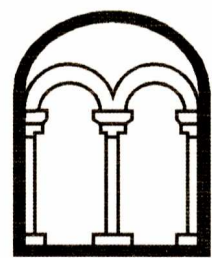


**THE GEORGE INN
6 GEORGE STREET
MAULDEN
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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The project was commissioned by Kingshall Estates and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisor) and Victoria Hainsworth and Allan King (Archaeological Technicians). This report was prepared by Richard Gregson and edited by Ben Barker (Project Officer). The figures were produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). Finds reporting was by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Proposed development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application is to be submitted for the construction of a new dwelling within the grounds of the former George Inn, Maulden. The site is located on the north side of George Street, Maulden, Bedfordshire centred on OS NGR TL 05670 37945. The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed scheme on heritage assets that might be present within the proposed development area (PDA). The archaeological field evaluation took place between 12th and 14th February 2013 and comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, 11–25m in length, to the rear of the property.

Trench 1 in the south-east corner of the PDA was targeted on a linear range of outbuildings shown on the 1883 1st edition OS map and identified as possible stables. Trenches 2-4 were located on higher ground to the north-west of Trench 1, an area shown on the 1883 map as an orchard.

Post-medieval pits and the remains of outbuildings were recorded in Trench 1. One late medieval/early post-medieval ditch and a possibly associated pit were recorded in Trenches 3 and 4. The ditch was on the same alignment as a property boundary shown on the 1797 Inclosure Map of Maulden. Two later small post-medieval ditches were also recorded in Trenches 2 and 4. They may have been internal divisions, or garden features, within the plot shown on the Inclosure Map.

All of the archaeological remains revealed by the trial trench evaluation are likely to be of only local significance because they are not of any great antiquity or particularly unusual for what might be expected within the historic core of a medieval village.

The proposed development has the potential to negatively impact all of the remains identified by the evaluation. However, the remains of the outbuildings in Trench 1 were relatively shallow (0.2m) compared to the ditches in Trenches 2-4 (0.85–1.25m) and, as such, would be more likely to be severely impacted by the proposed development.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Kingshall Estates (UK) Ltd to conduct a programme of archaeological field evaluation in advance of the construction of a proposed new dwelling within the grounds of the former George Inn, Maulden.

The overall purpose of the investigation was to assess the potential impact of the proposed scheme on heritage assets that might be present within the proposed development area (PDA).

Albion Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion 2013) in response to a brief issued by the CBC Archaeologist (CBCA) (CBC 2013).

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA is located on the north side of George Street, Maulden, Bedfordshire centred on OS NGR TL 05670 37945. It is contained within the boundaries of the site formerly occupied by The George Inn public house (Figure 1).

Maulden is a linear settlement which extends east-west along the road between Ampthill and Clophill. The modern residential focus, the result of settlement expansion in the late 20th century, lies towards the west end of the village. The George Inn is situated on the eastern edge of this residential focus with open fields and the medieval parish church on rising ground to the north.

The PDA is on the northern edge of the valley of the River Flit on a south-facing slope. The land rises steeply to the north and falls gently to the south. It lies at a height of *c.* 70m OD.

The drift geology of the area is glacial till, with patches of glacial sands and gravels. The underlying solid geology is Woburn Sands Sandstone.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

Thirty-seven designated and undesignated heritage assets are recorded by the HER within a 500m-radius study area around the PDA (see Tables 1 and 2 below). Of these, only one is prehistoric in date, with the remainder dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. For the purposes of this document, these are summarised below in broad chronological categories.

1.3.1 *Prehistoric*

Though prehistoric flintwork has been found further to the south within the valley of the River Flit (Oake *et al.* 2007, 26), the only asset of prehistoric date within 500m of the PDA is a Bronze Age arrow head (HER9811) found in a field to the south-west.

1.3.2 *Saxon – medieval (AD 410 – 1500)*

Maulden was recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 within the Hundred of Redbornstoke (Morris 1977). It is recorded through the entry of five



landholders, whose holdings total 9 hides; there is land for 19 ploughs, plough land and meadow, a mill, woodland and 170 pigs. Fifteen villagers with two slaves and one smallholder are also recorded. Two manors are recorded — Maulden Manor owned by Elstow Abbey and Ragons Manor held by Walter Gifard¹.

The PDA is located within the postulated extent of the medieval village (HER16995), at the centre of designated Conservation Area (DBD3399). The current village is mainly located within the boundaries of its medieval core, though few medieval buildings remain apart from the parish church (HER1091) and a stone cross (HER222) within the churchyard, *c.* 200m to the north-east of the PDA. The nearby 19th-century mausoleum stands on a vaulted crypt (HER13778), thought to have medieval origins.

A group of earthworks (HER1178) located to the north of the church are thought to be the site of the principal manor. Remains of a probable moat at Maulden Grange (HER4925) are another potential manorial site.

1.3.3 Post-medieval (1500 – 1800)

The majority of recorded heritage assets within the study area are post-medieval buildings located within the historic core of the village, several of which are Grade II listed.

These include the George Inn itself (HER702). A historic building survey of the inn was recently undertaken for Kingshall Estates (Albion 2012). The former public house is likely to have had 16th-century origins; it also features 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century additions.

There are a number of other 17th- and 18th-century buildings along George Street and The Knoll (HER 3746, 3747, 3749, 3752, 13782 and 13790).

1.3.4 Modern (1800 onwards)

Few modern heritage assets are recorded within the study area, the closest being the Victorian primary school building (HER7153) located *c.* 200m to the south-east of the PDA.

HER no.	Description	NHLE no.	Period
560	Mausoleum, St Mary's Churchyard. Mid C19th century rebuild of C17th structure. Grade GV II	1113925	Post-medieval?
573	12, 14 and 16, George Street. Subdivided house, C17th. Grade II	1137913	Post-medieval
574	50 George Street. House, formerly a pair of cottages. C18. grade II	1113932	Post-medieval
682	Willow End, 12 Ampthill Road. House, formerly a pair of cottages. Early C19th. grade GV II	1113922	Post-medieval?

¹ 'Parishes: Maulden', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3* (1912), pp. 313-316. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42437&strquery=maulden> Date accessed: 11 May 2012.



HER no.	Description	NHLE no.	Period
683	22 Ampthill Road. House, formerly two properties. Later C17. Grade II	1321700	Post-medieval
684	The White Hart Inn. Public house. C17th. grade II	1113923	Post-medieval
697	Bothy Cottage, c.C18, Two roomed, single storey dwelling. Grade II	1113931	Post-medieval
698	9, 11 AND 13, The Knoll. Group of cottages. Earlier C18. Grade GV II	1137919	Post-medieval
699	10 The Knoll. House, formerly a pair of cottages. Late C18. grade GV II	1113933	Post-medieval
700	White Gates, 14 & 16 The Knoll. House, formerly a row of cottages. C18 Grade II	1312090	Post-medieval
702	The George Inn. Public house. Probably C16, with c17, C19 and C20 Grade GV II	1200379	Post-medieval
2420	Maulden Grange. House. C17 or earlier, reworked late C18 with earlier C19 additions. Grade II	1137884	Post-medieval+
3510	Churchyard cross. Base & lower part of shaft. Grade GII	1113926	Medieval
3637	Church of St Mary the Virgin. C14, C15 and C16, substantially rebuilt mid C19th. Grade II*	1321701	Medieval + Post-medieval?

