

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
OF GROUNDWORKS ON LAND  
ADJACENT TO WAGTAIL DRIVE,  
HEYBRIDGE,  
ESSEX  
CM9 4UD**

**SITE CODE: HYWD15**

**FEBRUARY 2016  
REPORT NO. R12324**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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**Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks on Land Adjacent to Wagtail Drive,  
Heybridge, Essex, CM9 4UD**

**Local Planning Authority:** Maldon District Council

**Planning Reference:** N/A

**Ordnance Survey Central NGR:** TL 86477 08211

**Site Code:** HYWD15

**Report No.** R12324

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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**Commissioning Client:** Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex  
County Council

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**February 2016**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND ADJACENT TO WAGTAIL DRIVE,  
HEYBRIDGE,  
ESSEX,  
CM9 4UD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	
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Report Number	R12324

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## ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology during excavation of slit trenches to locate a surface water sewer pipe, the construction of a drainage pipe and the excavation of a vehicle turning circle on land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex (NGR TL 86477 08211). The work was undertaken in connection with planning permission (FUL/MAL/15/00944) for the creation of two attenuation ponds. The watching brief was undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex County Council. The aim of the work was to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed were recorded, recovered and interpreted.

The excavation of the slit trenches in the eastern part of the site showed that gravel interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits was encountered at a depth of 0.8-1.9m BGL. In one trench this was overlain by reddish clay and in another by a yellowish sand. Both these deposits were also thought to be natural River Terrace deposits. Recent made ground overlay these natural River Terrace deposits to a depth of between 0.6 to 0.8m BGL.

The drainage trench which was excavated to the east of the site showed that a silty clay deposit interpreted as a natural River Terrace deposit was visible at 0.1 and 0.2m BGL. This was overlain by a topsoil and turf.

The site was covered with two mounds thought to have resulted from recent landscaping. Excavation of Trench 5 for a turning circle in the northern mound on the site to the west of the surface water sewer showed that the site had been covered in a considerable depth of made ground.

In conclusion, modern made ground had been dumped on the site but not on the area to the east of the site. No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) during excavation of slit trenches to locate an existing surface water sewer, the construction of a drainage pipe and the excavation of a vehicle turning circle on land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex (NGR TL 86477 08211). The work was undertaken in connection with planning permission (FUL/MAL/15/00944) for the creation of two attenuation ponds. The watching brief was undertaken on the 11th and 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015 (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex County Council.
- 1.3 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Charlotte Matthews (2015) of PCA.
- 1.4 The aim of the monitoring was to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed were recorded, recovered and interpreted. This report describes the results of the monitoring. The site archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The online Geology of Britain Viewer shows that the Site lies on London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. This is overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat.

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The areas excavated were located on land to the east of Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, and on Drapers Farm Recreational Ground. Heybridge is a large village in the Maldon district of Essex. It lies adjacent to the historic town of Maldon and the two have merged over the years.

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### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The proposed development site is sited immediately to the south of extensive cropmarks (EHER 16407) largely comprising linear features. Excavation in advance of a new classroom at Heybridge Primary School, just to the west of the Site, dated at least one of the cropmarks to the Late Iron Age and associated finds and features suggest the presence of an extensive settlement site.
- 3.1.2 Heybridge has a number of residential areas, most recognisable is the newer Bovis housing estates to the west of the town, which were built in 1995. Before building commenced, archaeological excavation uncovered the remains of an important Iron Age settlement and ritual complex, a large Roman settlement and a succeeding Saxon settlement, as well as scattered prehistoric remains.
- 3.1.3 Heybridge was originally called *Tidwalditun*. The name Heybridge came from the high bridge that was built over the River Blackwater in the Middle Ages, at Heybridge Square (the junction of Heybridge Street, Holloway Road, and the Causeway). This was a 5-arched stone bridge and it was replaced in 1870 by a 2-arched brick one. Much of the water flow down this part of the river had, by then, been diverted into the River Chelmer by diversion work done during construction of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation



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## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2015). The watching brief consisted of monitoring by an archaeologist of the machine excavation by the groundworks contactors of three slit trenches (Trenches 1 to 3 on **Figure 2**) to a depth of between 1.8m and 2m BGL, in order to locate a surface water sewer pipe [**Plates 3 to 6**]. The machine excavation was monitored by the attendant archaeologist.
- 4.1.2 A further trench (Trench 4 on **Figure 2**) was machine excavated to a depth of 0.7m BGL, for the installation of a drainage pipe [**Plate 7**].
- 4.1.3 Two mounds covered the site roughly in the location of the two proposed attenuation ponds [**Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2**]. At most these were some 5m high and were thought to be the result of modern landscaping. A slot (Trench 5 on **Figure 2**) was dug by a 360 degree excavator into the northern artificial mound in order to create a turning circle for vehicles and was also monitored by an archaeologist [**Plate 8**].
- 4.1.4 The trenches and exposed sections were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. The trenches were recorded when they had been excavated in accordance with the *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I)* by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 Sections were drawn to a scale of 1:20 [**Figures 3 and 4**]. All depths were calculated to below ground level (BGL) and roughly calculated to aOD in the office using a topographic survey of the Site (General Arrangement Drwg 0002-UA008258-P01) and levels taken during the evaluation. The aOD heights in this report have not been checked on site.
- 4.1.6 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are

signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the monitoring are listed in **Appendix 2**.

- 4.1.7 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the monitoring process.

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## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 5.1.1 In Trench 1 [**Figure 3**: Section 1; **Plates 3** and **4**], sandy flint gravel (2) was observed at 1.9m BGL (roughly at 3.78mOD) and interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits. A reddish clay layer (1) overlay the gravel, at 0.75m BGL (roughly at 4.93mOD), measuring 1.15m thick. This clay contained frequent flint gravel inclusions, and was also thought to form part of the River Terrace deposits. It was capped by modern made ground (12), observed at 0.2m BGL (roughly at 5.48mOD). The construction cut [13] for the surface water sewer pipe cut through these layers.
- 5.1.2 In Trench 2 [**Figure 3**, Section 2; **Plate 5**] greyish brown flint gravel (3) interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits was observed at 0.8m BGL (roughly at 4.67mOD). This was overlain by modern made ground (16) and was cut by the construction cut for the modern surface water sewer pipe [13].
- 5.1.3 In Trench 3 [**Figure 3**, Section 3; **Plate 6**] a dark, greyish brown, flint gravel layer (5) interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits was observed at 0.8m BGL (roughly at 4.62mOD). It was overlain by a yellowish sandy deposit (4) at 0.6m BGL (roughly at 4.82mOD). Above this was modern subsoil (17), cut by the construction of the modern surface water sewer pipe [13].
- 5.1.4 In Sections 6 and 7 at the east end of Trench 4 [**Figure 4**; **Plate 7**] a clayey silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions (9 and 11) was uncovered at approximately 0.4m BGL (roughly at 5.28mOD). The full thickness of this deposit was not visible due to the shallow depth of the trench. Sealing these layers, were what appeared to be a very similar deposit, a yellowish red silty clay (8 and 10) observed at 0.1m BGL (roughly at 5.58mOD). Overlying these deposits was a modern topsoil/turf (15). In Sections 4 and 5 at the west end of Trench 4 [**Figure 4**] a silty clay deposit (6 and 7) interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits was visible at 0.2m BGL (roughly at 5.48mOD).
- 5.1.5 Whilst observing the levelling of the artificial mound in Trench 5, no

archaeological or natural deposits were seen [**Plate 9**] and the mound was found to entirely consist of modern made ground (18) containing lumps of concrete and plastic sheet.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 The excavation of three slit trenches in the eastern part of the site to locate a surface water sewer pipe showed that gravel interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits was encountered at a depth of 0.8-1.9m BGL (roughly at 4.62-3.78mOD). In one trench this was overlain by reddish clay and in another by a yellowish sand. Both these deposits were also thought to be natural River Terrace deposits. Recent made ground overlay these natural River Terrace deposits to a depth of between 0.6 to 0.8m BGL (roughly at 4.93 to 4.67mOD).
- 6.1.2 The drainage trench which was excavated to the east of the site showed that a silty clay deposit interpreted as a natural River Terrace deposit was visible at 0.1 and 0.2m BGL (roughly at 5.58 to 5.48mOD). This was overlain by a topsoil and turf.
- 6.1.3 Excavation of Trench 5 for a turning circle in the northern mound on the site showed that the site in that area had been covered in a considerable depth of made ground.
- 6.1.4 In conclusion, modern made ground had been dumped on the site but not on the area to the east of the site. No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex County Council for commissioning the work. The help and assistance of James Gidman at Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited is much appreciated. The author would like to thank Charlotte Matthews for managing the project and Ray Murphy for preparing the illustrations.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

