fragments), pottery, metal objects and bricks (see Appendix B).
- 3.2.3 A number of features and deposits related to the Folly were exposed and are described below (Figs 4-9; Plates 1-34).

Courtyard surface

- 3.2.4 One of the earliest elements associated with the Folly comprised the remains of part of the brick courtyard surface located adjacent to the North-West Tower and wall of the Folly in Area 1 (70), and extending beyond the tower into Area 2 (80) (Figs 4 and 5; Plates 5 and 6). Surface 70 comprised yellow bricks, measuring 218mm x 70mm, laid on their sides parallel to the Folly wall and covering an area measuring at least 8.5m x 3.1m. A similar surface (76; Plate 7) was also located in a narrow hand dug trench, measuring 5m long x 0.75m wide, which extended north-eastwards from surface 70. The north-east end of the trench contained a rubble deposit (77) which overlay brick surface 76.
- 3.2.5 Both surfaces 70 and 76 had been cut by a drain (81, which also cut the continuation of this courtyard surface, brick floor (80) in Area 2), located to the north-east of the North-West Tower (Plate 8). The drain, containing backfill 82, was aligned south-east to north-west along the side of the building range and appeared to discharge beneath the wall immediately to the north-east of the tower.

Foundation possibly associated with the North-West Tower

- 3.2.6 A wall (83; Plate 19) located at the base of and just inside of the North-West Tower, probably represents the remains of a foundation for the west wall of a building. The

upper parts of this structure, which appears in the photograph of the Game Keeper (Fig. 2), were probably wooden. This base wall was exposed for a length of 1.4m parallel to drain **81** and overlying courtyard surface 80; it was 0.30m wide and laid in double width red brick stretchers.

Building range

- 3.2.7 A later addition to the Folly was the creation of a range of four small rooms or buildings running along and against the inner face of the west wall, represented by brick walls and partially surviving concrete floors (Fig. 5; Plates 9 and 10). The range comprised two smaller central rooms flanked to the north-west and south-east respectively by a larger room.
- 3.2.8 Room 1 was located at the south-east end of the range (Plate 11) and measured 3.8m wide by 3.5m long. It comprised a south-eastern brick wall (54), a fragmented north-east wall (57/58) and a north-west wall (59), shared with Room 2. Within the room was an uneven concrete floor (55) laid on a brick rubble base (56).
- 3.2.9 Room 2, located north-west of Room 1 (Plate 12) was 1.3m wide by 3m long, consisting a south-east wall (59), north-east wall (65) and north-west wall (67); walls 65 and 67 were shared with Room 3. Within the room was an uneven concrete floor (60) laid on a brick rubble base (61).
- 3.2.10 Room 3, located north-west of Room 2 (Plate 13), was 1.4m wide by 3m long, consisting a south-east wall (62), north-east wall (65) and north-west wall (66), the latter shared with Room 4. Within the room was an uneven concrete floor (63) laid on a brick rubble base (64).
- 3.2.11 Room 4, located at the north-west end of the range (Plate 14), was 4m wide by 2.9-2.6m long, consisting a south-east wall (66), north-east wall (68) and north-west wall (69). Within the room was an uneven concrete floor (67) laid on a brick rubble base (75).
- 3.2.12 Rooms 2 and 3 could represent a sub-division of a single larger room, while the two larger rooms (1 and 4) each contained a drain cover set into the centre of the floor. These may have issued into drain **81**, which ran along the north-east side of the building range and was cut into the earlier courtyard surface.
- 3.2.13 A small hand-excavated trench (Plate 15), extending north-east from the building range for 1.7m x 0.5m, exposed the remains of a possible associated surface. The surface (73) comprised crushed brick fragments, possibly representing a floor or make-up layer abutting the outside of the building range. It was sealed by a clay layer (74), which may have been a surface or possibly a repair to 73; it was cut by drain **81**. It is feasible that the original courtyard surface (70 *etc*) may be still *in situ* below 73.
- 3.2.14 Located roughly a metre to the south of the building range was a brick path or wall (72), which was partially exposed running parallel to the inside of the west wall of the Folly, across the arched entrance into the monument (Fig. 5; Plate 18). The feature was cleaned to a length of 1m, although it may extend to a length of 2.2m, and was 0.50m wide. It was constructed of both red and yellow bricks measuring 215mm x 105mm and 220mm x 110mm respectively, laid lengthways in pairs.
- 3.2.15 Possibly associated was a brick/cobble surface (71), which may represent a pathway that provided access to the interior of the Folly, along the south-east side of the building range (Fig 5).

- 3.2.16 The foundations for the building range were sealed beneath a layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt (53) of variable thickness (0.05m-0.2m) which produced a range of domestic finds. The latter include pottery sherds, numerous iron objects (nails, a file, a hook and a length of chain), six opaque jade pale green glass beads, a glass spectacle lens, a small pewter cup (SF 4), a copper-alloy buckle (SF 5), a large iron yard weight (SF 6) and several animal bones. Where datable these date to the later post-medieval to modern period.

North-East Tower pathway

- 3.2.17 Investigations adjacent to the North-East Folly Tower revealed a pathway or surface, exposed over a length of 4.5m and width of 0.9-1.8m, which led eastwards towards the entrance of the tower (Figs 4 and 7; Plate 16). The path comprised a foundation layer (46) of mid grey silts, gravels and clays with inclusions of stones, chalk, clunch, gravels and crushed ceramic building materials. Finds include stone, glass, clay pipe, slate, pottery and animal bone. This was overlain by a surface (43/45) comprising yellow/red bricks (220mm x 100mm x 60mm thick) laid in no set pattern. It is possible that this pathway may have been associated/contemporary with pathways 17 and 21, in Test Pits 3 and 4 respectively (see below). Finds from the pathway and from cleaning over the top of it (44/47) produced a lead architectural fitting (SF 1), iron nails and bottle glass.

Paths and surfaces associated with the main entrance into the Folly

- 3.2.18 The removal of a vegetation layer (52) close to the main entrance into the Folly (through the south-east wall) in Area 2, followed by partial cleaning, exposed a series of surfaces and layers (Fig. 6; Plate 17).
- 3.2.19 A track/pathway (48) consisting of yellow bricks measuring 230mm x 100mm x 70mm, along with occasional stones and cobbles (120mm x 100mm) some of which had been worn smooth through wear, was identified to the south-east of the entrance.
- 3.2.20 To the north-west of this was a finer cobbled surface (49), located at the threshold to a neatly-laid brick floor (32, see Area 4 below). A lower area was present to the north-west of 48, comprising crushed yellow bricks with some brick and stones (50) overlying a mixed rubble and stone bedding layer (51). This probably represents part of floor or path which formerly led down to the basement level of the South Tower.
- 3.2.21 Further brick surfaces associated with the South Tower were identified and are described under Area 4 (see below)

3.3 Area 3

- 3.3.1 A series of four hand-dug test pits was located along the inside of and abutting the south-east Folly wall (Figs 3 and 4). Each test pit measured 1.5m x 1.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.2m. The test pits revealed a similar sequence of deposits, including the remains of a brick foundation or path running parallel to the Folly wall. A further test pit was due to be excavated close to the South Tower, next to Area 4, however because a larger area was exposed in Area 4 during hand excavation and cleaning, this test pit was no longer necessary.
- 3.3.2 Test Pit 2 was located nearly 4m south-west of the North-East Tower (Figs 4 and 7). This exposed a rubble spread (15), which was sealed by a layer (14) which possibly represented the base of a former pathway, which ran parallel to the Folly wall. A brick rubble deposit (13), was also identified which was the backfill of the construction cut on the inside of the Folly wall (Plate 20). Overlying layer 14 was a further layer (12) comprising base material for a former path, while a rubble layer (11; Plate 21) that

sealed 13, appears to have been the result of collapse of parts of the Folly wall. Two bricks were recovered from this layer, one of which dates from c. AD 1775-1825 (see Appendix B6). These deposits were sealed by the turf/topsoil (10) that measured between 0.06-0.08m thick.

- 3.3.3 Test Pit 3 (Fig 8; Plate 22) was located approximately 4m south-west of Test Pit 2 and exposed a rubble brick deposit (19), the possible backfill within the construction cut for the wall and equivalent to 13 in Test Pit 1. In addition, the remains of a surface (18) were identified, forming the base for a path (17). The path was constructed from yellow, buff coloured bricks measuring 200mm x 100mm x 70mm, laid lengthways and double-width in a single course. This pathway can be equated to 21 and 45 in adjacent test pits (see below) and was sealed by turf/topsoil (16) measuring 0.08-0.11m thick which contained a rabbit bone and tile fragment.
- 3.3.4 Test Pit 4 (Fig 8; Plate 23), located 2m south-west of Test Pit 3 exposed a layer of a mid grey brown clay silt with crushed clunch and CBM (22), representing the base for the brick path (21), equivalent to 17 and 45. The path was sealed by a turf/topsoil (20), 0.08-0.11m thick, which produced a fragment of roofing slate.
- 3.3.5 Test Pit 5 (Fig 8; Plate 24) was located just over 4m south-west of Test Pit 4, against a buttress or offset from the inside of the Folly wall. This exposed the possible brick rubble fill (24) of the construction cut for the Folly wall and a compacted layer (25). As elsewhere, the latter, comprising a mid grey brown clay silt with frequent crushed mortar and clunch material with occasional charcoal lumps, formed the base of the path, which had not survived well in this test pit. These layers were sealed by a turf/top soil (23), measuring 0.10-0.15m thick.