Table 1: Designated heritage assets within a 500m-radius of the PDA

HER / MBD	Description	Period
7153	Maulden Primary School, Victorian school, datestone 1880	Modern
8931	St Mary's parish churchyard	Post-medieval
9811	Bronze Age arrowhead, barbed and tanged flint arrowhead	
1178	Earthworks and med/post-med occupation N of the church. A group of earthworks to the north of Maulden church, on or near the site of buildings shown on the 1797 Enclosure map. Thought to be the site of the medieval manor.	Medieval and post-medieval
3744	34 & 36 Ampthill Road, Demolished building. C17 or C18, Single storey and attic, thatched.	Post-medieval
3745	14 Ampthill Road, House, 2 storeys	Post-medieval
3748	20 The Knoll. House, Single storey and attic, C17	Post-medieval
3753	29 George Street, House, Single storey and attic, C17	Post-medieval
4380	70 & 72 George Street, building	Post-medieval
4925	Possible moat, The Grange, L-shaped pond shown on 1797 enclosure map.	Medieval
9158	39 Harrow Piece, Wheelwrights Cottage, Row of cottages, 1 storey + attic. C18 (Number 30 demolished)	Post-medieval
10121	Three farm buildings shown on 1797 map, now demolished	Post-medieval
12719	31 Ampthill Road, House, C17th cottage	Post-medieval
13784	20 Ampthill Road, House, C18th to early C19th	Post-medieval
13785	Church Close Cottage, C17 to C19	Post-medieval
13786	27 Ampthill Road, house, C17 to C18	Post-medieval
14745	Cropmarks near Maulden church, possible enclosure	Undated
14796	24 The Knoll, house	Post-medieval
15409	Church Close Cottage, Church Street, House, C17th with possible remains of C16th hall house	Post-medieval
15615	Bothy inside Maulden churchyard, brick built, pointed arch entrance, gabled tile roof	Post-medieval
16381	Stables, George Street, Ironstone walls, modern roof, C18?	Post-medieval
16419	3 George Street, Stable, stone walls	Post-medieval
16995	Maulden medieval village, core of medieval village	Medieval

Table 2: Undesignated heritage assets within a 500m-radius of the PDA



2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to recover information on:

- the date, nature, and extent of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

This information will be used to determine the nature, function and character of any archaeological remains in their cultural and environmental setting. These characteristics are what form the significance of an archaeological heritage asset, from which we derive its value for this and future generations (as defined by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012, Annex: 2).

National and regional planning policies and research frameworks provide the context within which heritage assets that are affected by proposed development can be characterised, and their significance assessed. Research frameworks that have been devised for the region are *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and specifically for Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007).



3. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 12th and 14th February 2013. An initial layout of four 2m-wide trenches, measuring from 10m to 25m was agreed with the CBCA (Figure 2).

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefacts recovery.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 101 for Trench 1, 201 for Trench 2 *etc.* Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***) . The trenches were inspected by the CBCA prior to their backfilling.

A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2013).

The project adhered throughout to the standards and requirements set out in the following documents:

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).
- Bedford Borough Council *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford* (2010)
- EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
- English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2009)
- IfA² *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition* (2011)
- IfA² *By-Laws and Code of Conduct*
- IfA² *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (updated 2009) and finds (updated 2008)*
- IfA² *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2011)

² All IfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at:
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.



The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (Accession No. BEDFM:2013.01). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-143885) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.



4. RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

Four trenches were opened to the north-west and rear of the former public house. Trench 1 was targeted on the location of a linear range of outbuildings proposed by the potential development. This area corresponds with a range of buildings shown on the 1883 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and tentatively identified as stables. Trenches 2-4 were located in the area of the proposed new dwelling on higher ground to the north-west of the pub. This area is shown as an orchard on the 1883 map. Although, broadly similar in date, the character of the archaeological remains in Trench 1 differed from Trenches 2-4 and is accordingly described separately below.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figures 3, 5 and 6)

4.2.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposit

The ground surface in the area of Trench 1 consisted of tarmac (100) and (114) for the pub's car park. Towards the south-east edge of the trench this modern surface directly overlay topsoil (101), but within the majority of the trench it overlay layers of make-up and earlier car park surfaces (115)–(117) and (136).

Below the modern make-up layers was an average of 0.5m of topsoil (101) that comprised dark grey-brown, sandy silt. Below the topsoil was up to 0.35m of subsoil (102) that comprised mid orange-brown sandy silt. At the north-east end of the trench there was also a 0.3m-thick, mid orange-brown, sandy silt layer (134) which may have been a buried topsoil, or plough soil, sandwiched between topsoil (101) and subsoil (102). At the south-west end of the trench there was a 0.15m-thick, mid orange-brown, sandy silt layer (118) of a possible buried subsoil below the main subsoil (102). The underlying undisturbed geological deposit (103) consisted of mid brown-orange clay silt.

4.2.2 Post-medieval pits

Four pits [109], [119], [121] and [137] were recorded towards the middle of Trench 1. They varied from oval to irregular in shape and were 0.85–3.15m long, 0.4–2m wide and up to 0.25m deep. Pits [121] and [137] were located underneath ironstone wall footings (128) and [111]. The soils within the pits (110), (120), (122), (123) and (138) were fairly similar and principally comprised mid orange-grey to mid orange-brown silty sand. Ceramic tile recovered from deposit (110) was identified as post-medieval in date. A hexagonal glass bead from a soil sample taken from pit [121] is of probable Victorian or later date.

4.2.3 Post-medieval ironstone footings

Three ironstone and mortar footings (112), (127) and (128) were recorded in the middle of Trench 1. They are likely to form part of the foundations of a post-medieval outbuilding associated with The George Inn. Their location corresponds with the north-east end of a linear range of outbuildings, possibly stables, shown on the 1883 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.



The footings consisted of three distinct elements: an exterior wall footing (112); a NE-SW aligned inner wall footing (128); and a NW-SE aligned inner wall footing (127). Footing (112) was the only wall constructed within a foundation trench [111], which was at least 0.25m deep and had an inward turning section, possibly indicating the location of a doorway or internal buttress.

Internal wall (128) was constructed on top of the upper fill of the largest of the earlier pits [137]. Wall (127) overlay three levelling layers (124), (125), and (126), which appeared to have capped the upper fill of the earlier pit [137]. The interior space within these three sections was a sequence of make-up layers and possible floor surfaces (129)–(133). Contamination by fuel oil and asbestos prevented further investigation.

4.2.4 Modern brick footings

Brick wall (135) was located to the south-west of the ironstone wall footings, on a NE-SW alignment. This supports the representation on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map that the outbuilding extended further to the south-west. The use of brick rather than stone may suggest that wall (135) represents a later phase of extension of likely Victorian date.

