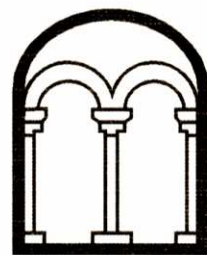


**BRANKSOME  
GEORGE STREET  
MAULDEN  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**BRANKSOME  
GEORGE STREET  
MAULDEN  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## Preface

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.*

## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Oakbridge Homes Ltd and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth of Central Bedfordshire Council. The archaeological works were undertaken by Mark Phillips (Project Officer) and Gary Manning (Assistant Supervisor). This report was prepared by Mark Phillips with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). The project was overseen by Rob Wardill (Project Manager). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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1.0	04/10/2017	n/a
1.1	04/12/2017	Amendment to planning application details

## Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Oakbridge Homes Ltd
DA	Development Area
HER	Historic Environment Record
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Oakbridge Homes Ltd obtained planning permission (CB/17/02527/FULL) for the demolition of the existing 'Branksome' bungalow at George Street, Maulden, and the erection of six dwellings and associated landscaping and parking. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the first stage of the archaeological investigative works, and to undertake a trial trench evaluation.*

*The Development Area (DA) lies in the centre of the modern village of Maulden at the western junction of Amphill Road and George Street. It is centred on grid reference TL 08220 37733 and lies on a marked east-west slope at c. 78m OD. The underlying geology is Woburn Sands Formation Sandstone with no superficial deposits recorded.*

*The archaeological investigations took place between 29th and 30th August 2017. The evaluation identified archaeological features in two of the three trenches. The features date from the post-medieval (c. 1500-1750) to the modern period (post-1750).*

*Trench 1, in the south-west of the DA, uncovered a large quarry pit, two ditches and an undated pit. The quarry pit contained a few finds, including pottery dating from the 17th or 18th century. This feature probably represents sand extraction in the roadside waste before it was included within the boundaries of the present plot. The two ditches contained a small amount of material dating from post-1750, and may be related to activity associated with a building that is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1881.*

*Trench 3, in the south-east of the DA, uncovered a pit, ditch and possible quarry pit. The features date from post-1750. The ditch contained a moderate assemblage of domestic debris, including some pottery dateable to the later 18th or the first half of the 19th century. The evidence from this trench may be associated with a triangular enclosure containing a building that is illustrated on maps of 1797 and 1821.*

*Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest the DA contains little of archaeological significance. The post-medieval to modern period features that were found are of limited local interest and have no potential to address regional research objectives.*

*This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-277242. The project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford, under accession number BEDFM 2017.16.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 **Project Background**

Oakbridge Homes Ltd obtained planning permission (CB/17/02527/FULL) for the demolition of the existing 'Branksome' bungalow at George Street, Maulden, and the erection of six dwellings, associated landscaping and parking.

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site a condition (no.7) was attached to the planning consent requiring a staged programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the guidelines provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The condition is as follows:

*No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation; that includes post excavation analysis and publication, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development hereby approved shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved archaeological scheme."*

*Reason: This condition is pre-commencement as a failure to secure appropriate archaeological investigation in advance of development would be contrary to paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that requires developers to record and advance of understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (whole or in part) as a consequence of the development.*

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the client to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the first stage of the archaeological investigative works, and to undertake the trial trench evaluation. The results of this Stage 1 investigation and their appraisal (Stage 2) will inform any further works that might be required for the mitigation of construction impacts on archaeological remains (Stage 3). The results of the trial trench evaluation form the subject of the present report.

### 1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

The DA lies in the centre of the modern village of Maulden at the western junction of Ampthill Road and George Street (Figure 1). It extends westwards from the junction, with George Street forming the site boundary in the north and Ampthill Road in the south. Residential properties border the DA to the east. At the time of the fieldwork the western part of the DA was occupied by a bungalow, with a curving access drive coming off George Street. The remainder of the DA formed a large garden. The mature trees that formerly stood in the garden had been removed.

The DA is centred on grid reference TL 08220 37733 and lies on a marked east-west slope at c. 78m OD. Its position on a slight bank leaves it higher than the surrounding roads. Topographically, Maulden lies on the southern edge of the Greensand Ridge with land falling from Ampthill Road south towards the valley of the River Flit. The underlying geology is Woburn Sands



Formation Sandstone with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey 2017).

The consented development comprises the demolition of the existing 'Branksome' bungalow and the construction of six new dwellings and associated access, landscaping and parking.

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The archaeological and historical background of the site was assessed in a heritage statement (Albion 2016) that was submitted with the planning application for the site. Updated data was obtained from the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) during preparation of the WSI for the Stage 1 evaluation (Albion 2017). The archaeological background to the site is summarised below and information from historical maps is presented in Section 1.4.

A worked flint blade dating from the Neolithic period and some scatters of metal-detected Roman coins are recorded from Maulden. The majority of the existing background information relates to the early medieval to post-medieval periods.

There are five entries in Domesday Book (1086) relating to Maulden, confirming that it was a settlement with Saxon origins. The principal manorial estate of Maulden Manor changed hands several times until it was acquired by Thomas Earl of Elgin in 1635. It remained in his family until 1738 when it was sold to the Duke of Bedford (Page 1912).

One of the medieval manorial sites is the Bolebec Farm medieval moated enclosure with associated platforms and enclosures, which lies to the north of Maulden, c. 750m from the DA. This is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1010970). The core of the medieval village of Maulden, as drawn by the HER (HER 16995), extends from the junction of Flitwick Road and Ampthill Road in the west, northwards to Limbersey Lane, along Ampthill Road and George Street (including the DA) up to St Mary's Church in the east and beyond, including Maulden Grange.

The main core of the historic village lies in the eastern part of Maulden and is represented by the church of St Mary (DBD3637, NHLE 1321701), which dates from the 14th century with 15th- and 16th-century additions. The existence of a 12th-century font, since removed to Luton, suggests that there was an earlier church.