3.4 Area 4

- 3.4.1 This area was located around the entrance to the South Tower (Fig. 6), in order to identify any evidence of original pathways and stairs, with the view to recreating access to the tower during the restoration works.

Brick surfaces and other elements associated with the South Tower

- 3.4.2 A series of brick surfaces was located against the inside of the south-east wall of the Folly, adjacent to surfaces 49 and 50 (see above) and abutting the tower to the south (Fig. 6).
- 3.4.3 A brick floor or pathway (32) measuring 2.7m long x 1.4m wide was uncovered that was constructed of buff/yellow and red bricks (220mm x 100mm x 60mm); the latter were rough cast with a double shallow frog and laid out in stretcher courses with no evidence of bonding material (Plate 25). Two granite stones formed a threshold at the north-east extent of the path, while the outer side of the path was edged with bricks. The south-west extent of the path ran into an area of compacted earth and clay which indicates the point at which wooden stairs were once positioned to access the first floor level of the tower. Traces of the position for the stairs were still visible, cut into the Folly wall (Plate 26).
- 3.4.4 To the south-west of 32, the surviving brickwork stepped down to a lower level, forming a further brick floor or surface (33). This measured 2.5m long x 1.2m wide, and was of similar construction to 32 but may have represented the base for a cupboard or storage space beneath the former stairs (Plate 27).
- 3.4.5 A hand dug sondage (1.2m long and 0.5m wide) was located in front of the existing door to the basement/lower floor level of the tower. The trench exposed the remains of a mixed brick and cobble floor (34; Fig 6; Plate 28), sealed beneath a modern soil (31).

The pathway was of similar construction to surfaces 32 and 33, suggesting a contemporary build possibly dating to the late 19th to early 20th century.

Terrace and associated features to north-west of the South Tower

- 3.4.6 Part of the surviving retaining wall for a terrace was identified abutting the South Tower, comprising a wall constructed from buff-coloured bricks (35). The wall, which survived to a height of 19 courses (1.5m high and 2.7m long), was recorded in elevation (Figs 6 and 9). It was constructed in alternate rows of stretchers and headers and was bonded with mortar. At the base of the wall, against the tower, the wall butted against stonework which may suggest that the existing wall replaced an earlier one which ran at a sharper angle into the terrace.
- 3.4.7 An area was cleared on top of the terrace following the removal of a modern soil (41), which contained a mixture of finds including 19th-20th-century pottery, glass and clay-pipes in addition to an iron door latch (SF 2), an ornamental coping brick, shotgun cartridge bases and two 303 calibre incendiary bullet cases; the latter dating from the Second World War or later. Clearance of this area resulted in the exposure of a number of features and deposits (Fig. 6; Plate 29).
- 3.4.8 A rubble layer (36; Plate 30), which acted as a surface, was composed of stone blocks measuring 0.30m x 0.25m x 0.10m, some of which had evidence of tool marks. These may have derived from the former staircase which gave access to the tower from the terrace.
- 3.4.9 A partially surviving brick floor/path (37), 2.5m x 1.35m x 0.25m thick, was identified to the north-east of 36, and represented part of the terrace surface which would have led to the stairs that adjoined the tower (Plate 31).
- 3.4.10 To the north-west of this was a brick pathway (39; Plate 32), measuring 2m x 0.5m x 0.2m thick. It was two bricks wide in plan (each brick being 220mm x 100mm x 60mm with two shallow frogs) and was aligned south-east to north-west along the outer edge of the terrace. Parts of the path were patched with large slates and small stones. This surface would have afforded access to the stairs leading to the South Tower on this side.
- 3.4.11 A drain (40), measuring 4m long x 0.28m wide, was recorded running diagonally across the top of the terrace, cutting layer 36. The drain served as a soakaway for a drain pipe which ran down the north-west side of the tower and possibly discharged into a drain that ran along the base to the outer edge of the terrace.
- 3.4.12 Concrete steps survived (38; Plate 33), which gave access to the top of the terrace from the courtyard ground level, and to the western staircase of the South Tower. The stairs were two treads (steps) deep and measured 1.25m x 1.25m. This modern addition to the terrace replaced a ramp that was cut into the terrace immediately south-east of the steps.

3.5 Area 5

- 3.5.1 Positioned in the interior of the Folly, Area 5 (comprising Test Pit 1) was designed to locate the western limits of a former east to west aligned wall (Figs 4 and 10).
- 3.5.2 The earlier/lowest level in the test pit exposed a brick rubble surface (8), which was cut/overlain by a probable wall foundation (9). This comprised a linear spread of angular lumps of clunch, which represented the west end of the east to west aligned Folly wall (Plate 34).

- 3.5.3 Overlying the wall foundation was a layer (4) of 0.18m-thick yellowish brown clay silt containing fragments of CBM and clunch. This was sealed by a path or surface (5) on its eastern side, comprising a compacted layer of crushed chalk and clunch that was 0.05m thick. Layer 4 was cut by a possible small very shallow pit (7) measuring 0.75m long and 0.05m deep that and was filled by a single silty fill (6). This may represent a vegetation feature (planting pit) that was positioned at the west end of the Folly wall. Overlying this was a possible wall foundation or spread of mortar-rich construction material (3), overlapped by a 0.12m-thick dump of brick rubble (2). Overlying this was a 0.22m-thick topsoil and turf layer (1) (Fig. 10, Sections 1 & 2).
- 3.5.4 Finds from these deposits include several iron nails, sherds of 19th to 20th-century pottery, roofing slate, clunch and brick fragments, and a butchered sheep bone.

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 A moderately large finds assemblage was recovered comprising numerous metal finds (many of structural or agricultural origin), brick and tile, roof slate, pottery, glass, clay tobacco-pipe and animal bone. Where datable most of these are of 18th to 19th century or modern date and relate to the construction and later occupation/use of the Folly. Most do not warrant retention and could be discarded prior to formal deposition of the archive. Further details of the finds can be found in Appendix B.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The archaeological works around Wimpole Gothic Folly have exposed numerous features, deposits and finds associated with the monument, including surfaces, pathways, building foundations and former stairways. These results, combined with the numerous historical paintings and photographs, will help to inform the programme of consolidation, repair and restoration proposed for the Folly and the South Tower in particular.
- 4.1.2 Notable elements include the discovery of the original brick courtyard surface (70/80) surviving beneath soil and vegetation within the Folly in Areas 1 and 2, along with several brick pathways and entrance ways that provided access to the interior of the Folly and linked with the three towers. Within Area 5 the remains of the west end of a former wall shown on two drawings of the Folly (Adshead 2007, 49: drawings 71 and 72) was identified in Test Pit 5, while the remaining test pits uncovered a probable brick path in Area 3, aligned roughly parallel with the inside of the easternmost Folly wall.
- 4.1.3 Evidence associated with the conversion of the South Tower for domestic use in the 19th to early 20th century was also revealed, including pathways, two external stairways and a terraced area, which gave access to upper storeys in the tower.
- 4.1.4 Later additions to the Folly also include the foundations of a series of buildings or rooms (Rooms 1-4) abutting the western Folly wall to the north-west of the South Tower. All the rooms had concrete floors and two had central drains that presumably fed into the main drain (81) that was identified leading out through the north Folly wall. These are possibly the remains of 19th or early 20th century dog kennels, presumably built during the time when the Head Game Keeper occupied the South Tower. Finds associated with the building/rooms and their disuse includes various tools/equipment, a length of iron chain, a hook and a yard weight.
- 4.1.5 Numerous finds were recovered during the works, mostly from machine- and hand clearance of overburden, rubble or vegetation layers. The range and date of the finds not only reflect the nature of the original construction of the folly (notably wall and floor bricks (some no doubt manufactured within the documented Wimpole estate brickworks), roof tiles, structural lead and iron objects, and ceramic drain fragments), but also its recreational use and conversion for domestic occupation during the 19th to early 20th century. Finds representative of the latter include pottery/china, bottle and window glass, structural fixtures and fittings, clay tobacco pipe fragments, a buckle, shotgun cartridges and a small pewter cup. More personal items comprise the lens from a pair of spectacles and a collection of glass beads from a necklace possibly dating to the 1930s. Recent activity is represented by two 303 calibre incendiary bullet cases that probably date from the Second World War.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The archaeological fieldwork carried out at the Gothic Folly has demonstrated the remarkably good survival of numerous original and later structural elements, buried beneath vegetation and soil cover both within and outside the Folly walls. This in turn should provide sufficient evidence to carry out any repair and reconstruction of features associated with the entrance to the South Tower, the re-building of a wall and reintroduction of pathways as part of this (and any later) phase of restoration and consolidation.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the National Trust.