The brick footings (108) of a small building were recorded to the north-east of the ironstone wall footings. It may represent another 19th-century structural alteration to the earlier stone-built phase of outbuildings.

4.2.5 Modern pits

Two modern pits [104], [106] were recorded in the north-west of the trench. They were backfilled with refuse deposits (105), (107) which comprised loose dark brown-grey silty sand. Artefacts recovered from these deposits included modern glass bottles and pottery.

4.3 Trenches 2-4 (Figures 4, 5 and 7)

4.3.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposit

The overburden in the area of Trenches 2-4 varied from 0.85–1.25m deep. It consisted of three layers: topsoil, subsoil and lower (or buried) subsoil. The topsoil (200), (300), (400) comprised dark grey-brown sandy silt and was up to 0.55m thick. Subsoil (201), (301), (401) comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt and was 0.5m thick. The lower, possibly buried, subsoil (202), (302), (402) was 0.35m thick and comprised mid grey or orange-brown sandy silt. The undisturbed geological deposit (203), (303), (403) varied from light brown orange silty sand to mid brown orange clay silt.

The depth of overburden in the plot to the north-west of The George appears to have been a function of colluvial action, rather than artificial build-up. This is supported by the similar ground surface levels in the adjacent plots to the north-east of George Street. The high organic content and presence of post-medieval/modern tile within these layers suggest that this downslope movement of soil has been a relatively recent phenomenon.



4.3.2 Late medieval / early post-medieval ditch and pit

A NNW-SSE aligned ditch [304], [406] was identified towards the east end of Trenches 3 and 4 stratigraphically below the buried subsoil. It was 1.8m wide, 0.2m deep with concave sides and an uneven base. It contained mid orange-brown sandy silt (305)/(407) that produced residual high medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic tile.

The ditch is on the same alignment as a line shown on the 1797 Inclosure Map of Maulden, marking the rear boundary of the plot immediately to the north-west of The George Inn's plot. It is likely that this boundary was no longer visible by 1883 when the first edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed.

To the east of the ditch in Trench 3 was a sub-square pit [306]. It was at least 0.7m long, 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep with a concave profile. Its fill (307) was similar to that within the ditch, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary.

4.3.3 Post-medieval ditches

Two small ditches were recorded in Trenches 2 and 4. Ditch [204] was aligned NE-SW, perpendicular to George Street. Ditch [404] was parallel to property boundary ditch [406]. They were 0.6–1.1m wide, up to 0.2m deep, with 45 degree or asymmetrical sides and flat or uneven bases. In contrast to the nearby, larger ditch [406], both of these ditches truncated the lower / buried subsoil (202) / (402). Deposits (205) and (405) within the ditches comprised mid brown-grey or dark grey-brown sandy silt that produced clay pipes, post-medieval pottery, tile and coal.

These ditches probably represent subdivisions within the plot and possibly relate to horticultural activity.

Root disturbance, truncating the main subsoil deposit, was also identified in Trench 3 between ditch [304] and pit [306]. This may be related to the orchard shown on the 1883 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.



5. CONCLUSIONS AND HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

5.1 *Summary and Significance of the Evaluation Results*

The trial trench evaluation revealed late medieval / early post-medieval features in Trenches 2-4 in the form of three ditches and a pit. It also revealed the presence of post-medieval features in Trench 1, in the form of four pits overlain by wall footings for outbuildings relating to the George Inn.

The ditches in Trenches 2 and 4 are either on, or follow the alignment of, property boundaries shown on the 1797 Inclosure Map of Maulden (Figure 5). The outbuildings in Trench 1 match the position of a linear range of outbuildings shown on the 1883 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5); they are likely to have been stables or storehouses associated with The George Inn.

All of the archaeological remains revealed by the trial trench evaluation are only of local significance. Although evidence of activity of the medieval to early post-medieval periods is of particular interest in light of regional research themes regarding the development of the medieval manor and evolution of settlements (Medlycott 2011, 70; Oake 2007, 14), the features identified are not of great antiquity or particularly unusual for what might be expected within the historic core of a village. They cannot make a significant contribution to these research themes.

5.2 *Heritage Asset Assessment*

The programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site has revealed a small number of heritage assets in the form of sub-surface archaeological remains.

Probably the most significant of these is a late medieval / early post-medieval ditch and associated pit located in Trenches 3 and 4 on the same line as a property boundary shown on the 1797 Inclosure Map. The smaller post-medieval ditches located in Trenches 2 and 4, and the post-medieval pits and outbuilding found in Trench 1 are all of lower significance. Overall, the remains revealed by the evaluation are of *local* significance in that they provide limited evidence on the morphology and development of a small part of the village of Maulden.

Any development in and around the area of Trench 1 is likely to have a negative impact on the heritage assets, which were identified at a minimum of 0.2m below the surface. In contrast, development in the area of Trenches 2-4 may have less impact, depending on the depth of groundworks, because the remains were found at a depth of 0.85–1.25m below the surface.



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7. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 1.15 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5713: Northing: 37963)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5695: Northing: 37946)

Reason: Potential location of outbuildings

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Tarmac	0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-large CBM 0.47m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal 0.36m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Pit	Sub-rectangular NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max length 2.6m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Pit	Oval E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.39m, max length 0.63m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Brickwork	Brick and mortar wall footings. Three sides of a structure. Dimensions: 1.45m long, 0.35m wide and 0.45m high.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Pit	Oval NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.19m, min length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Friable mid orange grey silty sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Foundation trench	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Wall	Ironstone and mortar wall footing. Part of a structure. Dimensions: 2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Tarmac	0.02m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Make up layer	Loose mid brown grey gravel 0.06m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Make up layer	Compact dark grey black silty clay 0.05m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Make up layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Pit	Sub-square sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.73m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.85m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Pit	Sub-oval NE-SW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.25m, max length 3.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	Levelling layer	Friable dark orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
124	Levelling layer	Firm mid orange brown clay sand moderate small-medium chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	Levelling layer	Firm mid yellow brown clay sand occasional small-medium CBM, occasional medium stones 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	Levelling layer	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	Wall	Ironstone, brick and mortar partition wall footing. Part of a structure. Dimensions: 1.1m long, 0.45m wide and 0.2m high.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	Wall	Ironstone and mortar wall footing. Part of a structure. Dimensions: 1.21m long, 0.3m wide and 0.49m high.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 1**

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 1.15 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5713: Northing: 37963)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5695: Northing: 37946)

Reason: Potential location of outbuildings

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
129	External surface	Light grey cream gravel cement. 0.05m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Make up layer	Friable dark brown grey silty sand moderate large stones 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
131	Make up layer	Firm dark grey black sandy silt 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	Make up layer	Loose light yellow brown silty sand frequent small-large CBM 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Layer	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt 0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Buried topsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt 0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
135	Wall	Brick and mortar wall footing. Dimensions: 5.2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.4m high.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
137	Pit	Irregular NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max length 2.75m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
138	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 11.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.85 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5664: Northing: 37963)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5659: Northing: 37973)