The church lies on higher ground with the village itself on a lower level, so it could take advantage of the springs in the hill. A group of earthworks (HER 1178) lie to the north of Maulden church and probably represent another medieval settlement or manorial site. Maulden lies in a wider landscape of dispersed medieval hamlets, one of which is Duck End to the south-west of the DA.

There are no surviving post-medieval houses near the DA, with the exception of the 17th-century Grade II listed White Hart Inn to its south-west (NHLE





1113923). Cartographic evidence shows that in the late 19th century an extensive farmstead stood at the northern side of George Street, close to the DA. The DA itself was occupied by two small structures with an adjacent well fronting onto Ampthill Road. The two structures stood on the site until the late 1960s.

Archaeological works at The George Inn on the north side of George Street (EBD1133) found several post-medieval pits, one post-medieval ditch and the remains of a range of outbuildings shown on the 1883 first edition OS map. An evaluation at 121 Ampthill Road (EBD1046), c. 160m west of the DA, revealed no archaeological remains as the ground had been significantly reduced for the construction of the 1970s terraced housing on the site.

#### **1.4 Historical Map Data**

The earliest maps of Maulden held by the Bedfordshire Archives and Record Service (BARS) are the enclosure map of 1797 (BARS ref. MA32) and a parish map of 1821 (BARS ref. R1-422). These maps show an enclosed triangular-shaped plot, which on a best-fit with the modern map appears to have extend into the south-east corner of the DA. The 1797 map shows two buildings in this plot, probably a cottage and outbuilding, with the cottage located approximately in the south-east corner of the DA (Figure 2). The 1821 map also shows the cottage (Figure 3).

The earliest detailed map of the site is the first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1881 and published in 1883 (Figure 4). This shows that the triangular plot represented on the earlier maps had been replaced by a different triangular-shaped plot, which corresponds closely to the shape and location of the DA. The plan shows a two-cell building standing close to the Ampthill Road frontage with the long axis of the building perpendicular to the road. In the coloured copies of the plan the front section of the building is in red/carmine, indicating brick or stone construction, and the slightly narrower rear section is shaded in grey to indicate wood or iron construction. The plan also shows a small outbuilding and a well (W) close to the main building. The plot appears to have been relatively open with three trees shown near the building, contrasting with many other properties in the village that are shown surrounded by orchards. The second and third editions of the map published in 1901 and 1925 respectively show no changes on the plot (Figure 5). Later maps show that the building first shown in the 1880s remained on the site until the late 1960s.

#### **1.5 Project Objectives**

The relevant research frameworks for the area are: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al. 2007) and *A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

Potential heritage assets on the DA could relate to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Maulden village. There was a high potential for evidence of small post-medieval structures on the PDA and an associated well, identified on historical maps. However, it was considered possible that



the construction of the 'Branksome' bungalow and the associated terracing of the site had removed a large proportion of potential archaeological remains.

With regards to the investigation of medieval settlement the regional research framework states that few medieval settlements have been investigated archaeologically within Bedfordshire and research is needed into the diversity, characterisation of settlement forms and the appearance, growth, shift and disappearance of settlements (Oake 2007, 14, Medlycott 2011, 70). This needs to be undertaken at the micro-scale of investigating the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements (for example the PDA) and at the macro-scale of broad patterns of settlement (Oake et al 2007, 14).

The brief also mentioned the potential for Mesolithic flint assemblages in the plough soil and the identification of associated settlements (CBC 2017, 6).

Dependent on the nature of any remains that were revealed, additional specific research aims would be derived from regional research frameworks (e.g. Brown and Glazebrook 2007; Oake et al. 2007; Medlycott 2011).

In summary, the specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods was present within the DA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods were present within the DA.

The general purpose of the evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the DA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the DA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

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The archaeological investigations took place between 29th and 30th August 2017.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed 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* (ver. 2.8, 2010)
- CIfA *Charter and By-law; Code of conduct* (2014)  
*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014)  
*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014)
- EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (2003)
- English Heritage (now Historic England) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2nd edn, 2011)
- Historic England *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (2015)

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## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 Introduction

Three trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under archaeological supervision. The investigation was undertaken in a period of generally fine weather, with dry soil conditions.

The results of the evaluation are summarised below and detailed context data is presented in Appendix 1. Finds information is detailed in Appendix 2. Plans of the trenches with associated sections are shown in Figures 6–8; selected photographs are shown in Images 1–4.

In the following summary, contexts in brackets refer to deposits or features recorded on site. Each trench was allocated a block of number, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 and 300 for Trench 3. In the text and figures cut features, e.g. ditches and pits, are given in square brackets [\*\*\*], while deposits or layers are given in curved brackets, (\*\*\*)).

### 3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The topsoil layer (100), (200) and (300) was dark grey silty sand. It varied in depth across the site with a deeper deposit to the east (c. 500mm in Trench 3) and thinning to the west (minimum 250mm in Trench 1).

The undisturbed geological strata (101), (201) and (302) consisted of loose, light yellow to orange sand. In Trench 3 it was overlain by a layer (301) of firmer, mid red-brown sand.

### 3.3 Archaeological Remains

The removal of the garden topsoil layer exposed archaeological features in Trenches 1 and 3. No archaeological features were present in Trench 2.

#### 3.3.1 Trench 1 (Figure 7)

The eastern part of this trench contained a posthole [104] and two ditches [102] [112]. There was a small pit [106] in the mid-section and a large quarry pit [108] occupied the western end of the trench.

