

HERITAGE NETWORK



**NORTH HERTS LANDFILL
Holwell, Herts.**

HN870

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

NORTH HERTS LANDFILL SITE, Holwell, Hertfordshire

Project ref.: HN870
HER consultation ref: 198/10

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of Biffa Waste Services Ltd

by

Helen Ashworth, BA AIFA

Report no. 632

November 2010

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The cover photograph shows the site during stripping, looking east

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Helen Ashworth, James Snee, Greg Jones and Paul Palmer. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Nick Emery and Karin da Costa, Biffa Waste Services Ltd; Alastair Field, Reading Agricultural; Andy Instone, HEU, Hertfordshire County Council; and Andy McIntosh, Minerals Planning Officer, Hertfordshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell, Pirton, Herts		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	North Herts
Village/town:	Pirton	Parish:	Pirton
Planning reference:	n/a	NGR:	TL 1690 3220
Client name and address:	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Accuray House, Coronation Road, Cressex, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP12 3TZ		
Nature of work:	Returning field to agricultural use	Current land use:	Stockpiling
Site Status:	n/a	Reason for investigation:	n/a
Position in planning process:	n/a	Project brief originator:	n/a
Size of affected area:	c.29900m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.29900m ²
Site code:	HN870	HER consultation:	198/10
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Archaeological Monitoring	Archive recipient:	North Herts. Museum Service
Start of work:	28/06/2010	Finish of work:	29/10/2010
Related HER nos:	6818	Periods represented:	Modern
OASIS UID:	heritage1-78862	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	n/a		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	Ashworth, H. 2010 North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell. Archaeological Monitoring Report. Heritage Network report no.609		

Synopsis:

The Heritage Network was commissioned by Biffa Waste Services Ltd to undertake the archaeological monitoring of works to reinstate a former field to agricultural use at North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell, Hertfordshire. The site had previously been used to stockpile and sub-soil in a series of mounds.

The archaeological works were undertaken in phases. Phase 1 involved the monitoring of a series of test pits excavated across the field in order to investigate the survival of soils and their levels of compaction. Phase 2

involved the monitoring of stripping over a small area of the site where the subsoil had survived. This was followed by a 2 month period when the stripped area was left open and allowed to weather. This formed Phase 3, during which several visits were made to observe whether any potential archaeological features had become visible. Phase 4 followed the 'ripping' of the surface of the entire field to a depth of approximately 0.25m and its subsequent evaluation partly by a surface collection survey and partly by trenching.

The various phases of investigation demonstrated that the original ploughsoil had been completely removed across the entire site, but some original subsoil remained in the south-western and north-eastern corners. Evidence for heavy compaction was noted across the whole site. No evidence for archaeological features, deposits or artefacts was observed during any phase of investigation.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Biffa Waste Services Ltd* as part of a programme of investigations relating to the reinstatement to agricultural use of a field, previously used for stockpiling excavated soils, at North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell, Hertfordshire.

1.2 The study area is located to the west of the A600 Bedford Road, centred on NGR TL 1690 3220 (Figure 1). It currently forms part of the North Herts Landfill Site and is bounded to the north, east and south by hedges. A series of extensive spoilheaps previously covered much of the site, with vehicular access via the north-western corner.

1.3 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) has identified a number of sites of archaeological significance within 500m of the present site. These include the cropmark of a ring ditch (HER 2418) probably representing a ploughed down burial mound of Bronze Age date, approximately 300m to the south-west. Pits containing pottery of Iron Age date (HER 185) were found in Flint's sandpit on Lordship Farm in 1933, within 200m to the west of the present study area. Further evidence for the Iron Age settlement, which appears to have continued into the Roman period was identified during archaeological fieldwork at Holwell Quarry in the late 1990s (HER 6818).

1.4 The site lies immediately to the east of Archaeological Area 85 (AA85), which covers the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Holwell Quarry.

1.5 The aim of the investigation has been to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits which might have been uncovered; and to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual elements which would allow the date, character, and significance of the site to be assessed in accordance with current regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000), subject to the limitations of reasonable safety and practicality.

