

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK
BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ALDWICK END
262 HAWTHORN ROAD
BOGNOR REGIS
WEST SUSSEX**

RICHARD MEAGER BA MA AIFA

MARCH 2006

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BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ALDWICK END
262 HAWTHORN ROAD
BOGNOR REGIS
WEST SUSSEX**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:
SZ920 994**

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MARCH 2006

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land at Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis West Sussex. The site is centred at National Grid Reference SZ 920 994 (Fig 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG16) this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.5 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 2.2 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:
- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Protects the settings of these sites
 - Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 2.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the West Sussex Structure Plan, adopted 2004. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY CH7

(a) DEVELOPMENT SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF WEST SUSSEX IS PROTECTED AND PRESERVED AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, OPPORTUNITIES ARE TAKEN TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATIONAL AND AMENITY VALUE OF SITES AND AREAS (HISTORIC LANDSCAPES).

(b) LOCAL PLANS WILL INCLUDE POLICIES TO ENSURE:

- 1. THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN-SITU OF NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, SITES OR MONUMENTS, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, AND THEIR SETTINGS;**
- 2. THE PROTECTION OF OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS AND SITES INCLUDING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE PRESERVATION OF REMAINS IN SITU;**
- 3. WHERE NECESSARY, THAT SITE EVALUATION IS UNDERTAKEN TO DEFINE THE CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITES; AND**
- 4. THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, THE PRESERVATION OF ANY FINDS AND THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.**

- 2.5 The Arun District Local Plan was published in 2003. The policies relevant to archaeology on the site are:

POLICY AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance

There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Development which adversely affects their sites or settings will not be permitted.

POLICY AREA17 Sites of Archaeological Interest

Permission will not be granted for development that would be harmful to the significant archaeological interest of a site. Where the presence of archaeological remains is known or suspected:

- (i) the applicant must arrange for archaeological assessment of the site to be carried out before the planning application is determined;**
- (ii) where the assessment shows that the physical preservation of remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. The programme will be carried out prior to the commencement of the development;**
- (iii) whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ.**

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 317/332 (Chichester & Bognor, 1996) shows the underlying geology of the study site to comprise Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth) described as 'mainly silts, in part contaminated with gravel', overlying sands and clays of the Reading Formation, defined as 'mottled clays, locally sandy'.

3.1.2 Geotechnical investigations carried out on the study site in January 2006 in the form of six window samplers revealed a varying sequence of brickearth deposits to a maximum depth of 3.0m (Appendix 1).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site is roughly level at 6.7m AOD. A drain runs along the western boundary, first shown on the 1962 Ordnance Survey (Fig 12) but no naturally occurring watercourses are known to lie within the vicinity of the study site.

3.2.2 No geological or topographical anomalies are known from the vicinity of the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND **Including Map Regression Exercise.**

4.1 Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	Present

4.2 Introduction

- 4.2.1 What follows is a consideration of archaeological finds and features from a one kilometre radius of the study site (also referred to as the study area) as held on the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). There are general levels of activity from most past periods of human activity within the study area, including Mesolithic flintwork located c.110m to the northeast.

4.3 Palaeolithic

- 4.3.1 No finds of Palaeolithic material have been identified from a kilometre radius of the study site. Consequently the potential of the study site for this period can be categorised as low.

4.4 Mesolithic

- 4.4.1 A Mesolithic blade and flint fabricator, found in 1923 and 1938 while digging an orchard, are attributed by the SMR to occur on the study site itself (SMR 1223-WS2222, SZ9209099400). However, Ordnance Survey maps dated 1962 and 1971 (Figs 12 and 13) note the presence of 'Mesolithic Implements found AD 1923 & 1938' at a point c.110m northeast of the centre of the study site, adjacent to the house named Guyscliff. The 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 11) shows the presence of an

orchard at the future site of Guyscliff. It would therefore appear that the grid reference on the SMR is inaccurate, and the true location of the finds was as shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, c.110m beyond the site boundary.

4.4.2 Further Mesolithic flints (an arrowhead and other flint tools) were recovered from allotment gardens c.200m northeast of the study site (SMR 1224-WS2223, SZ9220099600).

4.4.3 In view of the proximity of Mesolithic finds to the study site, a moderate/high potential is therefore identified for this period on the study site itself. The available information would suggest isolated flint artefacts, rather than evidence of extensive activity.

4.5 **Neolithic**

4.5.1 Two Neolithic handaxes were found to the northeast of the study site, one near Bersted (SMR 5528-WS4131, SU9245000150), and a Neolithic Shaft-Hole axe found along Hawthorn Road (SMR 7478-WS7551, SZ9271899790).

4.5.2 Given the paucity of Neolithic findspots from the study area, a low potential is therefore identified for this period on the study site itself.

4.6 **Bronze Age**

4.6.1 A Bronze Age founders hoard was found during the digging of footings for 10 Marshall Avenue, east of the site, in 1922. Finds included c.80 palstaves and 10 lumps of bronze (SMR 1216-WS2215, SZ9278099430). A further Late Bronze Age smith's hoard was found at North Bersted in 1957, to the north of the study site, and included palstaves, sword blades, bronze cakes and casting trimmings (SMR 1415-WS2371, SZ9213000230).

4.6.2 Possible Prehistoric features including a pit and gully, the latter containing fire cracked flint and a scrap of pottery, were found at the Bognor Regis Community College, north of the study site (SMR 6735-WS6753, SZ9187299857).

4.6.3 Such finds from the study area are not indicative of intensive settlement or activity in the Bronze Age in the vicinity of the study site. In view of this a low archaeological potential is identified for the Bronze Age at the study site itself.

4.7 **Iron Age**

4.7.1 A multi-phase site with Iron Age origins has been identified at Chalcroft Lane, North Bersted, north of the study site (SMR 1427-WS2381, SU9170000270). Iron Age finds from an evaluation at Pevensey Road to the north of the study site, included a ditch containing small finds (SMR 6737-WS6755, SZ92039995).

4.7.2 Given the low level of finds of such date within the study area, a low potential is identified for the Iron Age on the study site itself.

4.8 **Roman**

4.8.1 The multi-phase site at North Bersted included Roman finds in the form of pits containing 1st -4th century pottery including Samian, and part of a rotary quern (SMR 1426-WS2380, SU9170000270). Romano-British features including linear ditches of possible Roman date, were identified during an evaluation at Bognor Regis Community College, north of the study site (SMR 6734-WS6752, SU92230011, SMR 7852-WS7945 SU9219500195).

4.8.2 Roman finds including pottery and oyster shells, together with a hearth, were found during a watching brief at 9-12 Chalcroft Lane, north of the study site (SMR 7037-WS7088, SU91710024). A sherd of possible Roman/Medieval ware was identified at the site of Aldwick Farm, west of the study site (SMR 6981-WS7029, SZ9121399214).

4.8.3 Roman coins of Nero and Domitian have been found within a kilometre radius of the study site, at Bersted (SMR 1398-WS2357, SZ9200000000).

4.8.4 It would appear from the available evidence that Romano-British activity is concentrated around Bersted, to the north and northeast of the study site. Consequently a low potential is identified for the Roman period at the study site, with the possible exception of evidence for agricultural activity and land division.

4.9 **Anglo-Saxon & Medieval**

4.9.1 The sole findspot from a kilometre radius of the study site includes Medieval occupation identified at the multi-period site at Chalcroft Lane, North Bersted, to the north of the study site (SMR 1427-WS2381, SU9170000270).

4.9.2 The study site probably lay in open fields during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. Therefore a low archaeological potential can be identified for these periods at

the study site, although evidence of land division and agricultural activity may conceivably be present.

4.10 **Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)**

4.10.1 Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps show the study site to lie northeast of the settlement at Aldwick c.f. Richard Budgen's Survey of 1724, the Yeakell & Gardner map of 1778, the Gardner & Gream/Yeakell & Gardner map of 1798, the Ordnance Survey of 1813 and the Greenwoods' Map dated 1825 (Figs 2-6).

4.10.2 Bognor developed as a speculative coastal resort due to the efforts of Sir Richard Hotham, a London hatter. Development started in the late eighteenth century, and continued throughout the early nineteenth century (VCH 1953: 226-7).

4.10.3 The Tithe Map (Fig 7: 1847) shows the study site to lie within open fields, under arable cultivation on the associated Apportionment.

4.10.4 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1875: Fig 8) shows the study site to lie in undeveloped land north of the junction with Aldwick Road, fronting Hawthorn Road. Successive Ordnance Surveys dated 1898 and 1912 (Figs 9-10) show no change from the First Edition. The 1932 Revised Ordnance Survey (Fig 11) shows that the study site has been divided into two parcels of land.

4.10.5 Plans dated 1933 (Figs 12-16) show the construction of a detached house, known as Aldwick End, on the southern part of the study site.

4.10.6 The 1962 Ordnance Survey (Fig 12) shows the presence of Aldwick End, in the centre of the southernmost parcel of land at the study site. Successive Ordnance Surveys of 1971, 1983 and the current site plan (Figs 13-15) show no further changes, save for a small eastwards extension to Aldwick End on the 1971 map.

4.10.7 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for evidence for the Post Medieval and Modern periods is thought to be low.

4.11 **Negative Evidence**

4.11.1 Monitoring of construction work at Servite Close, c.750m northeast of the study site, revealed no archaeological features (SMR ref 5612-WS4216, SZ9291099470), and a monitoring exercise at the Early Learning Centre at Westloats Lane to the north of the

study site, also revealed no archaeological finds or features (SMR 6940-WS6987, SU9245100125).

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(Impacts on the Buried Archaeological Deposits)

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The study site is currently occupied by Aldwick End, a large detached house built in 1933 fronting Hawthorne Road, set within its own gardens. The northern portion of the site comprises empty, overgrown land (Figure 20 and Plate 1).

