

Forth Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



March 2016

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**4th Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at Wimpole Park,
Cambridgeshire**

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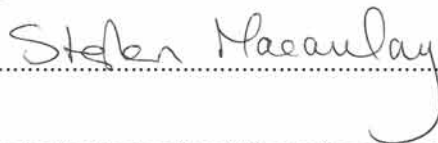
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Summary

Between the 4th of January and the 8th of January 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological test pit evaluation at Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire. The work was carried out on behalf of the National Trust following a scheme agreed with Historic England. A total of 76 test pits were dug in advance of tree planting to restore the historic parkland of the formal gardens. Of these were 13 located in archaeologically sensitive areas.

Evidence of medieval building platforms, a cobbled surface and an area of re-used ceramic building material were found close to a medieval track way at the north end of the evaluated area. In the southern part of the evaluation area test pits revealed a late 18th or early 19th century pathway and a buried soil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological test pit evaluation was conducted at Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire TL 336510 in advance of proposed tree planting. This work was in advance of the 4th season of planting at Wimpole Park.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological test pit evaluation and monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief written by the National Trust (based on the standard Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team Brief), following consultation with Historic England. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by OA East (Macaulay 2015) supplemented the Brief.
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken on behalf of the National Trust following advice given by Historic England. The Site is located to the north, west and south of Wimpole Hall, a Grade One Registered Park owned by the National Trust. The majority of the site is the earthwork remains of a Deserted Medieval Village, which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 278). The site is in an area of known historical significance and archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 The National Trust has entered a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme to restore Wimpole Park. A significant element of this scheme is the replanting of parkland trees. It is anticipated that over 1,000 trees will be planted in the next ten years though the current agreement covers a three year period.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The northern part of Wimpole Park lies on flattish ground over Gault Clay, rising gently from the River Rhee towards Wimpole Hall. North of Wimpole 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. The site is open parkland and grass/pasture.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Wimpole Park lies eight miles south-west of Cambridge, situated in the angle formed between the line of two Roman roads, the present A603 and A1198 respectively. The proposed area of tree planting lies over the remains of a Deserted Medieval Village, which is also a large Scheduled Monument (County Number 278) and survives as earthworks within pasture. This actually comprises three settlements, two of which were known in 1638 as Bennall End and Thresham End (Pattison, P 1998 – Wimpole Park, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire RCHM England Report).
- 1.3.2 The area affected by the proposed tree planting relates to earthwork remains immediately north, west and south of Wimpole Hall, which are not identified by name in the 1638 records. These include the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, ditches, enclosures, possible house platforms and trackways or droveways. In addition, earthwork remains of the 17th and 18th century formal gardens are recorded south of the hall and there is also a windmill mound on high ground to the north-west (Pattison, P 1998 – Wimpole Park, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire RCHM England Report).
- 1.3.3 There have not been any systematic archaeological investigations (excavation) 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. For a full list of HER entries see Appendix B.

- 1.3.4 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), and subsequently James Gibbs (1713-1730), James Thornhill (1721), Henry Flitcroft (c.1749), John Soane (1790s), and H.E. Kendall (1840s).
- 1.3.5 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. 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 a palimpsest 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.
- 1.3.6 Bridgeman's formal grand avenue sweeps away from the south front of the house for two and a half miles, in contrast with the remainder of the park which was "naturalised" by Capability Brown (Adshead 2007). The North Park is particularly attractive, with its belts of woodland and gentle rolling hills with individual trees and clumps of trees. The central feature of the North Park is the Gothic Folly and the restored lakes in the valley below.
- 1.3.7 An archaeological test pit evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology East as part of the 1st Plant at Wimpole Hall in January and February 2013 (Clover 2013). A total of 161 test pits were excavated, with 43 located in archaeologically sensitive areas (Scheduled Monument). Each test pit was 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m. Evidence of the 17th century bowling green, a levelling layer for a medieval trackway and the surface of a Jacobean Stable yard were found in the evaluation (Clover 2013). As a result of this investigation the test pits in the archaeologically sensitive areas were enlarged to 1m x 1m x 0.5m to provide a better understanding of the archaeology encountered.
- 1.3.8 Between the 15th and 21st of January 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a second season of archaeological test pitting at Wimpole Park (Fairbairn 2014). The work was carried out on behalf of the National Trust following a scheme agreed with Historic England. A total of 180 test pits were dug in advance of tree planting to restore the historic parkland of the formal gardens. Of these, 22 were located in archaeologically sensitive areas (Scheduled Monuments). Evidence of building platforms, a cobbled surface, a track way, and an 18th century brick built culvert were found within the test pits.
- 1.3.9 A third season of test pitting to the south-west of the house undertaken in 2015 revealed further evidence of building platforms, along with a 19th century brick built culvert (Fairbairn 2015).

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

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Angus Wainwright, the National Trust's regional archaeologist, and Simon Damant, the head forester at Wimpole Park, along with his team of volunteers who undertook a large percentage of the digging. Stephen Macaulay managed the project. James Fairbairn supervised the field work assisted by Michael Webster, Zoe Clark, Chris Swain, Emily Abrehart and Anne-Marie *****. The site survey was carried out by David Brown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological test pit evaluation and monitoring 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 foot print of the tree planting.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Seventy-six test pits were dug by hand in locations designated for tree planting. Of these, 13 were excavated and recorded in archaeologically sensitive areas by staff of OA East, the remainder were excavated by National Trust archaeology volunteers under the supervision of OA East staff. All test pits were 1m x 1m square x 0.50m depth
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GS08 GPS.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 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 colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Site conditions varied from heavy, persistent rain to sunny periods. The area was subject to localised flooding which did hamper excavation in Test pits. **69** and **70**.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This report details the results of test pitting in Area 1D (Fig. 1). The results are presented below. Test pits that were devoid of archaeology are recorded only in the context inventory (Appendix A). Test pits (for tree planting) were prior numbered and located using GPS by National Trust staff. This numbering system was continued from earlier stages of test pit evaluation. To help further identify test pit location and any archaeological context encountered numbering follows the following format **TP1D001.1** Where **TP** means Test Pit, **1D** is the area number (Figs 1 and 2), **001** is the Test Pit number and **.1** is the individual context number.
- 3.1.2 This system will allow additional tree test pit locations to be added in future, in existing or new areas, without duplicating tree or context numbers.

3.2 Area 1D (Fig. 1)

- 3.2.1 Area **1D** was situated to the north of the main house and close to the walled garden and Home Farm. It is bounded by the ornamental lakes to the north, Home Farm to the east and the perimeter track way marking the edge of the parkland to the west.
- 3.2.2 Eleven of the archaeologically sensitive test pits were situated on flat ground to the far east of Area 1D and a further four adjacent to the modern path leading from the ha-ha to the lakes (Fig. 1). This part of the parkland is in an area of known medieval settlement called Green End (Fig. 1). Of the test pits excavated, test pit numbers **TP1D012**, **TP1D014**, **TP1D015**, **TP1D017**, **TP1D064**, **TP1D065**, **TP1D066**, **TP1D068**, **TP1D072**, **TP1D074** and **TP1D075** contained archaeological features.

Test pit TP1D012 (Figs 1, 7 and 8. Plate 1)

- 3.2.3 Test pit **TP1D012** was located just north of the Ha-ha and measured 1m x 1m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.52m. The base of the test pit exposed the top of a pale mid brown silty clay (012.5), probably a buried plough soil. This layer was sealed by a rubble spread (012.4) that contained crushed brick and mortar. The maximum thickness of the deposit was 0.20m was overlaid with a second brick filled layer (012.3).
- 3.2.4 A gravel spread (012.2) with a thickness of no more than 0.05m was laid on top of the brick deposit and formed a metalled surface. These layers form the make-up and surface of a probable path. Immediately overlying the gravel surface was a turf layer (0.12.1) that had a thickness of 0.15m.
- 3.2.5 This feature is likely to be the remains of the path shown on an 1800s map (Fig. 4) which meandered around much of the parkland.

Test pit TP1D014 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 2)

- 3.2.6 Test Pit **TP1D014** was again located just north of the Ha-ha and close to TP1D012 and had similar characteristics. Natural pale yellow clay geology (014.4) was seen in the base of the test pit this was overlain by a brick and mortar spread (014.3) that had a thickness of 0.15m. This was in turn covered by a clay silt material (014.2) that contained frequent gravel and small stones this was thought to be a continuation the surface of the same path seen in TP1D012. The area was sealed by a turf layer (014.1) which had a thickness of 0.18m.

Test pit TP1D015 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 3)

- 3.2.7 A continuation of the gravelled pathway was also seen in test pit **TP1D015**. A natural yellowy chalky clay geology (015.4) was recorded underlying a layer of broken brick (015.3) which had a thickness of 0.15m. This layer acted as a bedding for the path. The upper make up of the path consisted of a thin layer of gravel (015.2) which had a maximum thickness of 0.05m. This layer was only seen over two thirds of the test pit surface which may indicate that the path turned here heading north-west down the slope and away from the Ha-ha. The area was sealed by a layer of subsoil and turf (015.1).

Test pit TP1D017 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 4)

- 3.2.8 This test pit was located north of those that contained material relating to the disused path way.
- 3.2.9 The earliest of the layers consisted of a pale grey natural chalk geology (017.6). Above this a steep sided cut (017.5) relating to a north-south orientated ditch which had a width of more than 1m and a depth of 0.32m was located in the northern section of the test pit. Its earliest fill consisted of a mid orangey clay silt (017.4) that contained animal bone.
- 3.2.10 Overlying this was a pale brown clay silt (017.3) which as well as animal bone contained daub and pottery dated between 1200 and 1250AD (Appendix C). The combined depth of these ditch deposits was 0.35m.
- 3.2.11 The ditch was sealed by a layer of silty clay subsoil (017.2) which had a thickness of 0.22m. This layer also contained small amounts of bone (Appendix D) and pottery that dates to between 1200 and 1250 (Appendix C).
- 3.2.12 The latest layer was a 0.16m thick topsoil and turf line.

Test Pit TPD061 (Fig 1,7 and plate 5)

- 3.2.13 Test pit 61 was located to the west of the modern track way leading down to the ornamental lakes. The test pit measured 1m by 1m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.50m.
- 3.2.14 A possible post hole (061.5) was located in the base of the test pit. It had a depth of 0.10m and a diameter. The feature had an uneven base and moderately steep sided. Its fill (061.4) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that was devoid of finds. A modern drain traversed the base of the test pit. This would have related to land drainage work probably undertaken in the 20th century.
- 3.2.15 This was sealed by a lower subsoil consisting of a dark brown silty clay (061.3). this layer had a maximum thickness of 0.10m. The upper grey brown silty clay subsoil (061.2) had maximum depth of 0.20m
- 3.2.16 The test pit was sealed by a dark grey clay silt and turfline that contained a few sherds of pottery and ceramic building material that has been dated to between 1550-1700 (Appendix C) although not found in a secure context this material probably relates to a small settlement that existed here until the late 18th century. (Fig7).

