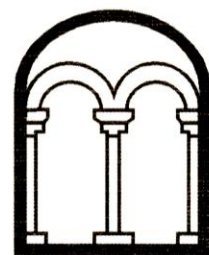


LAND AT BENDISH LANE  
WHITWELL  
HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION  
PHASE 2

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND AT BENDISH LANE  
WHITWELL  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION  
PHASE 2**

Project: BLW3428  
OASIS ref.: albionar1-332551

Document: 2019/22  
Version 1.0

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Tori Guy	Wesley Keir	Drew Shotliff

11th March 2019

Prepared for:  
Croudace Homes



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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. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project 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).*

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## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Croudace Homes and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Alison Tinniswood (Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire County Council).*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Tori Guy (Archaeological Supervisor), Irene Sala and Chris Sopp (Archaeological Technicians). This report was prepared by Tori Guy.*

*All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

Albion Archaeology  
St Mary's Church  
St Mary's Street  
Bedford, MK42 0AS  
☎: 0300 300 8141  
Fax: 0300 300 8209  
E-mail: [office@albion-arch.com](mailto:office@albion-arch.com)  
Website: [www.albion-arch.com](http://www.albion-arch.com)

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## Key terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council
HHER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*A planning application (15/02555/1) was submitted to North Hertfordshire District Council in 2016 for a residential development on Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire.*

*A programme of archaeological field evaluation (geophysical survey followed by trial trenching) in support of the application was carried out in early 2016.*

*Permission for the development was granted on appeal in June 2017. In accordance with the recommendation of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA), a condition (21) of the permission was that a further phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching be carried out in the southern part of the site prior to commencement of the development.*

*The second phase of trial trenching took place between 18th and 19th February 2019; it comprised the excavation of five 1.8m-wide and 30m-long trenches.*

*Only Trench 23 contained archaeological features — three NE–SW aligned ditches that are likely to be associated with a boundary shown in this vicinity on the 1840 Tithe map; the First Edition 25-inch OS map suggests it had been removed by 1881. The boundary was also identified within Trench 5 of the previous phase of trenching.*

*A colluvial deposit within Trench 21 corresponds with the projected course of a palaeochannel aligned broadly E–W within the centre of the site. This channel may be visible as a natural anomaly on the geophysical survey. Though three small, residual sherds dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age were recovered from the palaeochannel deposits revealed within the previous phase of trenching, no finds were recovered from the deposits within Trench 21.*

*The results of this second phase of trenching indicate that the PDA does not contain significant archaeological remains that could address regional research objectives. In archaeological terms, the potential impact of the proposed development can, therefore, be assessed as neutral.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Project Background*

A planning application (15/02555/1) was submitted to North Hertfordshire District Council in 2016 for a residential development on Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire.

A programme of archaeological field evaluation (geophysical survey followed by trial trenching) in support of the application was carried out in early 2016.

Permission for the development was granted on appeal in June 2017. In accordance with the recommendation of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA), a condition (21) of the permission was that a further phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching be carried out in the southern part of the site prior to commencement of the development. This is to be followed by the implementation of mitigation measures, if indicated as necessary by the evaluation.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The permitted development area (PDA) lies to the south-west of Whitwell, St Paul's Walden, North Hertfordshire, centred at TL 1788 2108 (Figure 1). It is bounded by Bendish Lane to the north, by residential development along Bendish Lane and Horn Hill to the north-east and south-east, and by agricultural land to the west.

It comprises approximately 5.6ha of arable land of which 2.46ha is proposed as the area of built development and 0.54ha comprises two infiltration basins and an ecological pond.

The ground is gently undulating, with heights of 110–113m OD towards Horn Hill. It levels off at 102m OD towards the centre of the site, before falling away towards Bendish Lane, where heights vary from 98–101m OD.

The solid geology of the area consists of deposits of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and undifferentiated New Pit Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey.

### 1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

The following text is taken from the desk-based Assessment of Archaeological Significance (ARM 2015) and is a review of documents and records located within a radius of approximately 1km centred on the PDA that are held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Hertfordshire Record Office.

HHER references are given in round brackets and Listed Building references in square brackets.