5.1.2 The construction of the house in 1933 (Figs 12-16) will have had a severe localised negative archaeological impact, through the provision of foundations and services present at the site.

5.1.3 Prior to residential development the study site lay within open fields. Any agricultural or horticultural use of the study site will have had a widespread yet moderate negative archaeological impact.

5.2 The Proposed Development

5.2.1 Development proposals include the demolition of Aldwick End and the construction of two detached blocks of sheltered housing across the centre of the site, rising to two storeys, with associated carparking and landscaping (Fig 21).

5.2.2 The proposed development is therefore likely to have a limited archaeological impact through the formation of the eastern block of the proposed new build, and the formation of the carpark within the centre of the study site.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site of Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis West Sussex, is proposed for residential development.
- 6.2 In accordance with Local Authority policy and Government policy, as set out in PPG16 "Archaeology and Planning", a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 The site can be shown to have a low potential for the Palaeolithic period.
- 6.4 The site can be shown to have a moderate/high potential for the Mesolithic period, and a low potential for the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 6.5 The site can be shown to have a low potential for the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval periods.
- 6.6 Past post-depositional impacts at the study site can be shown to have been severe, albeit concentrated within the footprint of the existing building on the southern part of the site.
- 6.7 The proposed development is therefore likely to have an archaeological impact where it will affect previously undeveloped areas.
- 6.8 On the basis of the available evidence we would therefore recommend further mitigation in the form of an archaeological monitoring exercise (watching brief) during construction groundworks for the eastern block of the proposed development.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. General

British Library
West Sussex Record Office
West Sussex Sites and Monument Record

2. Bibliographic

Victoria County History *Sussex* Volume 4 1953

3. Cartographic

1724 Richard Budgen
1778 Yeakell & Gardner
1795 Gardner & Gream/Yeakell & Gardner
1813 Ordnance Survey
1825 Christopher & John Greenwood
1847 Pagham Tithe Map
1875 Ordnance Survey
1898 Ordnance Survey
1912 Ordnance Survey
1932 Ordnance Survey
1933 building plans
1963 Ordnance Survey
1971 Ordnance Survey
1983 Ordnance Survey
1996 British Geological Survey Sheet 317/332 Chichester and Bognor
2005 Ordnance Survey

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
 Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis

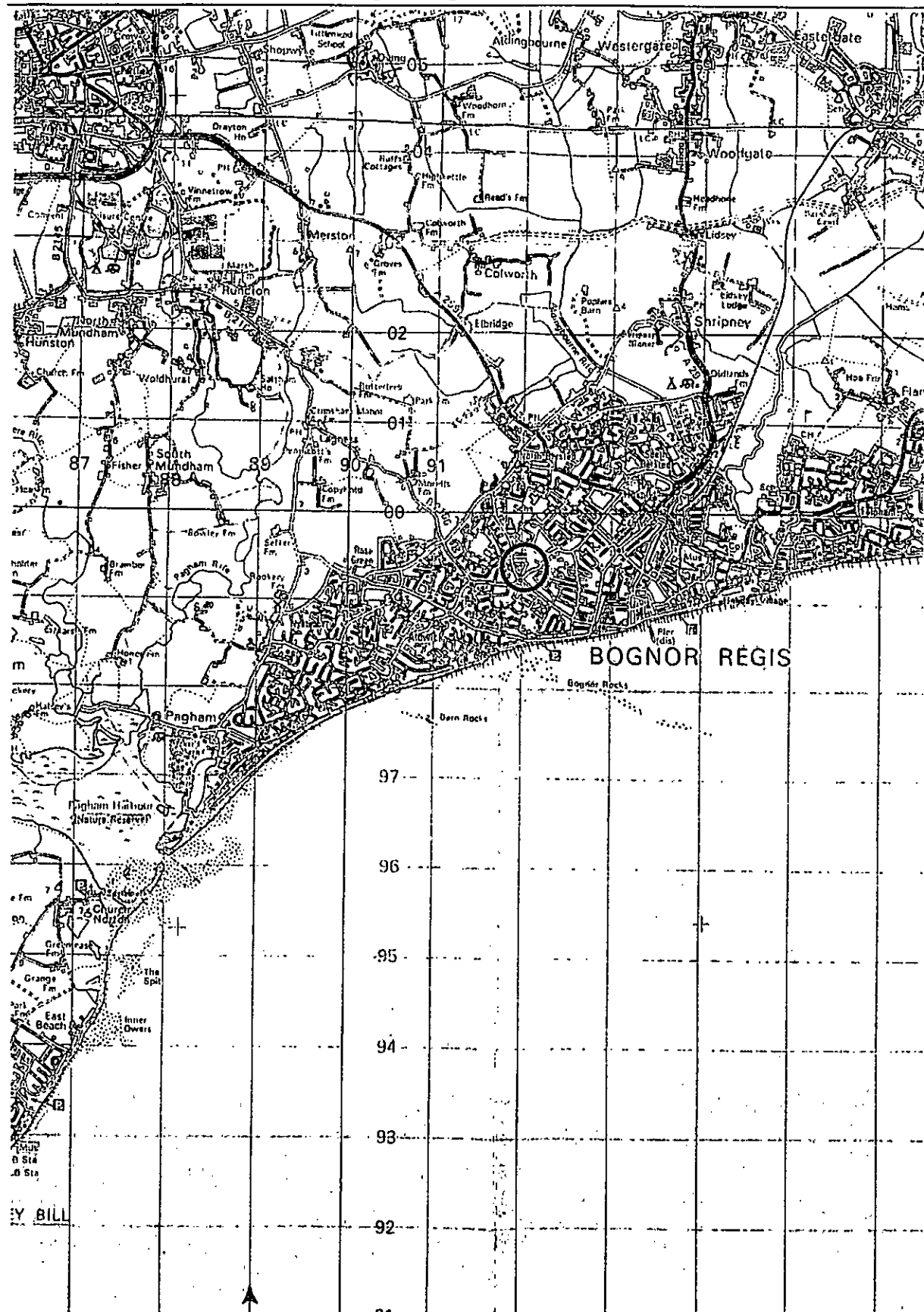


Figure 1
 Site Location



Figure 2
1724 Richard Bugden



Figure 3
1778 Yeakell & Gardner



Figure 4
 1795 Gardner & Gream/Yeakell & Gardner



Figure 5
1813 Ordnance Survey



Figure 6
 1825 Christopher & John Greenwood

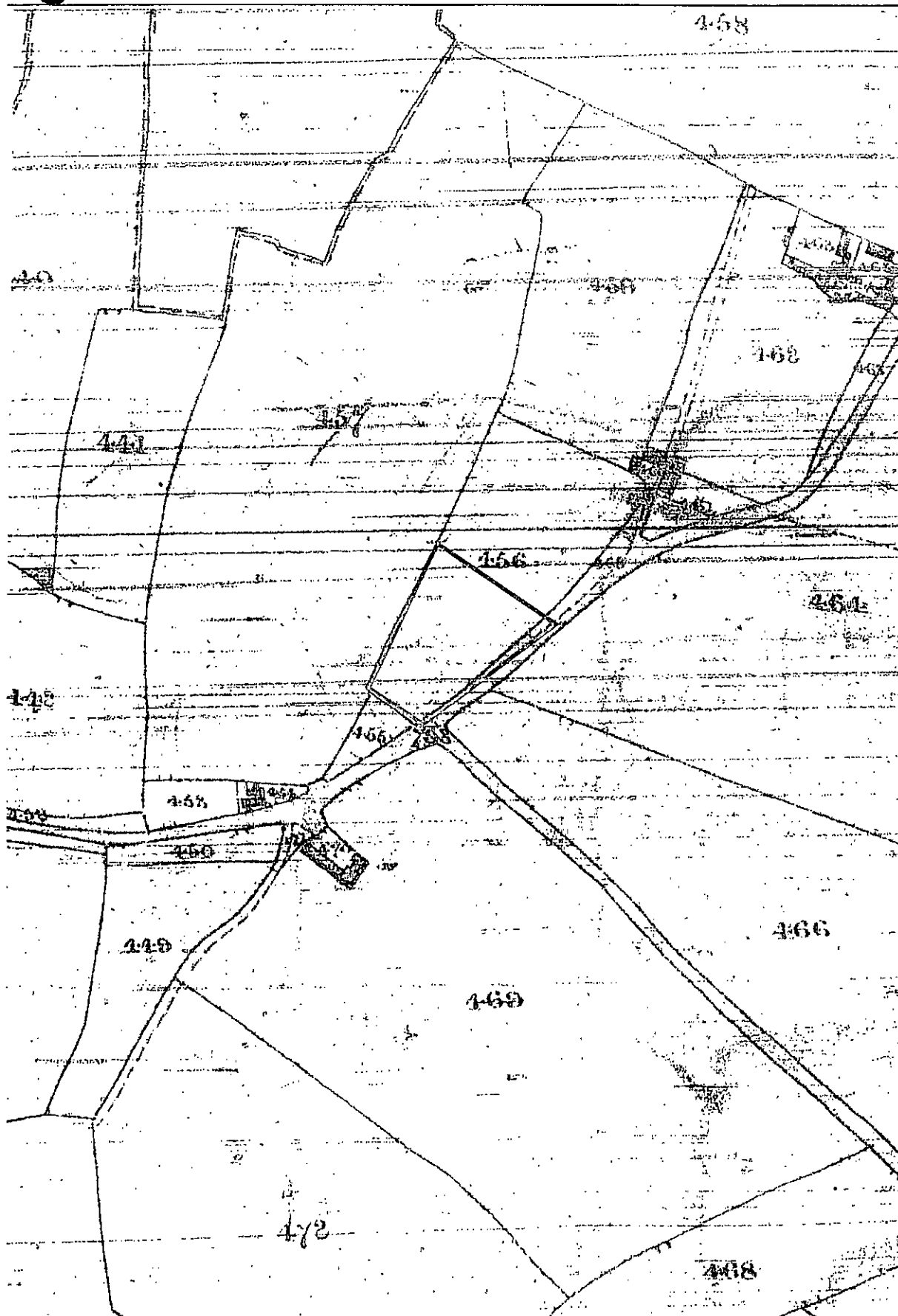


