



Wimpole Hall Car Park Report

On 21st February 2018 Archaeology RheeSearch Group carried out magnetometry and resistivity surveys on this site to try to locate any sub surface features.

Members participating: Pat Davies, Ian Sanderson, and Gill Shapland. Assisted by 3 members of the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group.

Site liaison: Simon Damant.

Site conditions: Mown grass.

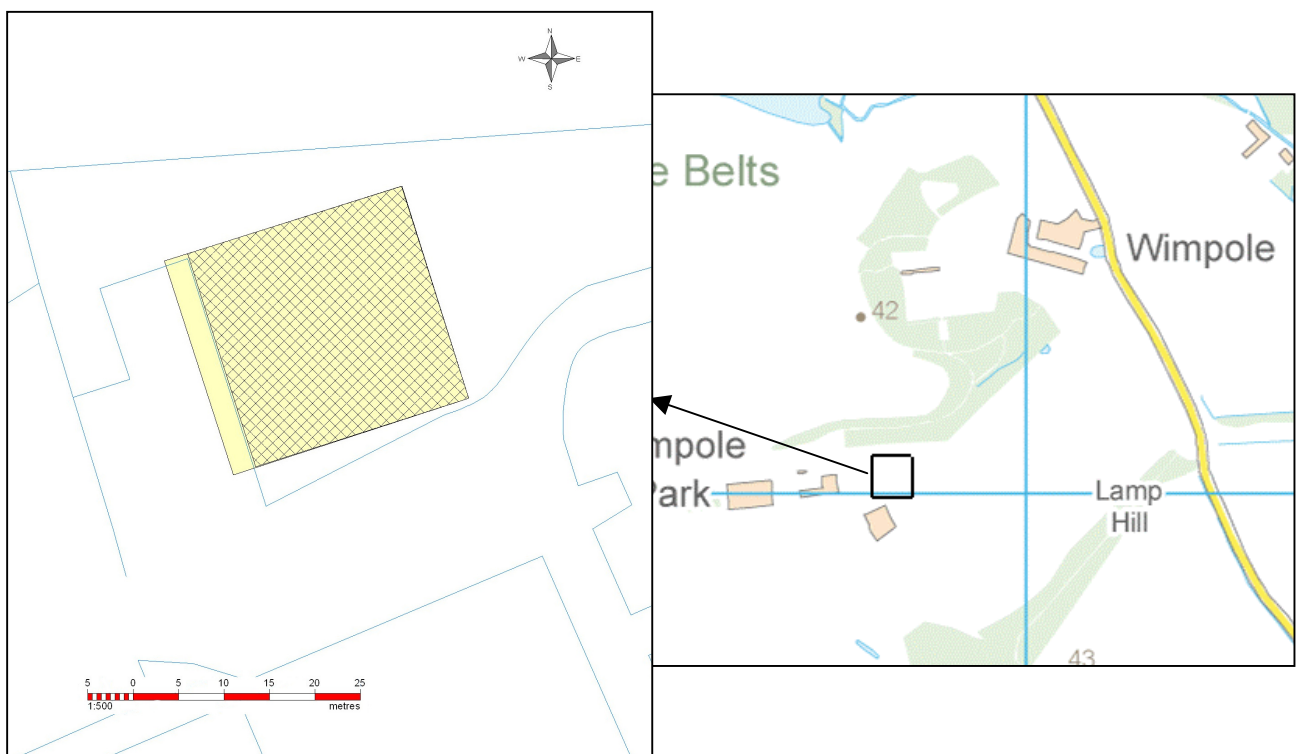
Equipment: Bartington 601 gradiometer; TRCIA 50 cm twin probe.

Magnetometry readings: 8/m, 1 m separation.

Resistivity readings: 1 m interval, 1 m separation.

Raw data available as separate appendices.

Location: TL 338510, Wimpole Hall, Cambs.