Test pit TP1D064 (Figs 1, and Plate 6)

- 3.2.17 Test pit TP1D064 was located at the top of a slope that runs down to ornamental lakes. The test pit measured 1m by 1m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.88m. The lowest layer encountered consisted of a mid orangey brown subsoil (064.5). This layer

had a maximum thickness of 0.16m. Sealing it was a mid greyish brown silty humic clay (064.4), possibly a buried soil.

- 3.2.18 Overlying this possible buried soil was mid orangey brown sandy clay (064.3) that contained occasional brick and stone fragments. Above this was another deposit (064.2) comprising a mixed red (stained by degraded brick fragments) and yellow silty clay containing frequent brick and mortar pieces. These layers were loose and therefore unlikely to have been placed to form a path, they may be the result of demolition or dumping.
- 3.2.19 The demolition deposits had a maximum combined depth of 0.26m and were sealed by a topsoil and turf line that had a thickness 0.24m.

Test pit TP1D065 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plates 7 and 8)

- 3.2.20 This was located on a grassed mound in the area of archaeological sensitivity. A test pit measuring 1m by 1m was excavated to a depth of 1.05m. The test pit revealed cobbled surface (065.7) and beam slot (065.7) thought to relate to a medieval building.
- 3.2.21 At the base of the test pit was a vertically sided, flat bottomed cut (065.6) measuring 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep on an east-west orientation. It was filled with a mid grey silty clay material mixed with occasional small stones (0165.5) that contained a small amount of pottery dated between 900 to 1200AD (Appendix C). The feature may represent a beam slot and indicate that a timber building stood here.
- 3.2.22 Cobbled surface (065.7) was located to the south of the beam slot and consisted of well sorted and well compacted round stones and cobbles. These had an average size of between 0.05 and 0.10m and formed a layer that was 0.18m thick. The relationship of this surface with the possible beam slot is uncertain. Small stones within the fill of the beam slot may originate from the cobbled surface, but whether they had sunk into the top of the beam slot fill or the beam slot had cut through the surface was not clear.
- 3.2.23 The cobbled surface and backfilled beam slot were sealed by a by a 0.18m thick deposit of mid grey silty clay (065.4). This layer also contained pottery dated between 900 to 1200AD (Appendix C) and a few small stones. Above this was another layer of mid grey silty clay (065.3). This was 0.2m thick and contained frequent sand and gravel and a few fragments of bone but no pottery.
- 3.2.24 A layer of mid to light grey silty clay (065.2) mixed with broken post medieval brick and tile overlay 065.3. This had a thickness of 0.22m..
- 3.2.25 The upper layer in this test pit was a thin layer of topsoil and turf (065.1) that had a combined depth of 0.08m.

Test pit TP1D066 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 9)

- 3.2.26 Test pit **TP1D066** was located approximately 10m to the north of test pit **TP1D065**. Excavation reached a maximum depth of 0.70m in the north west corner of the test pit.
- 3.2.27 The base of the test pit reached natural blue grey clay at a depth of 0.70m. Above this was a layer of mid to dark grey silty clay (066.4). This had a maximum thickness of 0.24m and contained pottery dated between 1150 and 1200AD (Appendix C) as well as a small amount of animal bone (Appendix D).
- 3.2.28 This deposit was sealed by a (0.30m thick) mid grey silty clay (0.30m thick) that contained small stones and a few pieces of ceramic building material (066.3). This layer possibly acted as bedding for a layer of stones, cobbles and some ceramic building material (066.2) that could be the remains of a metallised surface.

3.2.29 This possible metallised surface was sealed by a thin mid to dark grey silty clay topsoil and turf line (066.1).

Test pit TP1D067 (Fig 1 and 7)

3.2.30 Test pit TP1067 was located to the west of the east of the excavation area. It measured 1m by 1m and was dug to a depth of 0.70m. The lower subsoil (067.3) consisted of a grey silty clay which contained small flint and stones. This layer had a depth of 0.35m

3.2.31 Above this a grey silty clay upper subsoil (067.2) contained a few sherds of pottery that dated to between 1550 and 1800 (Appendix C) an indication of the settlement that existed in the vicinity. This can be seen on a plan dated to 1767 which shows land ownership in this part of the park land (Fig 7).

3.2.32 The test pit was sealed by a topsoil (067.1) consisting of a dark clay silt that also contained small amounts of pottery. These dated to between 1100 and 1800 and although not found in a secure context it does again suggest evidence of occupation.

Test pit TP1D068 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 10)

3.2.33 This test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.70m.

3.2.34 The lower deposit (068.5) consisted of a pale brown silty clay material that had a depth of 0.30m.

3.2.35 Overlying it was a 0.12m thick layer of cobbles (068.2) cut by a small circular post hole (068.4) in the south-eastern corner of the test pit. This had a diameter of 0.32m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill (068.3) of the post hole consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that contained a small amount of animal bone.

3.2.36 A modern pipe trench cut through layers 068.2 and 068.4 on the western side of the test pit. The trench contained an iron water pipe that may have fed poly tunnels or greenhouses that once stood nearby.

3.2.37 The latest layer was topsoil and turf that had a combined thickness of 0.15m.

Test pit TP1D072 (Figs 1, and 10. Plate 11)

3.2.38 Test pit **TP1D072** was situated at the eastern extremity of Area 1D to test whether an elongated grassy mound was a building platform.

3.2.39 The lowest deposit in this test pit consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay (072.6). This had a thickness of 0.45m and contained frequent small stones and gravel.

3.2.40 Immediately overlying 072.6 was a sub circular ring of re-used whole and partial bricks some with mortar attached (072.2). The bricks were roughly laid in a single course, and are probably 18th and/or 19th century in date (Atkins *pers. comm.*). The eastern end of the brick ring was truncated.

3.2.41 The ring of bricks may have been laid around a now rotted post or tree.

3.2.42 A 0.20m thick layer of brick and crushed ceramic building material (072.5) sealed the brick ring. It is this layer of bricks and other ceramic building materials that created the mound and was probably an area of hard standing rather than a foundation for a building.

3.2.43 The final layer in this test pit was top soil and turf (072.1). This had a maximum thickness of 0.12m.

Test pit TP1D074 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 12)

- 3.2.44 Test pit **TP1D074** was located close to a sluice that controls the water supply to the ornamental lakes to the west. Two test pits (13 and 14) were excavated by CAFG in 2013 near to this location. A layer of cobbles and pottery found within this test pit suggest that a dwelling stood on or near the location.
- 3.2.45 The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and consisted of a mid orangey brown clay (074.5). Overlying this was a 0.17m thick compacted layer of rounded stones (074.4) consisting of well sorted stones of between 0.15 and 0.25 mm diameter.
- 3.2.46 This layer also produced residual Early /Middle Saxon grey ware pottery dating from the 5th to 8th century along with medieval pottery. CAFG Test Pits 13 and 14 found Romano-British pottery nearby.
- 3.2.47 The cobbled surface was covered by a layer of dark brown grey silty clay subsoil (074.3) This layer had a depth of 0.19m. The subsoil in the area of the test pit had been disturbed fairly recently and a few small pieces of plastic were found towards the top of the layer. Pottery was also found within this context. This was dated to between 900 to 1200 AD.
- 3.2.48 The final layer in this test pit was dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil (074.2) and topsoil (074.1) with a combined thickness of 0.26m.

Test pit TP1D075 (Figs 1, 9 and 10. Plate 13)

- 3.2.49 This was located in the west of the archaeologically sensitive area and was dug to a depth of 0.78m.
- 3.2.50 A small area of rooting or burrowing was noted in the south-west corner of the test pit. This was filled by mid orangey yellow silty clay material (074.5) which contained small stones and gravel. This was overlain by a mid brown silty clay that had a maximum thickness of 0.24m (074.3) and is probably a buried soil. No artefacts were recovered from the layer
- 3.2.51 Overlying it was a very thin layer of post-medieval fragmented brick and mortar (075.2) which had been dumped or spread in the area. The deposit had a depth of no more than 0.04m and was sealed by a topsoil and turf line that had a combined thickness of 0.26m.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 A total of 31 sherds of pottery, weighing 173 grammes were recovered from C contexts in eight test pits. Early /Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery was found in TP 074. Medieval pottery was found in Tps 017, 063, 065, 066, 067 and 068. Post-medieval pottery was found in Test pits 061, 067 and 074.
- 3.3.2 The pottery confirms the presence of medieval settlement in the area of Green End at the eastern edge of Area D1. The ceramic artefacts found here relate to domestic settlement and are typical of low status settlement.
- 3.3.3 Fifty-nine animal bones were recovered from 15 contexts in nine test pits, the majority are identifiable to species. The faunal remains are indicative of domestic settlement. Sheep bones are the most numerous followed by cattle. Pig and dog remains were found within one context. Bones from rabbit, small mammal and amphibians were also present.

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- 3.3.4 An environmental sample taken from the medieval ditch in **TP1DO17** produced culinary refuse, charred wheat, peas and beans, which because of the poor state of preservation were thought to have been dumped material from a midden.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 This fourth year of test pitting at Wimpole Hall has provided further evidence for the nature of local activity and settlement prior to the formation of the estate. The test pits in the area of Green End (Tps 65-75) uncovered evidence for at least one building along with yard surfaces probably relating to other buildings. These date to the medieval period and perhaps earlier. Ceramic finds recovered during this stage of the investigations and in 2013 (CAFG and the Hidden Voice Project) suggest that there may have been a settlement here as early as the Roman period and continuing, possibly uninterrupted, until the 15th Century. Some sporadic settlement in the area also existed as late as the 18th century. Post medieval pottery was found in test pits 061 and 067 and cartographic evidence (Figs 7 and 8) show buildings in the vicinity.
- 4.1.2 Test pits at the south end of Area D1 (TPs 012-016) revealed evidence for a gravelled path which appear to correspond to one of a number of paths shown on an anonymous map of 1800 (Fig. 4). This document is titled A "Map of Park, Pleasure grounds and Home Farm at Wimpole". On it, the paths are shown adjacent to the ha-ha, around the lakes and the perimeter of the Estate. Eighteenth Century bricks from the sub-surface of the path is evidence for a construction date no earlier than the late 18th century since the bricks were clearly re-used and would probably have been taken from demolished buildings on other parts of the Estate.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The continuing test pit evaluation programme at Wimpole Park has demonstrated that test pitting can be a useful tool in helping to understand the archaeological and settlement history of Wimpole Park.
- 4.2.2 The extensive test pitting undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East in the last four years combined with the valuable work being undertaken by CAFG is leading to a wider understanding of settlement patterns within the grounds.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit	Context	Cut	Category	Width m	Depth m	Feature Type	Finds	Ceramic Date Range
TP1D012	012.1	0	Layer	1	0.15	Topsoil		
TP1D012	012.2	0	Layer	1	0.05	Surface	CBM	
TP1D012	012.3	0	Layer	1	0.15	Surface	CBM	
TP1D012	012.4	0	Layer	1	0.20	Rubble		
TP1D012	012.5	0	Layer	1	0.2	Buried soil		
TP1D014	014.1	0	Layer	1	0.18	Subsoil		
TP1D014	014.2	0	Layer	1	0.12	Topsoil		
TP1D014	014.3	0	Layer	1	0.15	Subsoil	CBM	
TP1D014	014.4	0	Layer	1	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D015	015.1	0	Layer	1	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D015	015.2	0	Layer	1	0.05	Surface		
TP1D015	015.3	0	Layer	1	0.15	Layer	CBM	
TP1D015	015.4	0	Layer	1	0.15	Natural geology		
TP1D017	017.1	0	Layer	1	0.16	Topsoil		
TP1D017	017.2	0	Layer	1	0.22	Subsoil	Pottery	1150-1200
TP1D017	017.3	017.5	Fill	0.85	0.24	Ditch	CBM, Pottery	1150-1200
TP1D017	017.4	017.5	Fill	0.85	0.15	Ditch		
TP1D017	017.5	0	Cut	1	0.32	Ditch		
TP1D061	061.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil	CBM, Pottery	1550-1750
TP1D061	061.2		Layer	0.5	0.20	Subsoil		
TP1D061	061.3		Layer	0.5	0.10	Subsoil		
TP1D061	061.4	061.5	Layer	0.5	0.10	Fill		
TP1D061	061.5		Layer	0.5	0.10	Cut		
TP1D063	063.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D063	063.2		Layer	0.5	0.30	Subsoil	Pottery	1100-1150
TP1D064	064.1	0	Layer	1	0.24	Layer		
TP1D064	064.2	0	Layer	1	0.06	Layer		
TP1D064	064.3	0	Layer	1	0.20	Layer		
TP1D064	064.4	0	Layer	1	0.22	Layer		
TP1D064	064.5	0	Layer	1	0.16	Subsoil		
TP1D065	065.1	0	Layer	1	0.08	Topsoil		
TP1D065	065.2	0	Layer	1	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D065	065.3	0	Layer	1	0.20	Surface	CBM	
TP1D065	065.4	0	layer	1	0.18	Layer	Pottery	1150-1200
TP1D065	065.5	065.6	Fill	1	0.12	Beam slot	Pottery	900-1100
TP1D065	065.6	0	Cut	1	0.15	Beam slot		
TP1D065	065.7		Layer	1	0.10	Surface		