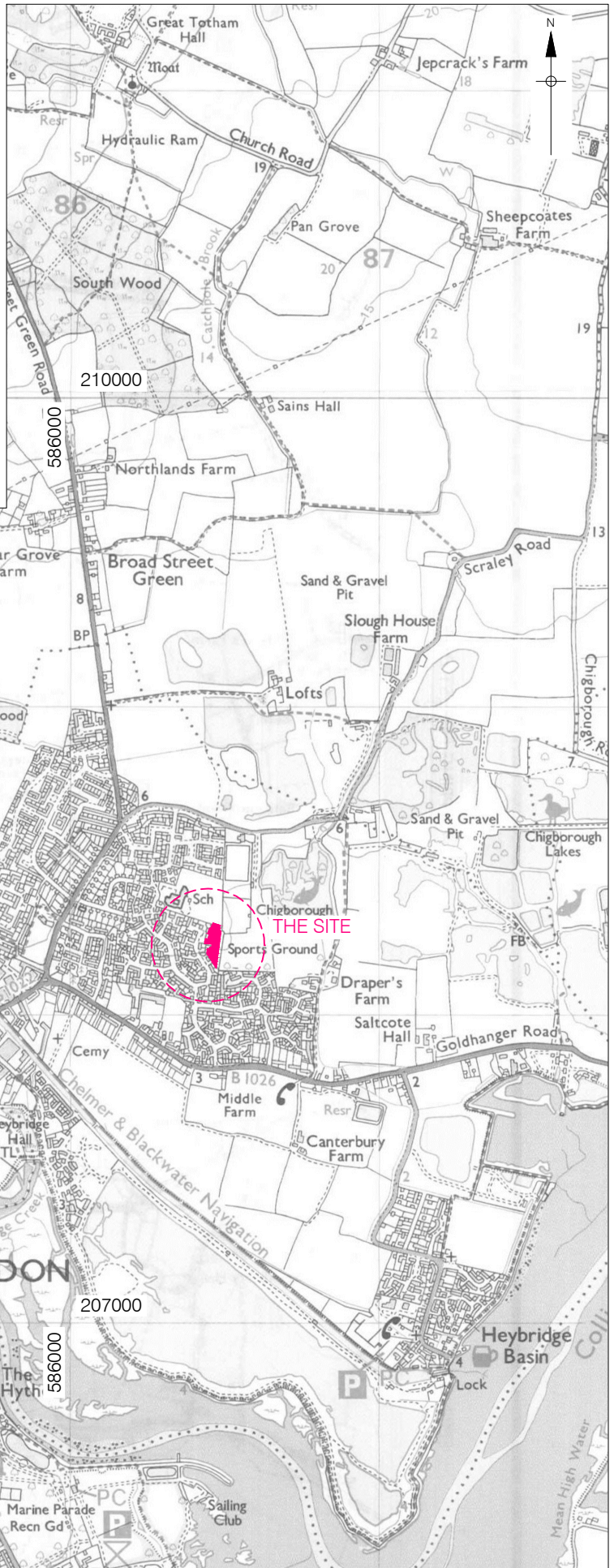
### **8.1 Printed Sources**

Matthews, C. 2015 *Land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief on Groundworks* Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

Taylor, J. and Brown, G. 2009 *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Operations Manual I)