APPENDIX A. TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench was excavated in three stages, a plan was drawn of each stage and 2 sections were drawn one of the east side the other of the south side. The trench exposed evidence of the west end of the E-W monument wall, a later surface and a possible vegetation feature.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	1.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.11-0.22	Topsoil	metal, slate, CBM, pot, Bone	19th-20th century
2	Layer	-	0.12	Rubble (Brick)	fe object, brick	19th-20th century
3	Layer		0.02	spread (mortar)		
4	Layer		0.15	spread	pot	18th-19th century +
5	Layer		0.03	Surface		
6	Fill		0.07	Fill of 7	CBM, fe nail, pot.	L18th-19th century
7	Cut	0.4	0.07	vegetation pit		
8	Layer			Spread of brick fragments base to stand on for construction of wall.	CBM	18th-19th century
9		0.55		Wall foundation of clunch lumps and fragments		

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench was located along the inside face of the SE monument wall SW of the NE tower. Two plans were drawn and the a section of the NE edge. A rubble layer, three surface spreads and a possible construction trench fill were exposed and recorded. There was no evidence of a pathway.				Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	1.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
10	Layer		0.06-0.08	Topsoil	fe object	modern
11	Layer	0.72	0.18	Rubble collapse of wall		
12	Layer		0.14	Spread	pot, glass, fe nail	L18th-19th century
13	fill	0.42-		possible fill of construction	fe nail, pot	17th-19th century

		0.70m		trench to NW side of wall.	glass	
14	Layer		0.15	Spread similar to 12	CBM, fe object, bone pot	post-med
15	Layer			A rubble layer for use when monument wall was being constructed.		

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench located SW of trench 2, exposed remains of brick pathway a surface/spread and fill of wall construction trench.				Avg. depth (m)	0.11	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	1.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
16	Layer		0.08-0.11	Topsoil	Tile, bone, fe wire	post-med
17	surface	0.52	0.12	Pathway equated to 21		
18	Layer			spread material base for pathway 17		
19	Fill	0.45		possible fill of construction cut for NW side of Wall similar to 13		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench located SW of trench 3, exposed remains of brick pathway and a surface spread. No evidence for construction trench for monument wall at this trench depth.				Avg. depth (m)	0.11	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	1.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
20	Layer		0.08-0.11	Topsoil	Glass, slate	19th-20th century
21	Surface		0.12	Pathway of bricks equated to 17		
22	Layer			A spread material possibly acts as a base for pathway 21		

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench was located SW of trench 4 along inside edge to monument wall, against wall offset, buttress. No evidence for pathway was found but possible path base layer and fill of construction trench for wall or upper rubble layer from wall.				Avg. depth (m)	0.15	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	1.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
23	Layer		0.1-0.15	Topsoil	Metal objects	modern
24	Layer	1.1		Rubble layer or fill of construction for wall		
25	Layer			Surface spread acted as base to former pathway.	slate, pot	19th-20th century

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal finds

By Chris Faine

Summary

- B.1.1 Six registered or 'small' finds were recovered in addition to a moderately large number of general metal finds, many of which have a structural origin. Where datable most of the finds are of post-medieval or modern date, reflecting the use and occupation of the Gothic Folly over the last c.250 years.

Small Finds

SF 1: Context: 43. Lead architectural fitting. Length: 320mm. Date and function uncertain.

SF 2: Context 41. Iron door latch. Length: 200mm. "Rim latch" type. Complete with central handle and mounts. Date uncertain; most likely post-medieval/modern.

SF 4: Context 53. Small Pewter cup. Cast construction with mould line visible. Beaded foot and internal rim with flower and star motif visible on the body. Post-medieval.

SF 5: Context 53 Copper alloy buckle. Length: 31.1mm Width: 21mm. Asymmetrical double loop form with strap pin missing. Post-medieval (1700+)

SF 6: Context 53. Spherical iron weight with central mounting hole. Diameter: 56mm. Date uncertain.

General Finds

In addition to the registered small finds a large amount of architectural and general agricultural ironwork (all of post-medieval/modern date), was recovered from the following contexts:

Context 1: 3 x Square section iron nails, length: 60mm

Context 2: 1 x Square section iron nail, length: 62mm

Context 10: 3 x Square section iron nails, length: 70mm

Context 14: 2 x Square section iron nails, length: 52mm

Context 41: 2 x Square section iron nails, length: 60mm. x1 iron ring, diameter: 65.6mm

Context 42: L-shaped iron bracket. Length: 18mm

Context 43: 3 x Square section iron nails, length: 60mm, x1 lead door bracket. Length: 40mm

Context 46: 4 x Square section iron nails, length: 72mm

Context 52: 3 x Square section iron nails, length: 77mm

Context 53: 1 x 30cm length of cast iron chain.

Context 53: 1 x Iron hook. Length: 150mm

- B.1.2 Several other contexts contained non-ferrous metal finds that also attest to life on the estate. These include shotgun cartridge bases from contexts 41 and 42, along with two

303 calibre incendiary bullet cases from context 41. Both of these were manufactured at the Royal Ordnance factory at Radway Green, Cheshire from 1941 onwards.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.2.1 An assemblage of vessel, window and miscellaneous glass including an optical lens was recovered by the archaeological works. The assemblage weighs 1.524kg, and was recovered from three contexts, with the bulk deriving from context 29.
- B.2.2 The glass is domestic in nature with a mixture of 19th-20th and 20th century material. The vessels are all bottles for a wide range of liquids including wine, sauces, and possible medicinal bottles. Some of the material such as the flat glass may relate to the glazing of the Folly, while items such as the glass beads may have been lost during a picnic. None of the items recovered are likely to relate to the Folly's construction in the late 18th century, but are more likely to have been associated with the domestic use of the South Tower by the Game Keeper in the 19th/early 20th century.

Glass				
Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date of glass
13	1	0.115	Clear blue-green moulded 'flat egg' -type glass bottle base (similar to a Hamilton bottle but with a flat base). Embossed on the base is a trident to one side of which (and at right angles to the trident) are the numbers 88. The surviving side of the bottle bears the letters L L^D and below this DON , possibly this originally said London. Stylistically this is a mineral water, soda water or other aerated, possibly flavoured, liquid bottle. The 'flat egg' was introduced c.1870 and went out of use some 50 years later (Wills1974, 55).	c.1870-1920
	1	0.015	Clear blue-green moulded glass fragment of a recessed panel from a rectangular or similar shaped bottle. The surviving letters embossed on the panel are IES .	Late19th-20th century
20	1	0.001	Small fragment of clear slightly blue-green vessel glass.	Not closely datable
	3	0.001	Small fragments of clear slightly blue-green flat glass covered with pale iridescence; it is unclear if these shards are window or vessel glass.	Not closely datable
	2	0.001	Small thin shards of flashed cranberry glass (flashing is adding a thin layer of coloured glass to clear glass giving the appearance of being made of a solid colour, used where the coloured material is expensive such as cranberry glass, which uses gold in its manufacture). It is unclear if the shards are from a drinking glass, bowl or from an oil lamp glass chimney shade, which could be made of coloured glass.	19th-20th century
26	1	0.006	Fragment of neck and rim from a clear colourless glass bottle	19th-20th century
	1	0.026	Body shard from a cylindrical olive green glass bottle	19th-20th

Glass				
Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date of glass
				century
	1	0.012	Small body shard from cylindrical natural black glass bottle.	Not closely datable
	1	0.004	Clear slightly blue-green flat glass with slight surface iridescence.	Not closely datable
27	1	0.019	Partial neck shard from a machine-made clear colourless glass bottle with external screw thread. The rest of the bottle was recovered from context 29.	20th century
	1	0.017	Body shard from a cylindrical olive green glass bottle.	Not closely datable
	1	0.016	Clear blue-green moulded glass fragment of a recessed panel from a rectangular or similar shaped bottle with chamfered corners.	Late 19th-20th century
	1	0.017	Fragment from the base of a cylindrical clear blue-green glass bottle.	Not closely datable
	2	0.092	Partial recessed panel or base from a clear blue-green rectangular bottle.	Late 19th-20th century
	1	0.025	Clear slightly yellowish-green glass with many faults and large bubbles within the glass. From a cylindrical bottle or jar.	Not closely datable
28	2	0.066	Neck and rim from a slightly cloudy blue-green bottle possibly a sauce or condiment bottle.	Late 19th-20th century
	1	0.002	Clear slightly blue-green flat glass with slight surface iridescence.	Not closely datable
	1	0.001	Clear colourless flat glass.	Not closely datable
	2	0.008	Clear near colourless flat glass.	Not closely datable
29	1	0.248	Near complete clear colourless machine-made tapered glass bottle. The bottle is missing its rim, part of which was recovered from context 27. The bottle has a cylindrical base and a multi-faceted or chamfered lower body (14 panels in total), tapering from shoulder to base, with a wide neck and part of screw thread surviving. A sauce or condiment bottle.	20th century
	1	0.209	Base from a moulded embossed cylindrical bottle in pale blue-green glass. Part of the embossed lettering survives written along the length of the bottle. Part of an R then IDGE represents Cambridge, further round the bottle are the letters RTH , the end of Wadsworth and further round still, entwined letters of which AW and C can be discerned, the missing letter being E. The base is from a Wadsworth Cambridge mineral water bottle, most likely a Codd-type bottle. The entwined letters EACW are a trademark and are sometimes found between the words trade and mark or often alone on one side of the bottle, forming what now would be	c.1870-1920

Glass				
Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date of glass
			considered a logo.	
	1	0.038	Body shard from a machine-made slightly blue-greenish clear glass.	Not closely datable
	1	0.155	Partial thick base from a natural black glass machine-moulded bottle. Part of a number or letter is embossed on the base.	Late 19th-20th century
	1	0.327	Partial cylindrical bottle of dark olive green glass with a coating of iridescence across the whole surface.	Post-1880
30	2	0.021	Clear slightly blue-green flat glass with slight surface iridescence.	Not closely datable
41	1	0.028	Body shard from a cylindrical dark olive green glass bottle.	Not closely datable
43	1	0.031	Clear blue-green moulded glass bottle fragment with iridescent surfaces.	Not closely datable
46	1	0.006	Body shard from a cylindrical dark olive green glass bottle.	Not closely datable
	1	0.002	Body shard from a bottle of of natural black glass.	
	1	0.005	Body sherd from a machine-made clear blue-green glass bottle.	
	1	0.004	Body sherd from a clear pale blue-green glass bottle.	
53	6	0.001	Six beads in opaque pale jade green glass, approximately 6mm in diameter at their centre, approximately 5mm long, tapering to a flat pierced end. The beads may have been made in two parts as several have a short line around part of the circumference. A single bead may contain traces of the material used to string the beads. The beads are most likely 20th century and could be from the 1920s.	20th century
	1	0.005	Well finished oval lens of glass with bevelled edge and convex on one side, with slight magnifying properties suggests it is an optical lens from a pair of glasses rather than the glass from a pendant.	19th-20th century
Total	45	1.524		

Table 1: Glass

B.3 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 136 sherds, weighing 1.299kg. Much of the pottery originates from the potteries of the industrial Midlands which supplied both the rich and poor throughout the country from the later 18th century onwards.