Location plan: Survey areas

(resistivity survey areas hatched, magnetometry areas solid)

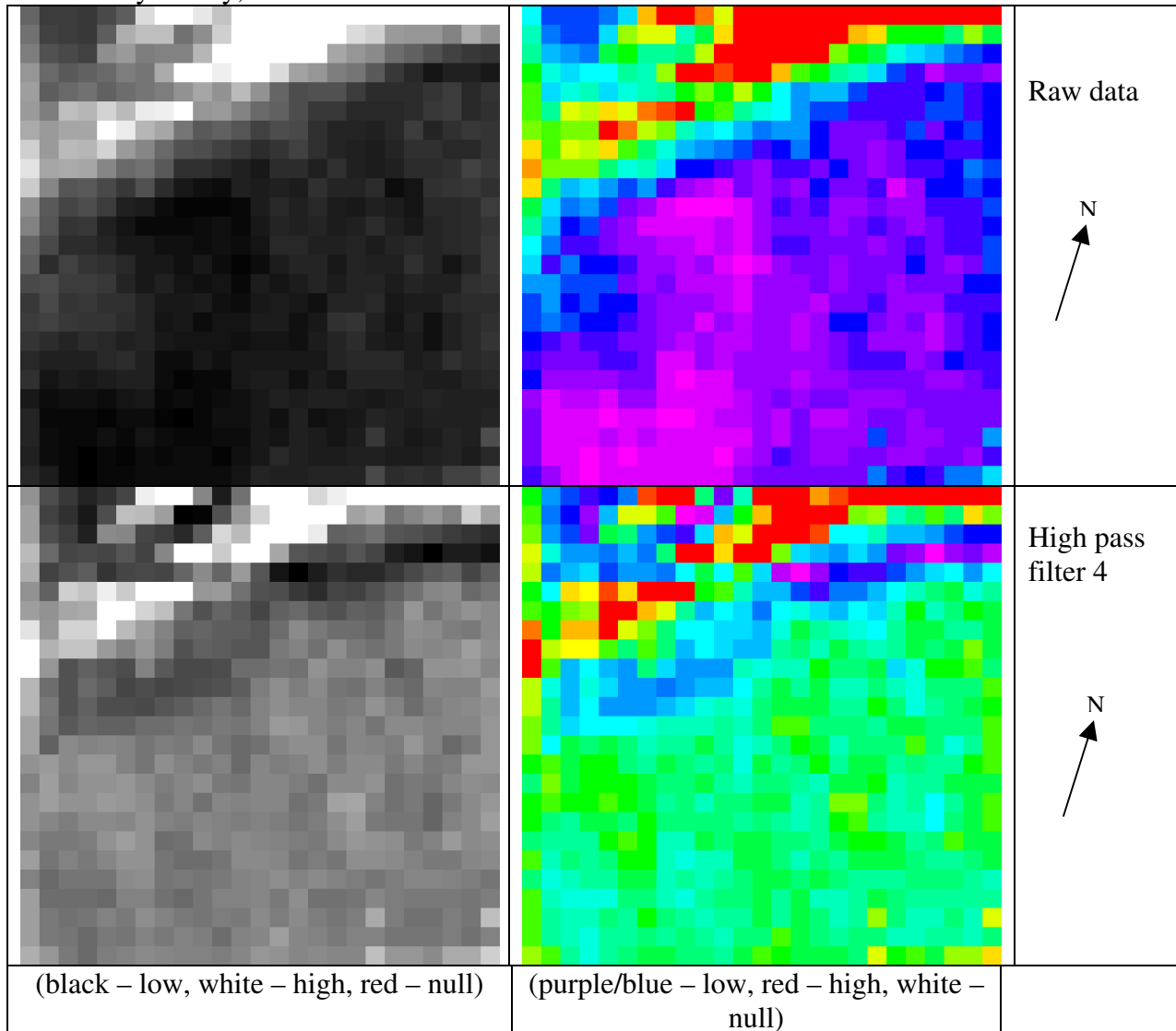
Purpose of survey: The purpose of this survey was to see if any features might be present to influence the location of a ground source heat exchange system.

Site topography: The site was square with a slope to the south. Trees and scrub on the north and east sides. Mud with some surface water on the south side and gravelled parking on the west side.

