



# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Amphill Castle Community Archaeology Project  
Amphill Park, Woburn Road, Amphill  
Bedfordshire

July 2009

Updated Project Design



Jim Brown

August 2009

Report 09/106

## Northamptonshire Archaeology

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Illustration	Jim Brown
Geophysical survey	Adrian Butler BSc MA AlfA, Kevan Fadden and Michael Turner
Metal detecting and geology	Steve Critchley MSc
Flint	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray BA PhD
Roman pottery	Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MIfA
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BTech
Building materials	Pat Chapman BA CMS AlfA
Metal objects and other finds	Tora Hylton and Ian Meadows BA
Animal bone and seeds	Karen Deighton MSc
Charcoal	Dana Challinor MA (Oxon) MSc

**QUALITY CONTROL**

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	Pat Chapman		
Verified by	Anthony Maull		
Approved by	Andy Chapman		



**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Amphill Castle Community Archaeology Project, Amphill Park, Woburn Road, Amphill, Bedfordshire, July 2009	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Archaeological features and deposits were identified by means of geophysical resistance survey. Potential features were investigated in relation to the documented survey of 1567. Substantial construction trenches were part of a more extensive layout of features that produced Saxon pottery. A large ditch and a possible sunken building with a hearth at its base were also investigated. Fill materials and sealing layers suggested substantial levelling upon the site which may have flattened earthworks and filled depressions. This activity preceded the construction of a palatial residence by Sir John Cornwall in the early 15th century. Remains of the palace building ranges, used by Henry VIII's staff and surveyed in 1567, comprised the base of stone wall foundations, floor preparation levels with clay floors partially intact and the base of a brick chimney hearth. These remains were heavily robbed and it is likely that they did not survive the Parliamentary capture of Amphill during the Civil War. Many of the sealing layers that would have comprised destruction, abandonment and demolition layers were heavily disturbed or redeposited. Activity upon the site by Prisoners of War during the Great War and the Second World War was extensive.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 20429)	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical resistance survey (Fadden & Turner 2003), Accounts of the King's Manor of Amphill 1533-1539 (Turner 2009)	
Current Land use	Public park	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Royal palace	
Significant finds	Pottery, building materials, metal finds, metalworking residues, animal bone, shell, charcoal and plant macro-fossils	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Amphill Park, Woburn Road, Amphill	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	325 sq m	
OS Easting and Northing	TL 0247 3839	
Height OD	c110m above OD	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originators	Martin Oake & Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council	
Project Design originator	Ant Maull & Tony Walsh, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Jim Brown, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ant Maull, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Amphill Town Council & The Greensand Trust through Awards for All	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	July 2009	
End date	August 2009	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>		
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	BEDFM 2009.49	Pottery, building materials, metal finds, metalworking residues, animal bone, shell, charcoal and plant macro-fossils
Paper	BEDFM 2009.49	Site context record, plans, section drawings, photographic record & background documentation
Digital	BEDFM 2009.49	Mapinfo digital plans and final report PDF
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Amphill Castle Community Archaeology Project, Amphill Park, Woburn Road, Amphill, Bedfordshire, July 2009	
Serial title and volume	09/106	
Author(s)	Jim Brown	
Page numbers	15	
Date	4th September 2009	



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**AMPTHILL CASTLE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT  
AMPTHILL PARK, WOBURN ROAD, AMPTHILL  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**JULY 2009**

**UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

*Abstract*

*Archaeological features and deposits were identified by means of geophysical resistance survey at Ampthill Park, Woburn Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. Potential features were investigated by trial trench excavation to characterise their nature, date, state of preservation, depth of burial and potential relationship to the documented survey of 1567. A total area of 325 sq m was divided between four trenches, using the geophysical survey to target areas of potential interest.*

*Substantial construction trenches were part of a more extensive layout of features visible by geophysical survey and on aerial photographs. These features produced pottery of early-middle Saxon date. A large ditch and a possible sunken building with a hearth at its base were also investigated. Fill materials and sealing layers of larger features suggested some fairly substantial levelling which may have flattened earthworks and filled depressions. This activity preceded the construction of a palatial residence by Sir John Cornwall in the early 15th century.*

*Remains of the palace building ranges, used by Henry VIII's staff and surveyed in 1567, comprised the base of stone wall foundations, floor preparation levels with clay floors partially intact and the base of a brick chimney hearth. These remains were heavily robbed and it is likely that what may have remained at the beginning of the 17th century certainly did not survive the Parliamentary capture of Ampthill during the Civil War.*