1.6 The present report describes the findings of the programme of archaeological investigation.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1** The present site slopes gently, rising from approximately 63m AOD at its eastern edge to approximately 66m at the western edge.
- 2.2** The drift geology belongs to the Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till, which overlies Gault Formation Mudstone (British Geological Survey). The superficial geology of the landfill site immediately to the west consists of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel.
- 2.3** Locally the soils belong to the Ashley Association (572q), described as:-

'Fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils. Some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils.' (SSEW)

METHODOLOGY

2.4 Eight site visits were made as part of the present programme. These covered the test pitting undertaken as Phase 1, the soil stripping as Phase 2, the weathering as Phase 3 and the evaluation as Phase 4.

Phases 1 & 2

2.5 Machining for the test pitting and the stripping was undertaken using a tracked excavator fitted with toothless or toothed buckets as the ground conditions required, and these phases were directly supervised by an archaeologist.

Phase 3

2.6 During the 2 month weathering period a number of site visits were made to walk over and inspect the exposed ground surface. Record photographs were taken from the same vantage points on each visit.

Phase 4

2.7 The ripping of the surface of the field in preparation for the restoration of the plough soil was undertaken using a tracked D4 bulldozer, with tines set to a depth of 250mm. The subsequent excavation of the evaluation trenches on the eastern side of the field was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator, fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket.

2.8 A grid, aligned to the OS National Grid, was laid out across the field, using fibre glass tape measures and marker canes (Figure 3). The north – south lines, which were 20m apart, were given a letter code, and the east – west lines, which were 10m apart, a numerical code, which allowed for the recording of the location of the finds. The line of each 20m transect was then walked, with a margin of approximately 1m on either side, and all artefacts visible on the surface were collected.

2.9 Artefacts collected during the fieldwalking survey were examined and spot-dated in order to determine whether any finds of archaeological significance were present.

2.10 All work was carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation, and with both IfA and ALGAO standards.

FIELDWORK

Phase 1 – Test pitting

2.11 Eleven test pits were excavated across the site to assess the survival of soils, their quality and level of compaction (Figure 2). Test Pits 1 – 3 were located to the east of an existing bund; Test Pits 4 – 10 lay to the west and south of the bund; Test Pit 11 was sited towards the north-western corner, on the northern side of the vehicular access. Test Pits 2 – 10 were located on the site of spoilheaps, some of which had been in excess of 5m in height, and had recently been removed.

- **Test Pit 1** (Plate 1) was located in the north-eastern corner of the field and measured 4.95m x 1.8m x 0.32m. The stratigraphy consisted of a friable dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, 0.20m deep, which contained CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. Below this was natural yellowish brown chalky clay, which contained occasional stones and flints. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were present in the spoil.
- **Test Pit 2** (Plate 2) was located close to the eastern field boundary, to the south of TP1, and measured 4.46m x 1.8m x 0.32m. The stratigraphy was slightly different to that observed in TP1 and consisted of a compacted layer of mixed overburden comprising stone, brick fragments, chalk lumps and charcoal, 0.09m deep, above the dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, 0.20m deep. Below this was the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.
- **Test Pit 3** (Plate 3) was located to the west of TP2 and measured 5.40m x 1.80m x 0.32m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, 0.12m deep, above the dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, 0.20m deep. The natural yellowish brown chalky clay appeared at 0.32m below the present ground surface.
- **Test Pit 4** (Plate 4) was located at the northern side of the site, to the west of the existing bund and measured 5.55m x 1.80m x 0.03m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, 0.03m deep, above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.
- **Test Pit 5** (Plate 5) was located to the south of TP 4 and measured 2.01m x 1.80m x 0.21m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, 0.15m deep, above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.
- **Test Pit 6** (Plate 6) was located to the south of TP5 and measured 5.56m x 1.80m x 0.16m. The surface of this test pit was so compacted that a toothed bucket was required to break the surface. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of highly compacted overburden, 0.08m deep, above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.