The two ditches were aligned roughly NE-SW, parallel to one another and approximately 4m apart. Ditch [112] continued beyond the limits of excavation while ditch [102] appeared to end in a rounded terminal at its north-east end. Both ditches were steep-sided with flat bases; the western side of ditch [102] had a stepped profile. Both ditches were filled with dark silty sand (103) (113), which contained small amounts of post-1750 domestic debris. It is possible that the ditches could represent robbed-out foundations for the small building indicated on historical maps from the 1880s onwards. The position and alignment of the ditches and their profiles would fit with this interpretation; however, no building material was recovered from their fills to indicate that they had formerly contained walls.



Posthole [104] was a shallow, circular feature 200mm in diameter with a dark grey fill (105). It lay within the projected line of ditch [112]; however, the stratigraphic relationship between the two features could not be determined.

Pit [106] lay in the middle part of the trench. It was only partially exposed in plan because it extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the fill (107) of mid-brown silty sand.

The western end of the trench contained a large, 9m-wide quarry pit [108]. Its upper fill (109) was red-brown silty sand. The secondary fill (110) was mid-grey-brown, presumably partly derived from topsoil. The primary fill (111) was clean, yellow-brown sand. Finds recovered from the primary and secondary fills consist of a small amount of domestic debris dated to the post-medieval period, including an abraded 17th-century pottery sherd. The roadside location of this feature on the corner of George Street and Amphill Road suggest that it probably represents an extraction pit in the road-side waste.

### 3.3.1 Trench 3 (Figure 8)

The eastern end of this trench contained a quarry pit [309], a ditch [307] and a natural feature [305]; pit [303] occupied the central part of the trench.

The northern edge of a possible quarry pit [309] was exposed in the south-east corner of the trench. Its fill (310) comprised dark brown sand, which contained fragments of brick, flat roof tile, animal bone, clay-pipe stem and a copper alloy coin of Charles II, dating from 1672–4.

Steep-sided, north-south aligned ditch [307] was truncated by quarry pit [309]. The mid-grey fill of the ditch (308) contained a moderate amount of domestic debris, including clay tobacco pipe and pottery dating from post-1750.

An irregular, sub-circular feature [305] cut by the eastern side of ditch [307] is interpreted as a natural feature. Its fill (306) contained no artefacts.

The central part of the trench contained pit [303]. In plan this elongated feature was sub-oval in shape and aligned NW-SE. It had a shallow profile with a concave base. The feature extended beyond the southern limit of excavation and it is possible that it could be the remains of a shallow linear feature or gully rather than a pit. The fill (304) contained a small amount of roof tile, clay tobacco pipe and window glass dating post-1750.



## 4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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The evaluation identified archaeological features in two of the three trenches. The features date from the post-medieval (*c.* 1500–1750) to the modern period (post-1750).

Trench 1, in the south-west of the DA, uncovered a large quarry pit, two ditches and an undated pit. The quarry pit contained a few finds, including pottery dating from the 17th or 18th century. This feature probably represents sand extraction in the roadside waste before it was included within the boundaries of the present plot. The two ditches contained a small amount of material dating post-1750, and may be related to activity associated with a building first shown on the Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1881.

Trench 3, in the south-east of the DA, uncovered a pit, ditch and possible quarry pit. The features date post-1750. The ditch contained a moderate assemblage of domestic debris, including some pottery which is dateable to the later 18th or the first half of the 19th century. The evidence from this trench may be associated with a triangular enclosure containing a building which is illustrated on maps of 1797 and 1821.

Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the DA contains little of archaeological significance. The post-medieval to modern period features that were found are of limited local interest and have no potential to address regional research objectives.



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5250: Northing: 38005)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5274: Northing: 37999)

Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Natural	Loose light yellow sand Occasional natural bands of Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m Western side stepped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Posthole	Circular base: concave dimensions: max diameter 0.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Loose dark grey black silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Pit	sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.92m, min depth 0.32m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Quarry	sides: irregular dimensions: min breadth 9.m, min depth 0.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Upper fill	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Secondary fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Primary fill	Loose mid yellow brown sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
112	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Loose dark grey silty sand occasional small CBM, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5280: Northing: 38009)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5281: Northing: 37999)

Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Natural	Loose light yellow sand Natural beds of Ironstone in sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5291: Northing: 37992)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5306: Northing: 37992)

Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silty sand occasional small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Natural	Compact mid red brown sand occasional small-medium stones Upper part of natural deposits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Loose light yellow sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.16m, min length 2.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable dark grey sand occasional flecks charcoal Occasional patches of dark grey clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Treethrow	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.14m, min length 0.84m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable dark grey sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Ditch	Linear sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.21m, min length 1.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Compact mid grey sand moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
309	Quarry	sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.38m, min length 4.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Compact dark brown sand moderate small-medium CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Patches of mid-dark grey clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## 7. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

Seven features across two trenches yielded an assemblage comprising pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, vessel and window glass, and a copper alloy coin (Table 1). No artefacts were recovered from Trench 2.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	102	Ditch	103	1750+	Pottery (113g); ceramic roof tile (49g); clay tobacco pipe (14g); vessel glass (126g); window glass (5g)
	104	Post hole	105	c. 1500-1750	Ceramic roof tile (129g)
	108	Quarry pit	110	c. 1500-1750	Pottery (5g); ceramic roof tile (341g); clay tobacco pipe (4g); vessel glass (11g); animal bone (21g)
3	112	Ditch	113	1750+	Pottery (37g); ceramic roof tile (13g)
	303	Pit	304	1750+	Ceramic roof tile (101g); clay tobacco pipe (10g); window glass (18g)
	307	Ditch	308	1750+	Pottery (131g); ceramic roof tile (451g); clay tobacco pipe (104g); vessel glass (5g); animal bone (60g)
	309	Quarry pit	310	c. 1500-1750	Ceramic roof tile (201g); clay tobacco pipe (4g); animal bone (3g); copper alloy coin (RA1)