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Width m</i>	<i>Depth m</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Ceramic Date Range</i>
TP1D066	066.1		Layer	1	0.8	Topsoil		
TP1D066	066.2		Layer	0.5	0.8	Surface		
TP1D066	066.3		Layer	1	0.30	Surface		
TP1D066	066.4		Layer	1	0.24	Subsoil	Pottery	1150-1200
TP1D067	067.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil	CBM, Pottery	1100-1800
TP1D067	067.2		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil	CBM, Pottery	15-50-1600
TP1D067	067.3		Layer	0.5	0.35	Subsoil	CBM	
TP1D068	068.1		Layer	1	0.15	Topsoil	Pottery	1150-1200
TP1D068	068.2		Layer	0.58	0.12	Surface	CBM	
TP1D068	068.3	068.4	Fill	0.32	0.18	Post Hole		
TP1D068	068.4		Cut	0.32	0.18	Post Hole		
TP1D068	068.5		Layer	1	0.30	Subsoil		
TP1D072	072.1		Layer		0.12	Topsoil		
TP1D072	072.2		Layer		0.15	Structure		
TP1D072	072.3		Layer	0.60	0.12	Surface		
TP1D072	072.4		Layer	0.60	0.30	Deposit		
TP1D072	072.5		Layer		0.20	Deposit		
TP1D072	072.6		Layer	0.45	0.45	Deposit		
TP1D074	074.1		Layer	1	0.08	Topsoil		
TP1D074	074.2		Layer	1	0.18	Subsoil		
TP1D074	074.3		Layer	1	0.19	Subsoil	Pottery	400-1200
TP1D074	074.4		Layer	1	0.17	Surface	Pottery	400-1400
TP1D074	074.5		Layer	1	0.03	Natural geology		
TP1D075	075.1		Layer	1	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D075	075.2		Layer	1	0.04	Demolition	CBM	
TP1D075	075.3		Layer	1	0.24	Buried soil		
TP1D075	075.4		Fill	0.42	0.24	Natural feature		
TP1D001	01.1		Layer	0.5	0.50	Topsoil		
TP1D001	01.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	Subsoil		
TP1D002	02.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D002	02.2		Layer	0.5	0.24	Subsoil		
TP1D003	03.1		Layer	0.5	0.24	Topsoil		
TP1D003	03.2		Layer	0.5	0.26	Subsoil		
TP1D004	04.1		Layer	0.5	0.23	Topsoil		
TP1D004	04.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D005	05.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D005	05.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D006	06.1		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D006	06.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D007	07.1		Layer	0.5	0.13	Topsoil		

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Width m</i>	<i>Depth m</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Ceramic Date Range</i>
TP1D007	07.2		Layer	0.5	0.19	Subsoil		
TP1D008	08.1		Layer	0.5	0.52	Topsoil		
TP1D008	08.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	Subsoil		
TP1D009	09.1		Layer	0.5	0.27	Topsoil		
TP1D009	09.2		Layer	0.5	0.23	Subsoil		
TP1D010	010.1		Layer	0.5	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D010	010.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	Subsoil		
TP1D011	011.1		Layer	0.5	0.23	Topsoil		
TP1D011	011.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D013	013.1		Layer	0.5	0.29	Topsoil		
TP1D013	013.2		Layer	0.5	0.21	Subsoil		
TP1D016	016.1		Layer	0.5	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D016	016.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	Subsoil		
TP1D018	018.1		Layer	0.5	0.18	Topsoil		
TP1D018	018.2		Layer	0.5	0.32	Subsoil		
TP1D019	019.1		Layer	0.5	0.3	Topsoil		
TP1D019	019.2		Layer	0.5	0.2	Subsoil		
TP1D020	020.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D020	020.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D021	021.1		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D021	021.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D022	022.1		Layer	0.5	0.18	Topsoil		
TP1D022	022.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D023	023.1		Layer	0.5	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D023	023.2		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil		
TP1D024	024.1		Layer	0.5	0.21	Topsoil		
TP1D024	024.2		Layer	0.5	0.19	Subsoil		
TP1D025	025.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D025	025.2		Layer	0.5	0.24	Subsoil		
TP1D026	026.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D026	026.2		Layer	0.5	0.26	Subsoil		
TP1D027	027.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D027	027.2		Layer	0.5	0.28	Subsoil		
TP1D028	028.1		Layer	0.5	0.27	Topsoil		
TP1D028	028.2		Layer	0.5	0.23	Subsoil		
TP1D029	029.1		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D029	029.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D030	030.1		Layer	0.2	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D030	030.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	Subsoil		
TP1D031	031.1		Layer	0.5	0.27	Topsoil		
TP1D031	031.2		Layer	0.5	0.23	Subsoil		
TP1D032	032.1		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D032	032.2		Layer	0.5	0.12	Subsoil		
TP1D033	033.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D033	033.2		Layer	0.5	0.20	Subsoil		
TP1D035	035.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D035	035.2		Layer	0.5	0.14	Subsoil		
TP1D036	036.1		Layer	0.5	0.23	Topsoil		

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Width m</i>	<i>Depth m</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Ceramic Date Range</i>
TP1D036	036.2		Layer	0.5	0.12	Subsoil		
TP1D037	037.1		Layer	0.5	0.18	Topsoil		
TP1D037	037.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D038	038.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D038	038.2		Layer	0.5	0.23	Subsoil		
TP1D039	039.1		Layer	0.5	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D039	039.2		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil		
TP1D040	040.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D040	040.2		Layer	0.5	0.20	Subsoil		
TP1D041	041.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D041	041.2		Layer	0.5	0.14	Subsoil		
TP1D042	042.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D042	042.2		Layer	0.5	0.18	Subsoil		
TP1D043	043.1		Layer	0.5	0.21	Topsoil		
TP1D043	043.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D045	045.1		Layer	0.5	0.25	Topsoil		
TP1D045	045.2		Layer	0.5	0.20	Subsoil		
TP1D046	046.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D046	046.2		Layer	0.5	0.20	Subsoil		
TP1D047	047.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D047	047.2		Layer	0.5	0.24	Subsoil		
TP1D048	048.1		Layer	0.5	0.23	Topsoil		
TP1D048	048.2		Layer	0.5	0.21	Subsoil		
TP1D049	049.1		Layer	0.5	0.21	Topsoil		
TP1D049	049.2		Layer	0.5	0.29	Subsoil		
TP1D050	050.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D050	050.2		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D051	051.1		Layer	0.5	0.28	Topsoil		
TP1D051	051.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D052	052.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D052	052.2		Layer	0.5	0.23	Subsoil		
TP1D053	053.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D053	053.2		Layer	0.5	0.19	Subsoil		
TP1D054	054.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D054	054.2		Layer	0.5	0.28	Subsoil		
TP1D055	055.1		Layer	0.5	0.23	Topsoil		
TP1D055	055.2		Layer	0.5	0.27	Subsoil		
TP1D056	056.1		Layer	0.5	0.21	Topsoil		
TP1D056	056.2		Layer	0.5	0.29	Subsoil		
TP1D057	057.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D057	057.2		Layer	0.5	0.25	subsoil		
TP1D058	058.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D058	058.2		Layer	0.5	0.22	Subsoil		
TP1D059	059.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D059	059.2		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil		
TP1D060	090.1		Layer	0.5	0.20	Topsoil		
TP1D060	060.2		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil		
TP1D062	062.1		Layer	0.5	0.17	topsoil		

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Width m</i>	<i>Depth m</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Ceramic Date Range</i>
TP1D062	062.2		Layer	0.5	0.28	Subsoil	CBM	
TP1D062	062.3		Layer	0.5	0.08	Subsoil		
TP1D069	069.1		Layer	0.5	0.2	Topsoil		
TP1D069	069.2		Layer	0.5	0.36	Subsoil	CBM	
TP1D070	070.1		Layer	0.5	0.26	Topsoil		
TP1D070	070.2		Layer	0.5	0.24	Subsoil	CBM	
TP1D071	071.1		Layer	0.5	0.22	Topsoil		
TP1D071	071.2		Layer	0.5	0.18	Subsoil		
TP1D073	073.1		Layer	0.5	0.15	Topsoil		
TP1D073	073.2		Layer	0.5	0.10	Subsoil		
TP1D073	073.3		Layer	0.5	0.15	Subsoil		
TP1D073	073.4		Layer	0.5	0.10	Subsoil		