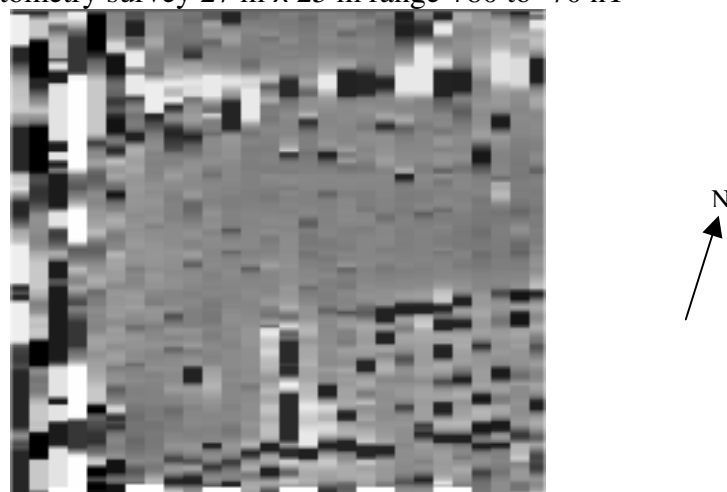
Results:

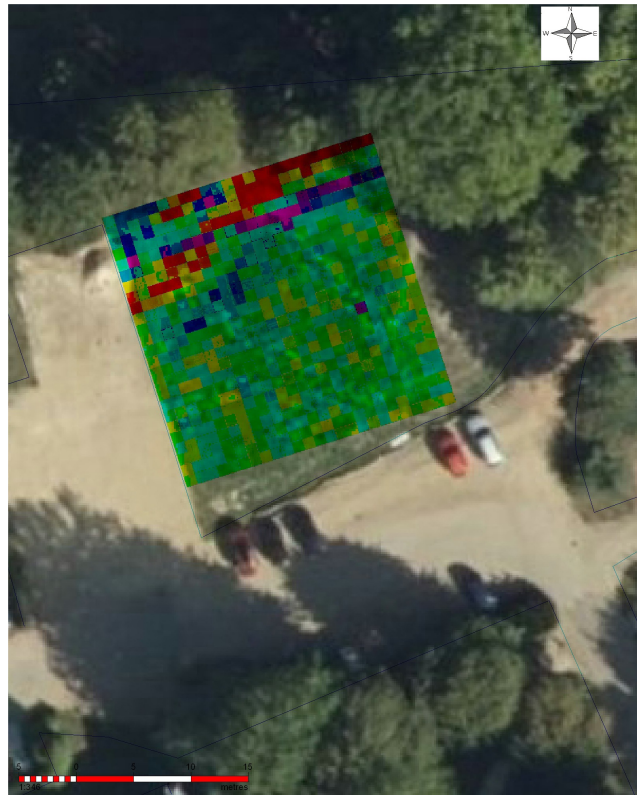
The images in this section are orientated for presentation. The images are not to a common scale.

Resistivity survey, 25 m x 25 m



Magnetometry survey 27 m x 25 m range +80 to -70 nT



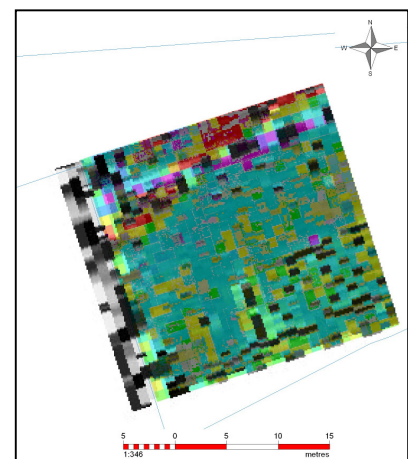


Resistivity results on an aerial photograph

Discussion:

The magnetometry results above are presented at a level where archaeological features would be unlikely to be visible due to the blanketing effect of three features on the site. These are a linear set of responses across the N side of the survey, a similar set along the W side and a block of responses in the SE corner. The responses on the W side can be attributed to kerbing of the adjacent car park. The SE block pattern seems likely to indicate that there were car parking spaces before the area was grassed, perhaps with a kerb on its W side. The linear feature across the N side of the magnetometry survey is crossed by a linear set of high values in the resistivity survey.

It is possible that the magnetic signal represents iron pipes in the course of the original gas supply to Wimpole Hall. The resistivity track possibly indicates the trench for a more recent utility, one with no ferrous components, or a metallated path.



Overlay of magnetometry and resistivity results