Figure 7
1847 Pagham Tithe Map

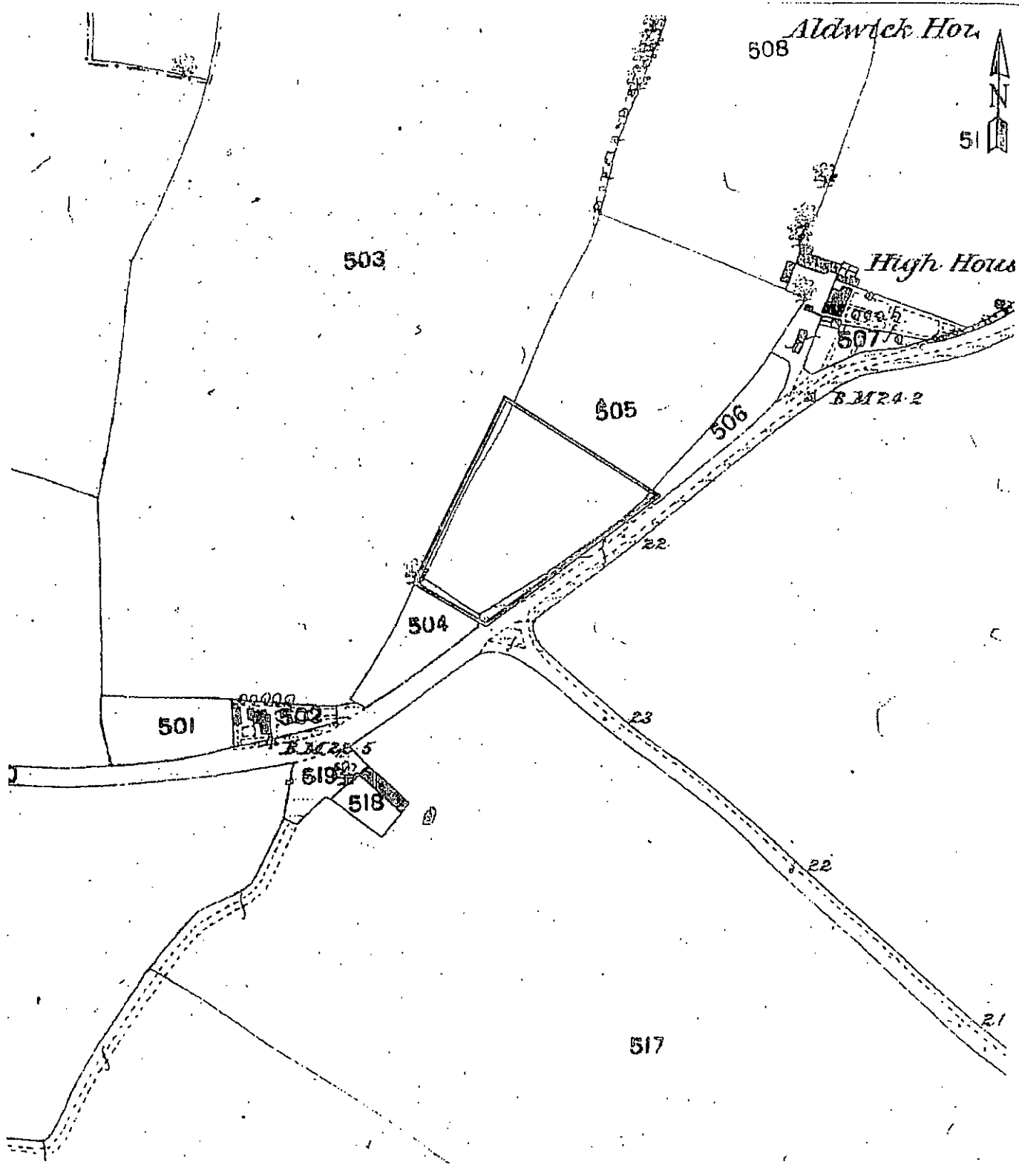


Figure 8
1875 Ordnance Survey

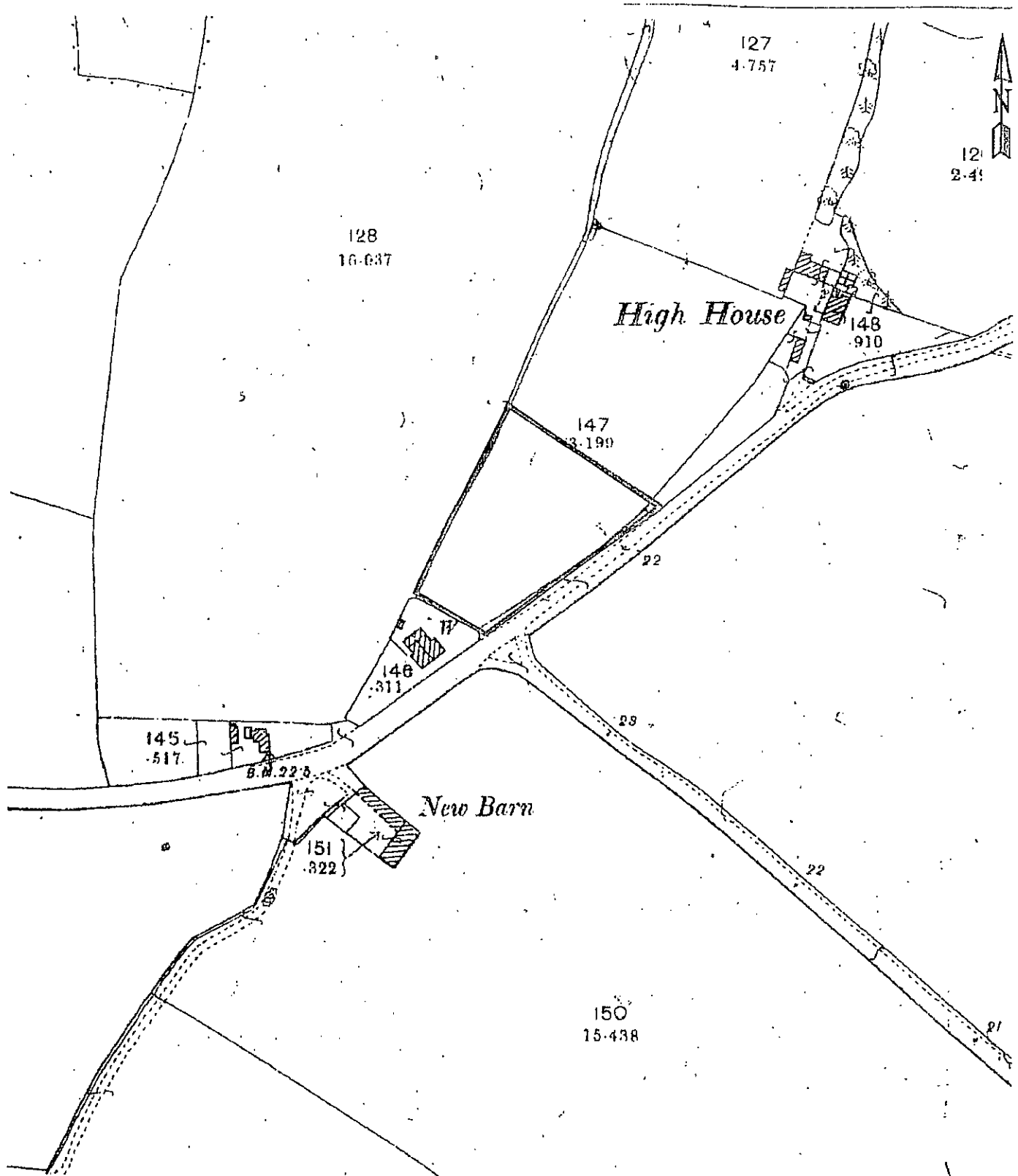


Figure 9
1898 Ordnance Survey

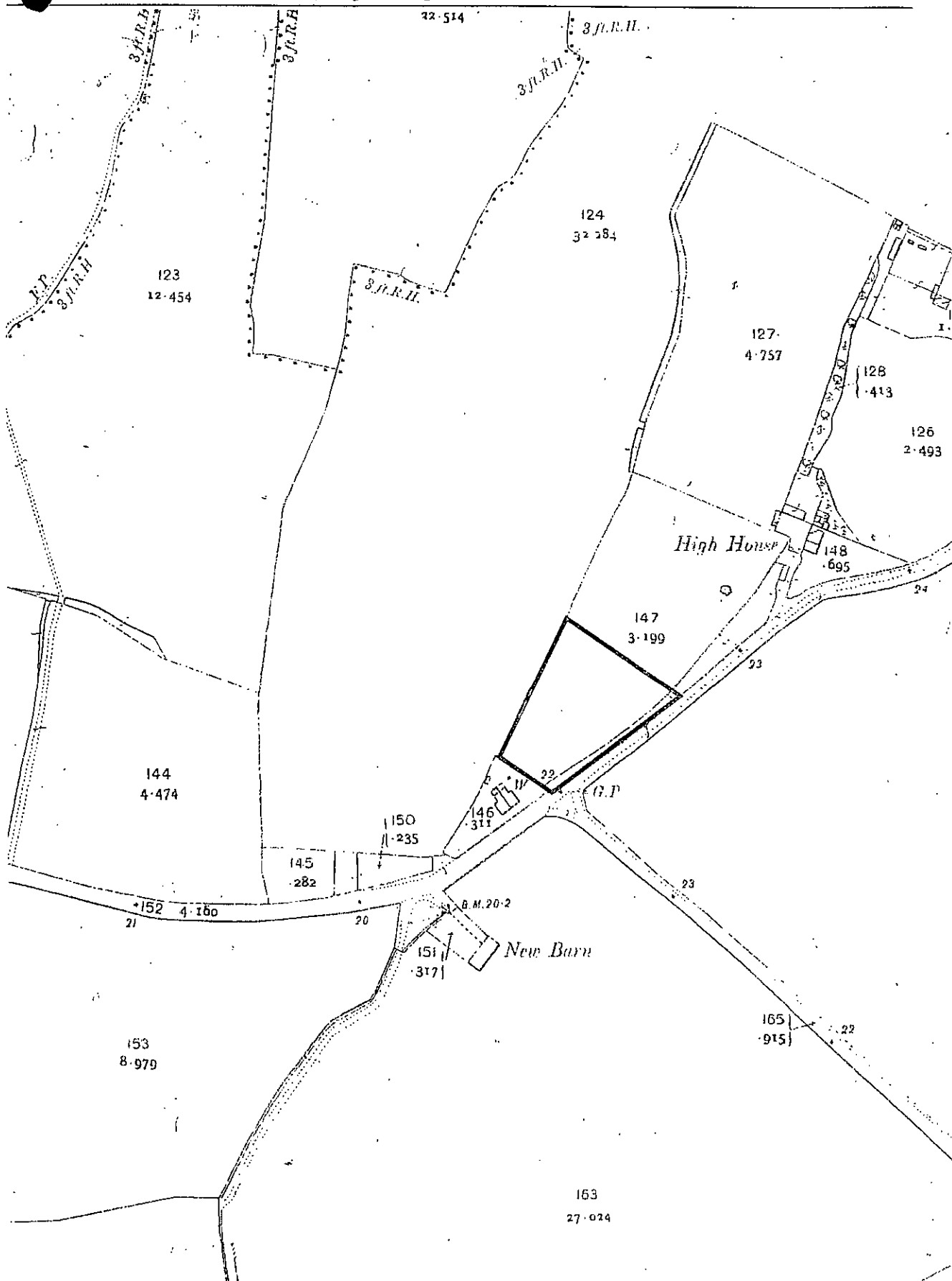


Figure 10
 1912 Ordnance Survey

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis

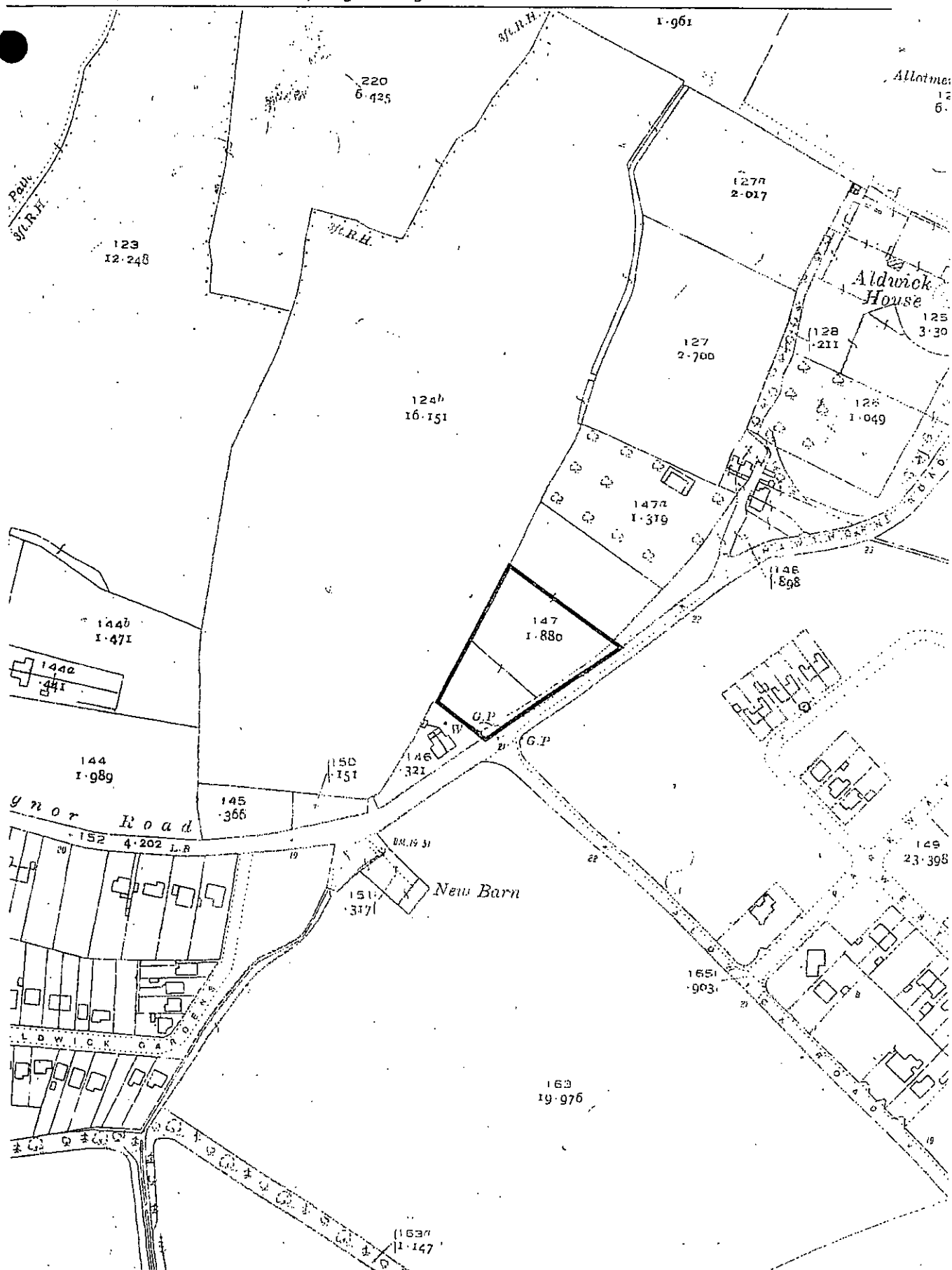


Figure 11
1932 Ordnance Survey

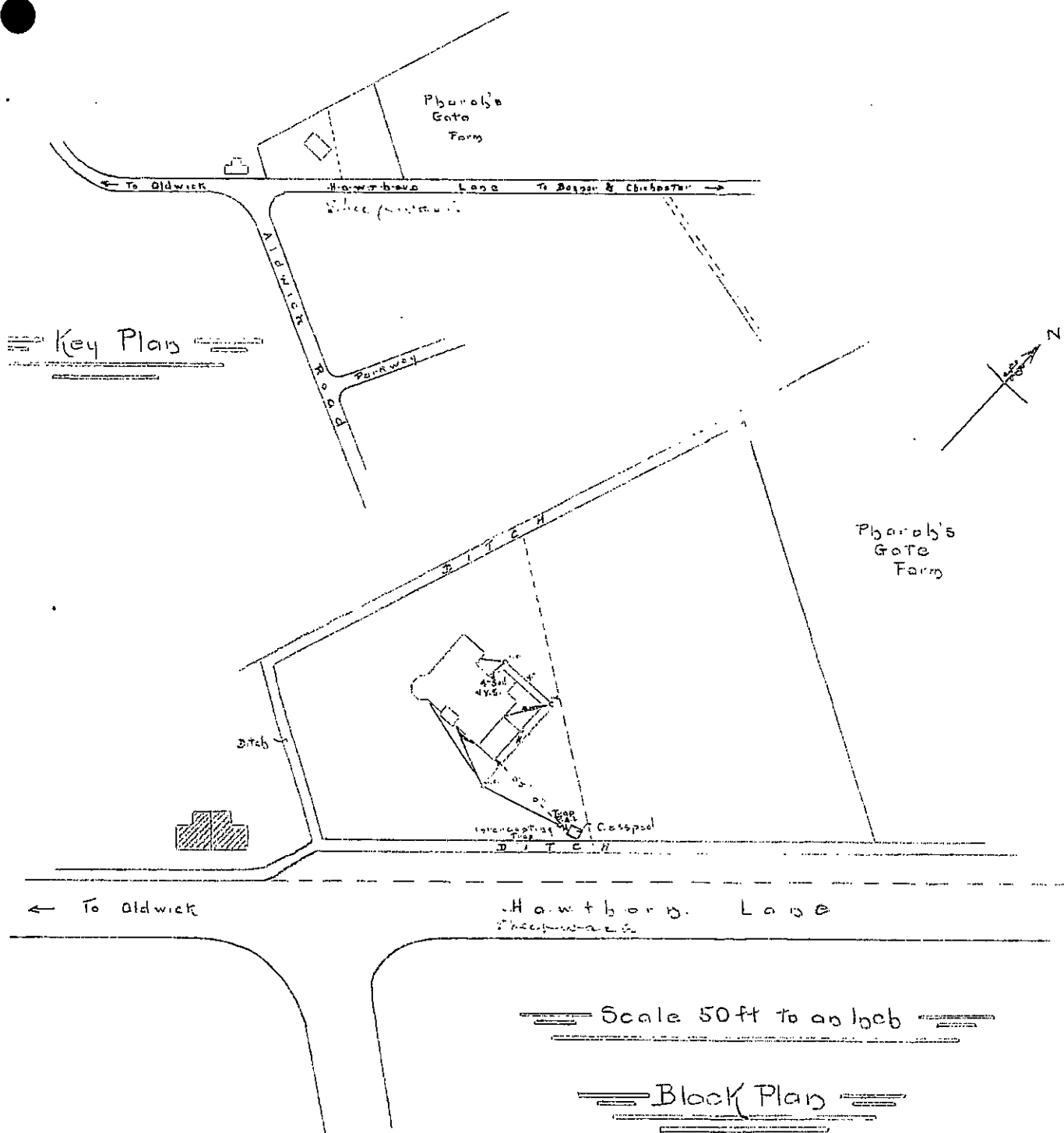


Figure 12
1933 Building Plans: Block Plan

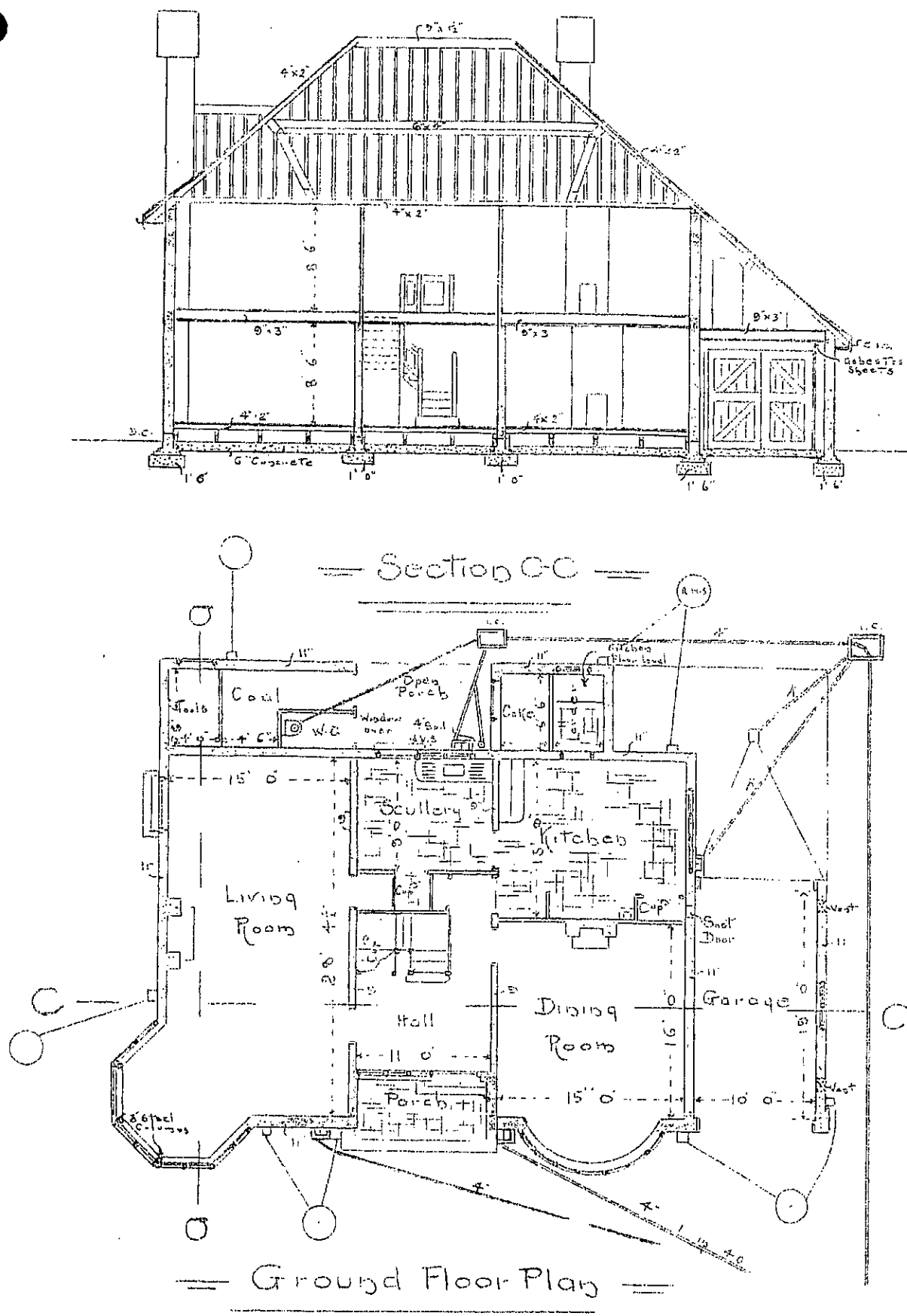
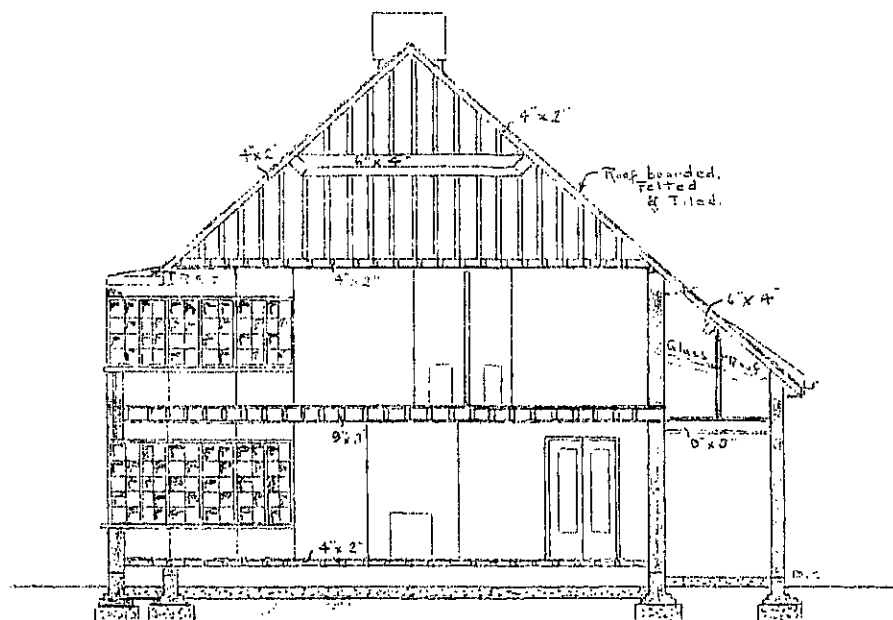
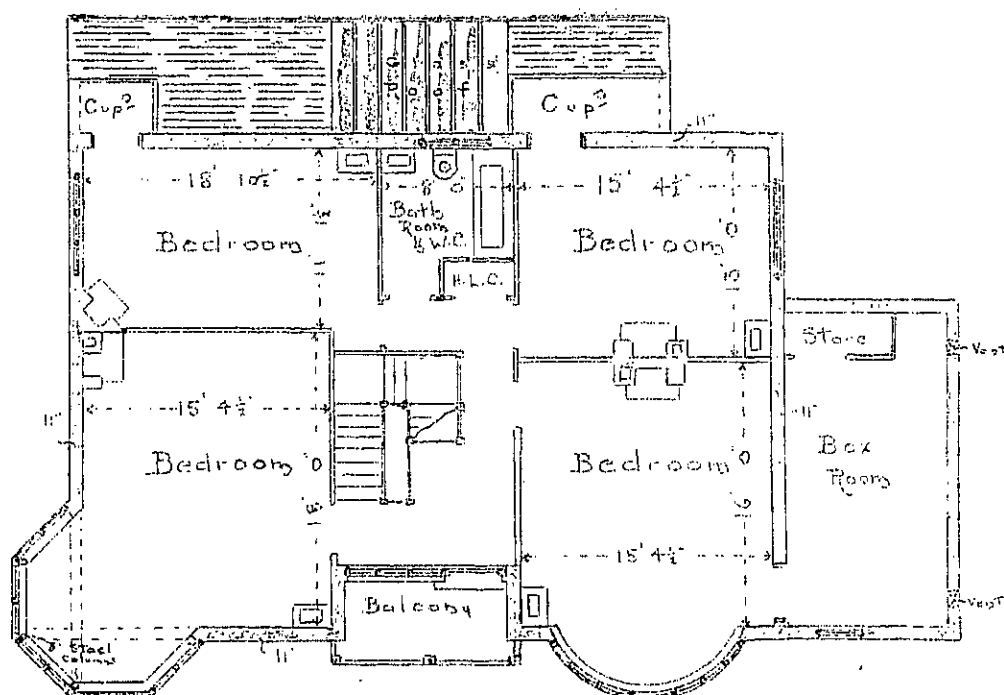