### **8.2 Websites**

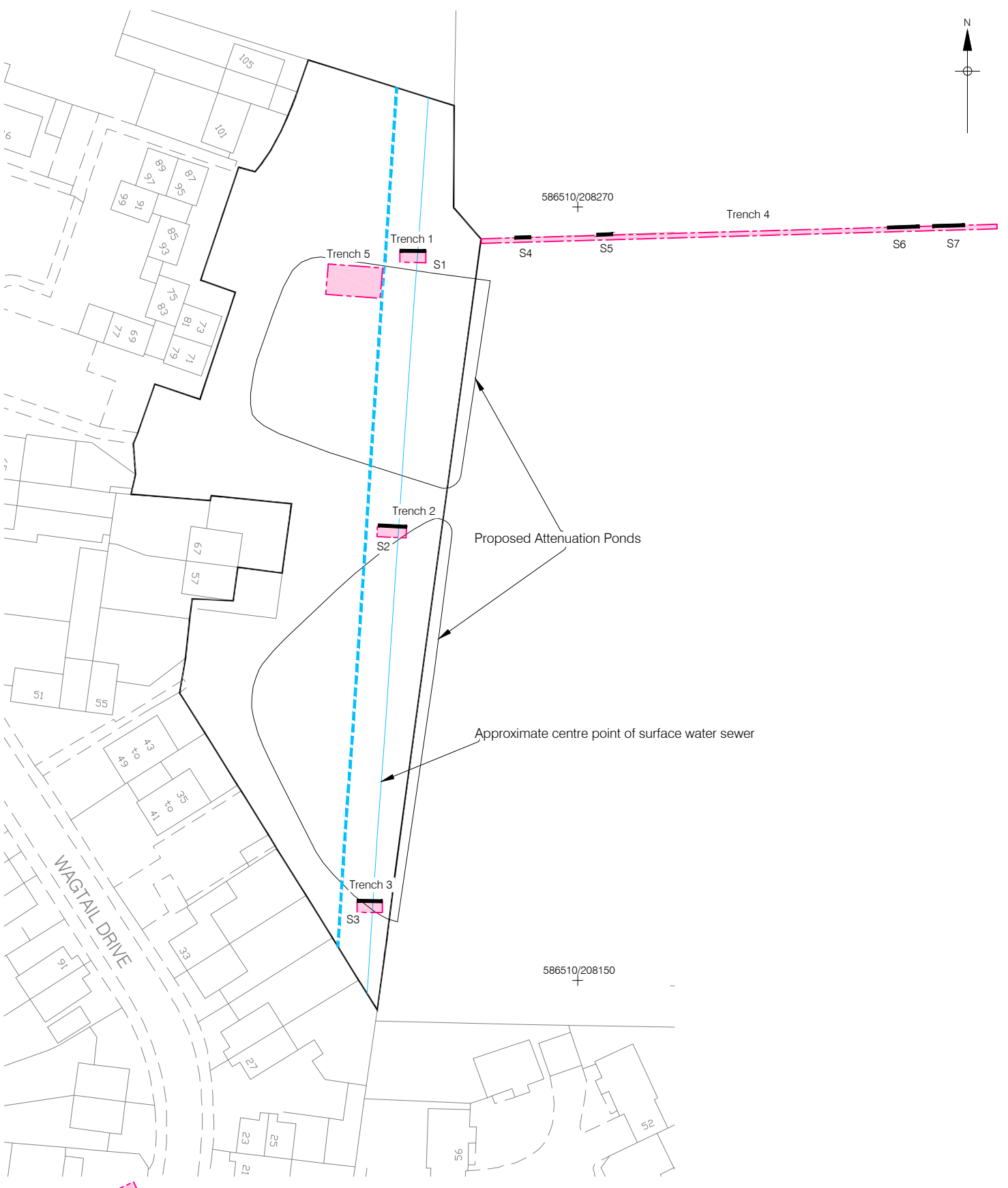
1) British Geological Survey (Accessed 06/11/2015) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
 12/01/16 RM