**Table 1:** Artefact Summary by trench and feature

### 7.1 Pottery

Nineteen post-medieval and modern sherds (286g) representing a minimum of 16 vessels were collected. Sherds have a mean weight of 15g, and generally survive in good condition. Nine fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Fill / No. Sherd
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P01	Glazed fine red earthenware	6	40	(111):1, (308):5
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	3	12	(308):3
P14	Blackware	1	5	(308):1
P53	Potterspurry slipware	1	21	(308):1
<i>Modern</i>				
P39	Yellow earthenware	2	8	(308):2
P43	Pearlware	1	3	(308):1
P45	Transfer-printed earthenware	2	113	(103):2
P55	White earthenware	2	47	(308):2
P100	Miscellaneous mass-produced	1	37	(113):1

**Table 2:** Pottery type series

Nine sherds deriving from 17th-century glazed earthenware bowls (52g) were collected from quarry pit [108] and ditch [307]. The latter also contained single contemporary sherds from a slip-decorated Potterspurry ware bowl (21g) and a Blackware drinking vessel (5g).

Nineteenth-century pottery deriving mainly from ditch [307] comprises two sherds of yellow earthenware with banded decoration (8g), a pearlware sherd (3g), white earthenware (47g) and two transfer-printed earthenware sherds with light blue floral designs (113g). The fill of ditch [112] yielded a miscellaneous sherd of 20th-century whiteware (37g).



## **7.2 Other Finds**

### **7.2.1 Animal bone**

Three pieces of animal bone (84g) were collected from post-medieval quarry pits [108], [309] and modern ditch [307]. They display variable surface condition and preservation, and comprise indeterminate limb and vertebra fragments.

### **7.2.2 Ceramic building material**

Nineteen pieces of post-medieval flat roof tile (1.2kg: mean fragment weight 68g), some with surviving round or square peg holes were recovered from ditches [102], [112], [307], quarry pits [108], [309], post hole [104] and pit [303].

### **7.2.3 Clay tobacco pipes**

Deriving almost entirely from Trench 3, principally ditch [307], the assemblage comprises 16 stem fragments of variable bore diameter and six bowls. Most of the latter are plain (one has a partial and crudely milled rim) with flat heels, and internal diameters of *c.* 13mm, suggestive of an 18th-century date. An earlier example, probably of 17th-century origin has a pointed spur and partially grooved rim.

### **7.2.4 Copper alloy coin**

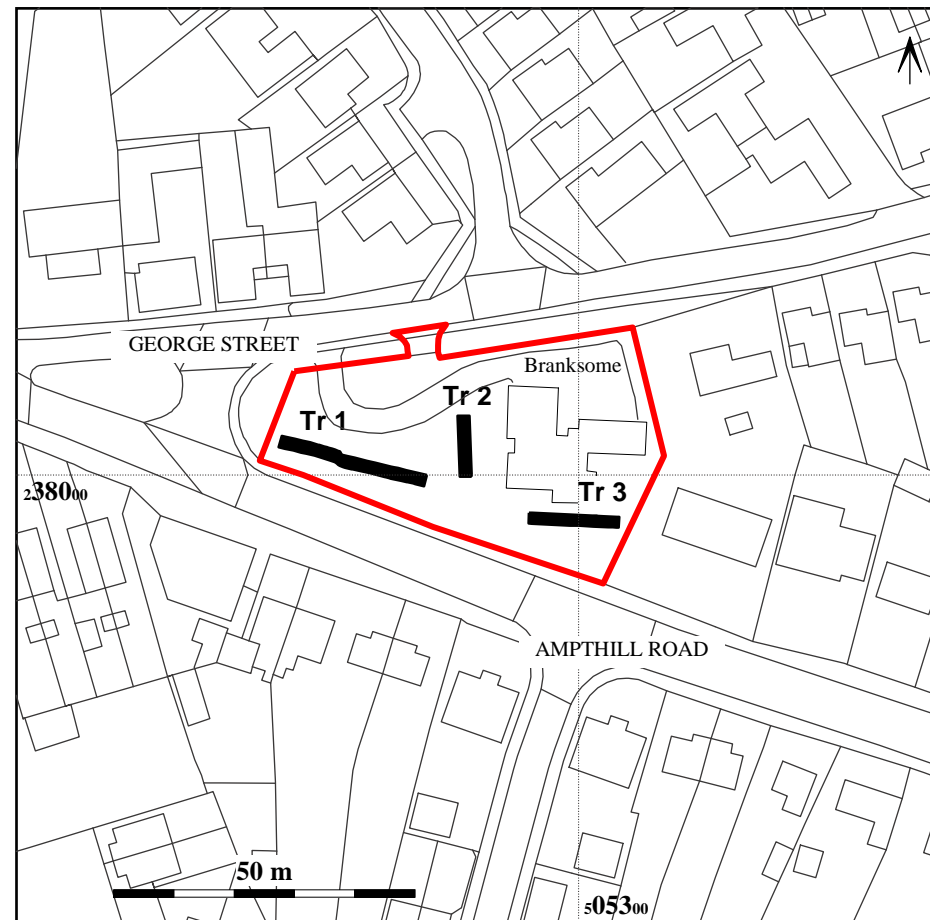
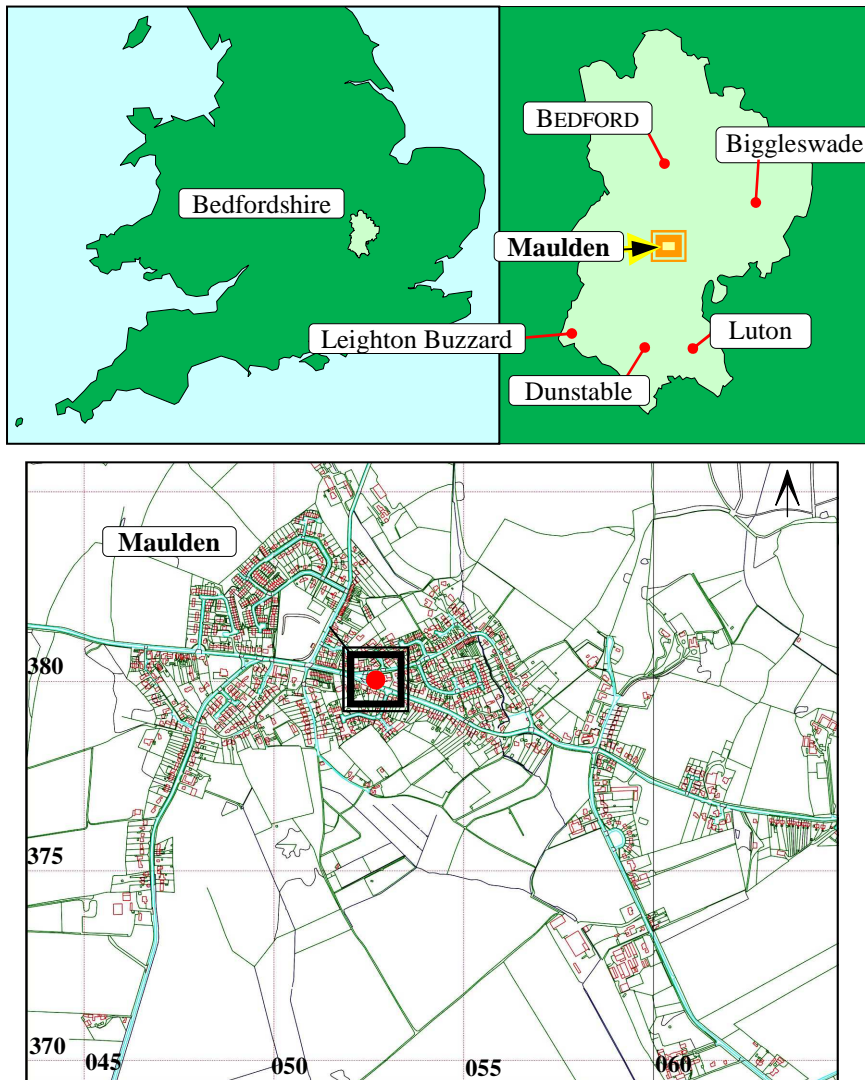
Quarry pit [309] contained a worn farthing of Charles II, 1672–4 (Obverse CAROLVS A CAROLO; Reverse illegible).