#### 1.3.1 *Prehistoric and Roman*

There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the 1km area of search, other than a Palaeolithic (Acheulian) handaxe (MHT 9085), found at Pickering's Farm



or Bendish, close to the River Mimram. It was found lying on the surface above a chalk terrace, nearly 1km to the north-west of the PDA.

The only evidence of Roman activity was a find of some Roman coins (MHT 1598) in or before 1884. Although the HHER lists the finds at the centre of the PDA, they have only a four-figure NGR and could, therefore, have been found anywhere within the 1km square.

### 1.3.2 Medieval

St Paul's Walden is first mentioned in 888 as *Waledene* (*Cartularium saxonicum*), *Waldene*, *Waldenei* (Domesday Book), and *Powles Walden* in 1558. The name is thought to mean 'Valley of the Britons or serfs' v. *weala*, *denu*. Although it lay in Hitchin Hundred, when it was given to the Abbot of St Albans in 888 it was apportioned to Cashio Hundred, which comprised all the Hertfordshire manors belonging to St Albans. It was also sometimes known as Walden Abbots.

Whitwell is first mentioned in 1278 as *Wytewelle*, *Wetewelle*, *Whitewelle* (1321), and *Whytwell Myle* (1539). It means literally 'the White Spring', possibly because of the chalk soil. It was also known as Whitwell Street, probably because of its row development along either side of High Street. It is the principal settlement within the parish of St Paul's Walden, with a small hamlet at Bendish. At the Dissolution the manor of *Waldenbury* came to Henry VIII. The manor and a watermill called *Walden Mill* or *Whytwell Mill* were seized and subsequently granted to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, London in 1544.

None of the HHER entries for the medieval period is directly associated with the PDA. Traces of probable medieval field boundaries (MHT 17245) have been identified as cropmarks and soil marks in an area c. 500m to the north of the site, where air photographs appear to show probable plough headlands, ridge and furrow, lost boundaries and disused chalk pits.

Other HHER entries are associated with medieval buildings in the historic core of Whitwell. They include the reputed site of the medieval chapel of St Clement (MHT 16406), probably located at the top of Horn Hill but whose exact location has never been identified. It was built by the abbots of St Albans as a retreat. Documentary evidence suggests the chapel was ruinous by the mid-18th century, and had all but disappeared by the early 19th century. A late medieval open hall house with a two-storeyed north crosswing at No 64 High Street (MHT 16404), [1176962] is a Grade II Listed Building. It became a tannery in the 18th century before being divided into five cottages and in 1963 was restored as 'Moonrakers'. The Grade II Listed Eagle and Child, at No 81 High Street (MHT 30620), [1176961], is a 16th-century or earlier timber-framed house, which became an inn in 1725. The original house survives as the east crosswing.

### 1.3.3 Post-medieval and modern

Most of the post-medieval and modern HHER entries within the area of search lie within Whitwell Conservation Area. They include a number of Listed Buildings which are not discussed further as they are not considered relevant to the PDA. The same applies to the numerous entries for Bury Farm, which lies on the boundary of the 1km area of search, well to the north-east of the PDA.



Two registered parks and gardens fall partially within the area of search. To the north-east stands St Paul's Walden Bury (MHT 7338), an 18th-century formal landscape with 20th-century additions. It is Listed Grade I on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens [GD 1047], [G 1128], and many of its garden features are Listed Grade II\* and Grade II. The Bury, its associated early-18th-century country house [1307601], is Grade II\* Listed and Bury Farmhouse (Home Farm) [1177181] and associated buildings are Grade II Listed. All are on the periphery of the study area and are not, therefore, considered further, though it may be noted that the PDA formed part of the Home Farm estate.

There was also an 18th-century landscaped park at the Hoo (MHT 7330), on the south-east fringe of the area of search. The house was demolished in 1958 and the park largely returned to arable, though the remains of the garden are included in the Parks and Garden Register (GD 1909). Only a small area of the park falls within the area of search, and its listed structures lie well outside its boundary.

Those Listed Buildings in closest proximity to the PDA include: 'Fairmile,' a pair of 18th-century houses at Nos 6 and 8 Horn Hill [1103272]; 'Trafalgar Cottage', an early 19th-century brick villa with a hipped slate roof at No 16 Horn Hill (MHT 30617), [1103273]; and two contemporary pairs of cottages to the south, 'Well House' at No 18 Horn Hill and Nos 22-24 Horn Hill (MHT 30618) [1177005]. All are Grade II listed.