Reason: To evaluate area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt 0.55m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt 0.43m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Loose light brown orange silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: Assymetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.22m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 3**

Max Dimensions: Length: 17.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.2 m. Max: 1.25 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5671: Northing: 37965)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5688: Northing: 37969)

Reason: To evaluate area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt 0.45m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.22m, min length 2.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Pit	Sub-square sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.64m, min depth 0.21m, min length 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 21.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: 0.95 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5665: Northing: 37975)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5685: Northing: 37972)

Reason: To evaluate area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.43m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.07m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.82m, min length 2.4m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



8. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

8.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material. The material was examined to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range (Table 3). Additionally, modern artefacts (glass bottles, pottery and building material), were observed in several deposits across the site. These were not collected, but are recorded in the site archive.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Date range	Finds Summary
1	104	Rubbish pit	105	Modern (post-1750)	Pottery (24g); glass bottle x1; copper alloy object x1
	106	Rubbish pit	107	Modern (post-1750)	Pottery (35g); glass bottle x1
	108	Brick footings	108	Modern (post-1750)	Brick (2.5kg)
	109	Pit	110	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile and brick (1.6kg)
	121	Pit	122	Modern (post-1750)	Glass bead x 1; charcoal (1g)
	124	Levelling layer	124	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile and brick (594g)
	125	Levelling layer	125	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (535g)
2	204	Ditch	204	Undated	Burnt stone (7g); clinker (2g)
3	304	Ditch	305	Late med/early post-medieval	Pottery (74g); ceramic roof tile (107g)
4	404	Ditch	405	Post-medieval	Pottery (4g); ceramic roof tile (13g); clay tobacco pipe (7g)

Table 3: Artefact summary by trench and feature

8.2 Pottery

Twelve pottery sherds weighing 137g were recovered from four features in trenches 1, 3 and 4. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery is generally fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 12g, and survives in fair condition. Six fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 4).

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<i>Medieval</i>			
C09	Brill/Boarstall ware	1	(305):1
E01	Late medieval reduced ware	2	(305):2
E01D	Late medieval reduced ware (red margins)	4	(305):4
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	1	(405):1
<i>Modern</i>			
P37	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	(405):1
MOD	Miscellaneous mass-produced wares	3	(105):2; (107):1

Table 4: Pottery Type Series

A rim sherd from a glazed Brill/Boarstall ware jug (40g) occurred as a residual find in ditch [304]. Datable to the 13th–14th century, the sherd represents a regionally traded fine ware from Buckinghamshire. Six sand-tempered sherds in the late medieval reduced ware tradition (34g) derived from the same feature. Feature sherds are a square rim from a jar, and a body sherd with simple incised linear decoration. Such wares are part of a major regional industry spanning the



14th–16th centuries. In Bedfordshire, production sites are known at Flitwick, Everton, Riseley, and Heath and Reach (Slowikowski 2011,1).

The fill of ditch [404] yielded a single sherd of 16th–17th-century glazed red earthenware (2g), and a sherd of modern salt-glazed stoneware (2g). Three modern sherds of miscellaneous mass-produced glazed ware (59g), including a saucer rim and a glazed footring, derived from rubbish pits [104] and [106].

8.3 *Ceramic Building Material*

Sixteen sand-tempered pieces of post-medieval flat roof tile (1.7kg) were collected from pit [109], ditches [304], [404] and levelling layers (124) and (125). They range in thickness from 11–15mm, and three pieces retain partial holes (two circular and one square) for the insertion of wooden pegs and iron nails for attachment to a roof. Several have mortared surfaces, indicating use. A piece of curved or ridge tile (467g) with a thickness of 20mm derived from pit [109]. The feature also contained an abraded and distorted moulded brick fragment, measuring W100 x D50mm, the latter also of post-medieval date. A complete moulded brick (L222 x W103 x D60mm), of probable 19th century date, was retained from brick footings (108).

8.4 *Non-ceramic finds*

Complete glass bottles derived from rubbish pits [104] and [106], which respectively yielded an octagonal moulded bottle (*c.* 1850-1910?), and a machine-made Bovril bottle datable to the earlier 1900s. An incomplete modern copper alloy spoke ‘axle’ was collected from pit [106]. A tiny hexagonal black glass bead of the type used to decorate garments, and datable to the Victorian period or later, was recovered from an environmental sample taken from the fill of pit [121].

Catalogue

Rubbish pit [104]: Octagonal moulded bottle in blue-green translucent glass. Seam along two sides coinciding with corner angles, seams do not continue onto lip. No pontil mark, hence post-1850 when clamps were used to hold the bottle whilst the lip was applied. No embossing, perhaps paper label, which would suggest a date after the turn of the century (Hedges 2003, 23). Height 152mm; breadth 55mm; depth 29mm, neck length 32mm; neck dimensions 20mm by 19.5mm.

Rubbish pit [106]: 8 oz machine made Bovril bottle in amber-brown glass. Rounded with flattened sides, and a mould seam through the lip. Embossed '8 oz Bovril Limited'. Patent or mould number embossed on base. Height 100mm; breadth 90mm; depth 70mm.

Rubbish pit [106]: Copper alloy spoke 'axle'. Hollow cylinder with narrow slot cut near one end, which has turned over lip. Opposing end has 'double daisy-shaped' fitting threaded on, with narrow slots for insertion of iron spokes. Cylinder partially flattened. Length 39mm; cylinder 14.5mm by 12.5mm

8.5 *Environmental Samples*

Environmental bulk samples were processed from late medieval/early post-medieval ditch [304] and pit [121]. The samples produced a very small quantity of mixed cereal grains and have no potential for further analysis.