*Many of the sealing layers that would have comprised destruction, abandonment and demolition layers were heavily disturbed or redeposited. Activity by Prisoners of War during the Great War and the Second World War was extensive, comprising drainage channels, beam slots, postholes and dumps of crafting waste or burning.*

*This Updated Project Design summarises the archaeological and material evidence. It describes the works required to provide the full analysis and descriptive report.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Ampthill Town Council and the Greensand Trust sponsored excavation at Ampthill Castle with funding from Awards For All and English Heritage (NGR TL 0247 3839; Fig 1). The project was undertaken with the assistance of members of the Ampthill and District Archaeological and Local History Society and volunteers, managed by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists. Work was conducted following a Project Design written by Northamptonshire

Archaeology to meet the requirements of a Brief issued by Central Bedfordshire Council (NA 2009; CBC 2009). The Brief was a response to a prompt for further research into the layout of the site following a recent geophysical survey by Ampthill and District Local History Society (Fadden and Turner 2003). The project was aimed at characterising and defining the archaeological deposits relating to Ampthill Castle and encouraging participation in the project by members of the local community.

The site is an Ancient Scheduled Monument (SAM) owned and managed by Ampthill Town Council (SM20429, HER 810). Ampthill Castle was an early 15th-century palatial residence built by Sir John Cornwall upon his marriage to Henry IV's sister, Elizabeth. Ownership passed to the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII during which it was most famously occupied by Katherine of Aragon during the divorce proceedings of 1533. A detailed plan shows the layout of the buildings as they were when the property was surveyed c1567 in the reign of Elizabeth I.

This document is an Updated Project design summarising the results of the excavation and proposing a programme of future works for analysis, reporting and archive deposition. The archive will be offered to Ampthill Town Council in the first instance and will be deposited latterly with Bedford Museum (Accession no: BEDFM 2009.49).

## 1.2 Topography and geology

Ampthill Park is a public open space, currently grassland with a small number of shrubs and trees. The ground is a fairly level plateau upon a hilltop above the 110m contour to the north-west of the town of Ampthill. The hilltop commands splendid views to the north across Marston Vale and to the south across the Flit Valley, seated upon the watershed between two rivers.

The geology of the site is of the Lower Greensand formation laid down during the Lower Cretaceous period (BGS 2001). It comprises medium to coarse grained glauconitic pebbly sandstones that weather to a rusty yellowish brown. They possess a variable calcareous, ferruginous or siliceous cementation allowing some of the harder beds to be suitable for use as a building stone. The soil is of Evesham 3 association comprising slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils and fine loam over clayey soils, meeting with soils of the Frilford association on the lower slopes to the west (LAT 1983).

## 1.3 Previous archaeological work

There are a number of earthworks within the scheduled area and it has been suggested that these may be the remains of the castle. It is recorded in a number of documentary sources and secondary publications such as those used to compile the *Accounts for the King's Manor of Ampthill 1533-1539* (Turner 2009). Geophysical resistance survey identified remains, suggested to be those of the castle, matched with the 1567 plan. The alignment lay contrary to previous published literature (Fadden and Turner 2003). A large ditch or moat was also identified and proposed as an earlier phase of the castle site. No intrusive investigations have previously been conducted upon the site.

## 1.4 Objectives and methodology

The general aim of the archaeological fieldwork was to encourage the development of public interest and involvement in the historic environment of Ampthill Park, and to foster a sense of ownership.

### ***Specific aims***

The specific set of objectives can be summarised as follows:

- To characterise the nature and define the extent of archaeological deposits relating to Ampthill Castle within and adjacent to the Scheduled area.
- To determine whether the recent geophysical survey has identified the real location of the castle and to characterise the remains of any possible earlier occupation site.
- To build local capacity and commitment to the preservation and championing of the historic environment by Ampthill Town Council and members of the local community. This will be achieved with practical participation from members of the Ampthill and District Archaeological and Local History Society, volunteers from the Greensand Trust, members of Ampthill Town Council and local residents, as well as through public access and interpretation during the work.
- To oversee volunteers and undertake the fieldwork according to best practise as established by the *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA 1994; 2001).