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4








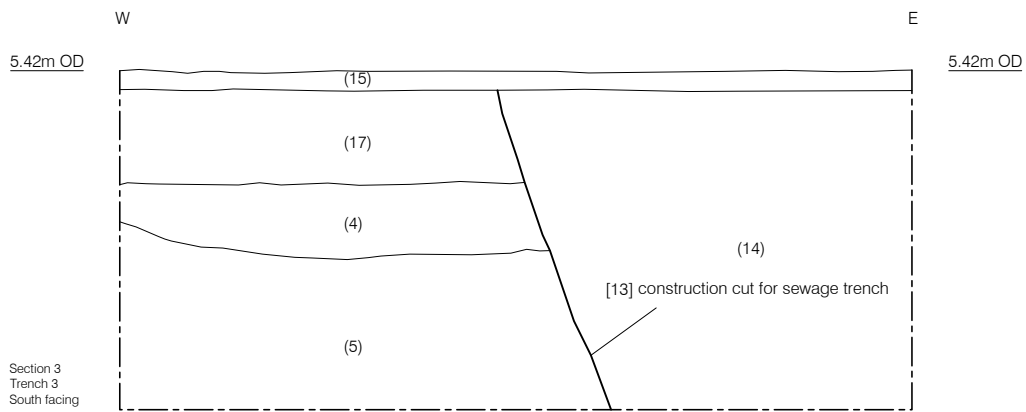
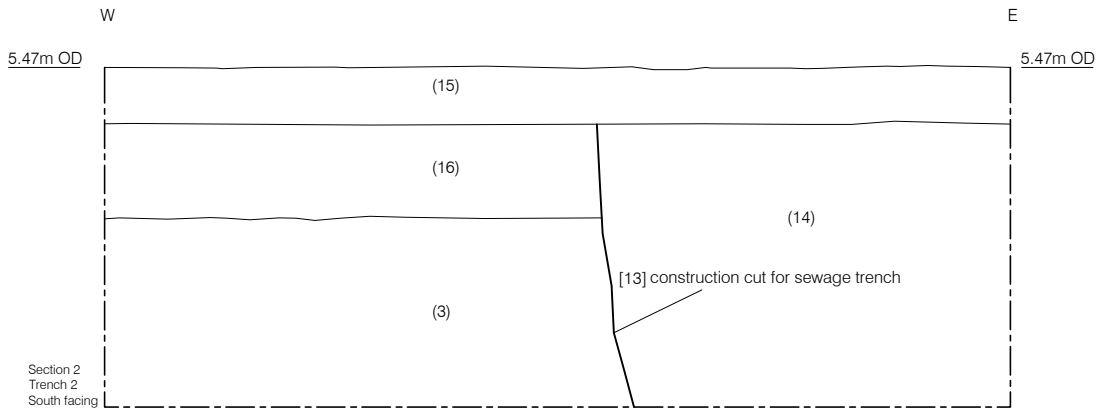
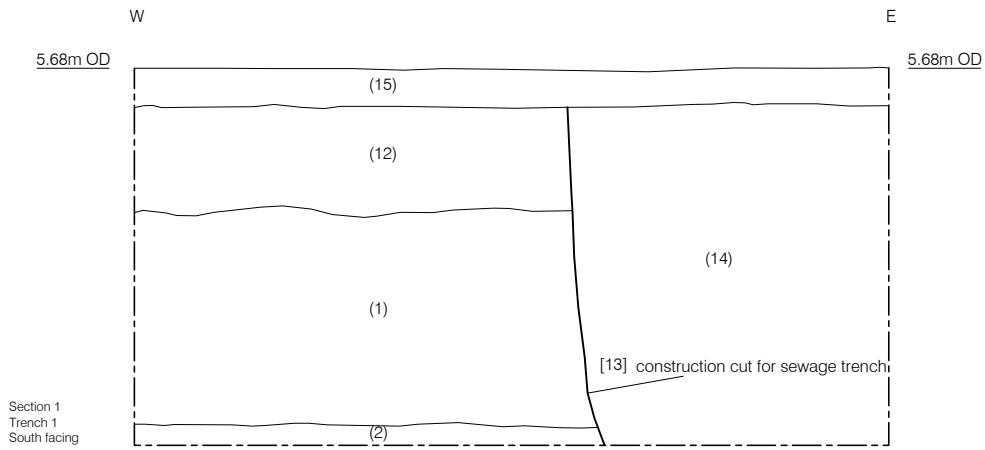