B.3.2 The overall condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.009kg.

Methodology

B.3.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.

B.3.4 Recording was carried out using OA East’s in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London Fabric classification, has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

B.3.5 The assemblage is mainly early modern and domestic in nature, which may represent rubbish deposition relating possibly relating to parties and picnics at the Folly or perhaps more likely the occupation of the South Tower by The Game Keeper during the 19th to early 20th century. Only a single sherd of Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed pottery and a small number of ?Creamware sherds may relate to the construction period of the Folly in the late 18th century. Pearlware was produced soon after the building of the Folly, however, and those fragments found on the site may relate to the use of the site in the early years after its completion.

B.3.6 The plant pot fragments present suggest that there was some floral decoration or planting scheme at the Folly. The small number of sherds tentatively identified as Border ware pre-date the construction of the Folly.

Pottery Catalogue:

B.3.7 NB: unless otherwise stated the colour of the under-glaze transfer printing is blue.

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
1	Yellow ware banded slipware	Mocha	Bowl body sherd	1	0.005	19th-20th century
	Pearlware	Transfer printed - rural scene or British view	Plate base sherd	3	0.012	Late 18th-mid 19th century
6	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer printed - rural scene externally /flowers internally	Drinking vessel rim and body sherd	2	0.002	Late 18th-mid 19th century
12	Pearlware	Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate base sherd	1	0.004	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	?Border ware	Bright copper green glaze internally and externally	Jug handle and body sherd	3	0.005	17th century
	Redware		Plant pot rim and base sherd	3	0.013	19th-20th century
13	?Border ware	Bright copper green glaze	Jug body	1	0.002	17th

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		internally and externally	sherd			century
	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer printed - green transfer-printed pattern possibly a rural scene. Fragment of manufacturer mark or pattern name on reverse	Plate base sherd	1	0.003	19th century
		Transfer printed - floral border design	Plate rim sherd	1	0.007	
		Transfer printed - brown transfer printed pattern vegetation with rectangular panel showing and a circular panel illustrating a man in a punt shooting at wildfowl, possibly ducks. Same pattern identified on a sherd in context 43	Plate or serving vessel rim and base sherd	4	0.094	
14	Pearlware	Transfer printed Black (blue-black) transfer printed and painted small plate. Hand painted edge of plate and on base an oval of flowers within which is a portrait of a young lady dressed in perhaps an early Victorian style	Plate complete profile	8	0.056	Post-1837
	Pearlware	Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate rim	1	0.014	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	Bone China	Moulded - fluted	Drinking vessel body sherd	1	0.002	19th-20th century
	English Stoneware	Rouletted	Body sherd	1	0.006	18th-19th century
25	Redware		Plant pot rim sherd	1	0.009	19th-20th century
27	Pearlware	Transfer printed-Chinese style	Plate rim sherd (more than 1 vessel)	2	0.025	Late 18th-mid 19th century
		Transfer printed-Chinese style	Bowl body sherd	1	0.003	
		Painted	Body sherd	1	0.003	
	Refined White Earthenware	Moulded - fluted	Drinking vessel body sherd	1	0.006	19th-20th century
		Transfer printed - green transfer printed stylised foliate pattern	Drinking vessel rim sherd	2	0.003	19th century
	Creamware	Transfer printed - green transfer	Plate base	1	0.005	Early-mid

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		printed may be a makers' mark or part of pattern	sherd			19th century
	Bone China		Body sherd	1	0.007	19th-20th century
			Plate or saucer rim sherd	1	0.005	
			Drinking vessel base sherd	2	0.006	
28	Redware		Plant pot body sherd	1	0.019	19th-20th century
	Pearlware	Moulded	Body sherd	3	0.005	Late 18th-mid 19th century
		Transfer printed - design unclear				
	Yellow ware banded-slipware	mocha	Bowl body sherd	1	0.002	19th-20th century
	Yellow ware		Base sherd	1	0.003	19th-20th century
	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed		Base sherd	1	0.007	17th-end of 18th century
29	Pearlware	Painted	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.013	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer printed - floral border design	Plate rim sherd	1	0.010	19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style	Body sherd	1	0.001	19th century
		Printed in lavender (cut sponge)	Body sherd	1	0.011	Mid 19th century
		Transfer printed - brown transfer printed pattern border pattern with panels including oak leaves and acorns. Inner edge is a rope pattern outer edge a string of ? pearls	Plate rim sherd	1	0.013	19th century
	?Creamware		Base sherd	1	0.008	Mid-late 18th-early 19th century
	Late Post-medieval		Bowl body sherd	1	0.040	18-19th century

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
	Redware					
	Buckley-type ware (clear lead glaze)		Bowl-base sherd	1	0.171	19th century
30	Brown Dipped Stoneware- Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire type	One sherd is incised or machine turned	Body sherd	2	0.044	18th-19th century
41	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer printed - red/pink floral design	Body sherd	1	0.014	19th century
43	Pearlware	Sponged ware	Saucer rim sherd	1	0.005	19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style	Jar rim and base sherds	6	0.030	Late 18th- mid 19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate rim and base sherds (various vessels)	7	0.047	Late 18th- mid 19th century
		Transfer printed - floral design	Plate body sherd	1	0.004	Late 18th- mid 19th century
		Transfer printed - floral border	?Jug rim sherd	1	0.005	Late 18th- mid 19th century
			Bowl rim sherd	1	0.004	Late 18th- mid 19th century
		Transfer printed and painted	Plate or saucer base sherd	1	0.007	Late 18th- mid 19th century
	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer printed - brown transfer printed pattern, floral vegetation same pattern as found on sherds in context 13	Plate or serving vessel rim and base sherd	1	0.014	19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style. Part of makers mark or design name on reverse, part of a crown over which is part of a word ending in SHIPE . A rapid look at Godden's Porcelain and pottery marks failed to identify the factory.	Plate base sherds	1	0.008	19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate rim and base sherds (various vessels)	3	0.009	19th century

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		Transfer printed - floral design	Plate rim sherd	1	0.003	19th century
		Transfer printed- design unclear	Body sherd	1	0.002	19th century
		Transfer printed - rural scene or British view	Plate base sherd	1	0.006	19th century
			Body sherd (more than one vessel)	2	0.013	19th century
		Transfer printed - black transfer printed letters AA , part of the name of product or manufacturer of contents of the pot. Pot such as these contained bear's grease for the hair, or toothpaste, shaving cream or anchovy past amongst other things. Possibly Corcona Anchovy Paste, Blanchflower & Sons Great Yarmouth c.1880-1890	Pot lid	1	0.007	c.1860-1930 Date for black transfer printed pot lids in general
	Bone China	Sprigged ware - applied blue sprig	Drinking vessel	1	0.004	19th century
	Yellow ware	Off-white slip on internal surface (x-fit with sherd in context 46)	Bowl base sherd	1	0.014	19th-20th century
			Bowl body sherd	1	0.014	
	English Stoneware		Body sherd	1	0.007	18th-20th century
46	Buckley-type ware (clear lead glaze)		Bowl base angle sherd	1	0.226	19th century
	Pearlware	Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate rim sherds (various vessels)	2	0.005	Late 18th-mid 19th century
		Sponged ware	Bowl rim and body sherd	2	0.006	19th century
			Plate rim sherd	1	0.002	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	?Creamware		Body sherd (several vessels)	2	0.009	Mid-late 18th-early 19th century
	Refined White	Transfer printed - Chinese style	Plate rim and body sherd	2	0.005	19th century