APPENDIX B. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Monuments

ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB10945	09146	Flint scatter, Arrington			Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)
MCB4065	03283	Neolithic stone axe, Orwell	Findspot		Neolithic (4000BC to 2201BC)
MCB4045	03266	Iron Age coin, Orwell	Findspot		Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)
MCB11402	09583	Iron Age/Roman settlement, Wimpole	Settlement	Cropmark	Early Iron Age to Roman (800BC to 409AD)
MCB4047	03268	Roman pottery, Orwell			Roman (43AD to 409AD)
MCB11404	09584	Romano-British villa(?), Wimpole	Building, villa?	Earthwork, structure	
MCB11811	09955	Roman coffin, Wraggs Farm, Arrington	Coffin, inhumation	Find	
MCB12270	10331	Roman pottery, N of Cobbs Wood, Wimpole	Findspot		
MCB12551	10574A	Roman pottery, Chapel Orchard, Orwell	Findspot		
MCB349	00261	Mare Way	Road	Conjectural evidence	
MCB3835	03094	Roman cremation urns, Wimpole	Cremation	Find	
MCB15744		Roman artefact scatter, Kingston Pastures Farm	Artefact scatter, building	Find	
MCB4048	03268A	Saxon finds, Orwell			
MCB4205	03402	? Saxon Cemetery, Wimpole	Inhumation cemetery?	Sub surface deposit	Saxon (410 to 1065)
MCB12271	10331A	Late Saxon pottery, N of Cobbs Wood, Wimpole			Late Saxon (851 to 1065)
MCB17741	CB17741	Anglo-Saxon strap end, Wimpole	Findspot	Unstratified find	
MCB4002	03235A	C14th gravestone, St Andrew's Church, Orwell		Structure	14thC
MCB4346	03536C	Wimpole Park		Botanical feature, documentary evidence	14th to 19thC



ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB4005	03237	Saint Andrew's Church, Wimpole		Extant building	14thC to mod
MCB14620	CB14620	Pottery scatter and moat, Brick End, Wimpole	Moat?, findspot, artefact scatter	Documentary evidence, sub surface deposit	Roman to med (43AD to 1539)
MCB15688	CB15688	Settlement earthworks, Thresham End, Wimpole	Boundary, deserted settlement, house platform, pond, settlement	Earthwork	med (1066 to 1539)
MCB15689	CB15689	Bennall End, Wimpole Hall	Deserted settlement, house platform	Earthwork	
MCB11405	09584a	DMV and ridge and furrow, Wimpole	Deserted settlement, ridge & furrow	Cropmark	
MCB11408	09587	Ridge and furrow, New Farm, Kingston		Cropmark	
MCB11334	09519	Ridge and furrow, Wimpole	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	
MCB10960	09161	pottery scatter and buckle, Orwell	Findspot		
MCB11775	09919	Medieval moated site, Orwell	Ditch, moat?	Earthwork	
MCB12550	10574	Medieval ditches, walls and pottery, Orwell		Find, sub surface deposit	
MCB12744	10845A	Earthworks, Manor Farm Barns, Orwell	House platform	Earthwork	
MCB12745	10846	Site of medieval rectory, Orwell		Documentary evidence	
MCB12746	10847	Site of late medieval vicarage, Orwell		Documentary evidence	
MCB4046	03267	Possible site of motte, Orwell		Documentary evidence	
MCB12272	10331B	Medieval pottery, N of Cobbs Wood, Wimpole			
MCB1408	01107	Moated site at Eversden Wood, Kingston		Earthwork	
MCB4088	03302	Ridge and furrow, Arrington	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	
MCB4123	03327	Ridge and furrow, Pastures Farm, Kingston	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	
MCB9391	07773	Ridge and furrow and DMV, Arrington		Earthwork	
MCB11403	09583a	Ridge and furrow, Wimpole	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	
MCB1409	01108	Moated site at Cobb's Wood, Wimpole	Bank (earthwork), enclosure, moat, mound, pond, ridge and furrow	Earthwork	
MCB9392	07774	Shrunken medieval village, Arrington		Documentary evidence, earthwork	
MCB3976	03212	Late medieval house, Orwell	House	Extant building	

ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB14639	CB14639	Earthworks, Chapel Orchard, Orwell	Bridge, building, platform, ditch, wall, orchard	Sub surface deposit	Medieval to 17thC
MCB14639	CB14639	Earthworks, Chapel Orchard, Orwell	Bridge, building, platform, ditch, wall, orchard	Sub surface deposit	
MCB17735	MCB17735	? Medieval features, Wimpole Park		Sub surface deposit	
MCB14639	CB14639	Earthworks, Chapel Orchard, Orwell	Bridge, building, platform, ditch, wall, orchard	Sub surface deposit	
MCB17734	MCB17734	Brick cistern, Wimpole Park	Ditch, moat?, cistern	Documentary evidence, structure, sub surface deposit	Medieval to 18thC
MCB15685	CB15685	Building material scatter, Brick End, Wimpole	Artefact scatter, building	Find, sub surface deposit	Medieval to 19thC
MCB7742	06378	Earthwork and field system remains, Wimpole		Earthwork	
MCB15690	CB15690	Ridge and furrow, Thornberry Hill, Wimpole	Ridge and furrow, trackway	Earthwork	
MCB314	00240	Saint Nicholas' Church, Arrington	Church	Extant building	med to modern (1066 to 2050AD)
MCB4001	03235	Saint Andrew's Church, Orwell		Extant building	medieval to Mod
MCB3974	03210	Rectory, Wimpole		Extant building, sub surface deposit	16th to 19thC
MCB12743	10845	Post-medieval buildings, Manor Farm, Orwell		Extant building	17th to 18thC
MCB4158	03357	Wragg's Farm, Arrington		Extant building	
MCB4190	03387	Valley Farm, Wimpole	Farmhouse	Extant building	
MCB4344	03536a	Fishpond, Wimpole Hall	Fishpond	Documentary evidence	
MCB17736	MCB17736	17th century fountain, Wimpole Park	Fountain, wall, conduit	Documentary evidence, structure, sub surface deposit	
MCB3937	03177	Eight Elms Farm, Wimpole		Extant building	



ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date	
MCB9695	08055	Castello d'Acqua, Wimpole Hall		Conjectural evidence, demolished building, documentary evidence, structure,		
MCB17732	MCB17732	18th century summerhouses, Wimpole Park	Summerhouse	Demolished building, documentary evidence		
MCB17733	MCB17733	18th garden wall, Wimpole Park		Documentary evidence, structure		
MCB4141	03343	Thornberry Hill Farm, Wimpole		Extant building	18th-19thC	
MCB4146	03348	Cobb's Wood Farm, Wimpole		Extant building		
MCB3827	03086	Milestone 44 from Shoreditch church, Arrington		Structure		
MCB3939	03179	Cambridge Road Farm, Wimpole	Barn, farmhouse, granary	Extant building		
MCB4162	03361	Thornberry Hill, Brick End, Wimpole		Extant building		
MCB4345	03536b	Gothic tower folly, Wimpole Hall		Earthwork, extant building		
MCB9620	07984	Palladian Park Building, Wimpole		Demolished building		
MCB18018	MCB18018	Milestone, A1198, Arrington		Extant structure		
MCB19114	MCB19114	Post med features, Hardwicke Arms, Arrington		Sub surface deposit		
MCB781	OO599	Walled garden, Old Wimpole	Walled garden and estate cottage	Extant building		
MCB9663	08024	Ha-ha, Wimpole		EARTHWORK		
MCB9664	08025	C19 bridge, Wimpole	Bridge	Structure		19thC (1801 to 1900)
MCB9693	08053	C19th Stables, Wimpole	Stable	Extant building		
MCB4055	03275	Windmill, Arrington	Windmill	Ruined building		
MCB4187	03384	Almshouses, Arrington		Extant building		
MCB811	00627	Chinese Bridge, Wimpole		Structure		
MCB4189	03386	French House, Wimpole	House	Extant building		
MCB17126	MCB17126	Methodist Church, Orwell		Extant building	19thC to Mod (1801 to 2050)	
MCB4069	03287	Windmill Mound, Toot Hill, Orwell	Windmill mound	Documentary evidence, earthwork	post med (1540 to 1900)	



ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB4135	03338	Quarry Farm, Orwell		Extant building	
MCB17972	MCB17972	Clunch pit, Toot Hill, Orwell	Clunch pit	Documentary evidence	
MCB18349	MCB18349	Milepost, A603, Orwell			
MCB10961	09161A	Clay pipes, Orwell			
MCB12396	10445	Dovecote, Laurel House, High Street, Orwell		Demolished building, documentary evidence	
MCB4105	03315	Windmill mound, Wimpole		Earthwork	
MCB4343	03536	Wimpole Hall	Moat, great house	Documentary evidence, extant building	
MCB11326	09513	Cobbled floor, 21 Ermine Street, Arrington	Building?, floor	Find	
MCB4159	03358	Hardwicke Arms, Arrington		Extant building	
MCB9694	08054	My Lady's Pond, Wimpole	Pond	Earthwork	
MCB818	00631	Pond/Canal, Wimpole		Earthwork	
MCB6897	05663	Johnson's Pond, Wimpole	Pond	Earthwork	
MCB807	00623	Pond/canal, Wimpole	Pond, canal	Earthwork	
MCB9661	08022	Entrance gates to Wimpole Hall		Structure	
MCB9697	08057	Post-Medieval water feature, Wimpole	Fishpond	Earthwork	
MCB17643	MCB17643	Brick kiln, Wimpole	Brick kiln	Documentary evidence	
MCB19164	MCB19164	Post medieval drainage ditches and building foundations, Wimpole Farm	Building, drainage ditch	Sub surface deposit	
MCB19273	MCB19273	Dornier crash site, Rectory Farm, Orwell, 1942	Aircraft crash site	Documentary evidence, oral evidence, wreckage	World War II (1939 to 1945)
MCB9898	08249	Oval and sub-rectangular enclosures, Orwell	Oval enclosure, rectangular enclosure	Cropmark	Undated
MCB4100	03310	Ridge and furrow, Wimpole	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	
MCB13243	11260	Scarp in churchyard, Orwell		Earthwork	
MCB13244	11261	Mound, Orwell		Earthwork	
MCB12273	10331C	Structures, N of Cobbs Wood, Wimpole			
MCB14437	12314	Wimpole Park		Documentary evidence	



ID	Ref	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB18132	MCB18132	Possible structure remains, Pages Close, Wimpole Park	Structure?	Uncertain evidence	
MCB17699	MCB17699	Large magnetic anomaly, Wimpole Estate Outlook Field	Kiln?	Sub surface deposit	

Events

ID	Name of Event	Organisation	Date of Work
ECB2740	AP assessment, Barrington cement works	RPS Planning Transport and Environment	01/01/05-27/07/05
ECB3406	Magnetometry and Resistivity survey, Wimpole Farm, Wimpole	Archaeology Research Group	01/04/10 – 30/04/10
ECB3455	Resistivity survey, Wimpole Gate, Wimpole Hall	Archaeology Research Group	09/09/07 – 31/05/09
ECB461	Earthwork recording and evaluation, Chapel Orchard, Orwell	CCC AFU	15/11/92-15/12/92
ECB1367	Test pits at the Old Rectory, Wimpole Hall	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/95-28/02/95
ECB1693	Earthwork survey, Cobb's Wood moated site, Wimpole,	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	1984, 1985, 1988
ECB760	RCHME survey, Wimpole Park	RCHME	01/01/97-28/02/98
ECB2709	Geophysical surveys, Pages Close, Wimpole	Archaeology Research Group	
ECB2695	Geophysical survey, Wimpole Estate Outlook Field	Archaeology Research Group	20/05/2007
ECB437	Fieldwalking survey at Brick End, Wimpole	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/01/95-31/12/95
ECB1433	Fieldwalking survey at Kingston Pasture Farm	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/01/01 – 31/12/02
ECB2344	Geophysical survey, Brickend, Wimpole	Archaeology Research Group	23/04/06-30/04/06
ECB2681	Geophysical survey, Brickend, Wimpole	Archaeology Research Group	25/03/07-29/03/07