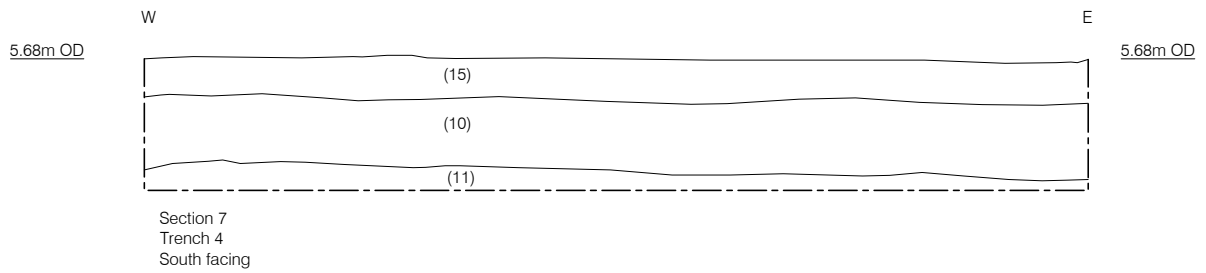
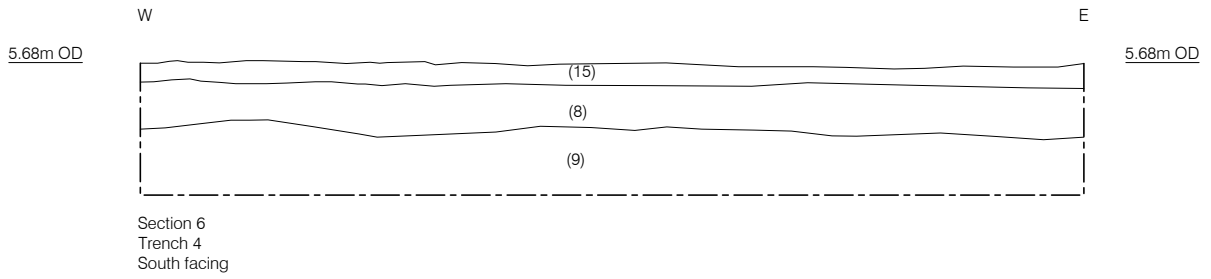
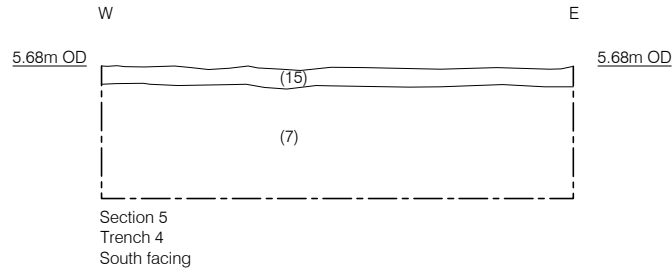
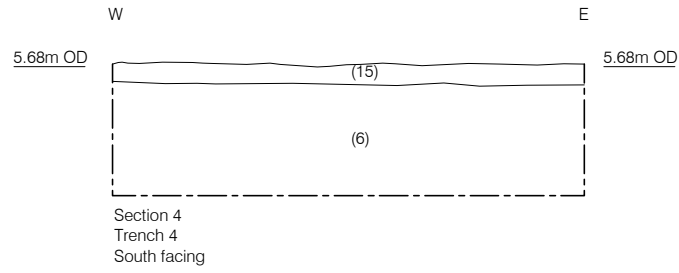
 Watching Brief Trench  
 5m Sewer Exclusion Zone  
 0  40m