Figure 13
1933 Buildings Plans: Section C-C and Ground Floor Plan

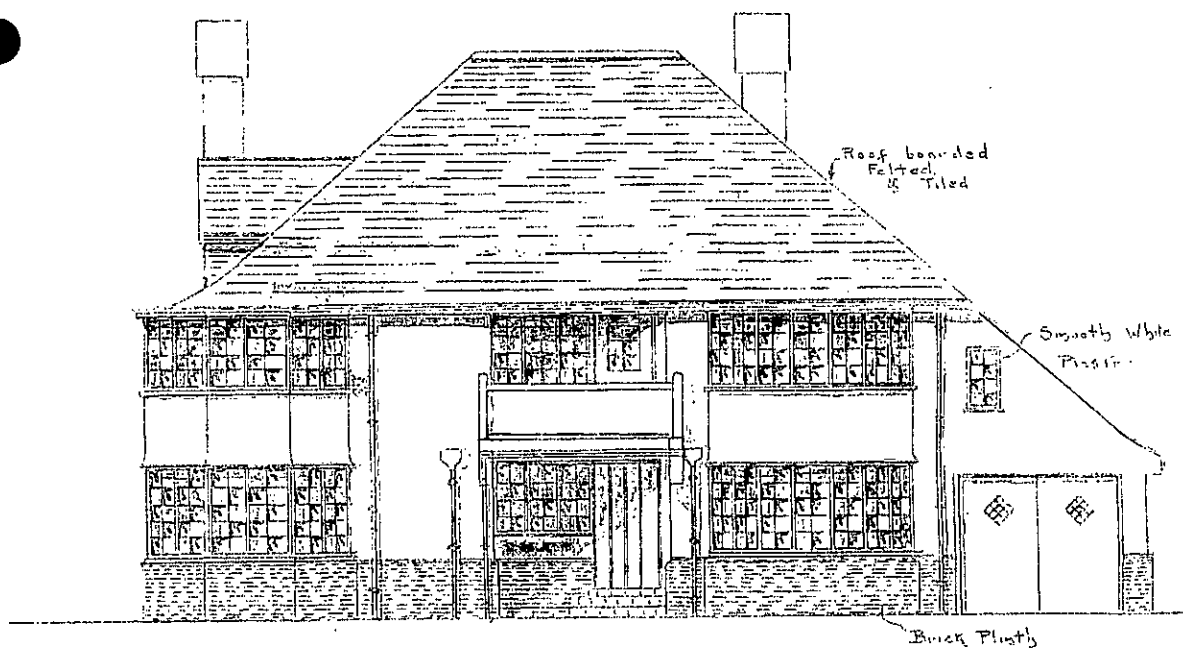


— Section A-A —

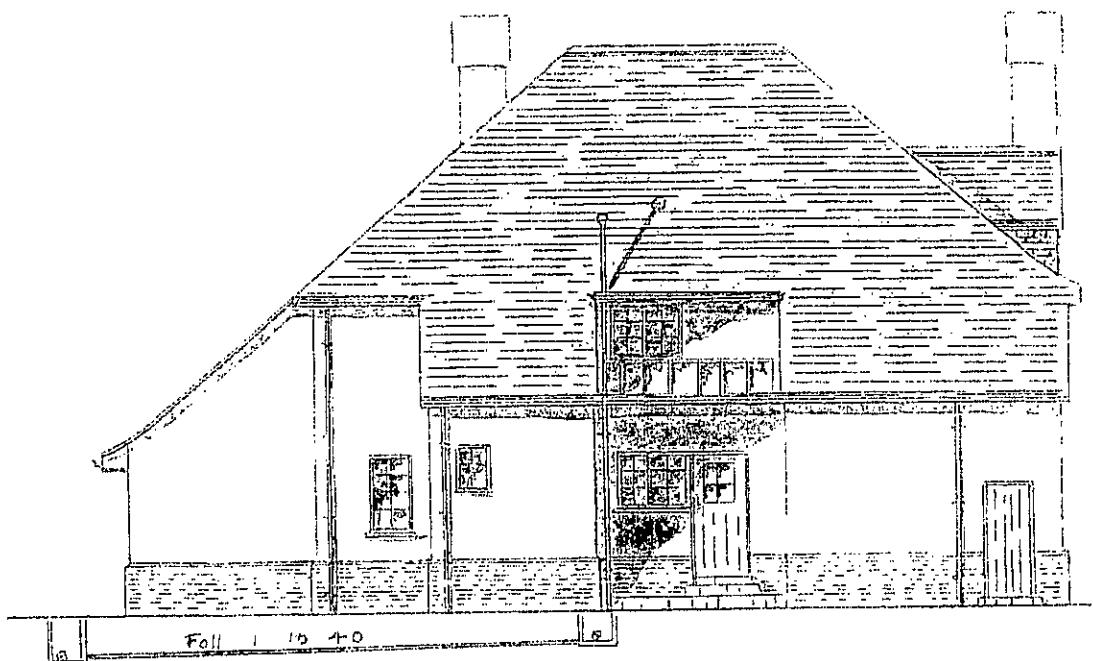


— 1st Floor Plan —

Figure 14
1933 Building Plans: Section A-A and First Floor Plan

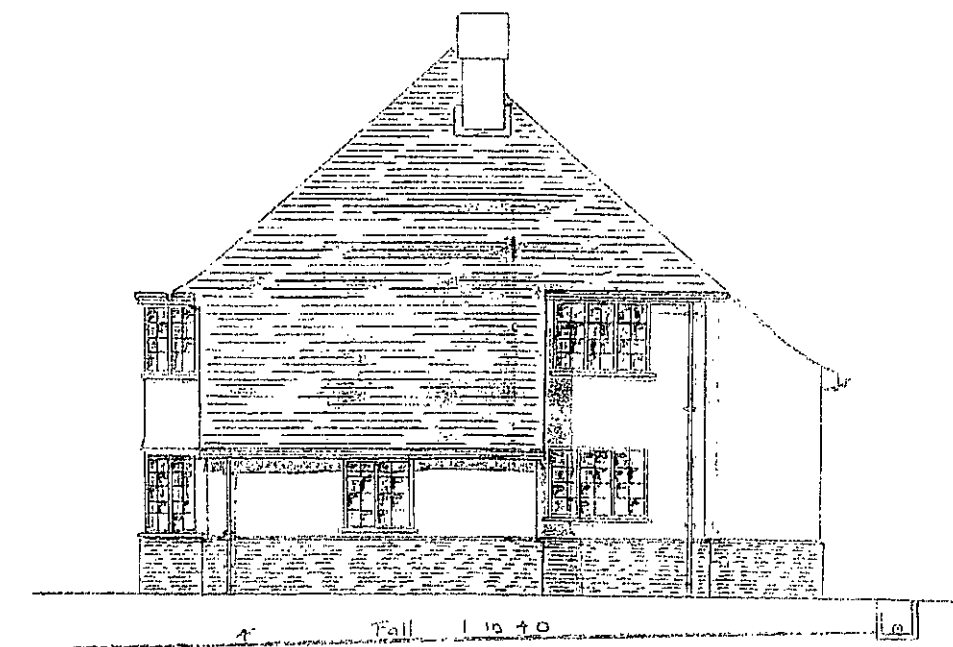


— Front Elevation —

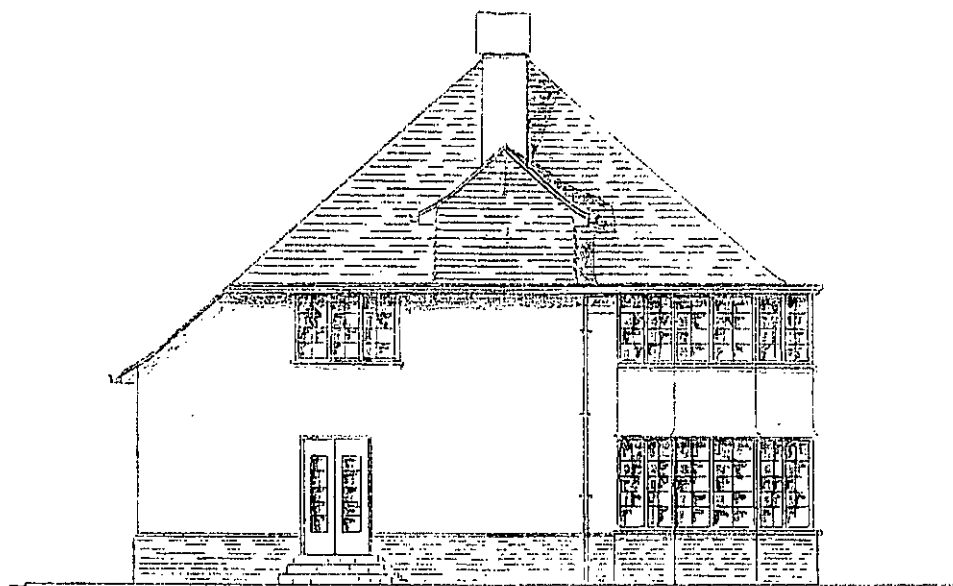


— Back Elevation —

Figure 15
1933 Building Plans: Front and Back Elevations



— Side Elevation —



— S.W. Elevation —

Figure 16
1933 Building Plans: Side and SW Elevations

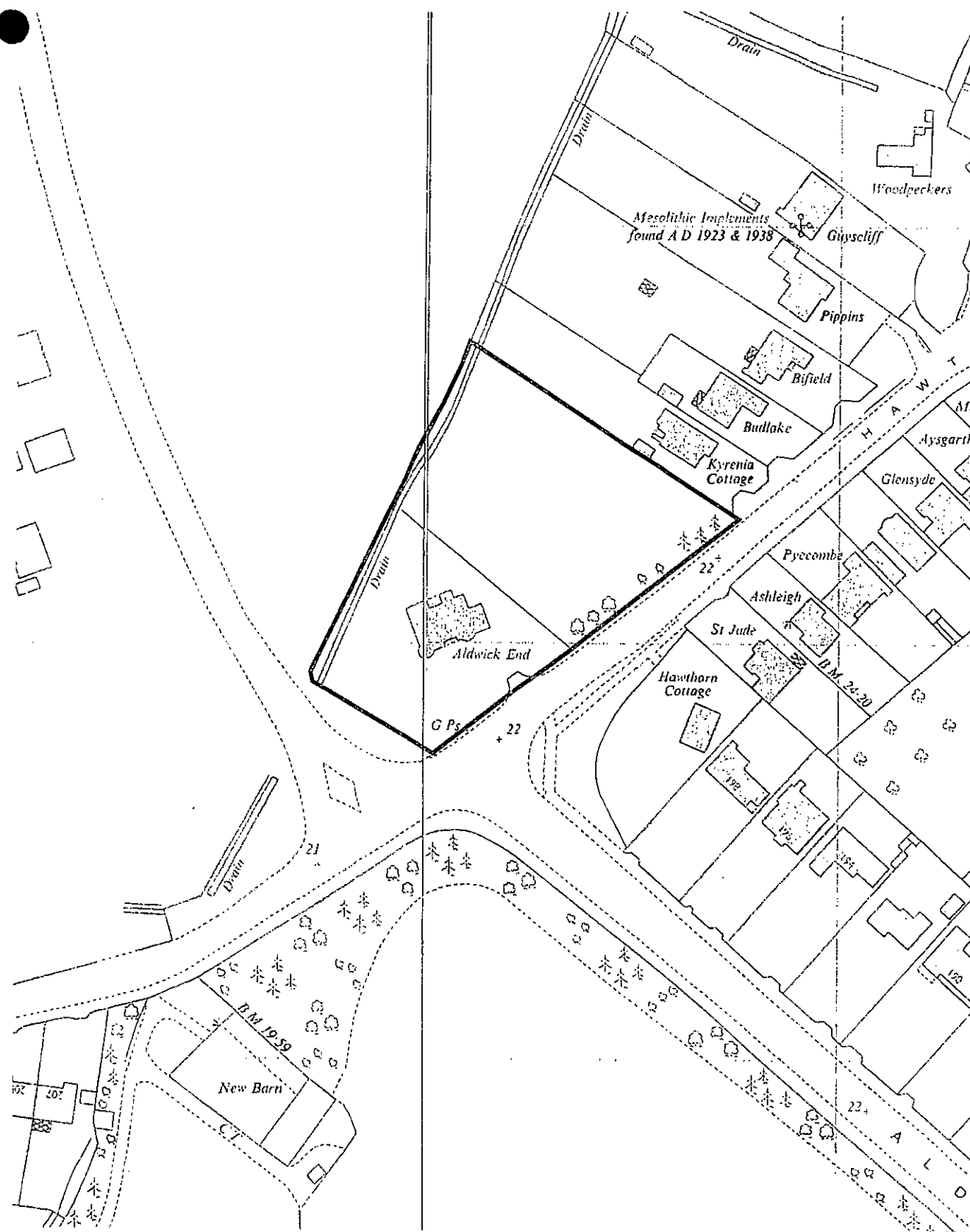


Figure 17
1962 Ordnance Survey

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis

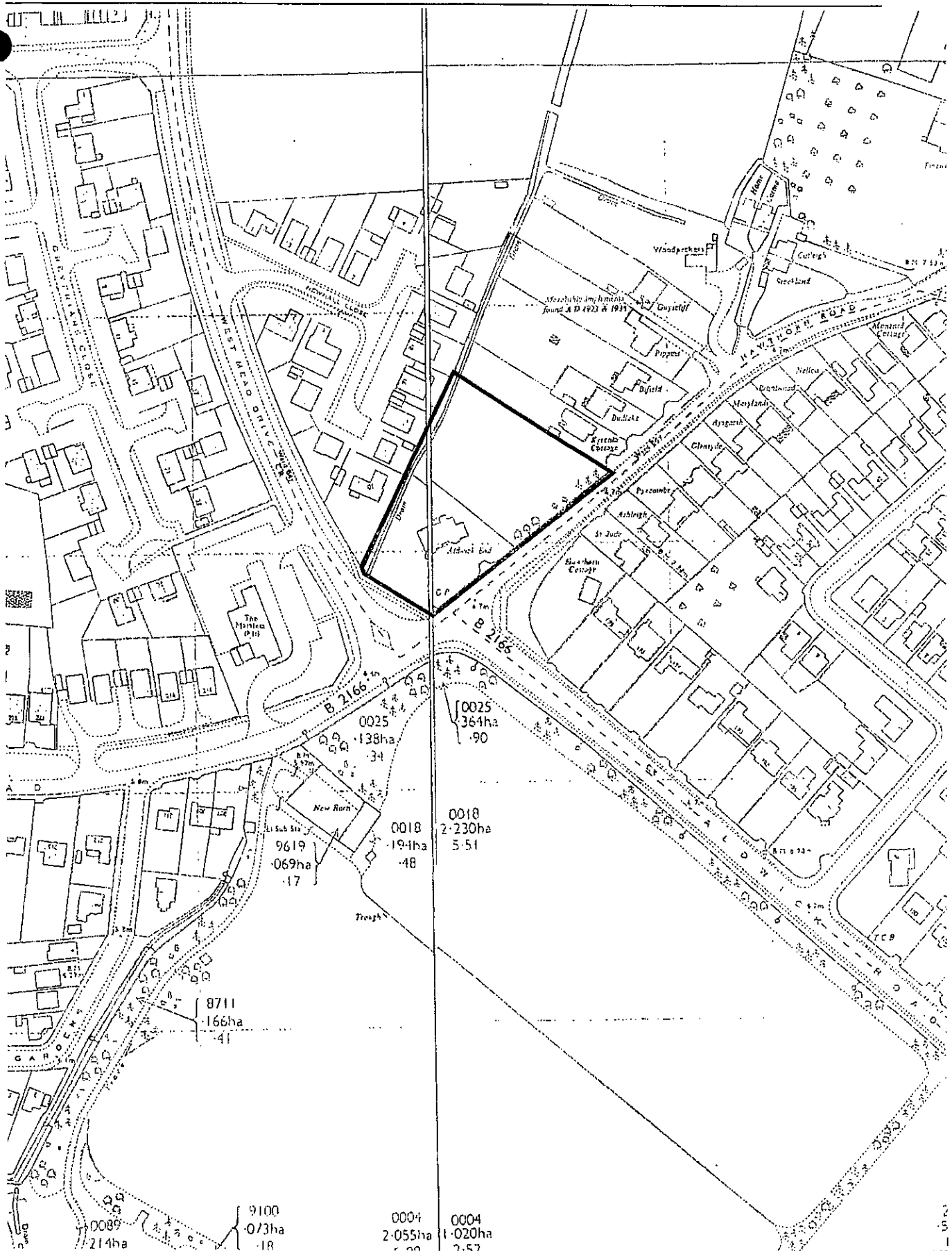


Figure 18
1971 Ordnance Survey

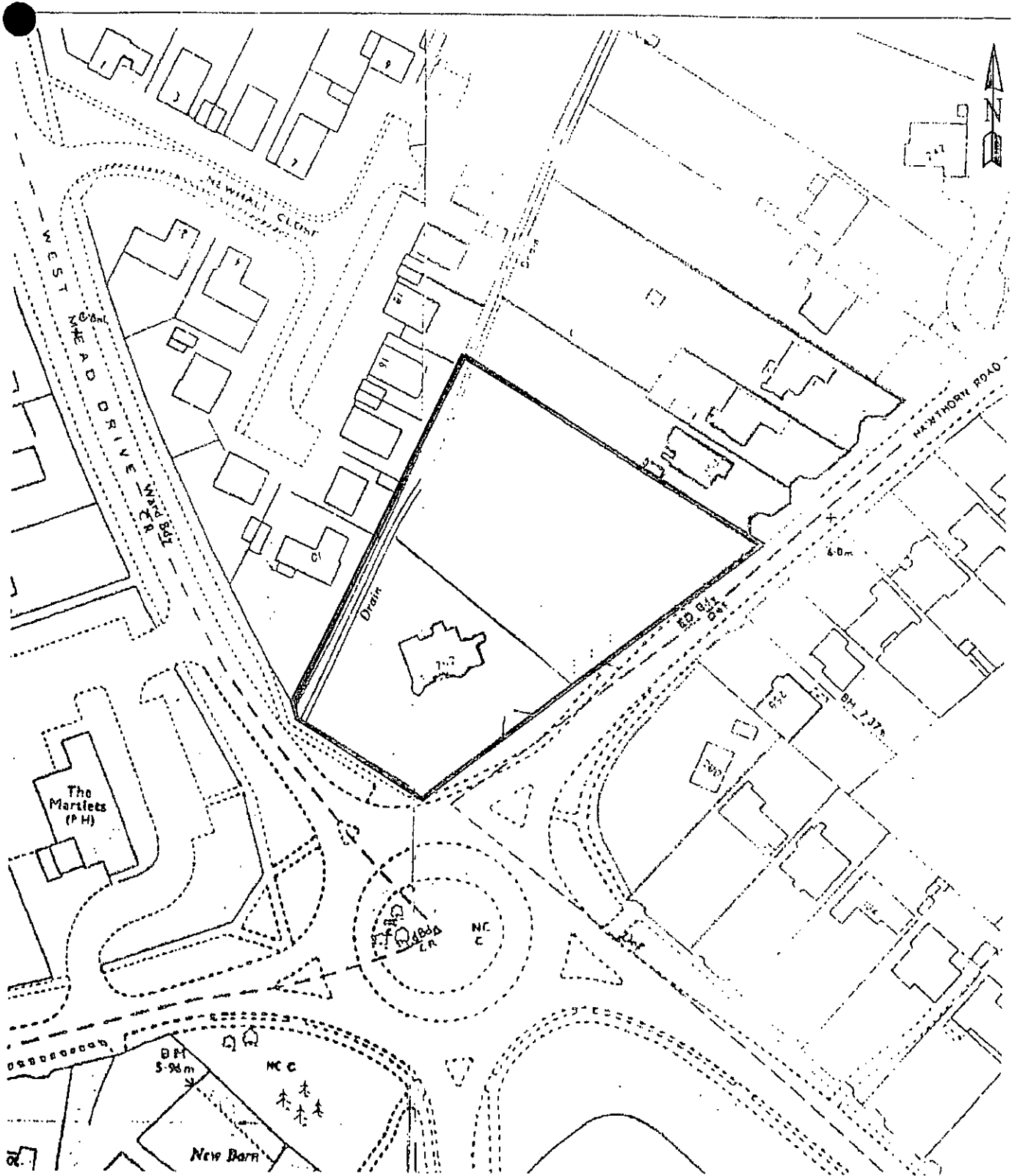


Figure 19
1983 Ordnance Survey



Figure 20
2005 Ordnance Survey

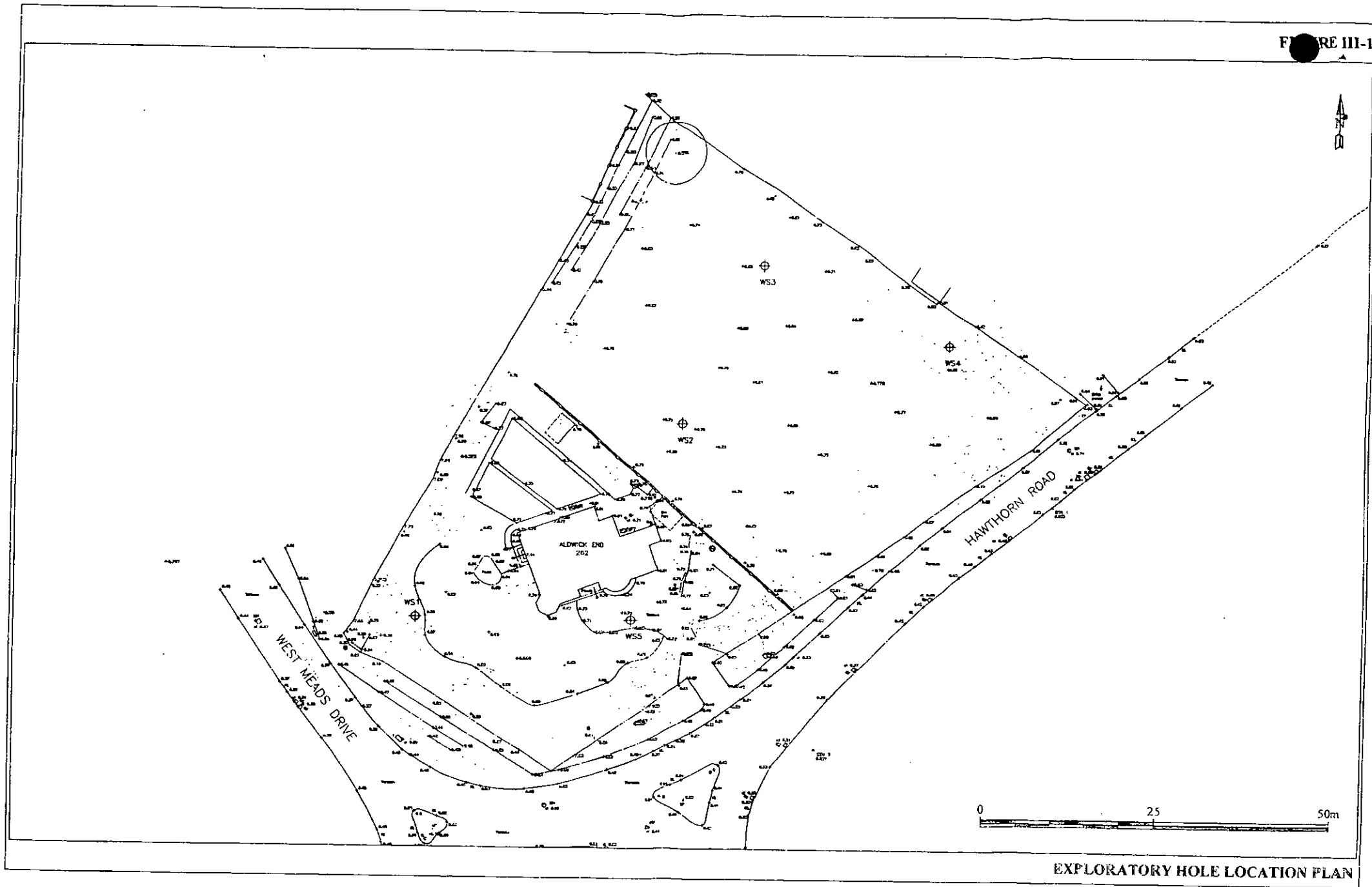
ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BR/60/08/



Plate 1 Aldwick End from Hawthorn Road

APPENDIX 1

Geotechnical Information, January 2006



EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Crossfield Consulting Limited				Window Sample												
Contractor: Geotechnical Limited		Client: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited		Sheet 1 of 1												
Method: Window Sampling Equipment: Dando Terrier		Co-ordinates:		Job No. CCL01215												
Boring Diameter: 100mm		Date: 10.01.2006		Ground Level: 6.5 m O.D.*												
				Logged by: IB Checked by: <i>GA</i>												
Sample Depth	Sample Type	Strength (kN/m ²)	Description	Depth	Legend	Level O.D.										
			Grass over firm brown sandy clay with roots (TOPSOIL)	0.20		6.30										
1.00	Hv	108	Firm orange brown slightly sandy CLAY with occasional roots and rare fine subangular to angular gravel with some chalk (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS)													
1.20	J		becoming stiff below 0.5 m													
2.00	Hv	106														
			becoming firm and sandy to very sandy below 2.7 m	2.80		3.70										
			Loose to dense yellow brown gravelly SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS)													
				4.00		2.50										
			Base of Hole													
Remarks Groundwater at 1.6 m on completion Hole backfilled on completion * Ground level interpolated from spot height data on topographic survey by Prospe Plans, dated January 2006				Core Recovery <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth (m)</th> <th>Recovery</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.00-1.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.00-2.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.00-3.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.00-4.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Depth (m)	Recovery	0.00-1.00	100%	1.00-2.00	100%	2.00-3.00	100%	3.00-4.00	100%