ECB2803	Building and earthwork survey of The Gothic Folly, Wimpole	RCHME	01/09/98-31/10/98
ECB1162	Monitoring of Comberton – Eversden pipeline	CCC AFU	01/06/93 – 31/08/93
ECB2080	Watching brief at St Andrew's Church, Wimpole	CCC AFU	27/10/05-08/11/05
ECB2080	Watching brief at St Andrew's Church, Wimpole	CCC AFU	27/10/05-08/11/05
ECB2763	Excavation at the Castello d'Acqua, Wimpole Hall	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/07/03-31/07/03
ECB1368	Tree ring analysis of timbers at Chicheley Chapel, St Andrew's Church, Wimpole	Ancient Monuments Laboratory	July 1998
ECB2762	Excavation at the Castello d'Acqua, Wimpole Hall	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/07/02-31/07/02
ECB1129	Emergency excavation at Wraggs Farm, Arrington	CCC AFU	01/11/90-30/11/90

Listed Buildings

ID	Ref	Name	Grade
DCB6143	52338		II
DCB6210	52342	Water Pump	II
DCB6472	52305		II
DCB6473	52334	Meadowcroft Farm Cottage	II
DCB6570	52319	Church of St Andrew	I
DCB6931	52348	Water Pump outside Manor Farm	II
DCB5407	52307		II
DCB6143	52338		II
DCB7831	503807	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II
DCB4911	52313	Wall adjoining Number 30 on the East	II
DCB4913	52325	Toot Cottage	II
DCB5276	52310		II
DCB5909	52324		II
DCB5408	52311		II
DCB6853	52312	Tudor Mede	II
DCB5274	52308		II
DCB5274	52308		II



ID	Ref	Name	Grade
DCB4915	52336		II
DCB4895	52347	The Chequers Public House	II
DCB4896	52349	Barn North West of Manor Farmhouse	II
DCB4897	52352		II
DCB4909	52306		II
DCB4912	52322		II
DCB4916	52343		II
DCB4917	52345		II
DCB5158	52321	The Old Post Office	II
DCB5172	52339	Melrose Cottage	II
DCB5185	52344		II
DCB5255	52346	Orchard Cottage	II
DCB5265	52335	Barn at Meadow Croft Farm	II
DCB5267	52333	Lotfield House	II
DCB6785	52350	Barn South West of Manor Farmhouse	II
DCB6786	52354	Town Green Farmhouse	II
DCB5397	52332		II
DCB5398	52351	Manor Farmhouse	II
DCB5399	52353	Town Green Cottage	II
DCB5400	52356	Store at Grove Farm	II
DCB5407	52307		II
DCB5898	432838	K6 Kiosk South East of Park Farm	II
DCB5948	52822	Loose Boxes and Stock Sheds, 20 yards South West of Great Barn, Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6199	52823	Park Farmhouse, at Park Farm, Half Mile North East of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6447	52824	Thornberry Hill Farmhouse	II
DCB6579	52799	Gardener's Cottage North Side of Walled Garden at Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6893	52821	The Great Barn, at Park Farm, about Half Mile North East of Wimpole	II*
DCB5790	52826	Thornberry Hill Cottages	II
DCB5790	52826	Thornberry Hill Cottages	II



ID	Ref	Name	Grade
DCB5790	52826	Thornberry Hill Cottages	II
DCB5790	52826	Thornberry Hill Cottages	II
DCB5409	52323		II
DCB4910	52309		II
DCB4823	52795	Wimpole Hall	I
DCB4824	52797	Game Larder about 25 yards North East of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5105	52796	Ha Ha, about 200 yards North of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5108	52801	Stable Block, about 250 yards South East of Wimpole Hall	II*
DCB5115	52806	Flight of Steps about 15 yards West of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5120	52808	Wall and Railings about 30 yards South of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5444	52802	Church of St Andrew	II*
DCB5450	52809	Chinese Bridge 300 yards North of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5789	52805	Group of Five Vases and Base, about 20 yards West of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5899	462016	Valley Farmhouse	II
DCB5922	52680	Milestone near Turn to Mill Lane	II
DCB6110	52807	Sculptural Group of Samson and Philistine about 30 yards South West of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6117	52800	Marshalls Cottage and Yorke Cottage	II
DCB6576	52810	Folly Castle about 3/4 Mile North of Wimpole Hall	II*
DCB6895	52804	Ha Ha and Piers 250 yards North West of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6949	52803	Clairvoyee, about 20 yards North of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB6117	52800	Marshalls Cottage and Yorke Cottage	II
DCB4807	52820	Loose Boxes, about 20 yards North West of Great Barn at Park Farm, at Wimpole Park	II
DCB4825	52798	Walled Garden about Half Mile North East of Wimpole Hall	II
DCB5129	52825	Cobbs Wood Farmhouse	II
DCB5286	52819	Cart Shed, 10 yards North West of Great Barn at Park Farm, at Wimpole Park	II
DCB5451	52818	Dairy at Park Farm about Half Mile North East of Wimpole Hall	II



ID	Ref	Name	Grade
DCB5790	52826	Thornberry Hill Cottages	II
DCB6916	52676	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB4840	52670	White Hall Cottages	II
DCB4840	52670	White Hall Cottages	II
DCB4840	52670	White Hall Cottages	II
DCB5435	52671	Chestnut Cottage	II
DCB4841	52672		II
DCB4842	52674	Countess of Hardwicke Almhouses	II
DCB4842	52674	Countess of Hardwicke Almhouses	II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB6916	52676	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB5351	52682	Acacia Cottage and Rose Cottage	II
DCB4844	52685	Entrance Gates and Piers at West Entrance to Wimpole Hall	II
DCB7832	503808	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II
DCB6305	52156	Kingston Pastures Farmhouse	II
DCB6947	52666		II
DCB5798	52675	Crow End Cottages	II
DCB4840	52670	White Hall Cottages	II
DCB4841	52672		II
DCB4842	52674	Countess of Hardwicke Almhouses	II
DCB4843	52679	Barn at Wraggs Farm	II
DCB4844	52685	Entrance Gates and Piers at West Entrance to Wimpole Hall	II
DCB4998	52678	Granary at Wraggs Farm	II
DCB5351	52682	Acacia Cottage and Rose Cottage	II
DCB5435	52671	Chestnut Cottage	II
DCB5436	52677	Wraggs Farmhouse	II



ID	Ref	Name	Grade
DCB5943	52673	The Limes	II
DCB6124	52667	Church of St Nicholas	I
DCB6195	52815	Eight Elms Farmhouse	II
DCB6451	52665	The Thatch	II
DCB6492	52684	Hardwicke Arms Hotel	II
DCB6768	52683	Wall at Numbers 90, 92 and 94	II

Registered Gardens

DCB504	GD1626	Wimpole Hall	I
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Scheduled Ancient Monuments

DCB468	SAM 278	Bi-focal Deserted Medieval Settlement Earthworks, Wimpole
DCB222	SAM 27102	Moated site in Cobb's Wood

APPENDIX C. POTTERY REPORT

By Paul Blinkhorn

The following pottery types were noted:

CP: Chinese Porcelain, 18th century + (Whitehouse 1972, 63). Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 18th century (Whitehouse 1972, 63).

CRM: Creamware. c 1740-1880. A cream-coloured earthenware, made from a calcinated flint clay (Towner 1978), and with a lead glaze, resulting in a rich cream colour. Range of tableware forms.

EMS: Early/Middle Saxon Sandy Ware, 5th – 8th century. Range of hand-built, sandy wares.

EMW: Medieval Sandy Coarsewares, late 11th – 14th century. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, mid 16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed wares (Cotter 2000, 75).

HG: Hertfordshire Grey ware, mid 12th – 14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993). Reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as-yet unknown.

MELC: Calcareous Medieval Ely Ware, mid 12th – 14th century (Spoerry 2008, 13)

SHC: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars.

SN: St Neots Ware type ware, c. AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known.

SWSG: Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780 (Mountford 1971). Hard, white fabric with a distinctive white 'orange peel' textured glaze. Range of fine tablewares such as mugs, tea bowls and plates.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.

The range of pottery types present suggests that there was activity during the early/middle and late Saxon periods, and then through the medieval period up to the second half of the 14th century. The site then appears to have been abandoned, other than for sporadic post-medieval activity, probably related to agricultural use.



TP	Cntxt	EMS		SN		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		MELC		GRE		CP		SWSG		CRM		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1d017	17.2									1	7													1150-1200
1d017	17.3													1	23									1150-1200
1d061	61.1															1	1	1	1	1	2			1550-1750
1d063	63.2					2	12	1	3															1100-1150
1d065	65.2									1	2													1150-1200
1d065	65.4							1	6	2	2													1150-1200
1d065	65.5			1	1																			900-1100
1d066	66.4									1	1													1150-1200
1d067	67.1							1	9													1	1	1100-1800
1d067	67.2															1	43							1550-1600
1d068	68.2									1	2													1150-1200
1d074	74.3	1	6	2	20	1	1	2	4															400-1200
1d074	74.4	3	9	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	4											400-1400
	Total	4	15	4	22	3	13	6	23	7	16	1	4	1	23	2	44	1	1	1	2	1	1	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

APPENDIX D. FAUNAL REMAINS

By Angelos Hadjikoumi

Introduction

Fifty-nine specimens of animal bone were recovered during the 4th Wimpole Park Test pitting, all through hand-collection. All specimens of recovered animal bone were studied to assess the preservation condition and overall potential of zooarchaeological remains to generate new archaeological knowledge through further investigations.

Methodology

Identification and full recording was attempted on each specimen. Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, data on the fusion state of postcranial elements, eruption and wear of dental remains, fragmentation, level of erosion, taphonomy, butchery and biometrical measurements were also recorded. Identification was carried out with the use relevant osteological atlases (e.g. Barone 1976; Bocheński & Tomek 2009; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972; Tomek & Bocheński 2009). Epiphyseal fusion was recorded following Silver (1969). The distinction between sheep and goat was attempted on all caprine remains based on the criteria published by Boessneck *et al.* (1964). Fragmentation, taphonomy and butchery were recorded as described in Halstead (2011) and biometric measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976). The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) according to Brickley & McKinley (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

The basic unit for the quantification of this sample is the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). Animal remains from fifteen contexts in nine test pits were identified for the purposes of this evaluation (Table 1). Fifty-five out of the fifty-nine recorded specimens were identified to some taxonomic level (see Table 2).

Context	17.2	17.3	17.4	61.1	63.2	65.2	65.4	66.4	67.1	67.3	68.2	68.3	70.2	74.3	74.4
Type	L	F	F	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	F	L	L	L

Table 1 Context numbers and types represented in the animal bone samples studied.