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
	Earthenware		(various vessels)			
		Transfer printed - unidentified design	Body sherd (various vessels)	1	0.001	
			Body sherd (various vessels)	2	0.002	
	Bone China		Drinking vessel base sherd	1	0.002	19th century
	Yellow ware	Off-white slip on internal surface (x-fit with sherd in context 43)	Bowl base sherd	1	0.003	19th century -20th century
	Yellow ware banded-slipware	Mocha (pale brown)	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.002	19th-20th century
		Mocha (green-brown)	Bowl body sherd	1	0.002	
52	Pearlware	Transfer printed - Chinese style. Part of a manufactures mark on the reverse of the sherd	Base sherd	1	0.002	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	Bone China		Base sherd	1	0.003	19th century
		Gilded (faint traces)	Base sherd	1	0.004	
53	Pearlware	Transfer printed - rural scene or British view	Body sherd	1	0.002	Late 18th-mid 19th century
			Base sherd	1	0.014	
	?Creamware		Base sherd	5	0.041	Mid-late 18th-early 19th century
	Refined White Earthenware		Base sherd (various vessels)	2	0.017	19th century
		Transfer printed - Chinese style. The reverse of the sherd bears part of a manufacturing mark, an entwined banner with part of the word (W) ARRANTE (D) and on the tails of the banner (ST) ONE on one side CHINA on the other. Below this in script are the	Base sherd	1	0.016	

Context	Fabric	Decoration	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		letters T.G. & Co. The manufacturer has not been identified but may be Tomas Goodwin who incorporated the initials TG into printed marks. T Goodwin manufactured earthenwares in Burslem, Staffordshire from c.1834-54 (Godden 1991,2).				
		Transfer printed - green transfer printed pattern	Base sherd	2	0.004	
		Transfer printed or painted - green line	Body sherd	1	0.002	
		Transfer printed or painted - red line	Plate or saucer rim sherd	1	0.001	
		Sponged ware	Bowl rim	1	0.021	
		Transfer printed and painted, floral pattern in brown transfer print, hand painted with blue and red enamels	Body sherd	2	0.020	
	Bone China	Transfer printed - Chinese style	Base sherd	1	0.018	19th century
		Painted and gilded, traces of pink lustre	Plate or saucer base sherd	1	0.003	
		Moulded	Child's toy vessel	1	0.003	
	Porcelain	Painted	Bowl base sherd	1	0.002	18th-19th century
Total				136	1.299	

Table:2 Pottery

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.4.1 The archaeological works generated a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe (0.016kg) recovered from three contexts. These produced fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem which are not closely datable although their presence alongside datable pottery suggests a 19th century date.

Context	No. bowl/heel fragments	No. stem fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
41		2	0.006	Not closely datable
43		2	0.002	Not closely datable
46		4	0.008	Not closely datable
Total		8	0.016	

Table 3: Clay Tobacco pipe

B.5 Stone

by Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 A small assemblage of building stone, including roof tiles was recovered. The bulk of the material is roofing slate, mainly comprising grey slate most likely Welsh in origin and of probable 19th century or later date. The fragments of clunch may relate to the construction of the Folly; one piece does appear to be part of a roughly dressed block.

Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Identification/Description
1	1	0.007	Fragment of grey roofing slate most likely Welsh
	1	0.004	Fragment of slightly purple-grey roofing slate
	1	0.040	Clunch fragment
20	5	0.034	Fragment of grey roofing slate most likely Welsh
25	1	0.011	Fragment of grey roofing slate most likely Welsh
46	12	0.284	Grey roofing slate most likely Welsh
	2	0.197	Heather-grey coloured roofing slate possibly Welsh but could be from elsewhere. Larger fragment, straight edge survives and a single nail hole survives close to one edge with a possible earlier partial nail hole above
	4	0.090	Grey-purple roofing slate
	1	0.128	Clunch possibly roughly dressed
Total	28	0.795	

Table 4: Stone

B.6 Brick and Tile

by Rob Atkins

- B.6.1 A small assemblage of brick, tile and other ceramic building materials was recovered that most likely relates to construction of the Folly in the late 18th century and subsequent alterations in the late 19th/early 20th century.

Brick

B.6.2 Four complete bricks were found in two contexts:

Context 29. Two different complete bricks kept, one is in an orange sandy fabric measuring 220mm (8½") x 108mm (4¼") x 60mm (2½"). It is well made and is likely to date to the mid 18th to mid 19th century. The other is a white brick and is likely to date to c.AD1775-1825. It measures 214mm (8¼") x 102mm (4") x 60mm (2½") with a relatively small, but crude frog which was 140mm x 40mm x 20mm in size. Frogs were used within bricks from c.1775, starting small and crude and later becoming progressively larger in size.

B.6.3 Context 11 (Test Pit 2) contained two different bricks. A complete white brick measuring 212mm (8¼") x 101mm (4") x 68mm (2¾") is present that has two adjoining crude shallow frogs both 75mm x 55mm x c.10mm in size (c.AD 1775-1825). An orange brick 210mm (8¼") x 95mm (3½") x 60mm (2½") was also recovered which is reasonably well made, but cannot be precisely dated (late 17th to mid 19th century).

B.6.4 Fragments of brick were also found in several contexts:

B.6.5 A fragment in context 8 is 18th to mid 19th century whilst fragments from contexts 2, 4 and 14 in Test Pit 2 are early to mid 19th century. A fragment from context 52 is late 19th to early 20th century. Fragments from contexts 1, 6 and 14 are not closely datable but are post-medieval or later.

B.6.6 At least some of these bricks are likely to have been produced within the Wimpole estate, as a brick kiln is recorded on a Wimpole map of 1828 (Coles 2005; Cam Col C43.c32.3).

Other bricks and CBM

B.6.7 A complete ornamental white coping brick of semi-circular shape was found in context 41; it has cement mortar attached. Mid 19th to early 20th century.

B.6.8 Context 42 produced part of a large mid 18th to mid 19th century floor brick in an orange sandy fabric. No complete width or length survived: it measures 235mm (9½") x 42mm (1¾").

B.6.9 Fragments of ceramic drain were recovered from contexts 43 and 46, which date to the early to mid 19th century.

Roof tiles

B.6.10 A post-medieval red roof tile was found in context 14.

B.7 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

B.7.1 A very small assemblage comprising ten fragments of animal bone, weighing 0.3 kg, was recovered, with five identifiable fragments deriving from 2 contexts. Context 1 contained a butchered distal sheep tibia. A butchered sheep humerus fragment and rabbit pelvis were recovered from context 53. A rabbit tibia was also recovered from context 16, with context 53 containing another partial sheep tibia. Contexts 14 and 46 contained no identifiable fragments.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-183205		
Project Name	Archaeological Test Pitting and Watching Brief at the GothicFolly, Wimpole Hall.		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	11-06-2014	Finish	27-06-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WPL GOF 14	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	4194	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Conservation/restoration
Development Type	Building Refurbishment/Repairs/Restoration

Please select all techniques used:

<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" 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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Surfaces	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery/CBM	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Buildings	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Glass	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	Metal Work	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cambridgeshire	Wimpole Hall Arrington Royston
Parish	Wimpole	
HER		
Study Area	750sqm	National Grid Reference TL 3347 5205

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	National Trust
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Michael (Tam) Webster

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	OA East	CCC
WPL GOF 14	WPL GOF 14	WPL GOF 14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location map



Figure 2: Game Keeper in front of South Tower, early 20th century

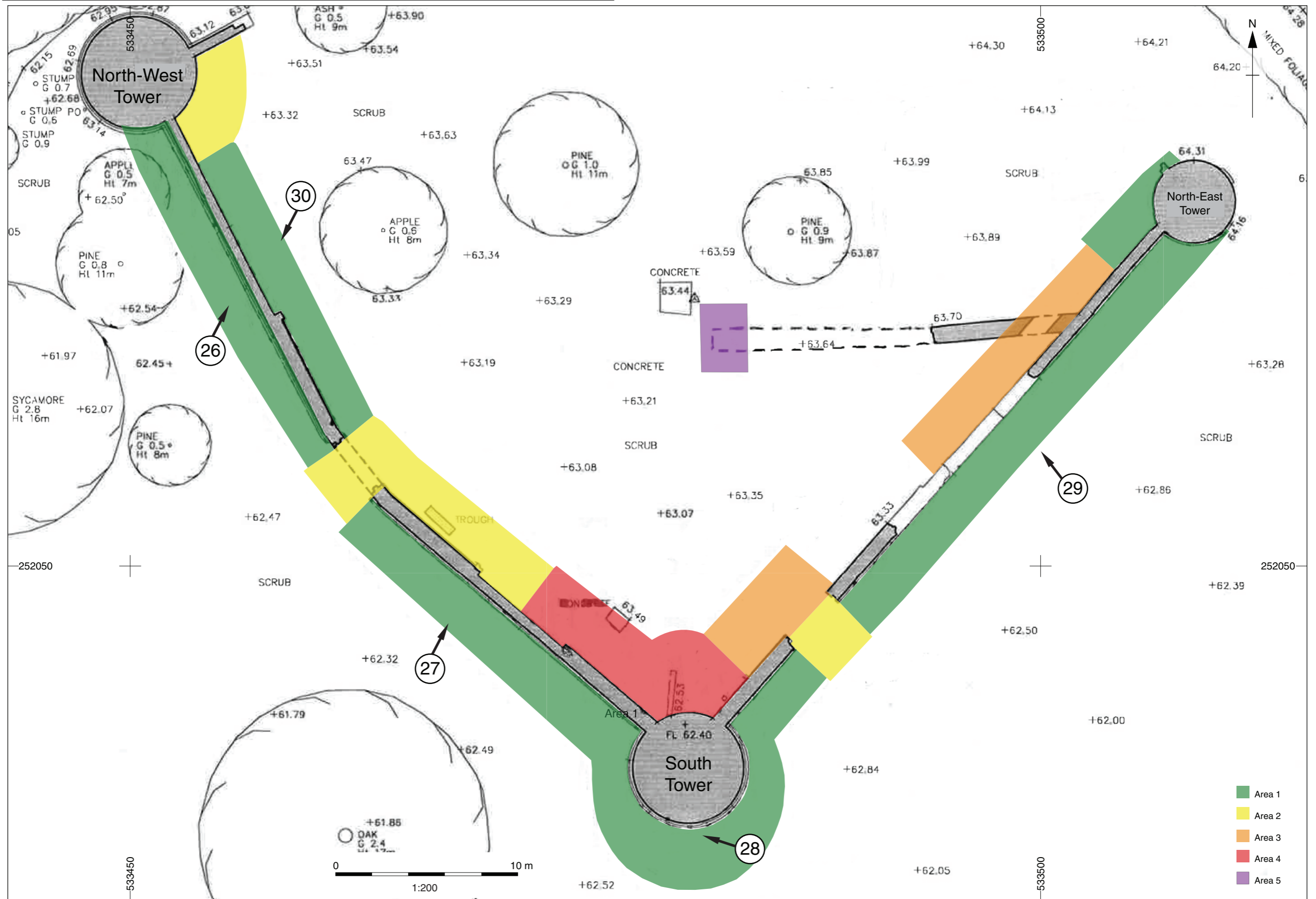


Figure 3: Areas of working (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and Machine cleared area finds (26 to 30)