- **Test Pit 7** (Plate 7) was located to the south of TP6 and measured 3.90m x 1.80m x 0.10m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, 0.08m deep, above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.
- **Test Pit 8** (Plate 8) was located to the south of TP 7 and measured 4.90m x 1.80m x 0.32m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, 0.19m deep, above dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, similar to that observed in TPs 1 – 3, 0.13m deep. The natural yellowish brown chalky clay was observed at 0.32m below the present ground surface.
- **Test Pit 9** (Plate 9) was located to the south of TP8 and close to the southern boundary. It measured 4.80m x 3.60m x 0.24m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of sand, 0.24m deep, above a geotextile membrane. This had been laid on top of the original dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil. The natural yellowish brown chalky clay was not exposed.
- **Test Pit 10** (Plate 10) was located to the east of TPs 8 and 9, close to the remains of the spoilheap that previously occupied the south-western corner of the field. The test pit measured 4.63m x 1.80m x 0.30m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of overburden, comprising mixture of redeposited chalk and imported topsoil, which varied in depth between 0.25m and 0.30m. This lay above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay.
- **Test Pit 11** (Plate 11) was located at the northern end of the site, to the north of the present vehicle access to the field. It measured 3.20m x 1.80m x 0.12 – 0.06m. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of compacted overburden, between 0.06m and 0.10m deep, above the natural yellowish brown chalky clay

2.12 No evidence for archaeological features or deposits was observed in any of the test pits, and no artefacts were present in the spoil.

Phase 2 – stripping

2.13 Following the test pitting exercise the agricultural soil specialist identified an area in the south-western corner of the field as having a suitable soil for spreading on the site as part of the reinstatement process. This comprised friable dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, between 0.30m and 0.20m in depth. An area measuring 95.6m in length and 35.5m in width was considered sufficient to provide enough soil for spreading and was stripped down to the underlying natural chalky clay (Figure 2; Plate 12).

2.14 A number of plough marks, which ran on a north-west to south-east alignment, were noted cutting into the natural clay, as was a modern land drain. No evidence for archaeological features, or deposits was encountered in the stripped area and no artefacts were present in the spoil.

Phase 3 - weathering

2.15 The stripped area was left open between mid August and mid October in order to allow any potential archaeological features to ‘weather’ out.

2.16 During the weathering period a number of site visits were made to walk over and inspect the exposed ground surface. Record photographs were taken from the same vantage points on each visit (Plates 13-16).

2.17 No archaeological features or deposits became apparent as a result of this exposure, though a number of further ploughmarks appeared.

Phase 4 - evaluation

2.18 Following consultation between Biffa Waste Services, the County Minerals Planning Officer and the County Planning Archaeologist it was agreed that the field could be ripped to a depth of 0.25m. This would be followed by a surface collection survey across the ripped surface before any soil was spread.

2.19 The fieldwalking was to take place in two stages owing to the presence of a mound of soil, destined to be used in the reinstatement, in the eastern half of the site.

2.20 The western half was walked first (Transects A – F). The majority of the artefacts collected consisted of pieces of post-medieval tile and brick fragments, probably representing field manuring. Modern finds, relating to the site's former use for stockpiling, were also present. No finds of archaeological significance were present.

2.21 As the result of a misunderstanding by the contractors, ripping of the eastern half of the field (Transects G – K) was followed immediately by the spreading of soil across the area. A new methodology was agreed with the County Planning Archaeologist and Biffa which involved cutting trial trenches through the newly laid soil to the natural chalky clay, along the previously established north – south aligned transects.

2.22 An area in the centre of the field, on the site of a former bund, had not been covered by soil and this was surveyed by fieldwalking (Figure 3).

2.23 The trenches measured 1.80m in width and between 0.30m and 0.40m in depth. They varied in length, with Trenches 1 and 2 at the eastern end running the entire width of the field (approximately 130m) and Trenches 3 – 5, to the west, avoiding the central ripped area (Figure 3).

2.24 Ploughmarks were noted in all trenches. These ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and were between 0.90m and 1m apart. Each measured approximately 0.15m in width and 0.15m in depth. A number of other irregular potential features were observed, particularly at the northern end of Trench 5a. Investigation demonstrated that these were modern in date and represented areas where surviving subsoils and stockpiled material had been compressed into the natural clay.