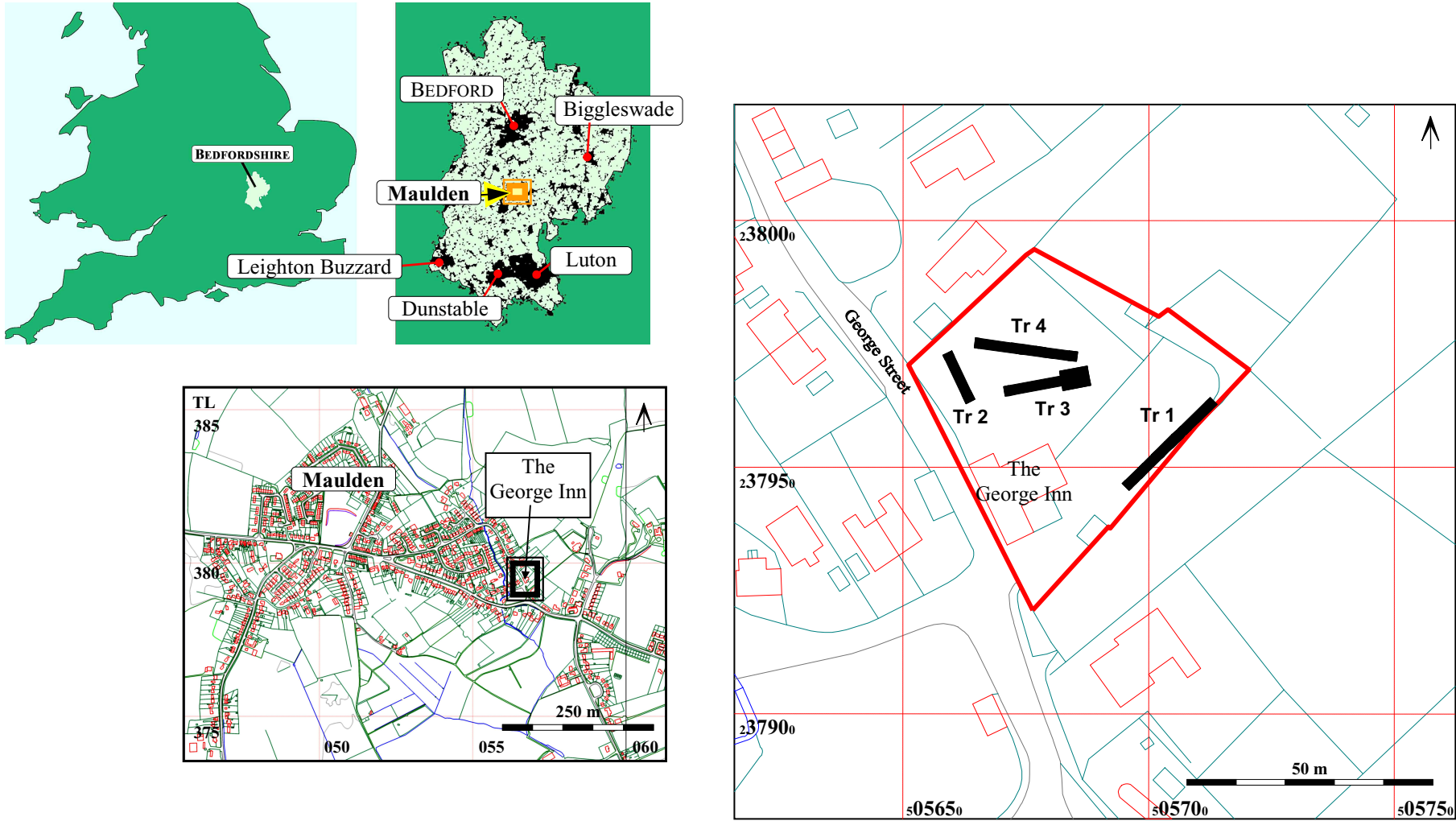
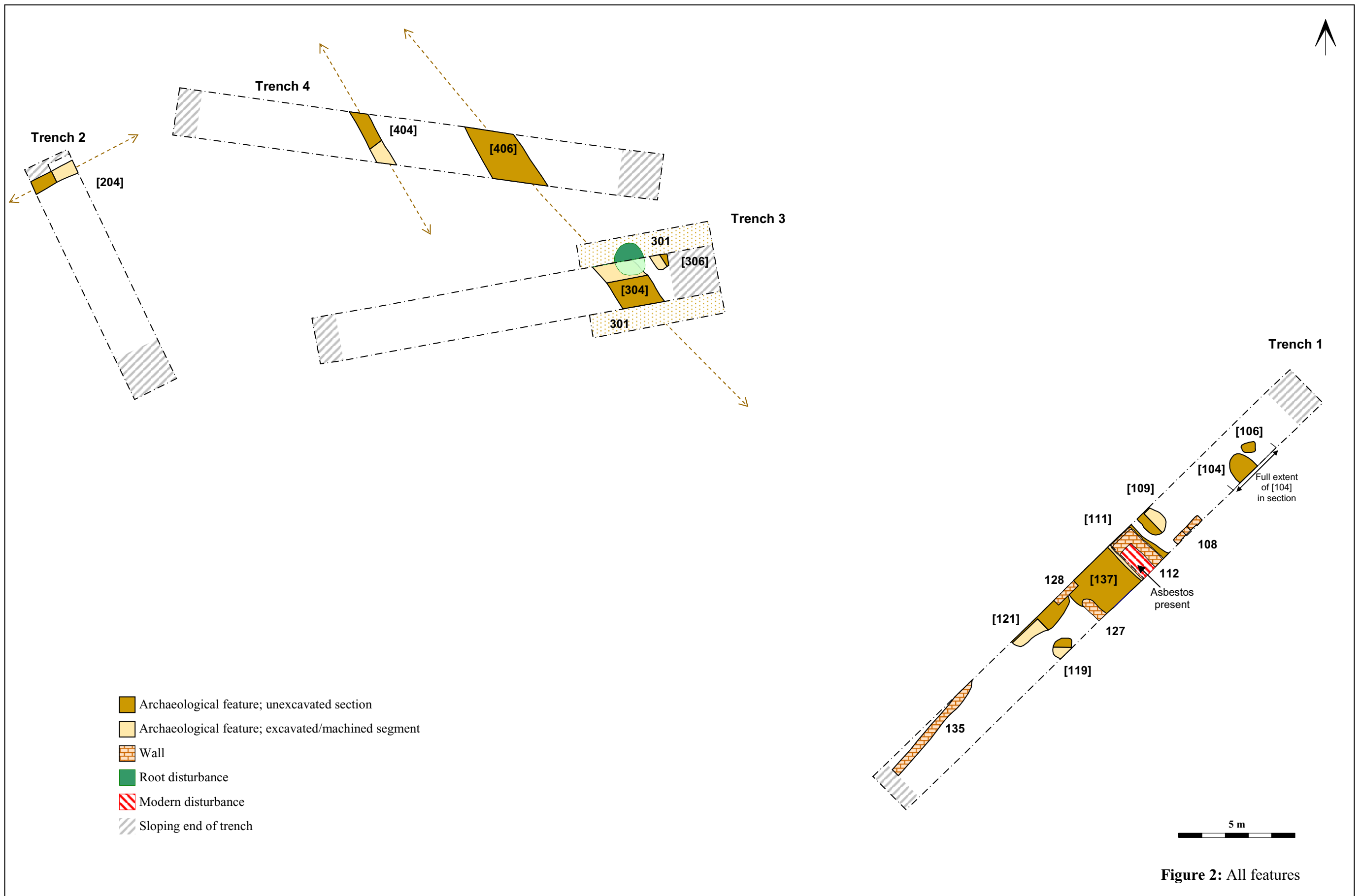