### **7.2.5 Glass**

Vessel glass collected from ditch [102] comprises a clear dark amber/brown body sherd from a cylindrical wine or beer bottle (estimated diameter 60mm) broadly datable from the 1790s–1900s. A clear natural (blue-green) body sherd from large vessel of uncertain form (carboy / demijohn?) with an estimated girth diameter of 140mm derived from the same feature.

The primary fill of quarry pit [108] contained an undiagnostic late medieval to post-medieval iridescent green glass body sherd, probably deriving from a wine bottle or vessel with a rounded base. A clear olive-green body sherd, possibly from the upper shoulder of a cylindrical wine bottle and dating from the 1780s onwards, was collected from the fill of ditch [307].

Ditch [102] and pit [303] each contained single pieces of post-medieval to modern colourless window glass.



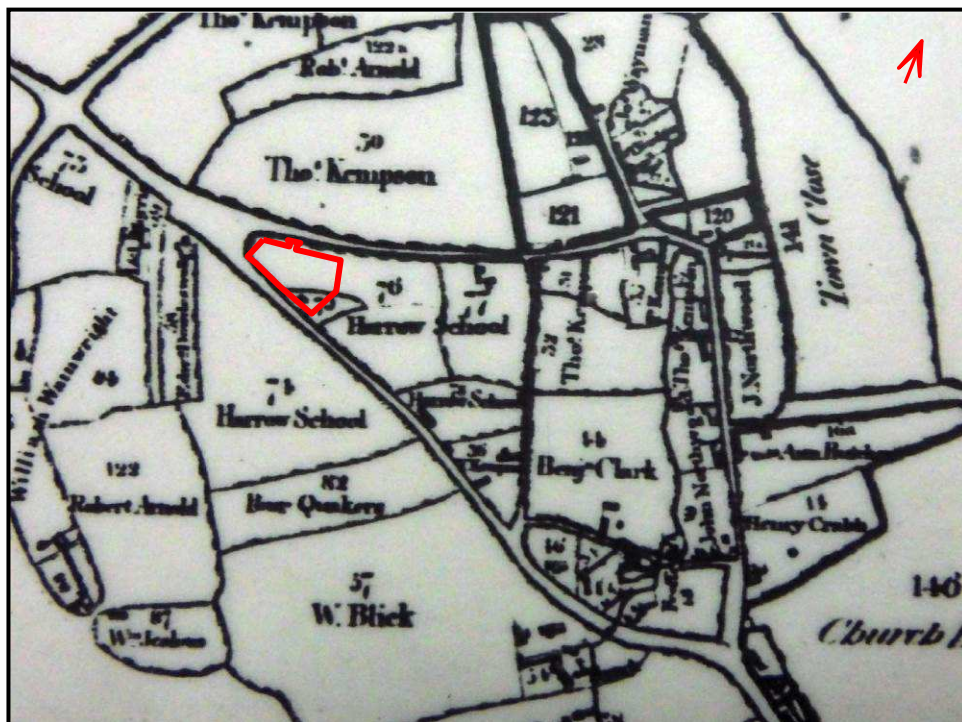
**Figure 1: Site location**

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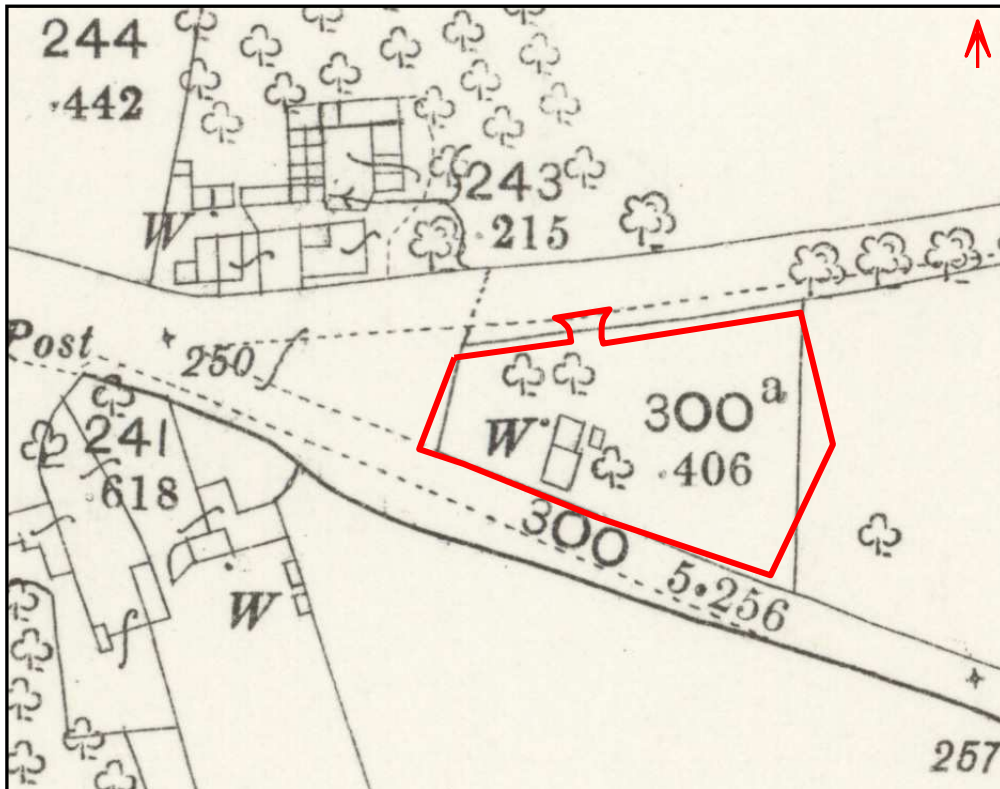
**Figure 2:** 1797 Maulden enclosure map