### ***Methods***

To meet the project objectives the following specific tasks had to be completed;

- Identification, characterisation, recording and dating, by means of archaeological excavation, all features exposed within the settlement area thus providing detailed information on the presence or absence, area of extent, depth of burial and degree of survival of the deposits and features exposed.
- Compilation of written, illustrative, digital and photographic records that form an archive for all archaeological works undertaken.
- Retrieval of sufficient material evidence in the form of artefact and faunal assemblages supplemented with environmental samples to inform interpretations of the site within the context of the agricultural, domestic and industrial activities that may have been on the site and their relationship with the surrounding landscape.
- Keeping the archaeological officers of Central Bedfordshire and English Heritage informed of new archaeological developments as they arose during excavation for the purposes of monitoring and provision for strategic discussion as work proceeded.

Excavation areas were located using survey grade GPS (Leica System 1200). The topsoil was removed under continuous archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to reveal significant archaeological remains. Little subsoil was present upon the site. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other deposits outside the working areas using dump trucks. Movement of machinery during site preparation was conducted in such a manner as to avoid impact on the archaeology.

The excavation areas were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. A hand-drawn site plan of all archaeological features was made at scale 1:50 and was related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were recorded. Recording methodology followed the standard NA context recording system with context sheets, cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs, both in 35mm monochrome film and on colour slides. Deposits were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. The record was supplemented by direct annotations of the site general plan as required. All levels were related to Ordnance Survey datum with significant structures or areas of complex stratigraphy planned in greater detail. Sections of sampled features were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate, and related to Ordnance Survey datum. A representative sample of all exposed archaeological features was excavated, with basal deposits of all sectioned features investigated.

All discrete features were sampled to no less than 50% of the whole. Linear features were sampled at frequent intervals to determine their function and date with interventions placed at terminals and midsections. Artefacts and soil samples were collected by hand. Hand spoil and the surface of archaeological features was scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval from secure contexts.

The environmental potential of the site was reviewed on site with English Heritage during the excavations. Samples were only sought in deposits with a potential for the recovery of charcoal, carbonised plant remains and other ecofacts from secure and uncontaminated contexts. This comprised a potential charred destruction layer and a hearth deposit. A minimum of 40 litres was taken for flotation or 100% of the fill where this was less than 40 litres.

## **2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

### **2.1 Summary of site development**

The site exhibited five key episodes of activity within three distinctly separate occupation phases:

Phase 1: *Features of early-middle Saxon origin:* A series of linear construction trenches may relate to an arrangement of early timber built structures laid out around a rectangular area of ground. A large ditch and a possible sunken building were also present.

- Phase 2a: *Late medieval levelling*: The remains of earlier structures may have still been evident as earthworks. There was some evidence to suggest that the ground had levelled to remove undulations and fill depressions.
- Phase 2b: *Remains of the late medieval palace*: These comprised the base of stone wall foundations, floor preparation levels with clay floors partially intact and the base of a brick chimney hearth. It was not clear which of the four ranges they belonged to, but it seems likely that they may have been located close to either the kitchens or the gatehouse.
- Phase 2c: *Destruction, abandonment and demolition*: The palace remains were heavily robbed; it had already been in a state of deterioration when it was surveyed in 1567 and by the late 16th century was probably derelict and being robbed for building materials. What may have remained at the beginning of the 17th century certainly did not survive the Parliamentary capture of Ampt Hill during the Civil War.
- Phase 3: *Great War and Second World War activity*: Many of the sealing layers that would have comprised destruction, abandonment and demolition layers were heavily disturbed or redeposited. Activity upon the site by Prisoners of War was evident in the form of drainage channels, beam slots, postholes and dumps of crafting waste or burning.

## 2.2 Quantification of the site archive

The archive of materials prior to analysis comprised the following:

### **Site records**

Plans: 4 A2 sheets at 1:50  
 Sections: 2 A2 sheets at 1:10 and 1:20  
 Contexts: 134 on *pro-forma* record sheets  
 Supporting records: 37 on *pro-forma* record sheets  
 Colour slides: 108  
 Black and white: 3 films

### **Finds**

Pottery (boxes): 1  
 Ceramic building materials (boxes): 13  
 Building stone (boxes): 1  
 Animal bone (boxes): 3  
 Metalworking debris (boxes): 1  
 Metal finds (boxes): 2  
 Other finds - shell, glass, clay tobacco-pipes etc. (boxes): 1

### **Environmental and dating samples**

Flots & residues (boxes): 1

### **3 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 The excavated evidence**

Investigation of the site produced 134 individual context descriptions from 21 separate excavated sections recorded as an index with a single *pro-forma* context sheet for each. Supplementary information is cross-referenced by context number. Each description is supported by information through illustrative means both in plan at 1:50 scale and as a schematic cross-section of the deposits at 1:10 or 1:20 scale as appropriate. There are photographic records providing a permanent record of each on 35mm colour slide and in monochrome, including site conditions and main working area shots, supplemented by digital images. Levels are recorded for each point of intervention and related to Ordnance Datum, cross-referenced to plans and section drawings. There is a register of small finds and contents indices for each box of bulk finds or environmental residues, catalogued by individual context.