2.25 No features, deposits or finds dating to earlier than the late post-medieval period were present in any of the trenches.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

Transect	Tile		Brick		Land drain		Other		Comments
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
B 0-10	1	35							Modern; Discarded
B 70-80	2	65							Modern; Discarded
B 90-100					2	130			Modern; Discarded
B100-110					1	235			Modern; Discarded
C 0-10	1	10							Modern; Discarded
D 30-40	1	10					1	40	Modern; Discarded Other: fe nail
D 60-70							1	35	Modern; Discarded Other: slate
D 80-90	1	50							Modern; Discarded
D 100-110					2	35	1	75	Discarded Other: fork, marked St Edmund's College
E 10-20	2	105							Modern; Discarded
E 20-30	1	10							Modern; Discarded
E 30-40	2	135							Modern; Discarded
F 100-110	1	25							Modern; Discarded
H 60-70			3	560			1	150	Modern; Discarded Other: glass medicine bottle
Tr.1 40-50			3	175	1	55	1	5	Modern; Discarded Other: white glass plate rim
Tr. 3 40-50			6	520	1	50	1	3	Modern; Discarded Other: white-glazed sherd

2.26 The finds, which were all recovered during the fieldwalking and trenching phase of the project, were all modern or late post-medieval in date. None were of archaeological significance and all have been discarded.

3 Discussion

3.1 The present site is located in open farmland, immediately to the east of the former Holwell Quarry, now used as a landfill site. The field has been used for stockpiling material associated with the quarry and landfill site, but is in the process of reinstatement to agricultural use.

3.2 There is a marked difference in height between the present site and the surrounding fields, it being considerably lower than the fields to the north and south. The land falls naturally towards the east.

3.3 Archaeological fieldwork on the site of Holwell Quarry in the late 1990s, immediately to the west of the present site, revealed evidence for an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement (HER 6818). The remains of a probable Bronze Age round barrow (HER 185) are also known from the vicinity.

3.4 A series of 11 test pits were excavated across the site in order to investigate the state of the surviving soils, if any. These demonstrated that the original subsoil survived in places, though it had been heavily compacted, particularly to the west of a surviving bund (TPs 1 – 3) and towards the southern boundary (TPs 8 - 9). No original ploughsoil was present in any of the test pits.

3.5 It appears that the central and northern area had been stripped of its plough- and sub-soils, exposing the natural yellowish brown chalky clay, as part of the preparation for the field's use as a stockpile site. It is possible that this work removed the upper surface of the natural clay, destroying any potential archaeological features.

3.6 Subsoil cover remained in the south-western corner of the field, and part of this area was stripped under close archaeological supervision. No evidence for archaeological features was observed at the time of stripping and none appeared during the two month period when the site was allowed to weather. A number of ploughmarks, aligned north-west to south-east, were observed, as were areas of compressed soil resulting from the weight of the stockpile mounds. Such deposits were also observed in the trenches excavated across the eastern half of the site.

3.7 No evidence for activity pre-dating the late post-medieval period was recorded during any of the phases of investigation on the present site. The late activity consisted either of artefacts associated with field manuring, or of evidence associated with the operation of Holwell Quarry and its reinstatement.

Conclusions

3.8 The archaeological investigation has demonstrated that the site had been subject to ploughing in the late post-medieval and modern periods. Subsequent stripping of the soils in order to prepare it for use as part of the North Herts Landfill site may have removed the surface of the natural clay, especially in the centre of the site. It also showed that the ground across the entire site had been heavily compacted by the weight of the stockpiled material and by the heavy machinery used to transport it.

3.9 No evidence for archaeological features, deposits or artefacts of significance was encountered during the present project.

Confidence Rating

3.10 Conditions on site during each of the phases of work were generally acceptable for the identification and recording of any potential remains. Where the client's methodology changed in the course of the project, as a result of decisions made by their consultants or through oversights by their contractors, alternative mitigation strategies were adopted to ensure that archaeological investigations could be carried out. On this basis, there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than High.