Figure 1: Site and trench location plan

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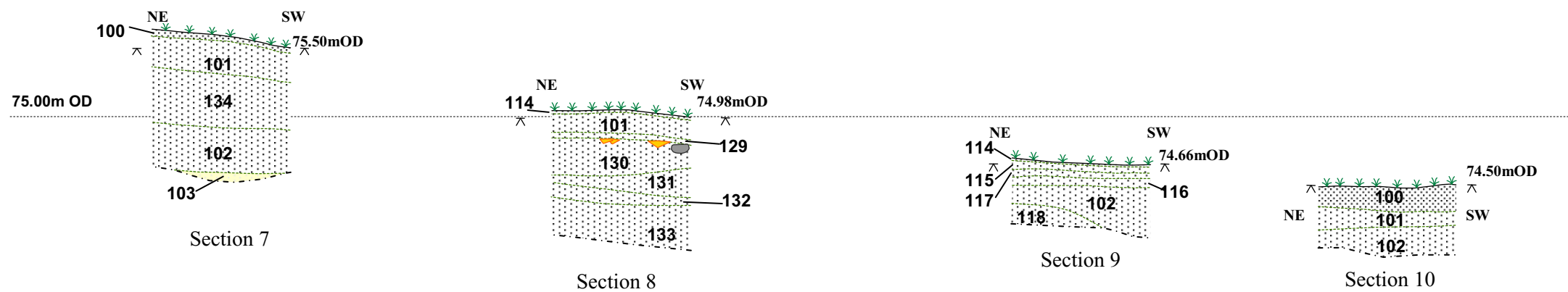
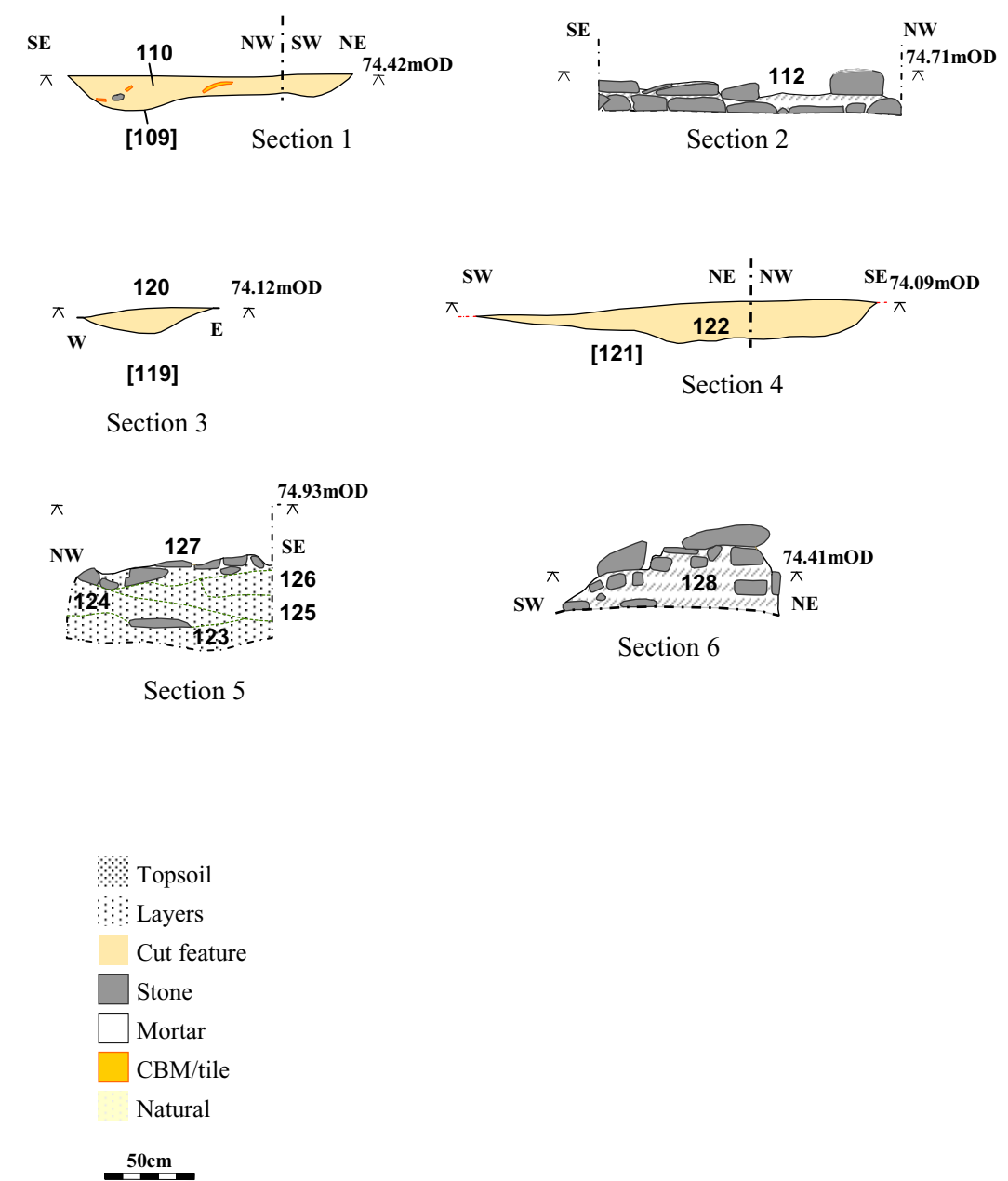
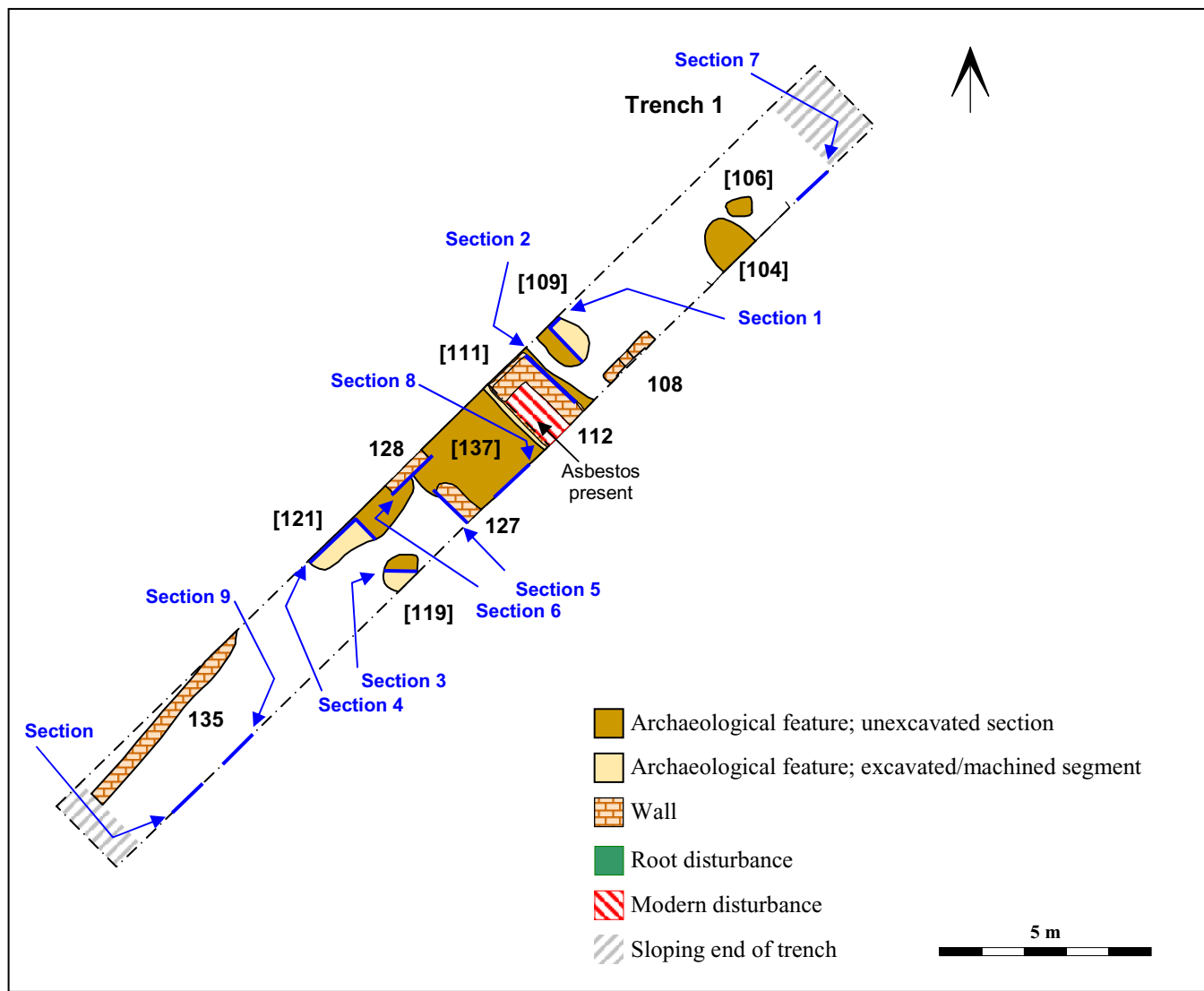