Trench locations have been digitised onto Mapinfo and form the basis of a digital archive of tables from which the current illustrative figures have been compiled. Individual feature groups have been highlighted using the unique context numbering system and their stratigraphic relationships. Cross-referencing with finds from individual contexts has separated broad episodes of activity by date, supplemented by stratigraphic data. Synthesis of the results will be through descriptive discourse of the excavated evidence using the supporting assessment of finds and the contextual information of the site archive to bring a coherent meaning to the records as a whole. Further work with the archive is required to prepare it for deposition but the bulk of information, excluding research notes and the final report, already forms the principal component of the record.

The additional work will elaborate upon the nature of individual features and deposits in detail by providing a full narrative. It is unlikely that further work will alter the broad pattern of occupation on the site that has already emerged, but work upon datable finds will refine the nature of each context and allow presentation of the interpretation of excavated features and deposits with greater confidence.

The full report will include specific matrices where they aid interpretation of the stratigraphic relationships of features on the site. It will describe the methodology involved and the results of the excavation. The full report will also contain the results of the geophysical survey work conducted by Ampthill and District Archaeological and Local History Society. This integration will be done with assistance from the Ampthill and District Archaeological and Local History Society and all contributors will receive their rightful accreditation. All voluntary groups will be acknowledged for their involvement. There will be a discussion section, bringing together and interpreting the results from the areas of geophysical survey, excavations and incorporating relevant illustrations and photography. The full report will also contain a section describing and analysing the artefact and environmental material arising from the excavations.

### **3.2 Geophysical evidence**

There will be further liaison with Kevan Fadden and other members of the Ampt Hill and District Archaeological and Local History Society to incorporate their geophysical survey results (Fig 2). Ideally we wish to reprocess the raw data and compile a new illustration on the Ordnance Survey map base and include a summary statement of the results with reference to the original report issued by the Society (Fadden & Turner 2003). If this is not possible an arrangement will be sought to present the original report as an appendix within the final report format.

### **3.3 Worked flint**

There are three flint artefacts which were residual in later contexts, these are all flakes, none of which are diagnostic pieces. Little information is likely to be gained from further work. Their presence will be noted.

### **3.4 Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery**

Three sherds of Roman pottery are present, one of these is Nene Valley colour-coated ware. There are 32 sherds of early-middle Saxon pottery, together with 94 sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

The pottery will be counted and weighed. Ceramic analysis will follow the Bedfordshire County Type Series or that of a nearby county with similar local fabric types. Specialist analysis will define the fabric, form and period of production, cross-referencing the sherds by context to assist in refining the dating of features and deposits. Sherds considered worthy of illustration by the specialists will be presented for the benefit of ceramic studies. The small size of the assemblage is unlikely to allow for more extensive studies to be undertaken.

### **3.5 Building materials**

The larger part of the archive comprises over 1000 fragments of red ceramic roofing tile, containing some complete widths with peg holes and at three sherds of ridge tile. There is one stone roof tile with a peg hole. Eleven floor tile fragments are present and some of these have a typically medieval-style green glaze. There are 24 examples of handmade brick. There is a collection of shaped building stone fragments, one of which has been etched with designs. There is also one drainage tile and a later brick attesting the date of intrusive modern features.

The building materials will be counted, weighed and sorted by type before being described by fabric and form noting their dimensions and any significant features such as moulds, stamps, marks, peg holes and scorching. Any pieces of particular note, such as the carved stone, will be selected for illustration. Specialist analysis will place the building materials in the context of their functional use and, where appropriate, draw on similar examples to support statements about the materials used. Since the majority of building materials came from redeposited or disturbed demolition layers it is unlikely that wider statements for the building range will be possible.

### **3.6 Metal finds**

There are 94 metal finds, of which 76 are iron, 52 of these are nails and four are sheet fragments of modern date. The quantity of late medieval and early post-medieval finds is relatively small, four objects are clearly identifiable. The remaining 18 non-ferrous objects are likely to be of modern origin comprising buttons and other small artefacts. A catalogue of the metal finds from the site has been compiled and a few examples will be selected for illustration.