Bedford Archives and Record Service: ref. MA32



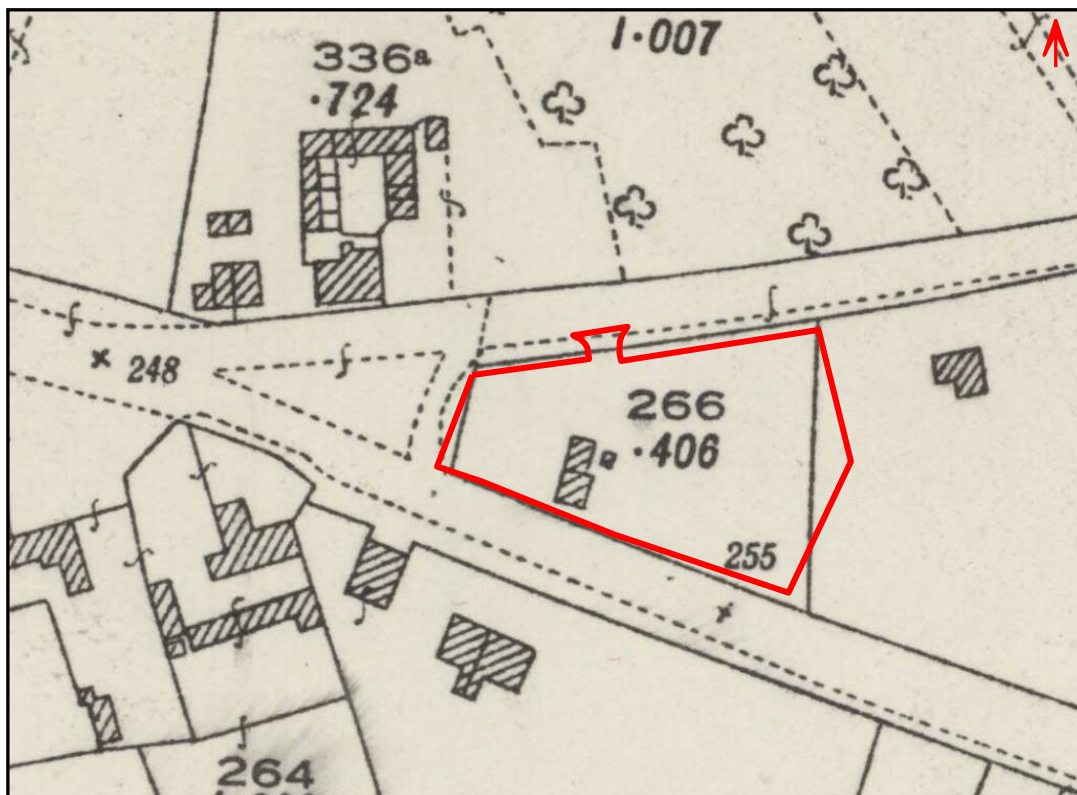
**Figure 3:** 1821 Maulden parish map

Bedford Archives and Record Service: ref. R1-422



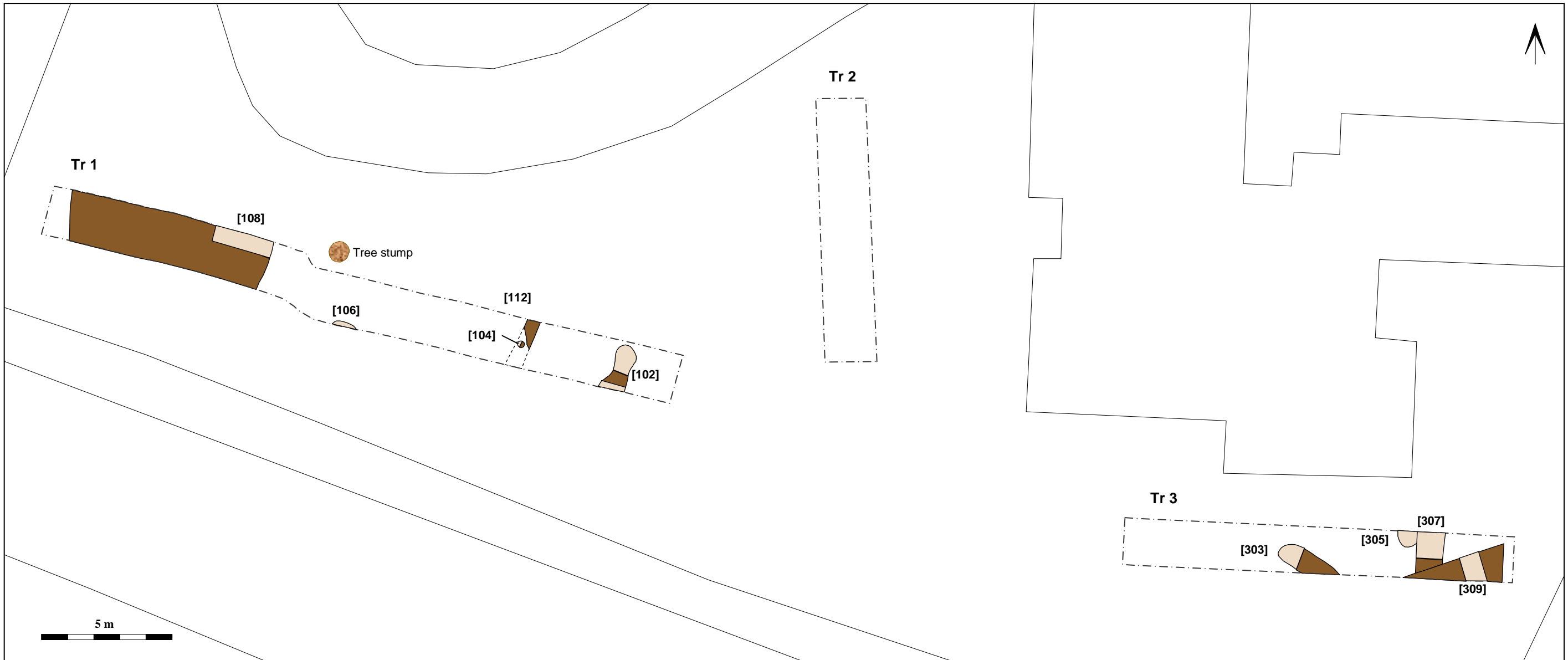
**Figure 4:** 1881 Ordnance Survey map

Surveyed 1881, Published 1883, Sheet XXI.12



**Figure 5:** 1924 Ordnance Survey map

Revised 1924, Published 1925, Sheet XXI.12



- Trial trench
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated segment
- Machined segment