Another Grade II Listed Building close to the PDA is Lamb Cottage [1197016], on Lilley Bottom Road to the north of Bendish Lane, a 17th-century, part timber-framed building, which was formerly the Lamb Public House.

A windmill (MHT 30615) is shown on Dury and Andrews 1766 Map of Hertfordshire near Shacklegate Lane, well to the south-east of the PDA, but does not appear on later maps. Further to the south-east, post-medieval chalk pits (MHT 30616), are recorded near Leggats End Plantation, Shacklegate Lane, and 19th-century allotments (MHT 18832) are recorded in Whitwell village.

Tanning was a major industry in Whitwell, as was straw plaiting for hat making, but the village was mainly dependent on agriculture and watercress growing. Nine Wells Watercress Beds on Lilley Bottom Road (MHT 12595) are a survival of 19th-century watercress beds run by the Sansom family, using water from artesian wells. They include packing sheds, a narrow gauge tramway and a shop.

A by-way at Long Lane (MHT 13232), surfaced in the 18th-19th century, meets at the junction of Horn Hill and By-way No 36, which runs north-south along the western boundary of the PDA. Although documented from at least 1766, the latter is not recorded on the HHER; nor is the chalk pit shown on early OS Maps.

Another site unrecorded on the HHER is St Mary's Church, which stands adjacent to the PDA on Bendish Lane. It is shown as St Mary's Church on the OS First Edition 25-inch map of 1881 and as St Mary's Mission Chapel on the OS Third Edition 25-inch map of 1924, and is still marked as a place of worship on modern maps. It is built of red brick and dated 1869.





### 1.3.4 Previous archaeological work

The first phase of archaeological evaluation on the PDA comprised geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016) and archaeological trial trenching (Albion Archaeology 2016) carried out in 2016.

A detailed magnetometer survey was carried out to assist with the archaeological evaluation of the site and help position the first phase of trial trenches. No magnetic anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin were identified. The areas of magnetic variation aligned E–W across the centre of the site were attributed to natural Head deposits in the area. The remaining features were natural or modern and included disturbance from nearby fencing and magnetic spikes (Stratascan 2016).

The trial trenching comprised the excavation of eighteen 1.8m-wide and 30m-long trenches (Figure 3). Two trenches contained archaeological features. A ditch terminus in Trench 6 suggested the possibility of activity beyond the south-east limit of the PDA. However, the lack of artefactual evidence leaves the date and function of the ditch uncertain. In Trench 5 a poorly defined linear feature is indicative of a hedge line rather than a ditched boundary. A boundary in this location is shown on the 1840 Tithe map but the First Edition 25-inch OS map suggests it had been removed by 1881.

Deep colluvial deposits found within trenches across the site appeared to infill a palaeochannel running roughly E–W across the centre of the PDA. This channel may have been visible as a natural anomaly on the geophysical survey. Three sherds of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this layer. Their abraded condition suggests they are likely to be residual. No other evidence of prehistoric activity was found at the site.

Other archaeological work that has taken place within the area of search has been confined to the historic core of Whitwell, and none has produced significant results.

It has included: an archaeological evaluation at the former Eagle and Child Public House, at No 67 High Street in 1997 (EHT 4183), followed by an excavation in 1998 (EHT 4184), the results of which are not recorded in the HHER; a watching brief during residential development at Bradway, Whitwell in 1999 (EHT 4538) which revealed no archaeological features; a watching brief during residential development on land off Bradway, Whitwell in 2002 (EHT 5089) which revealed only 19th-20th-century deposits; and an historic building recording at No 28 High Street in 2008 (EHT 6712, MHT 16207).

## 1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the evaluation was to gather information on possible sub-surface archaeological heritage assets in the southern part of the PDA. The archaeological trial trenching endeavoured to determine the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA;



- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA.
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2018).

### 2.1 Methodological Standards

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

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd edition, 2017)
• CI/A	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed.</i> (2011)

The project archive will be deposited at The Museum Resource Centre for the North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service. Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service (ref. no. albionar1-332551).