Contains map data supplied by client

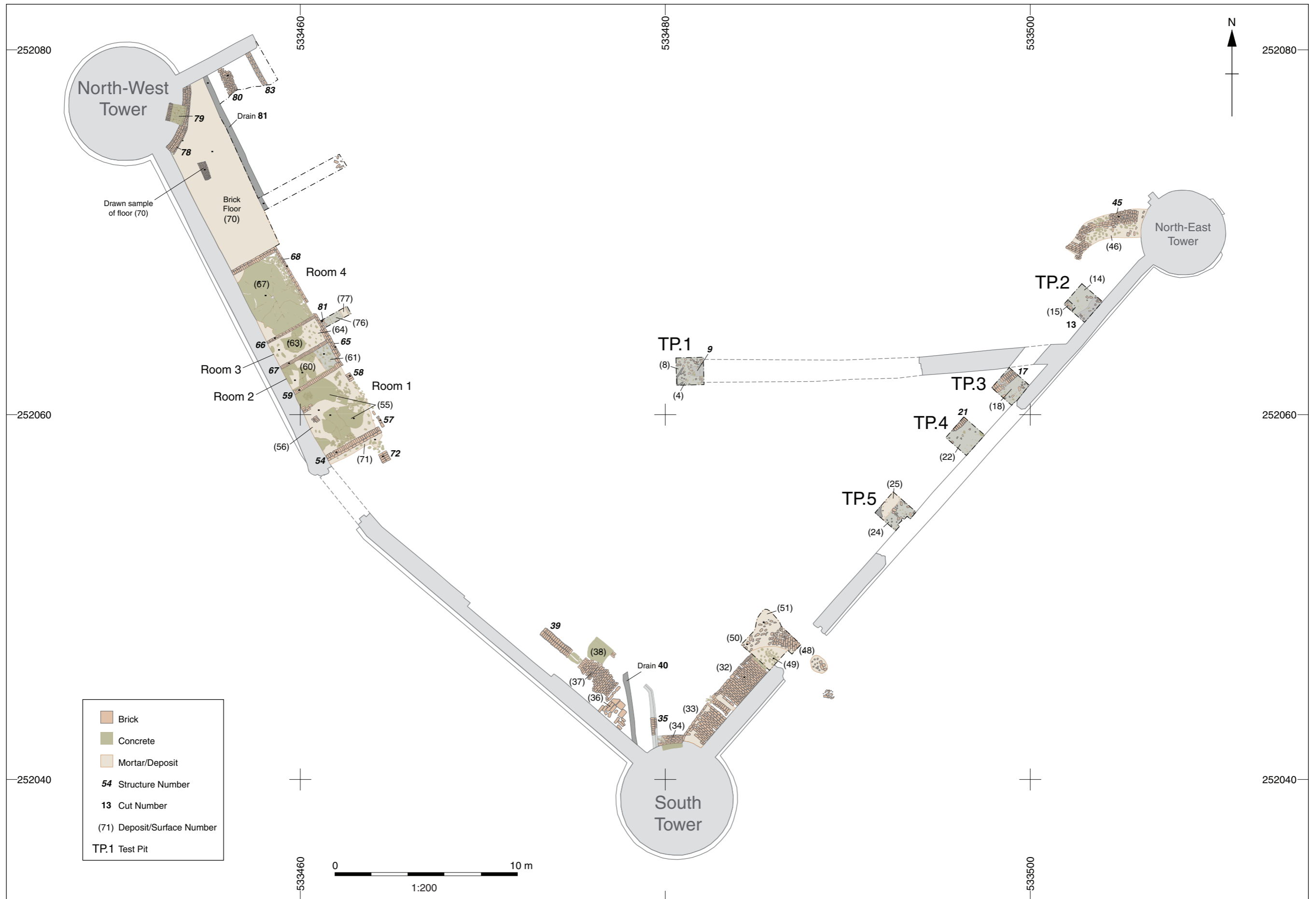


Figure 4: General plan of features exposed around Folly

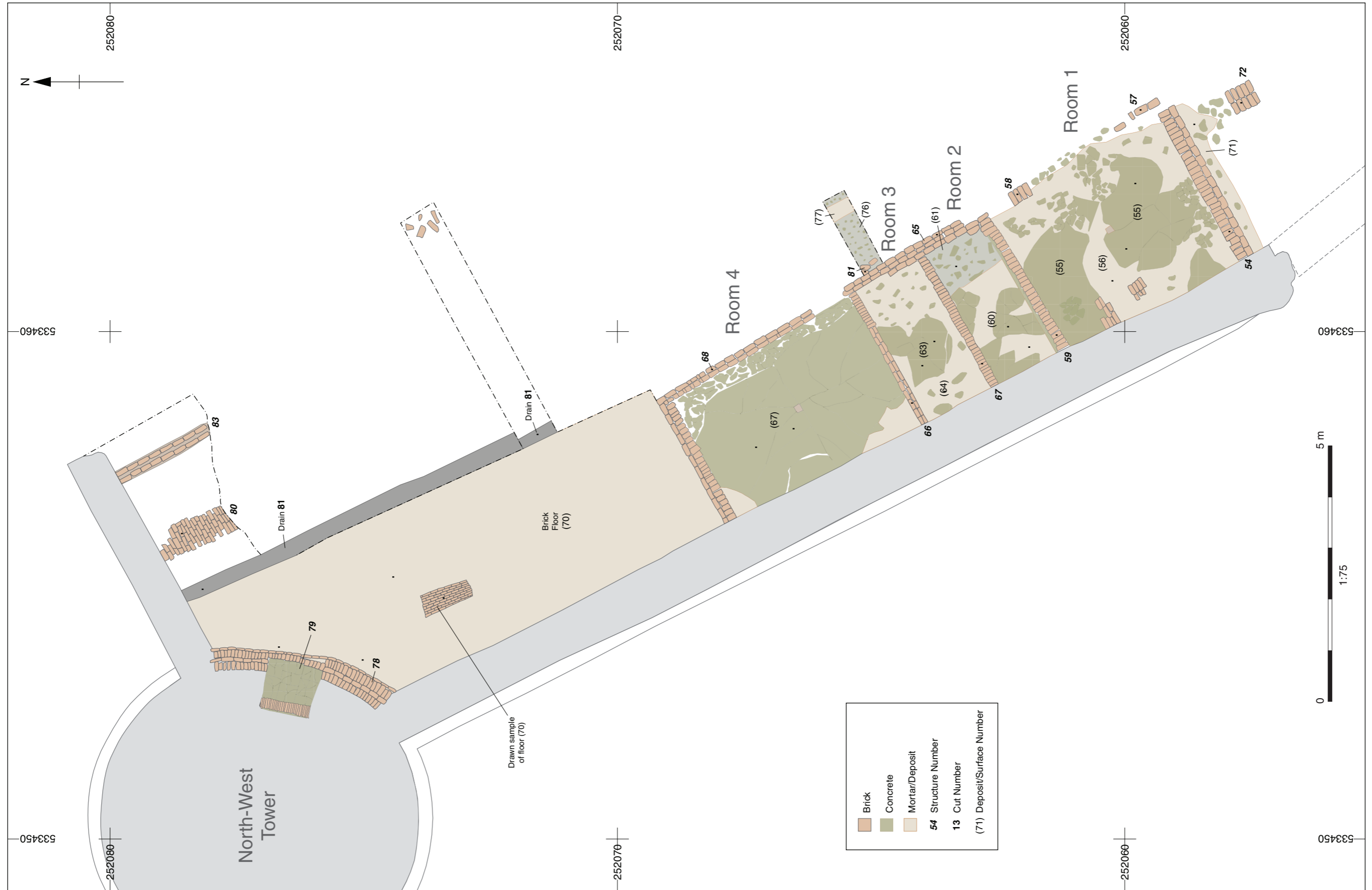


Figure 5: Detail of features along inside of the Folly wall and North-West Tower



Figure 6: Detail of surfaces by South-East entrance and details of features around base of South Tower