Figure 3: Trench 1

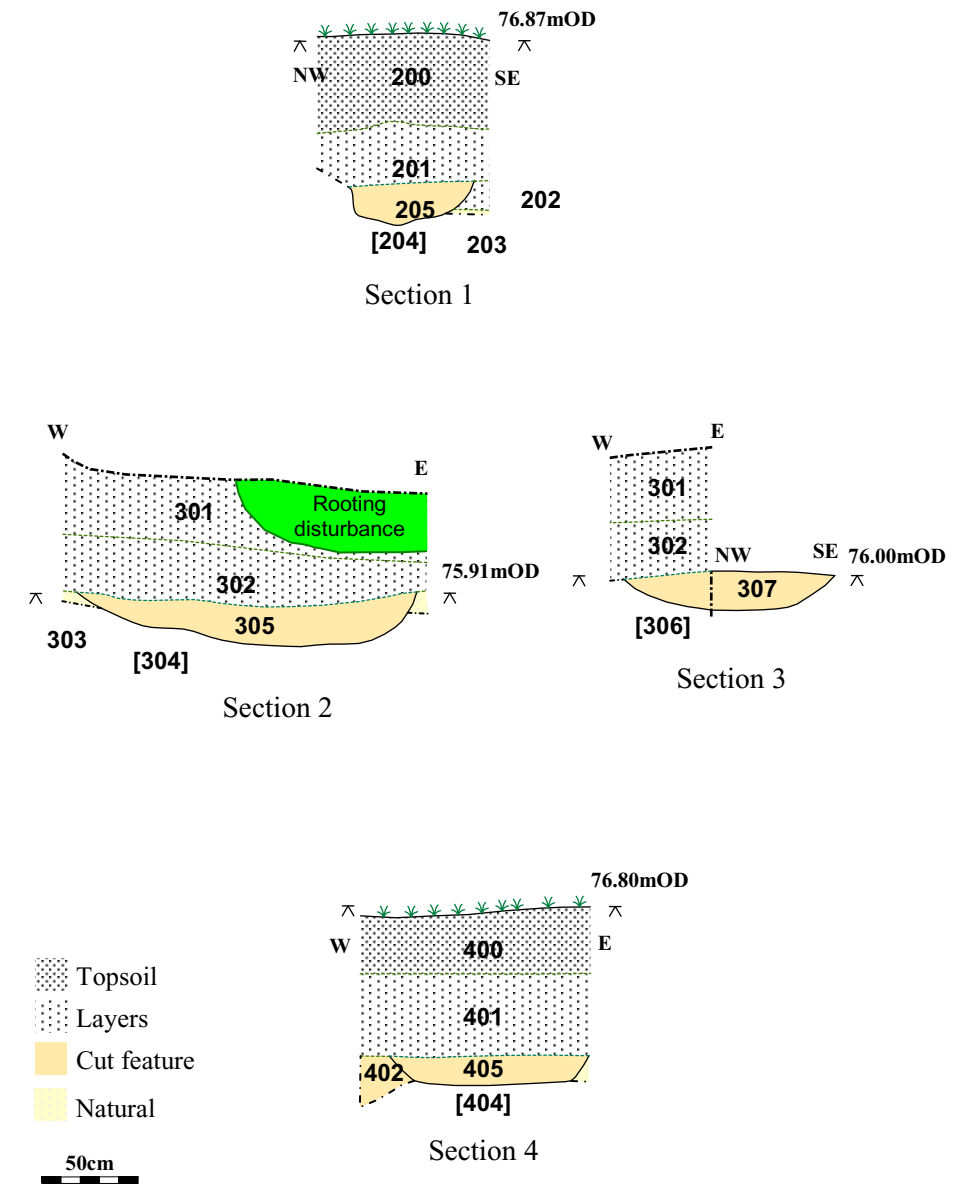
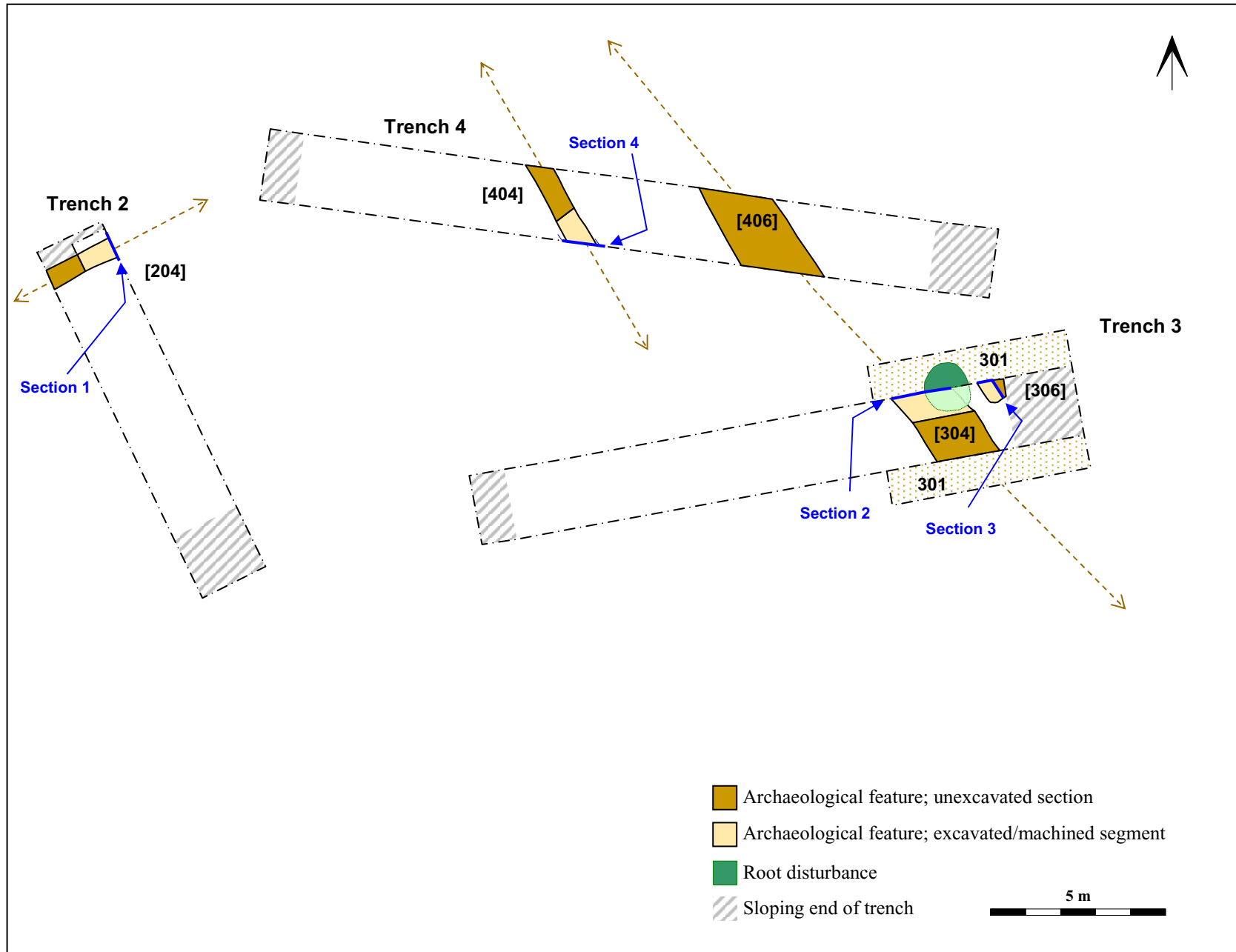
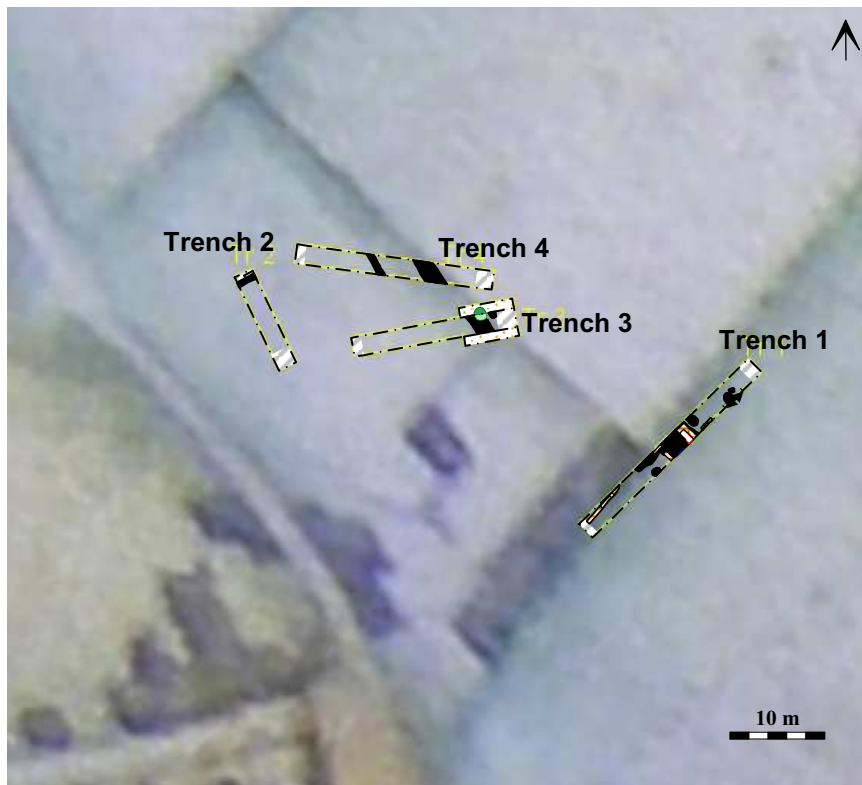
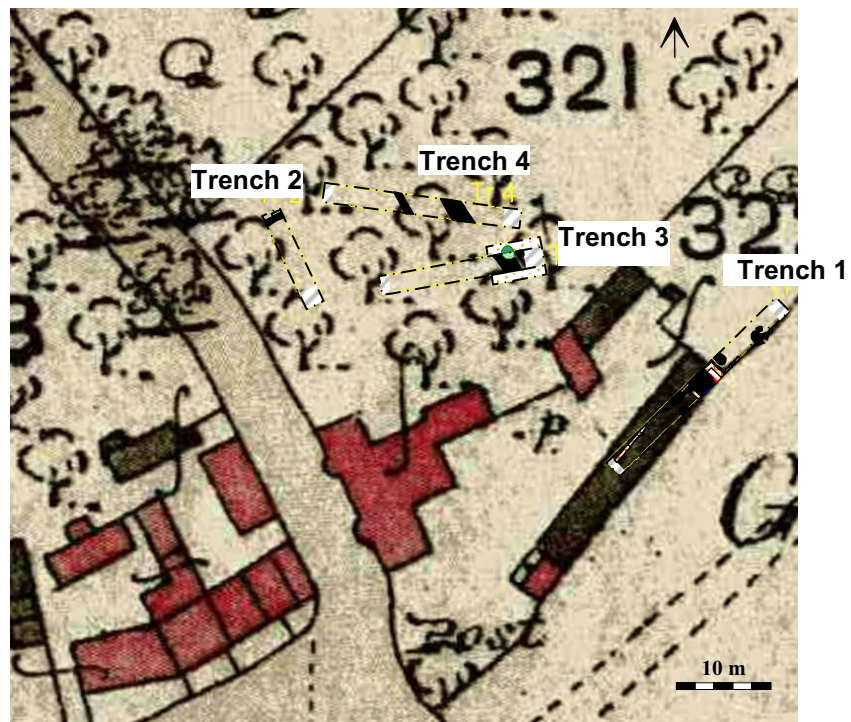


Figure 4: Trenches 2-4



1797 map (position of trenches and scale of map are approximate)



1st edition OS map (position of trenches and scale of map are approximate)

Figure 5: All features overlaid onto historical maps



Ironstone wall footings



Close-up of north-westernmost end of wall footings [111]

Figure 6: Photographs of features in Trench 1



Post-medieval ditch [404] in Trench 4



Post-medieval ditch [304], pit [306] and root disturbance in Trench 3

Figure 7: Photographs of features in Trenches 3 and 4

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