### 2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place between 18th and 19th February 2019. It comprised the excavation of five 1.8m-wide and 30m-long trenches.

The trenches were positioned to achieve an even coverage between the Phase 1 Trenches 5, 6 and 11 with the aim of exposing any archaeological remains related to the ditch terminal and field boundary identified in Phase 1.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff with external specialists consulted as necessary. Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figures 2 and 3. Selected photographs are presented as Figures 4–6. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [\*\*\*] and round brackets to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Detailed contextual information is provided in Appendix 1.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The topsoil comprised dark brown sandy silt with occasional stones; it was 0.21–0.36m thick.

The depth of the subsoil varied significantly throughout the trenches, generally becoming deeper the closer the trenches were to the projected course of the palaeochannel. It comprised mid-orange-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of stones and measured between 0.08m thick (in Trench 20) and 0.45m thick (in Trench 23).

The underlying geological deposits comprised light brown-grey silty chalk with large orange silty gravel lenses.

##### 3.2.1 Colluvial deposits

A colluvial deposit, corresponding with the projected course of a palaeochannel was present in Trench 21. It comprised mid-red-brown sandy silt and reached a maximum thickness of 0.49m at the north-eastern end of the trench (Figure 2 and 3). No artefactual evidence was recovered.

#### 3.3 Ditches Associated with a Post-medieval Field Boundary

Trench 23 contained three NE–SW aligned ditches. Two of the ditches [2303 and 2307] located next to each other at the eastern end of the trench were particularly shallow (Figure 2); neither contained any finds and both were rather irregular in shape. Ditch [2307] located within the centre of the trench was deeper, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.48m deep (Figure 2). It too contained no finds and had poorly defined edges, suggesting it may be the remains of a hedged boundary.

These ditches are likely to be associated with a boundary shown in this vicinity on the 1840 Tithe map, also identified within Trench 5 of the previous phase of trenching. It appears to have been removed by the late 19th century, not being shown on the 1881 First Edition 25-inch OS map.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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Only one of the five trenches contained archaeological features. Trench 23 contained three NE–SW aligned ditches that are likely to be associated with a boundary shown in this vicinity on the 1840 Tithe map; the First Edition 25-inch OS map suggests it had been removed by 1881. The boundary was also identified within Trench 5 of the previous phase of trenching.

A colluvial deposit within Trench 21 corresponds with the projected course of a palaeochannel aligned broadly E–W within the centre of the PDA. This channel may be visible as a natural anomaly on the geophysical survey. Though three small, residual sherds dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age were recovered from the palaeochannel deposits revealed by the Phase 1 trenching, no finds were recovered from the deposits within Trench 21.

The results of this second phase of trenching indicate that the PDA does not contain significant archaeological remains that could address regional research objectives. In archaeological terms, the potential impact of the proposed development can, therefore, be assessed as neutral.



## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Albion Archaeology 2016. *Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, St Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation Phase 1*. Report 2016/61, ver. 1.1

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ARM 2015, *Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, St Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire: Assessment of Archaeological Significance*. May 2015.

Stratascan 2016. *Geophysical Survey Report: Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire*. Job reference J9521



## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.63 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18045: Northing: 21032)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18067: Northing: 21012)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.36m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1901	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.27m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1902	Natural	Compact light brown grey silty chalk moderate small-medium stones Large orange silt gravel lenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 20

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.63 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18012: Northing: 21018)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18027: Northing: 20992)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.33m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2002	Natural	Compact light brown grey silty chalk moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Treethrow	Asymmetrical E-W sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.26m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2004	Treethrow	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.26m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.69 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18020: Northing: 21036)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17991: Northing: 21028)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.34m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2101	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.41m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2102	Colluvium	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.49m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2103	Natural	Compact light brown grey silty chalk moderate small-medium stones Large orange silt gravel lenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 22**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.4 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17970: Northing: 21016)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17968: Northing: 20987)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2201	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2202	Natural	Compact light brown grey silty chalk moderate small-medium stones Large orange silt gravel lenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2203	Natural	Linear E-W sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.87m, max depth 0.24m, max length 1.8m Geological feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2204	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 23**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.75 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17921: Northing: 21032)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17950: Northing: 21024)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2302	Natural	Compact light brown grey silty chalk moderate small-medium stones Large orange silt gravel lenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2303	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.16m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2304	Ditch	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent small stones 0.16m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2305	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.97m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2306	Ditch	Firm mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.19m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2307	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.48m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2308	Ditch	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent small stones 0.48m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