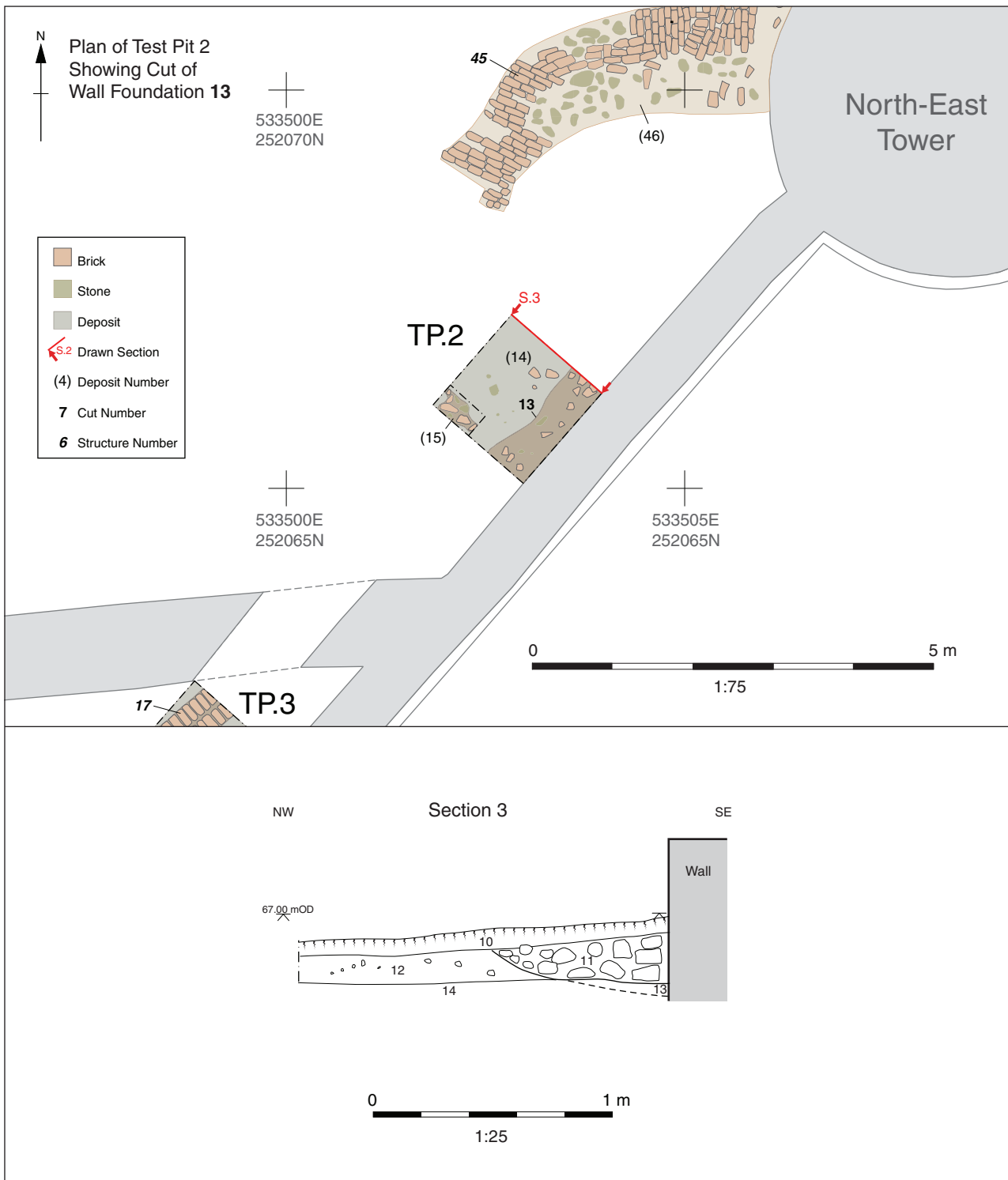


Figure 7: Detail of path by North-East Tower and Test Pit 2 plan and section (Areas 1 and 3)