Figure 2  
 Trench Locations  
 1:800 at A4





**9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**

Plate 1: Land near Wagtail Drive, showing one of the existing mounds, view west



Plate 2: Land near Wagtail Drive, showing one of the existing mounds, view south



Plate 3: Excavation in Trench 1, locating surface water sewer pipe, view north



Plate 4: Trench 1, view north



Plate 5: Trench 2, view north



Plate 6: Trench 3, view north



Plate 7: Trench 4 showing extent of trench cut for drainage pipe, view west



Plate 8: Excavation of mound, view south



Plate 9: Section in mound, showing modern inclusions, view south west





## 10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Interpretation
1	N/A	Layer	Reddish clay	Natural River Terrace deposit
2	N/A	Layer	Sandy flint gravel	Natural River Terrace deposit
3	N/A	Layer	Greyish brown flint gravel	Natural River Terrace deposit
4	N/A	Layer	Yellowish sandy deposit	Natural River Terrace deposit
5	N/A	Layer	Dark, greyish brown, flint gravel	Natural River Terrace deposit
6	N/A	Layer	Silty clay deposit	Natural River Terrace deposit
7	N/A	Layer	Silty clay deposit	Natural River Terrace deposit
8	N/A	Layer	Yellowish red silty clay	Natural River Terrace deposit
9	N/A	Layer	Clayey silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions	Natural River Terrace deposit
10	N/A	Layer	Yellowish red silty clay	Natural River Terrace deposit
11	N/A	Layer	Clayey silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions	Natural River Terrace deposit
12	N/A	Layer		Modern made ground
13	Cut	N/A		Cut for surface water sewer trench
14	N/A	Layer		Fill of surface water sewer trench
15	N/A	Layer		Topsoil/turf
16	N/A	Layer		Modern made ground containing lumps of concrete and plastic sheet
17	N/A	Layer		Modern made ground containing lumps of concrete and plastic sheet

## 11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-236014

#### Project details

Project name Archaeological Monitoring of groundworks on land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex, CM9 4UD

Short description of the project Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology during the excavation of slit trenches to locate a surface water sewer pipe, a drainage pipe trench and a vehicle turning circle on land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex. The work was undertaken in November 2015 in connection with planning permission for the creation of two attenuation ponds. The archaeological work was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex County Council. The excavation of the slit trenches in the eastern part of the site showed that natural River Terrace gravel was encountered at a depth of 0.8-1.9m BGL. In one trench this was overlain by reddish clay and in another by a yellowish sand; both deposits were interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits. Recent made ground overlay these natural geological deposits to a depths of 0.6 and 0.8m BGL. The drainage trench to the east of the site showed that a silty clay deposit interpreted as a natural River Terrace deposit was visible at 0.1 and 0.2m BGL and was overlain by topsoil and turf. Excavation for a turning circle in the northern of two mounds on the site and to the west of the surface water sewer showed that the site had been covered in a considerable depth of made ground. In conclusion, modern made ground had been dumped on the site but not on the area to the east of the site. No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks.

Project dates Start: 11-11-2015 End: 26-11-2015

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes HYWD15 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning condition

#### Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX MALDON HEYBRIDGE Land adjacent to Wagtail Drive

Postcode CM9 4UD

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 86477 08211 51.741008330175 0.701261696105 51 44 27 N 000 42 04 E Point

#### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Poppy Alexander
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Essex County Council

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	HYWD15
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	HYWD15
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Section"

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, P
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R12324
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 report

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Entered by Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 4 February 2016

**12 APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX  
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land Adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex, CM9 4UD	
<b>Parish:</b> Heybridge	<b>District:</b> Maldon
<b>NGR:</b> TL 86477 08211	<b>Site Code:</b> WDHY15
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Monitoring	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Charlotte Matthews/Pre-Construct Archaeology
<b>Date of Work:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> , 23 <sup>rd</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Essex County Council
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Yes-Evaluation	<b>Related HER No.s:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> Alexander, P. 2015 <i>Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks on Land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex</i> Pre-Construct Archaeology	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b> Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology during the excavation of slit trenches to locate a surface water sewer pipe, a drainage pipe trench and a vehicle turning circle on land adjacent to Wagtail Drive, Heybridge, Essex. The work was undertaken in November 2015 in connection with planning permission for the creation of two attenuation ponds. The archaeological work was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of Essex County Council. The excavation of the slit trenches in the eastern part of the site showed that natural River Terrace gravel was encountered at a depth of 0.8-1.9m BGL. In one trench this was overlain by reddish clay and in another by a yellowish sand; both deposits were interpreted as natural River Terrace deposits. Recent made ground overlay these natural geological deposits to a depths of 0.6 and 0.8m BGL. The drainage trench to the east of the site showed that a silty clay deposit interpreted as a natural River Terrace deposit was visible at 0.1 and 0.2m BGL and was overlain by topsoil and turf. Excavation for a turning circle in the northern of two mounds on the site and to the west of the surface water sewer showed that the site had been covered in a considerable depth of made ground. In conclusion, modern made ground had been dumped on the site but not on the area to the east of the site. No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks.	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Charlotte Matthews	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 04/02/2016

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