4 Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
28/06/2020	HMA	7	Monitor test pits
09/08/2010	JGS	10	Monitor stripping
10/08/2010	JGS	2	Monitor stripping – rained off
11/08/2010	JGS	12	Monitor stripping
17/08/2010	JGS	2	Observation during weathering period
23/09/2010	JGS	2	Observation during weathering period
14/10/2010	HMA	2	Site meeting to discuss next stage of works
19/10/2010	JGS & GJ	8 x 2	Field walking survey after ripping
29/10/2010	GJ & PP	8 x 2	Trenching of fieldwalking transects

5 Bibliography

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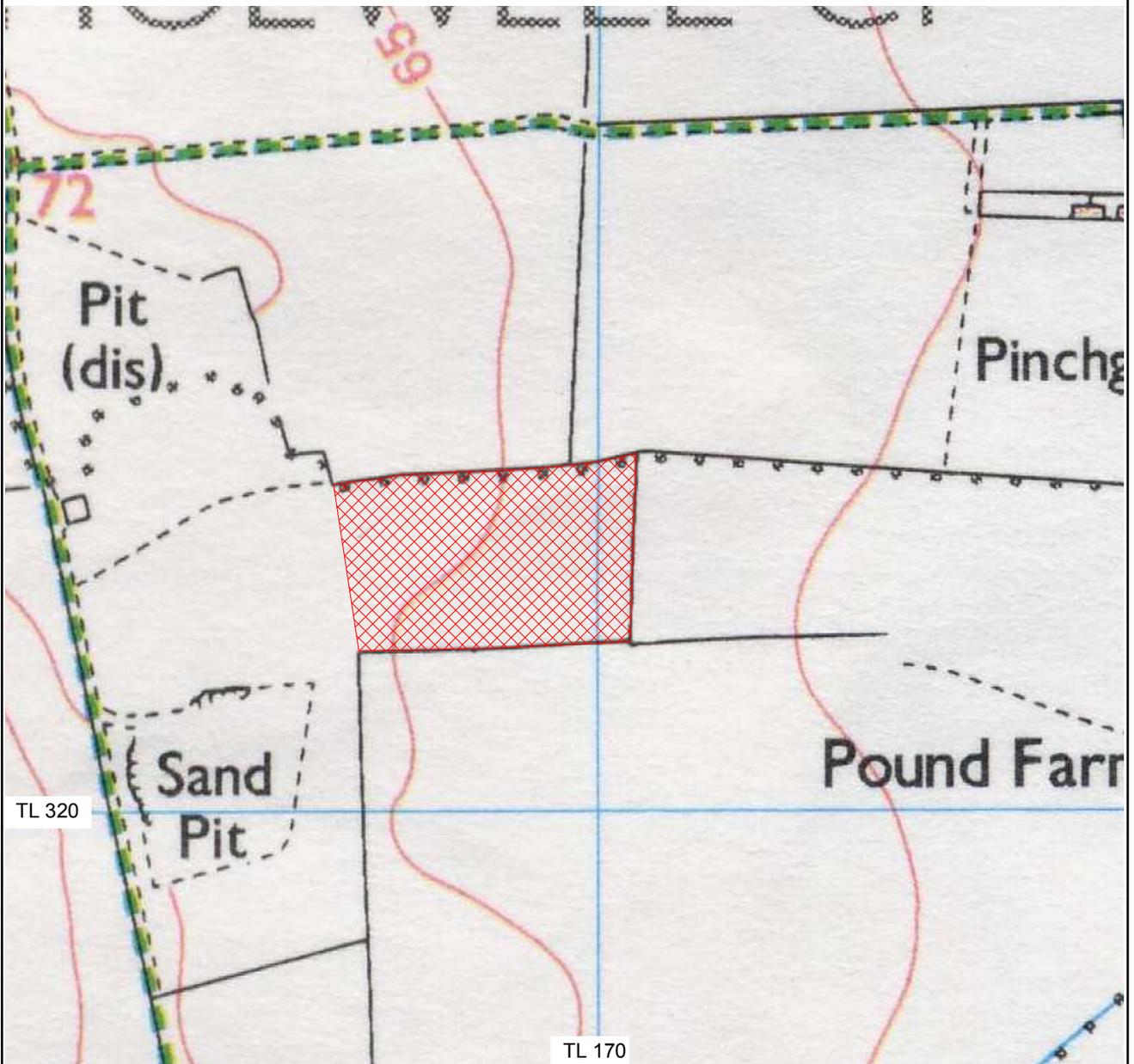
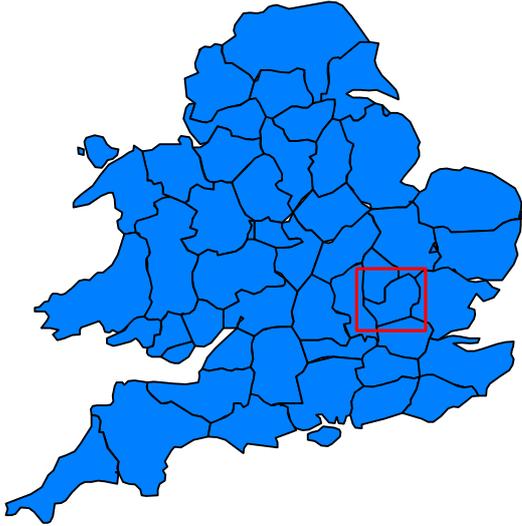
6 Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Location of Test Pits and stripped area
Figure 3	Areas of fieldwalking and trenching
Plate 1	Test Pit 1
Plate 2	Test Pit 2
Plate 3	Test Pit 3
Plate 4	Test Pit 4
Plate 5	Test Pit 5
Plate 6	Test Pit 6
Plate 7	Test Pit 7
Plate 8	Test Pit 8
Plate 9	Test Pit 9
Plate 10	Test Pit 10
Plate 11	Test Pit 11
Plate 12	Site during stripping, looking east
Plate 13	Stripped area, 18 th August, looking NE
Plate 14	Stripped area, 18 th August, looking N
Plate 15	Stripped area, 23 rd September, looking NE
Plate 16	Stripped area, 23 rd September, looking N
Plate 17	Trench 1, looking north
Plate 18	Detail of ploughmarks in Trench 1
Plate 19	Central ripped area, looking south
Plate 20	Central ripped area, looking east

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North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell

HN870

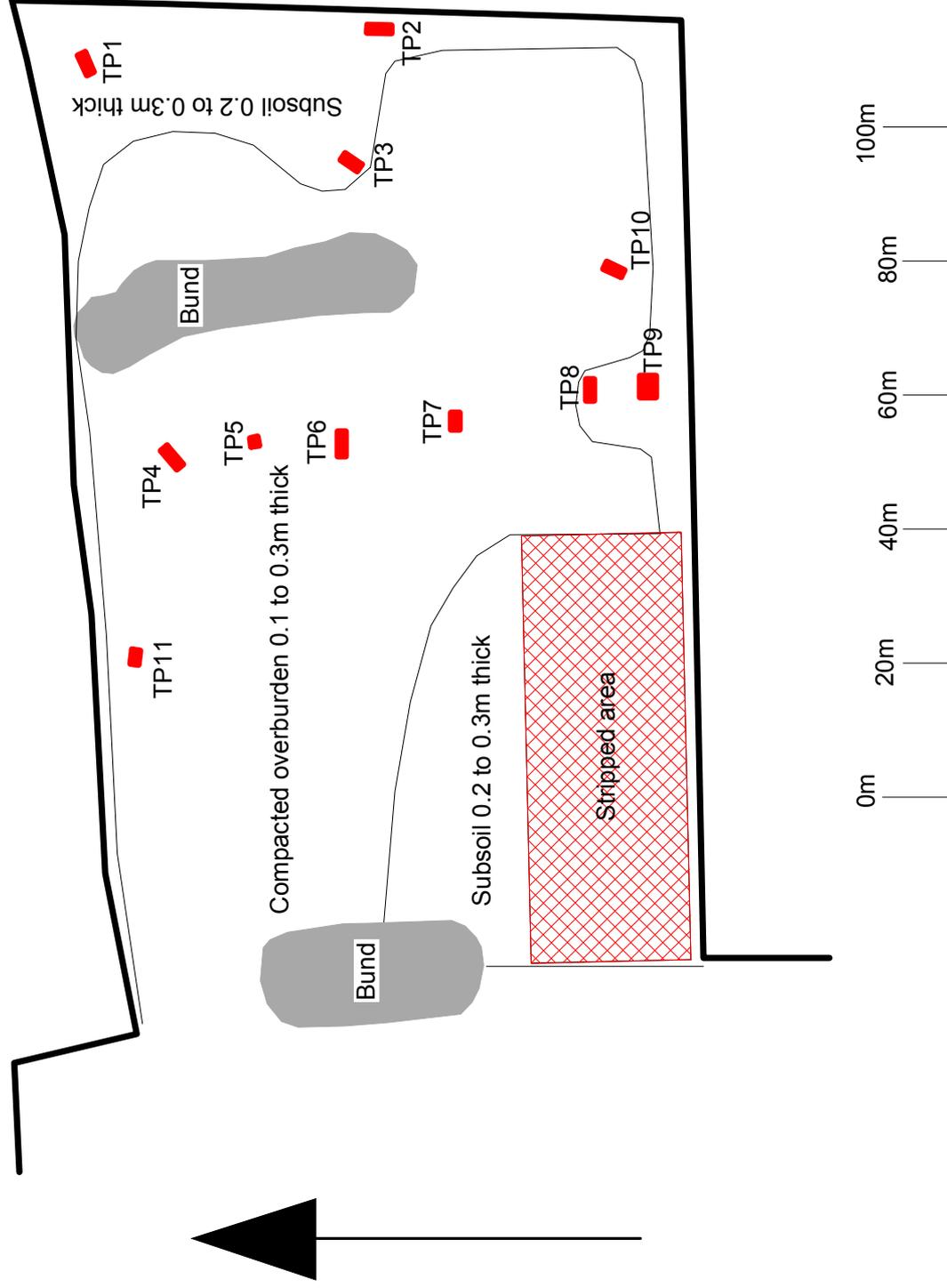


Site Location

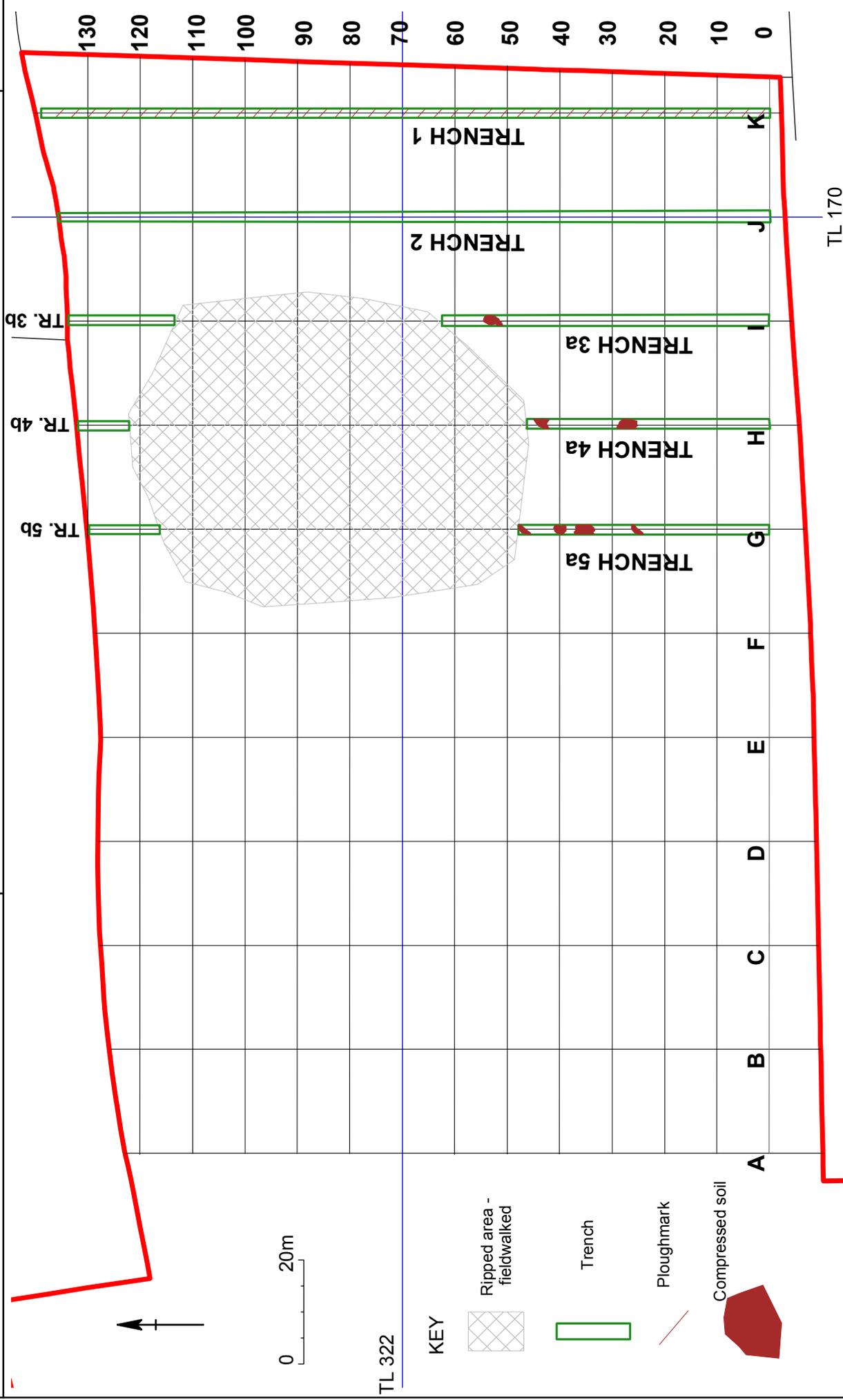
Scale 1:5000

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Figure 1



Plan showing the location of the Test Pits and stripped area



TL 322

TL 170

KEY

-  Ripped area - fieldwalked
-  Trench
-  Ploughmark
-  Compressed soil

Fieldwalking Grid

Scale 1:1000

Figure 3



Plate 1: Test Pit 1, looking east



Plate 2: Test Pit 2, looking north



Plate 3: Test Pit 3, looking north



Plate 4: Test Pit 4, looking west



Plate 5: Test Pit 5, looking west



Plate 6: Test Pit 6, looking west



Plate 7: Test Pit 7, looking west



Plate 8: Test Pit 8, looking west



Plate 9: Test Pit 9, looking west



Plate 10: Test Pit 10, looking west



Plate 11: Test Pit 11, looking west



Plate 12: Site during stripping, looking east



Plate 13: Stripped area, 18th August, looking north-east



Plate 14: Stripped area, 18th August, looking north



Plate 15: Stripped area, 23rd September, looking north-east



Plate 16: Stripped area, 23rd September, looking north



Plate 17: Trench 1, looking north



Plate 18: Detail of ploughmarks in Trench 1



Plate 19: Central ripped area, looking south



Plate 20: Central ripped area, looking east

Appendix

Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: heritage1-78862	
Project details	
Project name	North Herts Landfill, Holwell