## 7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

### OASIS ID: albionar1-332551

#### Project details

Project name	Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell (Phase 2)
Short description of the project	A planning application was submitted to North Hertfordshire District Council in 2016 for a residential development on Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire. A programme of archaeological field evaluation (geophysical survey followed by trial trenching) in support of the application was carried out in early 2016. Permission for the development was granted on appeal in June 2017. A condition (21) of the permission was that a further phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching be carried out in the southern part of the site prior to commencement of the development. This comprised the excavation of five 1.8m-wide and 30m-long trenches. Only Trench 23 contained archaeological features — three NE-SW aligned ditches that are likely to be associated with a boundary shown in this vicinity on the 1840 Tithe map; the First Edition 25-inch OS map suggests it had been removed by 1881. A colluvial deposit within Trench 21, corresponds with the projected course of a palaeochannel aligned broadly E-W within the centre of the site. Though three small, residual sherds dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age were recovered from the palaeochannel deposits revealed within the previous phase of trenching, no finds were recovered from the deposits within Trench 21. The results of this second phase of trenching indicate that the area does not contain significant archaeological remains that could address regional research objectives. In archaeological terms, the potential impact of the proposed development can, therefore, be assessed as neutral.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2019 End: 19-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BLW3428 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	15/02555/1 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	Ditches post-medieval
Significant finds	None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches" ,"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE ST PAULS WALDEN Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell - Field Evaluation Phase 2
Study area	2.46 Hectares



Site coordinates	TL 1788 2108 51.875364559583 -0.287423488835 51 52 31 N 000 17 14 W Point
Height OD / depth	Min: 98m Max: 113m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Wes Keir
Project supervisor	Tori Guy

#### Project archives

Physical archive exists?	No
Paper archive recipient	North Hertfordshire Museum Service
Paper contents	"other"
Paper media available	"Context sheet" ,"Correspondence", "Photograph" ,"Report"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation, Phase 2
Author(s)/editor(s)	'Guy, T'
Author(s)/editor(s)	'Keir, W'
Other bibliographic details	2019/22
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	8 March 2019



## 8. APPENDIX 3: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Herts	
Village/Town: Whitwell	Parish: St. Paul's Walden	
Planning application reference: 15/02555/1		
HER Enquiry reference: n/a		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Croudace Homes		
Nature of application: Residential development		
Present land use: Arable		
Size of application area: 2.46ha	Size of area investigated: 270m <sup>2</sup>	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 1788 2108		
Site code (if applicable): BLW3428		
Site director/Organization: Wes Keir / Albion Archaeology		
Type of work: Archaeological trial-trench evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 18/02/2019	Finish: 19/02/2019
Location of finds and site archive/curating museum: The Museum Resource Centre for the North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service.		
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: undated, post-medieval	
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</p> <p>Albion Archaeology 2016. <i>Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, St Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation Phase 1</i>. Report 2016/61, ver. 1.1</p> <p>ARM 2015, <i>Land at Bendish Lane, Whitwell, St Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire: Assessment of Archaeological Significance</i>. May 2015.</p> <p>Stratascan 2016. <i>Geophysical Survey Report: Bendish Lane, Whitwell, Hertfordshire</i>. Job reference J9521</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Only one of the five trenches contained archaeological features. Trench 23 contained three NE–SW aligned ditches which are likely to be associated with a boundary shown in this vicinity on the 1840 Tithe map; the First Edition 25-inch OS map suggests it had been removed by 1881.</p> <p>A colluvial deposit within Trench 21, corresponds with the projected course of a palaeochannel aligned broadly E–W within the centre of the site.</p>		
Author of summary: V. Guy		Date of summary: 04/03/2019

Central  
Bedfordshire

Albion  
archaeology



Albion Archaeology  
St Mary's Church  
St Mary's Street  
Bedford  
MK42 0AS

**Telephone** 01234 294000  
**Email** [office@albion-arch.com](mailto:office@albion-arch.com)  
[www.albion-arch.com](http://www.albion-arch.com)