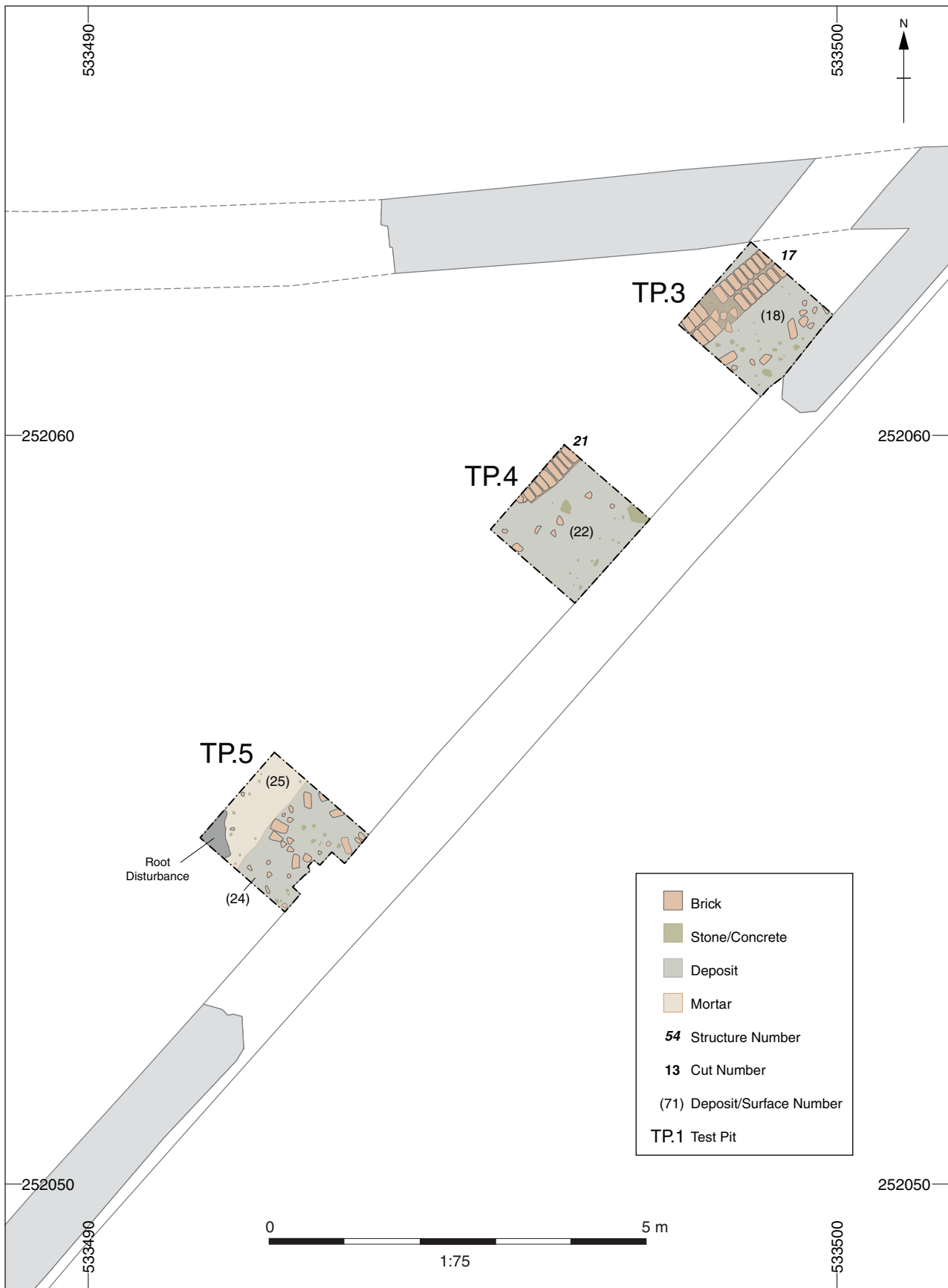


Figure 8: Detail plans of Test Pits 3, 4, and 5

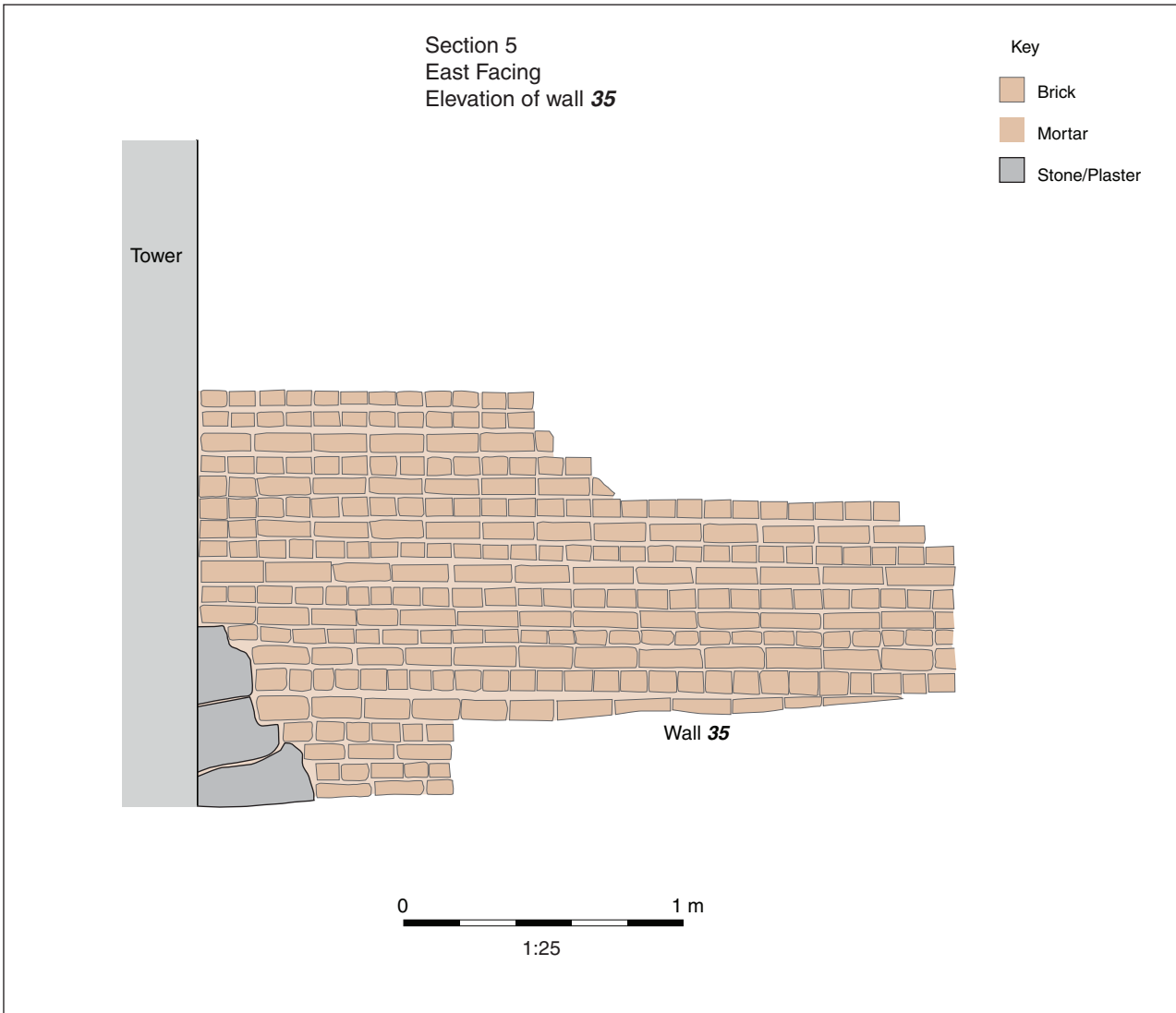


Figure 9: Detail elevation of wall **35**

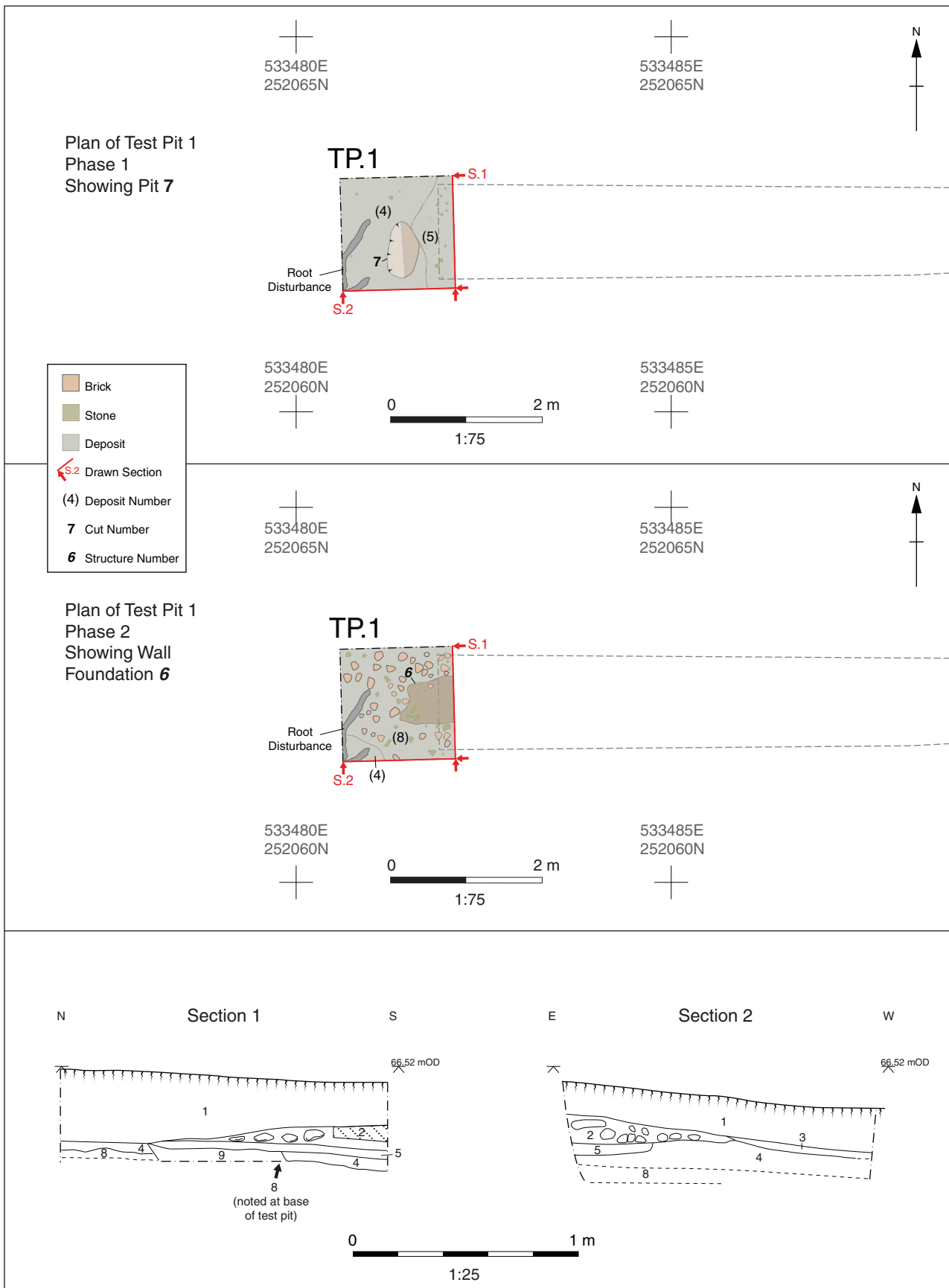


Figure 10: Detail of plans and sections of Test pit 1



Plate 1: General shot of vegetation stripping by machine around base of the Folly



Plate 2: Hand cleaning of floors and surfaces



Plate 3: Strimming of vegetation inside the Folly



Plate 4: Scaffolding being erected against inside face of south-west wall of the Folly



Plate 5: Brick courtyard surface 70 (Area 1) before cleaning, viewed from south-east



Plate 6: Brick courtyard surface 70 (Area 1) after cleaning, viewed from south-east



Plate 8: Drain 81 cutting surface 80 and discharging beneath wall, north-east side of north-west tower (Area 1)



Plate 7: Hand-excavated trench showing yard surface 76, viewed from west



Plate 9: Area of building foundations along inside of south-west wall of the Folly (Area 1) before cleaning, viewed from north-east



Plate 10: Area of building foundations (Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4; Area 1) after cleaning, viewed from south-east



Plate 11: Detail of Room 1, viewed from north-east



Plate 12: Detail of Room 2, viewed from north-east



Plate 13: Detail of Room 3, viewed from north-east



Plate 14: Detail of Room 4, viewed from east



Plate 15: Hand-excavated trench showing surface 73 (Area 1), viewed from south-east



Plate 16: Detail of pathway 45 and surface 46 running towards the north-east tower of Folly, viewed from south-west



Plate 17: Detail of paths and surfaces at south-east entrance to the Folly (Area 2), viewed from north



Plate 18: Detail of partially exposed brick path 72 (in foreground; Area 2), viewed from north



Plate 19: Detail of wall 83 (Area 2), viewed from north-west



Plate 20: Test Pit 2 (Area 3) showing rubble spread 15 and surface 14, viewed from north-west



Plate 21: Test Pit 2 (Area 3) showing rubble wall collapse 11, viewed from north-west



Plate 22: Test Pit 3 (Area 3) showing path 17, viewed from south-west



Plate 23: Test Pit 4 (Area 3) showing path 21, viewed from south-west



Plate 24: Test Pit 5 (Area 3) showing surface 25 (base of path) and rubble backfill 24, viewed from south-west



Plate 25: Detail of brick pathway 32 (Area 4), viewed from north-east



Plate 26: View of south-east Folly wall showing evidence of former stairs (Area 3/4), viewed from north-west



Plate 27: Detail of brick floor 33 (Area 4), viewed from west



Plate 28: Detail of brick floor 34 adjacent to basement door to south tower (Area 4), viewed from north



Plate 29: General view showing the top of terrace against the inner face of the south-west wall after cleaning (Area 4), viewed from north-west



Plate 30: Detail of stone rubble deposit 36 on top of terrace (Area 4), viewed from north-west



Plate 31: Detail of brick floor 37 on top of terrace (Area 4), viewed from north-east



Plate 32: Detail of brick pathway 39 on top of terrace (Area 4), viewed from north-west



Plate 33: Detail of concrete steps 38, leading up to top of terrace (Area 4), viewed from north-east



Plate 34: Test Pit 1 (Area 1) showing detail of rubble spread 8 and west end of wall foundation 9, viewed from west



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