A summary of the finds will be presented as a chronological narrative, describing the more significant finds individually with reference to published examples and discussing less significant objects as groups by type and function. Attention will be paid to ferrous objects to identify those which may be examples of building fittings (from smaller hooks and tacks) where their context may be pertinent to the interpretation of the deposit. The specialist will assess whether any metal finds require X-ray or cleaning from which further work might yield greater information for the site. Although it is anticipated that some individual finds may contribute to wider scale studies or those of particular artefact types, it is anticipated that the majority will fall outside of this category. Any recommended conservation work will be undertaken by the conservator at Buckinghamshire Museum Service.

### **3.7 Glass**

A variety of glass objects were retrieved, totalling 17, one of which is window glass, the remainder are fragments of bottle glass, a marble and fragments of vitrified glass. With exception of the window glass, none of the other pieces appear to be of medieval or early post-medieval origin and it is likely that no further work will be necessary. The specialist will examine each piece in reference to the context from which it was retrieved and make a statement upon the assemblage as a whole with reference to any individual pieces of note.

### **3.8 Metalworking debris**

There are 201 pieces of metalworking debris, likely to originate from crafting activities undertaken on the site during the Great War or Second World War. It will be grouped by feature, weighed and each portion of the assemblage examined to ascertain its characteristics and subsequently described. The assemblage is likely to comprise two individual dumps of metalworking slag comprising mainly fragments of bloom slag. There is one example of tap slag. The soil samples will be checked for other industrial residues such as hammerscale in attempt to define between smelting on site or secondary smithing.

### **3.9 Animal bone**

The state of preservation for bone on the site was generally poor and the amount of material retrieved was below the level anticipated for a site of domestic occupation. The three boxes of animal bone have yet to be weighed and quantified. Specialist analysis of the bones will seek to define those which exhibited signs of butchery, canid gnawing or other unusual features. It will seek



to define the bone by species and body part, examining whether bones were smashed in antiquity or burnt, signifying a chosen method of disposal. The pattern of the assemblage is likely to be distorted by acidic soils and a general absence of small bones from sieved samples. Further interpretation of the assemblage would probably be misleading and its potential as an isolated group remains low.

### **3.10 Shell**

Fifteen oyster shells, some additional fragments and one whelk were recovered which will be weighed and examined. Few statements are likely to be possible other than noting its presence and its quantity. Its occurrence amongst higher status midden waste is commonplace on late medieval and early post-medieval sites and where shells were crushed for use as lime fertiliser.

### **3.11 Carbonised plant remains**

Flots and residues from sieved samples will be scanned for charred plant remains such as seeds and other ecofacts. They will be identified by taxa, quantified and a statement of the level of preservation in secure contexts on the site will be ascertained. Charred remains such as cereal or chaff relating to specific domestic processes may support the suggestion of a hearth within the potential early sunken building. Charred remains from the late medieval or early post-medieval burnt deposit along the building range may support evidence for the kitchen range, although it is anticipated that this is a destruction deposit and may well be devoid of such material. Charred processing waste from wartime activities is expected to equally devoid of plant elements. Evidence collected from clay floors is likely to have been contaminated by overlying modern materials and further processing would be unlikely to yield accurate information.

### **3.12 Charcoal**

Charcoal will be collected from the sieved samples, weighed, quantified and examined to ascertain the constituent species. It is likely that the species used and the nature of the burnt fragments will indicate the purpose or circumstance of the fire in which it was burned. This may add to the evidence to support the suggestion of a hearth within the possible sunken building and may define whether the charcoal rich deposit within the late medieval or early post-medieval building range is either a destruction deposit as supposed, containing the charred elements of structural beams, or a dump of ash sweepings from fires within the range. The charcoal remains will also indicate what fuel was used for the wartime processes. Given the datable nature of these contexts it is not proposed to analyse the charcoal further by radiocarbon.

## **4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE**

### **4.1 Report synopsis**

The synopsis provided below will form the basis for both the full report and the report digest prepared for final publication.