(Context Type: L(ayer), F(ill))

Species Present and Preservation

At least five mammal, one bird and one amphibian species are represented in the samples (Table 2). Cattle, pig, sheep, rabbit and dog were positively identified. It cannot be excluded that more mammal species are represented amongst more generic taxonomic categories such as 'sheep/goat' (e.g. goat), 'lagomorph' (e.g. hare), 'large mammal', 'medium mammal' and 'small mammal'. Moreover, the presence of a specimen that belongs to a large bird species (most likely turkey) and a specimen that belongs to an amphibian (frog/toad) suggest a potentially longer list of species present at the site. The presence of carnivore gnawing marks on ten out of the fifty-five identified specimens suggests that carnivores (presumably domestic dogs) were more common than the single identified dog specimen would suggest. Other animals such as the red fox or even pig also constitute possible candidates for at least some of the gnawing marks. From the positively identified species, sheep/goat (exclusively or predominantly sheep) are the most numerous, followed by cattle, while pig is represented by four specimens and all other identified taxa by single specimens. The NISP of 'large mammals'

and ‘medium mammals’ are in accordance with those attributed to more specific taxonomic categories.

Butchery marks were recorded only on four specimens. The morphology of these marks suggests that they were inflicted by a metal tool, which provides a broad indication on the chronology of the assemblage. Moreover, three specimens were amenable to biometric measurements and five specimens attributable to an age cohort.

Taxon	NISP	Age Information	Biometric information	Butchery information	Erosion average
Sheep/goat	15	√			1.40
Cattle	8	√	√	√	1.25
Pig	4			√	2.75
Dog	1				NA
Rabbit	1				1
Lagomorph	1				NA
Large mammal	9				2.38
Medium mammal	13				1.46
Small mammal	1				1
Large bird	1	√			1
Amphibian	1				4
Total	55				

Table 2: Summary table of the data collected from the analysed samples (see Table X1).

Contamination

The material can be divided into two groups in terms of preservation and appearance, without an obvious pattern in relation to the context. The first group includes the majority of material and is of brownish/beige colour and generally worse preserved, while the smaller group includes material of distinctly lighter colour and overall better condition. The sharp visual differences between these two groups raise the possibility of later intrusions (i.e. the lighter-coloured material) into archaeological deposits (i.e. brown/beige-coloured material). This scenario is further supported by the presence of rabbit remains (of lighter colour), a burrowing animal, in the sample.

Sampling Bias

Inevitably, hand collection of faunal remains usually causes an under-representation of smaller animal species, small anatomical elements or larger animals, as well as younger animals. The recovery of small species of animal (e.g. rabbit, amphibian) indicates thorough recovery, although it cannot be excluded that additional species would be present (e.g. smaller bird and mammal species).

Statement of Research Potential

The study of the faunal sample shows that the potential for a more detailed study of the animal remains from the site is currently low, mainly due to the possibility of recurrent intrusions in original archaeological deposits. Unless samples deriving from stratigraphically sound contexts are recovered in the future, further study of the faunal assemblage from this site is of limited usefulness in terms of shedding light into human-animal interactions in the area.

APPENDIX E. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

A single bulk sample was taken from secondary fill 017.3 of ditch 5 in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

The total volume (36 litres) the sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the sample was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flot was subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

The sample contains numerous charred cereal plant remains interspersed with modern roots and silt. Preservation of the remains is poor and the majority of the charred grain is abraded and/or fragmented but the general morphology indicates that wheat (*Triticum* sp.) predominates. Occasional legumes are similarly poorly preserved but their size suggests that both peas (*Pisum* sp.) and beans (Fabaceae) are present. Single specimens of seeds of cleaver (*Galium aparine*) and knogross (*Polygonum* sp.) were also noted. The residue contained numerous fragments of animal bone in addition to fired clay and burnt flint.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot contents	Residue contents
1	0.173	5	Ditch	Charred grain, legumes and weed seeds	Fragmentary animal bone, fired clay, burnt flint

Table 3: Environmental samples from WPLWIP16

Discussion

The single sample was taken from a ditch fill in an area close to a deserted medieval village at Wimpole Hall. The sample contents suggest that domestic, culinary refuse has been disposed of within the ditch and the poor preservation of the charred remains indicate that degradation most likely took place prior to burial, most likely in a midden.

The results indicate that there is the potential to recover preserved plant remains in this area which should be taken into consideration should any further excavation be planned for this area.

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Web sites referenced

<http://www.cafg.net/default.aspx>

APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-244407"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="4th Archaeological test pit evaluation at Wimpole Park, Cambridgeshire"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="04-01-2016"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="08-01-2016"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="WPLWTP16"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="ECB4067"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="SMR enhancement"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Estate Management"/>

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 type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" 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 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
<input type="text" value="Surfaces"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>
<input type="text" value="Surfaces"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="None"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cambridgeshire	Wimpole Hall Arrington, Royston, SG8 0BW
Parish	Wimpole	
HER	Cambs	
Study Area	68sqm	National Grid Reference
		TLL 336510

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Quinton Carroll
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

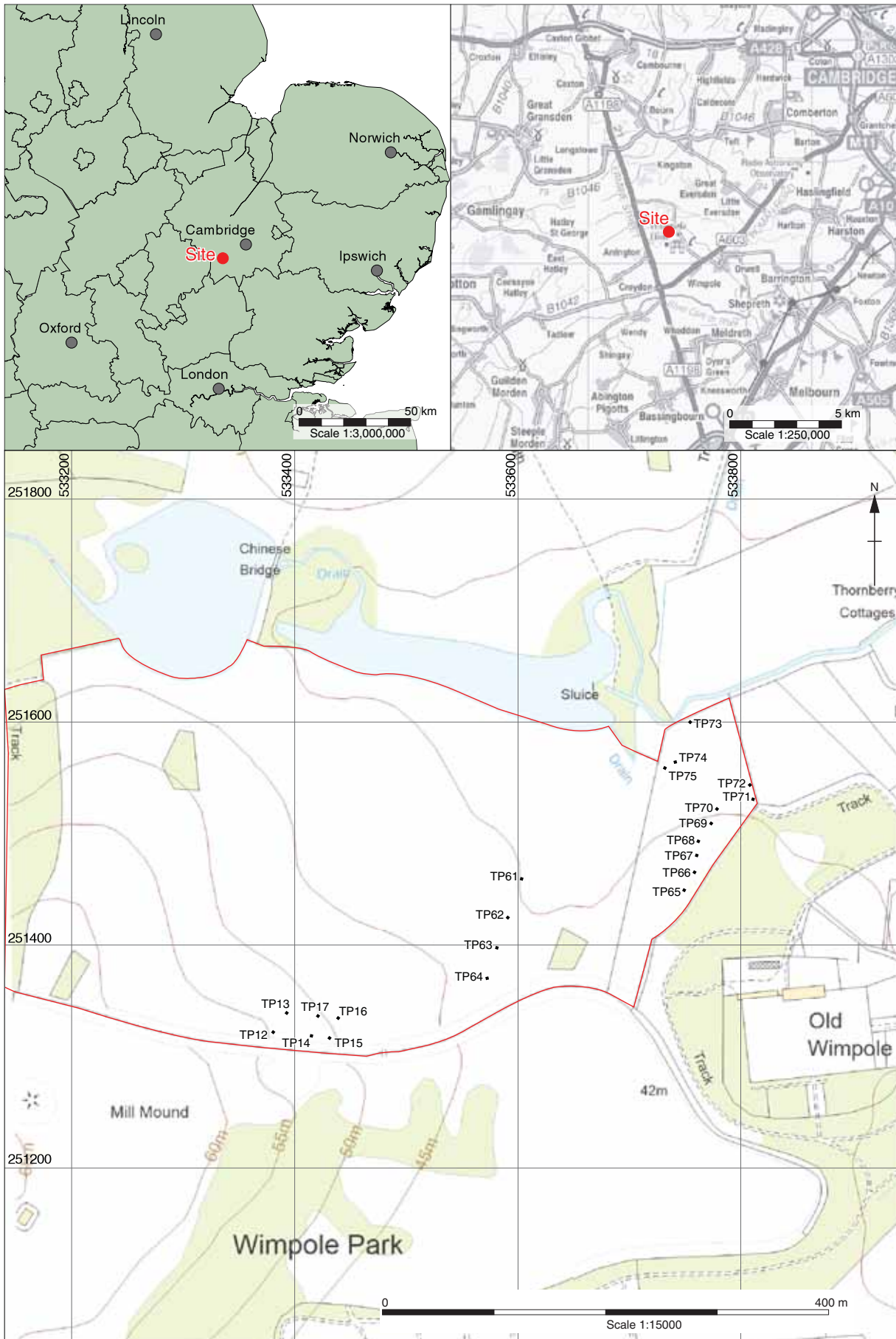
Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
WPLWTP16	WPLWTP16	WPLWTP16

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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 Bones	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey



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Figure 1: Site location with test pits (black) and Area ID outlined (red)