Short description of the project	The Heritage Network was commissioned by Biffa Waste Services Ltd to undertake the archaeological monitoring of works to reinstate a former field to agricultural use at North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell, Hertfordshire. The site had previously been used to stockpile and sub-soil in a series of mounds. The archaeological works were undertaken in phases. Phase 1 involved the monitoring of a series of test pits excavated across the field in order to investigate the survival of soils and their levels of compaction. Phase 2 involved the monitoring of stripping over a small area of the site where the subsoil had survived. This was followed by a 2 month period when the stripped area was left open and allowed to weather. This formed Phase 3, during which several visits were made to observe whether any potential archaeological features had become visible. Phase 4 followed the 'ripping' of the surface of the entire field to a depth of approximately 0.25m and its subsequent evaluation partly by a surface collection survey and partly by trenching. The various phases of investigation demonstrated that the original ploughsoil had been completely removed across the entire site, but some original subsoil remained in the south-western and north-eastern corners. Evidence for heavy compaction was noted across the whole site. No evidence for archaeological features, deposits or artefacts was observed during any phase of investigation.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2010 End: 29-10-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HN870 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PLOUGH SCORE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Fieldwalking', 'Sample Trenches', 'Test Pits', 'Visual Inspection'
Development type	Land reclamation/de-contamination
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE HOLWELL North Herts Landfill, Holwell
Study area	29915.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 1690 3220 51.9755164609 -0.297876853437 51 58 31 N 000 17 52 W Point
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project originator brief	None
Project originator design	none
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Helen Ashworth
Project supervisor	James Snee
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital recipient Archive	North Herts Museums Service
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital available Media	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper recipient Archive	North Herts Museum Services
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper available Media	'Diary', 'Plan', 'Context sheet'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	North Herts Landfill Site, Holwell, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.632
Date	2010
Place of issue or publication	Heritage Network
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 12 pages, 3 figures, 20 plates