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**Acknowledgements**

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**Summary of site development**

**Features of early-middle Saxon origin**

**Late medieval levelling**

**Remains of the late medieval palace**

**Destruction, abandonment and demolition**

**Great War and Second World War activity**

**THE FINDS**

**Worked flint** by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

**Roman pottery** by Jane Timby

**Saxon and medieval pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

**Post-medieval pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

**Tile and brick** by Pat Chapman

**Building stone** by Pat Chapman and Steve Critchley

**Metal finds** by Tora Hylton and Ian Meadows

**Glass** by Tora Hylton

**Metalworking debris** by Andy Chapman

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

**Faunal remains** by Karen Deighton

**Charred plant remains** by Karen Deighton

**Charcoal** by Dana Challinor

**DISCUSSION**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Schedule of Illustrations**

Minor alterations in the form of additions, omissions or amendments may result during the final editing and proof reading stage of production as necessitated by the dialogue and final point of publication.

#### 4.2 Provisional publication proposals

The full report will be presented first as a draft. Discussion with the archaeological members of the Ampthill Park Management Advisory Group at this stage will identify a suitable publication format. A digital version of the report will also be supplied, in Word or a compatible format. Final publication will be by agreement with Central Bedfordshire Council and English Heritage. It is suggested that a short report be prepared for a local journal such as *Bedfordshire Archaeology*. It has been agreed with Central Bedfordshire Council in the *Brief* that the period between fieldwork and final reporting shall be no more than 6 months from the agreement of this Updated Project Design, setting a target for Spring 2010 (CBC 2009, 9). Any prospective journal article will be prepared after this date.

#### 4.3 Archive

The full archive will be offered to Ampthill Town Council in the first instance at the conclusion of this process, with deposition with Bedford Museum considered as backup provision. OASIS forms will be completed for the project as part of the report procedure. A microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to RCHME standards and submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The archive will be prepared according to: *The preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990) and *Preparing archaeological archives for deposition with registered museums in Bedfordshire* (BM 2003).

In the event that Ampthill Town Council choose not to curate the archive it will be deposited with Bedford Museum at the conclusion of the project (Accession no: BEDFM 2009.49). It will comprise all written, drawn and photographic records, and all material finds and processed sample residues recovered from the excavation. The site archive will be accompanied by the research archive, which will comprise the text, tabulated data, the original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared for deposition (MGC 1992; Walker 1990). It will contain material requiring special curation, which will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson 1997).

### 5 RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

#### 5.1 Work programme

Table 1: Timetable

Task / Month	Aug 09	Sep 09	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10
Archive preparation										
Updated Project Design										
Curatorial monitoring										
Pottery research										
Charcoal research										

Task / Month	Aug 09	Sep 09	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10
Cleaning metal finds										
Principal site dialogue										
Updated phase plan										
Report illustration										
Integration of reports										
Report digest										
Cross-referencing										
Editing										
Printing and binding										
Finalising archive										
Curatorial monitoring										

## 5.2 Key personnel

Relevant staff qualifications may be found under the acknowledgements section at the front of this document. All staff are adequately qualified to undertake the tasks allotted to them and many have been established specialists for some years with an extensive track record of written and published material.

*Table 2: Personnel*

Anthony Maull	Senior Project Officer, Northamptonshire Archaeology
Jim Brown	Project Officer, Northamptonshire Archaeology
Adrian Butler	Geophysical Survey Officer, Northamptonshire Archaeology
Andy Chapman	Metalworking specialist, Senior Archaeologist (Publications) Northamptonshire Archaeology
Ian Meadows	Finds specialist, Senior Project Officer Northamptonshire Archaeology
Tora Hylton	Finds specialist, Finds Manager Northamptonshire Archaeology
Richard Watts	Illustration Manager Northamptonshire Archaeology
Yvonne Wolfram-Murray	Flint specialist, Assistant Project Supervisor Northamptonshire Archaeology
Jane Timby	Specialist consultant, Roman pottery
Paul Blinkhorn	Specialist consultant, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery
Karen Deighton	Faunal remains and seed specialist, Environmental Officer Northamptonshire Archaeology

Dana Challinor	Specialist consultant, Charcoal
Steve Critchley	Specialist consultant, Geologist (retired)
Pat Chapman	Building materials specialist, Project Supervisor Northamptonshire Archaeology

Trewellyan Robey, a local volunteer from Ampthill, is attending the office twice per week to assist with the archive preparation and post-excavation processing under the supervision of Northamptonshire Archaeology project leaders. There will be further liaison with Kevan Fadden and other members of the Ampthill and District Archaeological and Local History Society to incorporate their geophysical survey results. Other volunteers may also be involved where they have expressed interest in the further analysis.