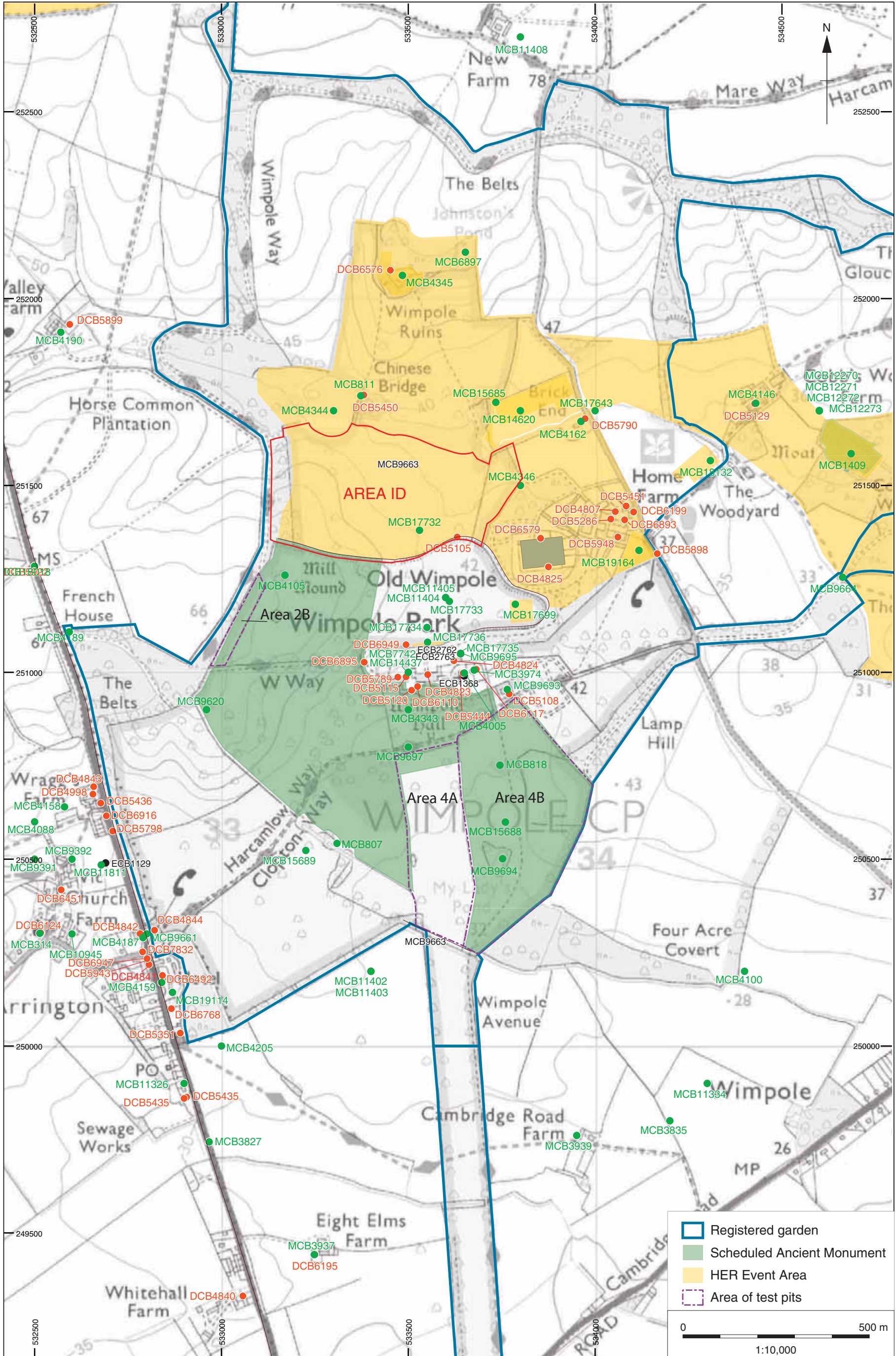


Figure 2: HER records

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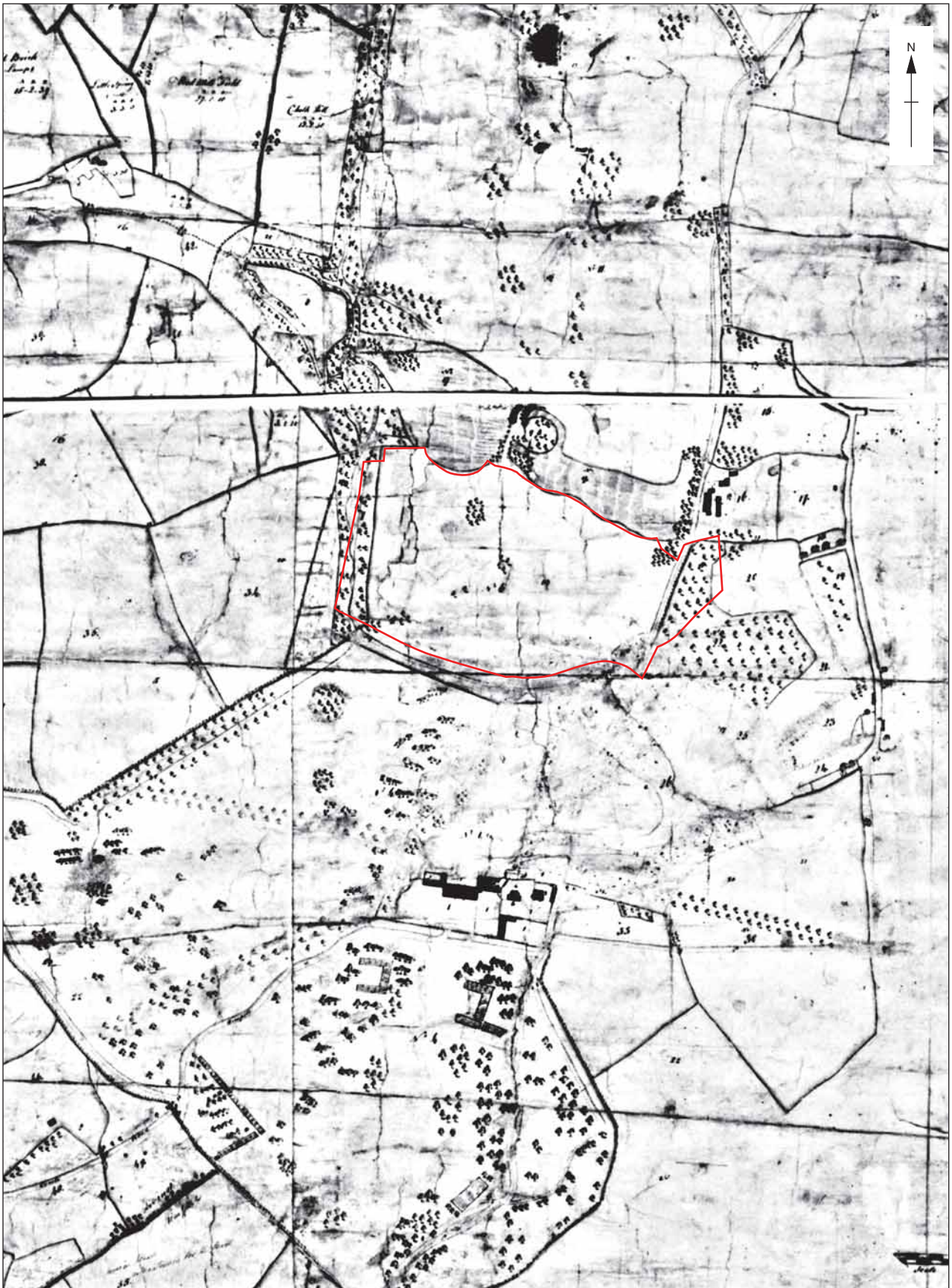


Figure 3: 1770 Map Anon (© National Trust)



Figure 4: 1800 Map Anon (© Cambridge University)

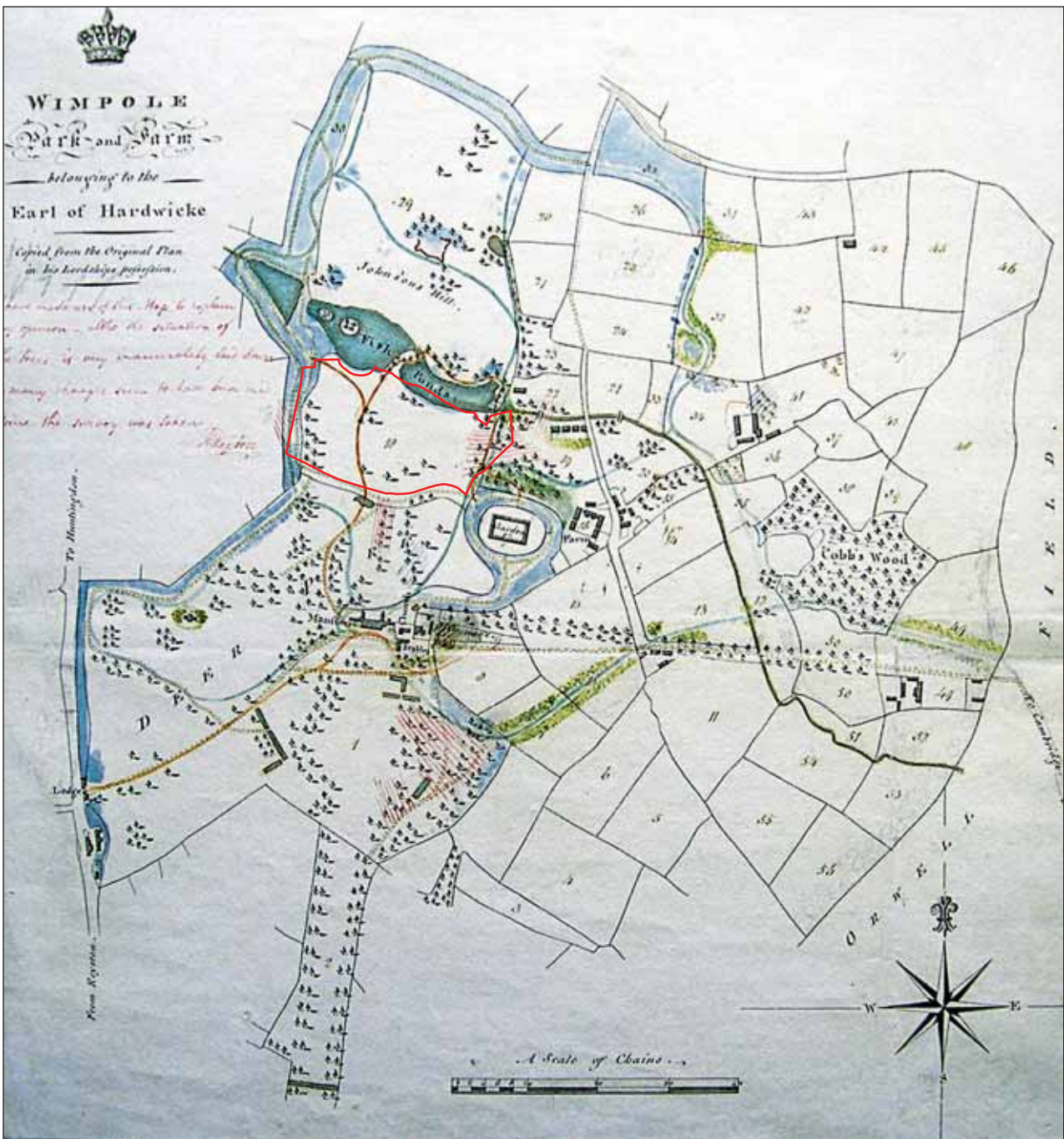


Figure 5: Repton map of 1801 (© National Trust)

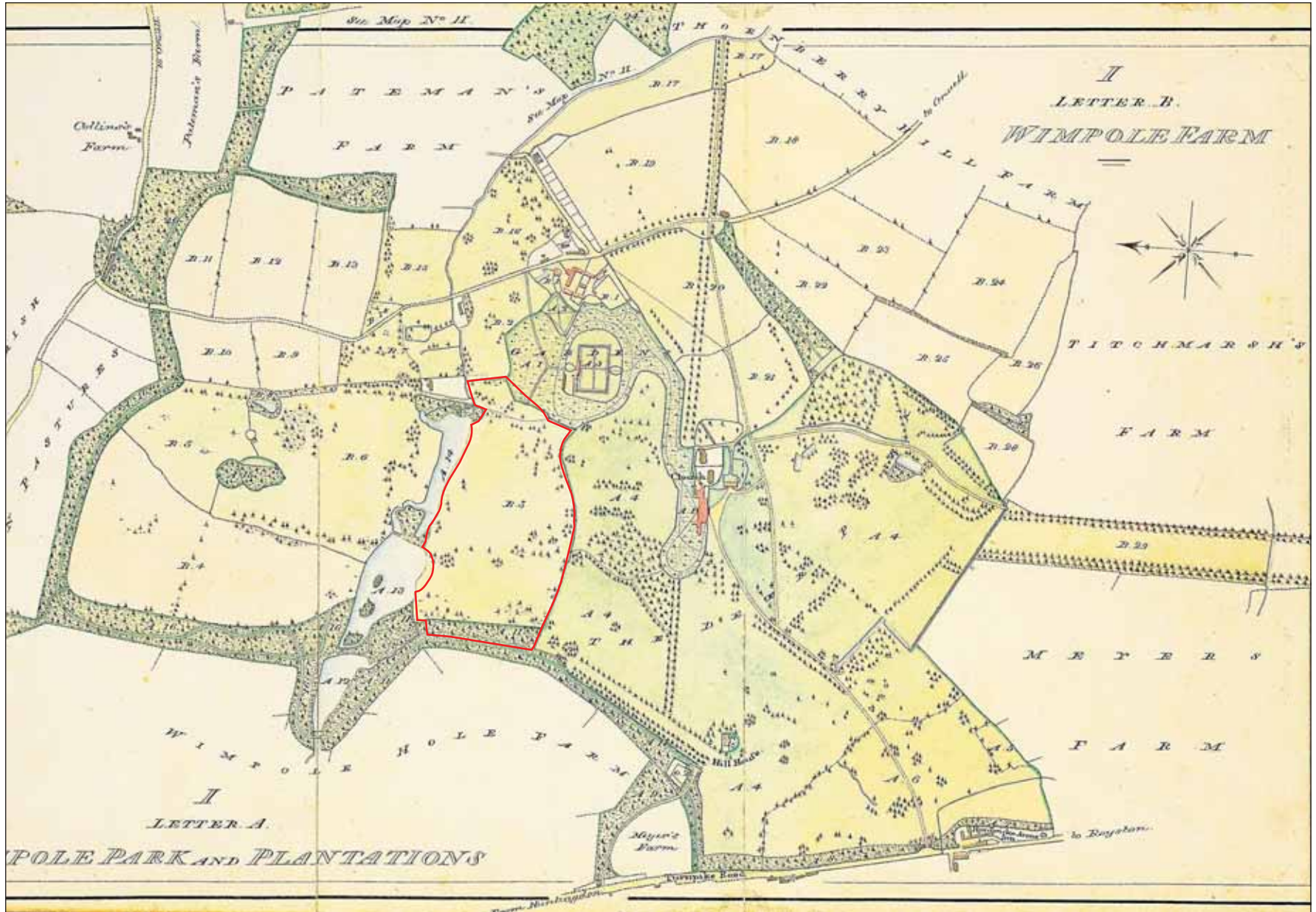


Figure 6: Robert Withers map of 1828 (© Cambridge County Council)



Figure 7: Plan of 1767 showing the park before proposed alteration (© National Trust)



Figure 8: Plan of 1767 showing the park land after proposed alterations (© National Trust)

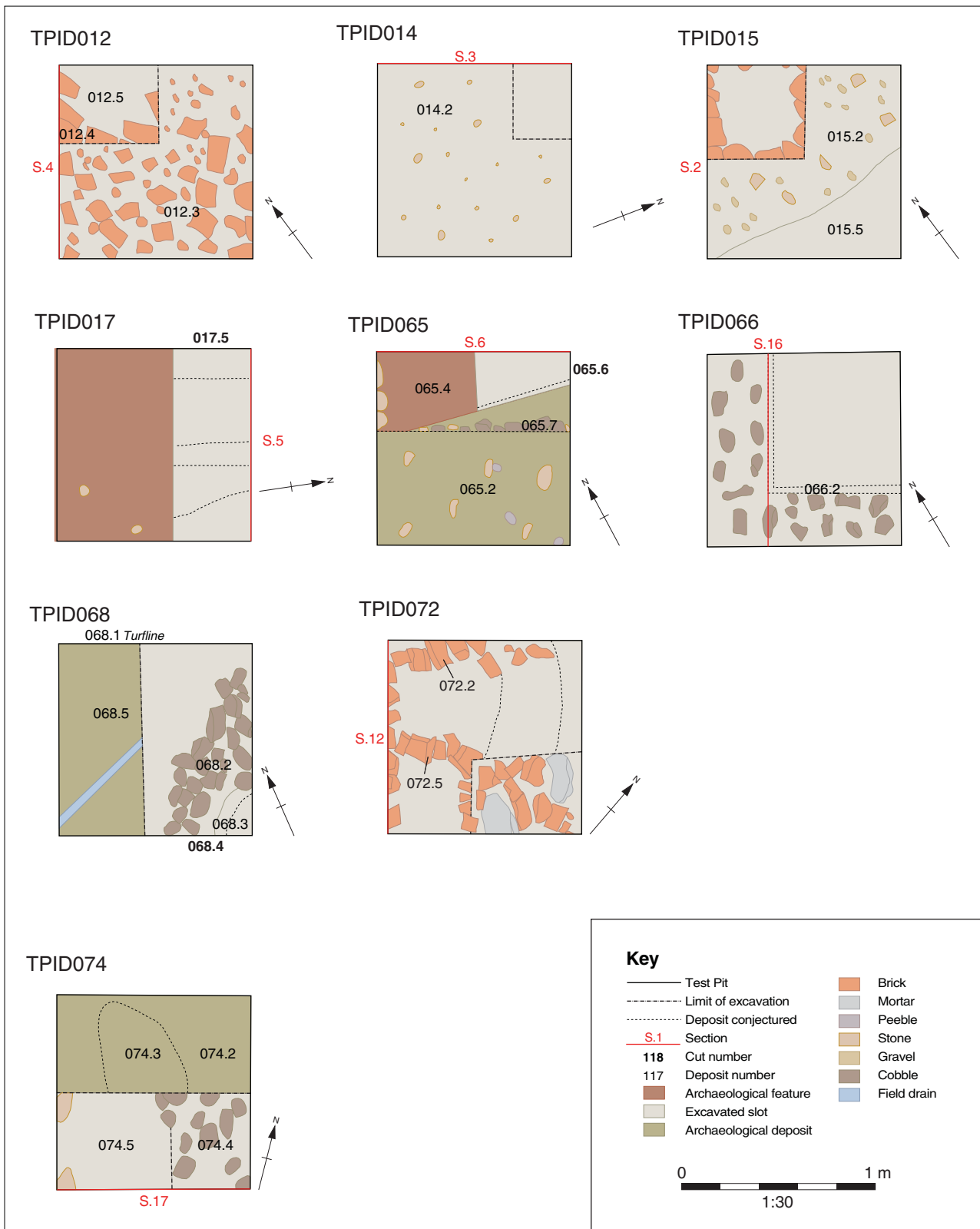


Figure 9: Test pit plans

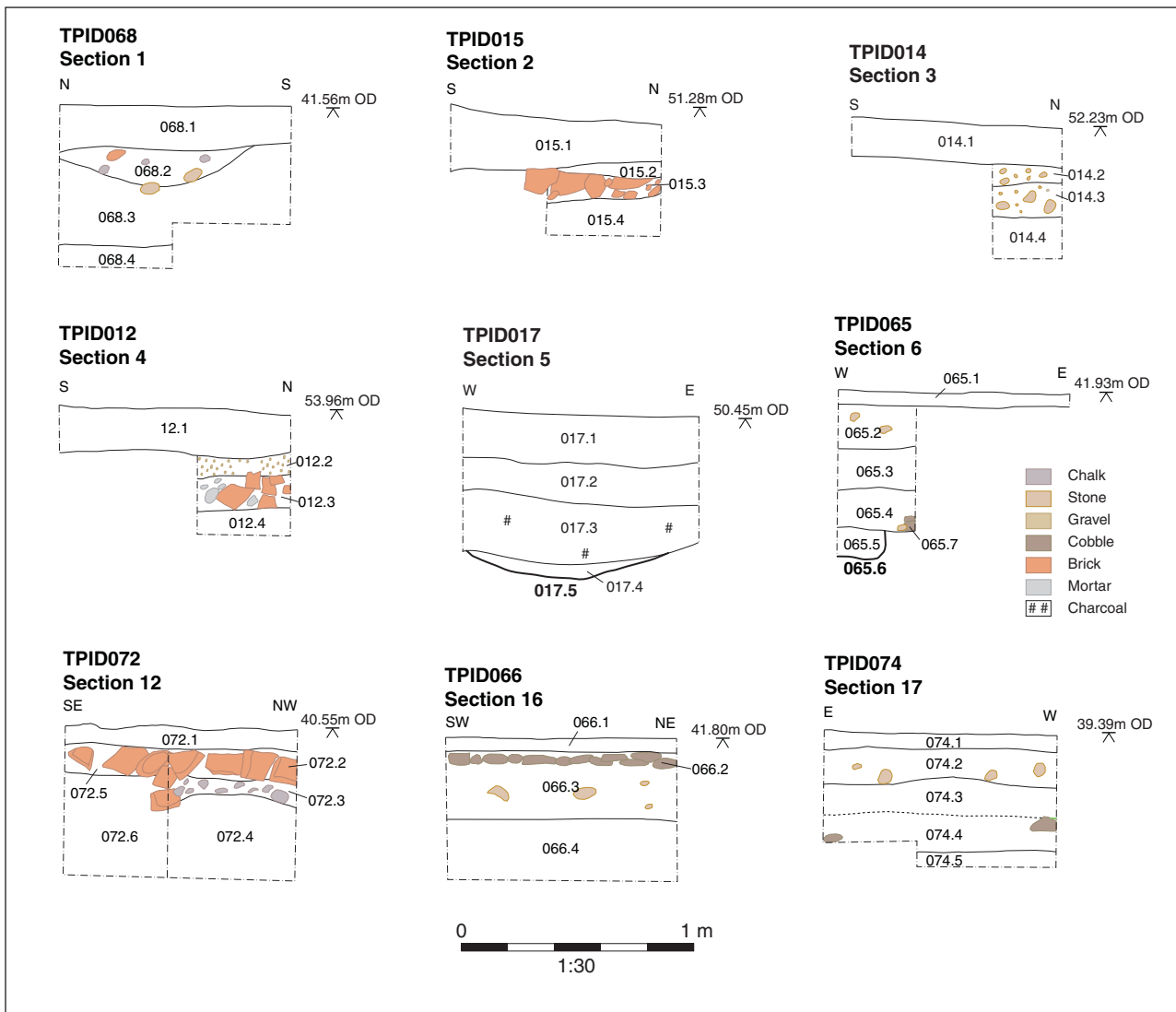


Figure 10: Sections



Plate 1: TP1D012. Gravel path viewed from the east



Plate 2: TP1D014. Upper layer of pathway viewed from the east



Plate 3: TP1D015. Rubble path layer and underlying natural geology viewed from the east



Plate 4: TP1D017. Medieval subsoil layer viewed from the south



Plate 5: TP1D061. Modern field drain viewed from the north



Plate 6: TP1D064. Brick rubble layer viewed from the south



Plate 7: TP1D065. Beam slot viewed from the south-west



Plate 8: TP1D065. Beam slot and cobbled surface viewed from the north



Plate 9: TP1D066. Cobbled surface viewed from the north



Plate 10: TP1D068. Cobbles and modern pipe trench viewed from the north



Plate 11: TP1D072. Brick structure and rubble spread viewed from the east



Plate 12: TP1D074. Cobbled surface viewed from the east



Plate 13: TP1D075. Charcoal and stone layer viewed from the east



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