**Figure 6: All-features plan**

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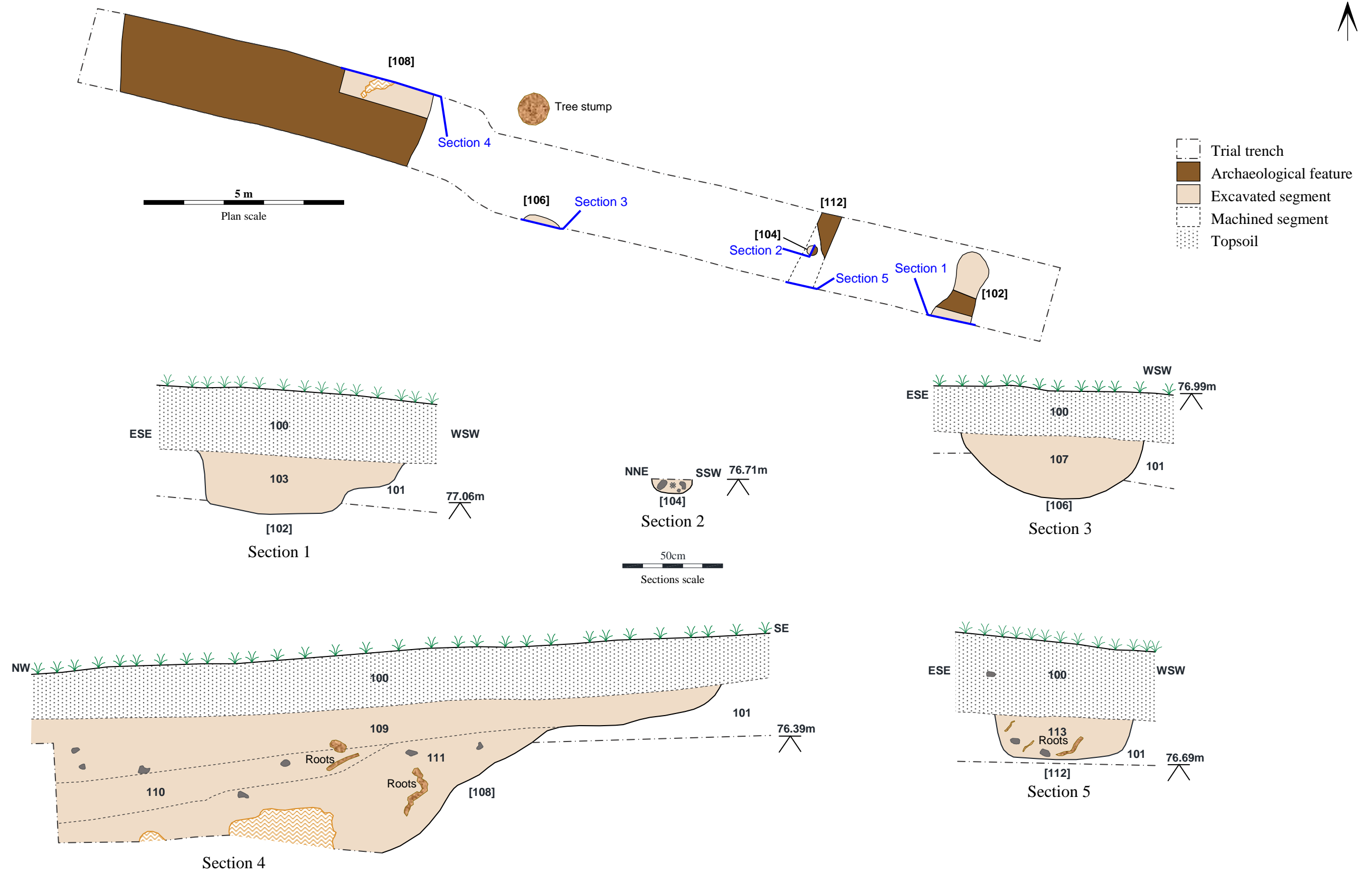
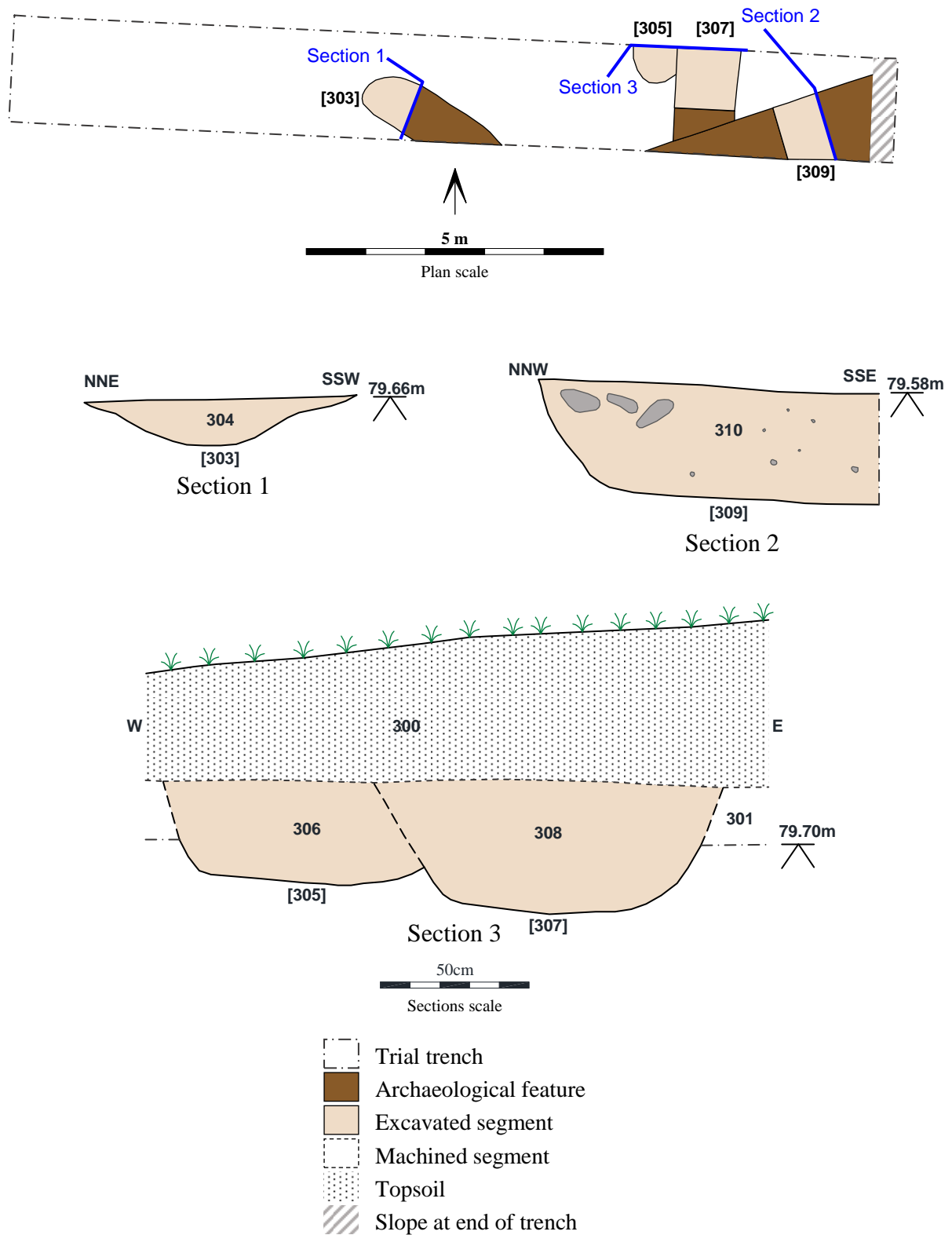


Figure 7: Trench 1





**Figure 8: Trench 3**



**Image 1:** Trench 1

Looking towards east end of trench,  
with darker soil in foreground marking  
extent of quarry pit [108]



**Image 2:** Trench 1, section through ditch [102]

Showing excavated terminal of ditch in foreground and section  
(Looking south, scales 1m and 400mm)



**Image 3:** Trench 3

Looking towards west end of trench, with quarry pit [309] and ditch [307] in the foreground

(Scale 1m)

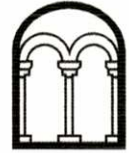


**Image 4:** Trench 3, quarry pit [309] and ditch [307]

Looking south-west with quarry pit [309] in foreground (Scale 1m)



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