							Depth (m)	Recovery								
							0.00-1.00	100%								
							1.00-2.00	100%								
							2.00-3.00	100%								
3.00-4.00	100%															
Notes 1. The depths to strata change are approximate only 2. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 3. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated																

CROSSHED CONSULTING LIMITED				Sheet 1 of 1		
Contractor: Geotechnical Limited		Client: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited		Job No. CCL01215		
Method: Window Sampling Equipment: Dando Terrier		Co-ordinates:		Ground Level: 6.7 m O.D.*		
Boring Diameter: 100mm		Date: 10.01.2006		Logged by: IB Checked by: <i>GA</i>		
Sample Depth	Sample Type	Strength (kN/m ²)	Description	Depth	Legend	Level O.D.
			Grass over firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay with roots (TOPSOIL)			
			Firm becoming firm to stiff orange brown slightly sandy CLAY with rare roots and rare fine angular gravel (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS) locally stiff below 0.6 m	0.36		6.34
1.00	Hv	102	mottled light brown below 1.0 m			
1.50	J					
2.00	Hv	50	Firm light brown sandy CLAY with rare fine to coarse angular flint gravel with very rare chalk (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS) locally soft to firm and very sandy below 2.0 m	1.80		4.90
2.20	J					
			Loose to dense orange brown slightly gravelly SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular flint with rare chalk (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS)	2.40		4.30
				4.00		2.70
			Base of Hole			
Depth (m)	Recovery					
0.00-1.00	100%					
1.00-2.00	100%					
2.00-3.00	70%					

Crossfield Consulting Limited				Sheet 1 of 1												
Contractor: Geotechnical Limited		Client: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited		Job No. CCL01215												
Method: Window Sampling Equipment: Dando Terrier		Co-ordinates:		Ground Level: 6.7 m O.D*												
Boring Diameter: 100mm		Date: 10.01.2006		Logged by: IB Checked by: <i>GA</i>												
Sample Depth	Sample Type	Strength (kN/m ²)	Description	Depth	Legend	Level O.D.										
1.00 1.00-1.45	Hv SPT	92 N-8	Grass over firm brown sandy clay with roots (TOPSOIL)	0.20		6.50										
			Firm to stiff orange brown slightly sandy CLAY with rare roots to 1.0 m (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS) becoming stiff below 0.5 m													
1.70	J			1.80		4.90										
2.00	Hv	86	Stiff light brown mottled orange brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium angular (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS) becoming firm and very sandy below 2.3 m	2.40		4.30										
3.00	J		Loose to dense yellow brown gravelly SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular flint (BRICEARTH DEPOSITS)	4.00		2.70										
			Base of Hole													