### 5.3 Staff time

Table 3: Staff time

Name	Grade	Days allocated	Task
Ant Maull	Senior Project Officer	1	Management
Jim Brown	Project Officer	5	Reporting
Adrian Butler	Geophysical Survey Officer	2	Reporting & illustration
Andy Chapman	Senior Archaeologist	1	Editing & finds analysis
Ian Meadows	Senior Project Officer	0.5	Finds analysis
Tora Hylton	Finds Manager	2.5	Finds analysis & archive preparation
Richard Watts	Illustration Manager	2	Illustration
Yvonne Wolfram-Murray	Flint Specialist	0.25	Finds analysis
Jane Timby	Pottery Specialist	0.5	Finds analysis
Paul Blinkhorn	Pottery Specialist	1	Finds analysis
Karen Deighton	Environmental Officer	2	Finds & sample analysis
Dana Challinor	Charcoal Specialist	1	Sample analysis
Steve Critchley	Geologist	0.5	Finds analysis
Pat Chapman	Building materials Specialist	2.5	Finds analysis

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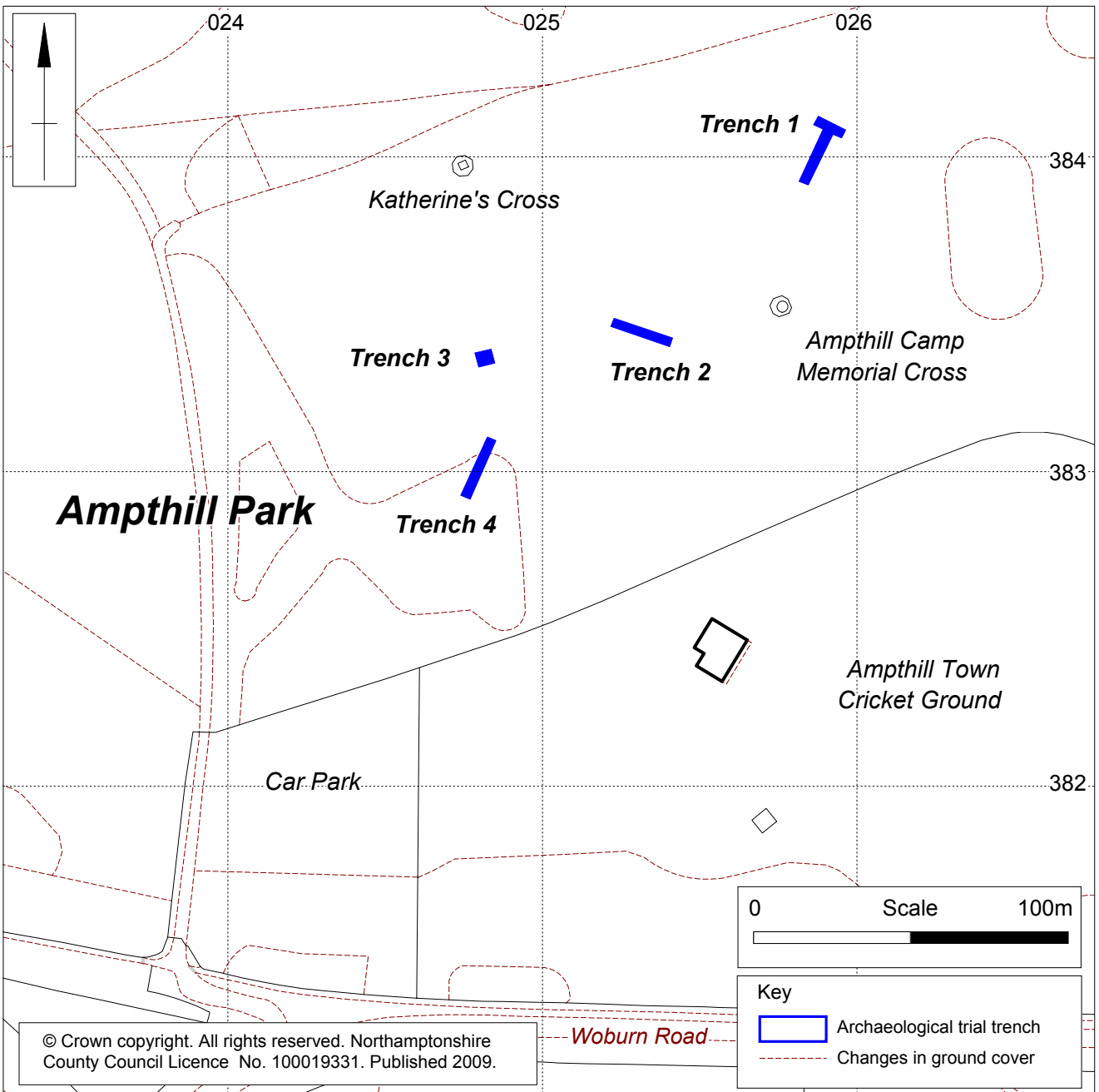
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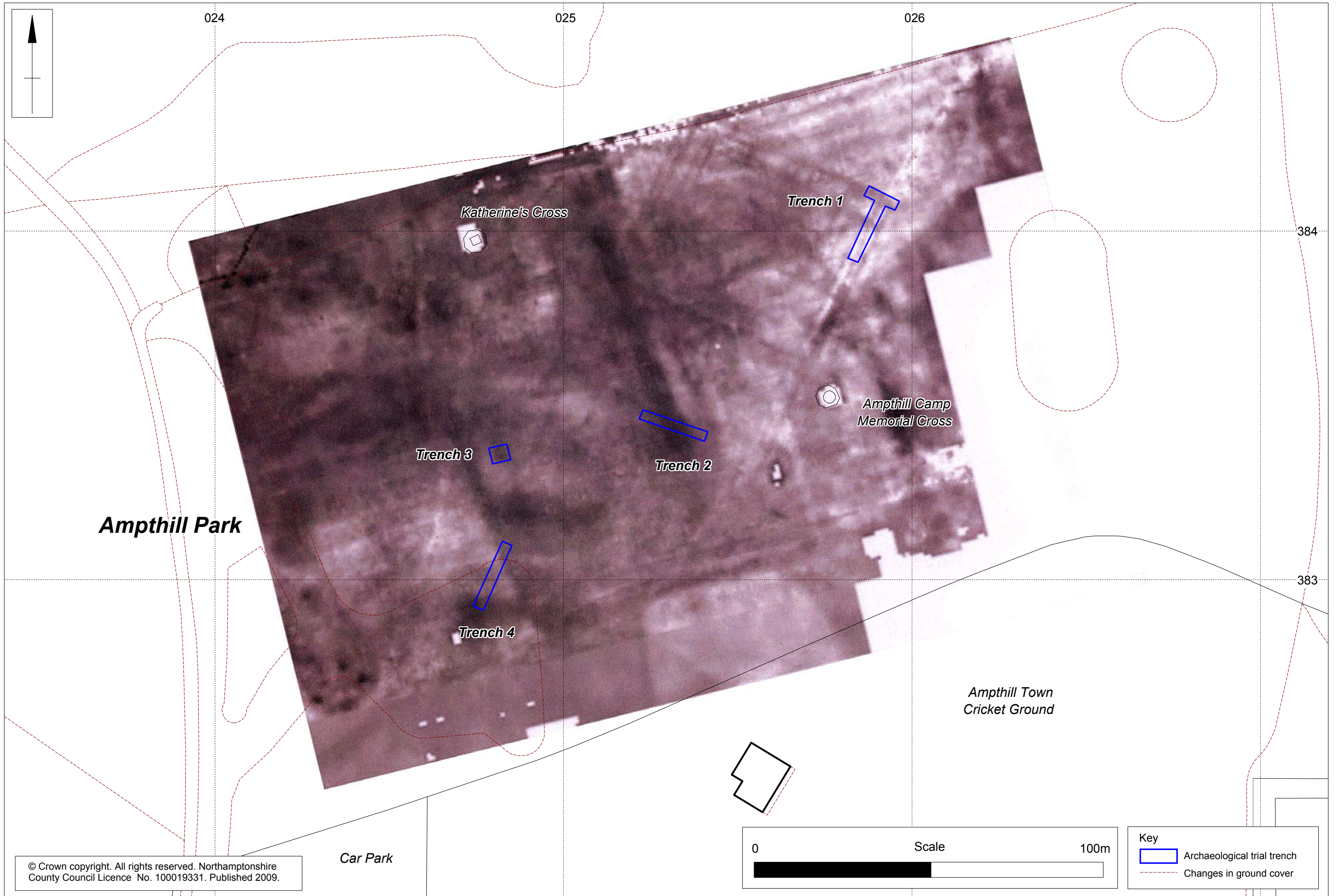




Scale 1:2000

Fig 1





Scale 1:1000

Fig 2









Northamptonshire County Council

# Northamptonshire Archaeology



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Northamptonshire  
County Council