Remarks Groundwater at 1.3 m on completion Hole backfilled on completion * Ground level interpolated from spot height data on topographic survey by Prospe Plans, dated January 2006				Core Recovery <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth (m)</th> <th>Recovery</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.00-1.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.00-2.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.00-3.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.00-4.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Depth (m)	Recovery	0.00-1.00	100%	1.00-2.00	100%	2.00-3.00	100%	3.00-4.00	100%
							Depth (m)	Recovery								
							0.00-1.00	100%								
							1.00-2.00	100%								
							2.00-3.00	100%								
3.00-4.00	100%															
Notes 1. The depths to strata change are approximate only 2. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 3. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated																

Crossfield Consulting Limited				Window Sampling		
Contractor: Geotechnical Limited		Client: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited		Sheet 1 of 1		
Method: Window Sampling Equipment: Dando Terrier		Co-ordinates:		Job No. CCL01215		
Boring Diameter: 100mm		Date: 10.01.2006		Ground Level: 6.7 m O.D.*		
				Logged by: IB Checked by: <i>JB</i>		
Sample Depth	Sample Type	Strength (kN/m ²)	Description	Depth	Legend	Level O.D.
			Grass over firm brown slightly sandy clay with roots (TOPSOIL)			
0.90	J			0.20		6.50
1.00	Hv	>130	Firm to stiff orange brown slightly sandy CLAY with rare roots (BRICKEARTH DEPOSITS) desiccated between 0.5 and 1.2 m stiff below 0.5 m			
1.40	J			1.30		5.40
			Stiff orange brown sandy CLAY with rare fine to coarse angular flint gravel (BRICKEARTH DEPOSITS)			
2.00	Hv	78		1.90		4.80
			Stiff orange brown mottled light brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium angular flint with rare chalk (BRICKEARTH DEPOSITS) very sandy below 2.7 m			
3.00	SPT	N-29		3.00		3.70
			Base of Hole			

Remarks	Core Recovery								
Groundwater at 1.85 m on completion Hole backfilled on completion * Ground level interpolated from spot height data on topographic survey by Prospe Plans, dated January 2006	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>Depth (m)</th> <th>Recovery</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00-1.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.00-2.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.00-3.00</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>	Depth (m)	Recovery	0.00-1.00	100%	1.00-2.00	100%	2.00-3.00	100%
Depth (m)	Recovery								
0.00-1.00	100%								
1.00-2.00	100%								
2.00-3.00	100%								

Notes

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- All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated