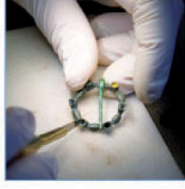
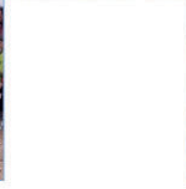
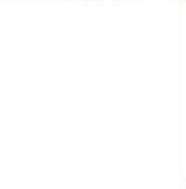
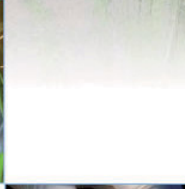
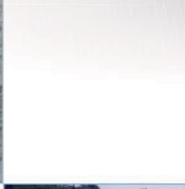
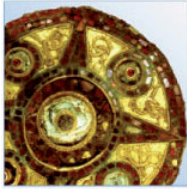


# ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Project No: 30334  
05<sup>th</sup> December 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## St. Mary's Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

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## Non-Technical Summary

AOC Archaeology has been commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) covering the redevelopment of land off St. Mary's Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire.

The development site is located on the northern outskirts of the town of Ramsey, in the District of Huntingdonshire, County of Cambridgeshire and currently comprises agricultural land in a state of scrub / rough grassland across the majority of the site, with a two storey derelict house fronting on to St. Mary's Road in the south-west.

At the time of writing, the proposed development scheme comprises the construction of a Tesco retail store, with associated service yard area, car parking and petrol filling station, with associated highways and infrastructure works. Outline Planning permission for the proposed development was granted by Huntingdonshire District Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2008, Application Number: 0501658OUT, with a Condition attached for a programme of archaeological works.

The Ramsey Conservation Area (**AOC 59**) is located adjacent to the development site to the south-west and north-east. The assessment has identified no Statutorily Listed Buildings within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site and the site does not contain or lie within any form of defined Areas of Archaeological Potential, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields.

Based on the available evidence there is considered to be:

- A **Unknown Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **Prehistoric and Roman periods**;
- A **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **early medieval and medieval periods**;
- A **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **post medieval period**; and
- A **Medium Potential** for preserved palaeo-environmental evidence within the bounds of the development site, dating potentially from the prehistoric periods through to modern day.

Due to the unknown nature and extent of the potential below-ground archaeological deposits, AOC Archaeology recommends that a programme of archaeological evaluation is required

Following consultation with Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council, it was indicated that a c.5% evaluation of the site will likely be required.

This programme of evaluation should be primarily targeted in the areas of groundworks associated with the proposed development. Part of these evaluation works may also be targeted to investigate the deposits of peat recorded in the geo-technical investigations to determine if these deposits are associated with archaeological features.

The results of field evaluation can be used to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy, such as further archaeological investigation, if deemed necessary. If archaeological deposits are recorded during the evaluation works, the provision should be made for a programme of geo-archaeological environmental sampling to be undertaken to assess the paleo-environmental potential of the development site.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Tesco Stores Ltd. has proposed the redevelopment of land off St. Mary's Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 AOC Archaeology has been commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd., to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of this scheme.
- 1.1.3 Outline Planning permission for the proposed development was granted by Huntingdonshire District Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2008, Application Number: 0501658OUT. A Condition was attached to planning approval for a programme of archaeological works stating "*no development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*". This is in accordance with Policy EN12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995, Rev. 2002).
- 1.1.4 In relation to this Assessment, AOC Archaeology has followed advice set out in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*, issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE,1990).
- 1.1.5 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; identifies the potential impact of the proposed development arising from the construction activities; as well as formulating a mitigation strategy required to prevent, reduce or offset the impacts of development on any surviving archaeology.
- 1.1.6 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record (CHER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) are the primary sources of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge. Together with historic cartographic sources, this information predominately forms the description of the baseline conditions.

## 1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The development site is located on the northern outskirts of the town of Ramsey, in the District of Huntingdonshire, County of Cambridgeshire. The site is situated c.850m to the north-west of the approximate town centre, on the north-eastern side of St. Mary's Road; National Grid Reference **TL 2829 8590** (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The development site is irregular in shape and measures a total area of approximately 26,384 square metres. It is bound to the north-west, north-east and south-east by agricultural land and to the south-west by St. Mary's Road.
- 1.2.3 Currently the development site comprises agricultural land in a state of scrub / rough grassland across the majority of the site, with a two storey derelict house fronting on to St. Mary's Road in the south-west.

## 1.3 Proposed Development Summary

- 1.3.1 At the time of writing the full details of the development scheme (e.g. confirmed foundation design, depth and methodology) have not yet been finalised.

- 1.3.2 Currently, the proposed development scheme comprises the construction of Tesco retail store, with associated service yard area, car parking and petrol filling station. The scheme will also include associated highways and infrastructure works (Figure 3).
- 1.3.3 The Tesco store itself will be located in the eastern corner of the proposed development site with associated service yard to the north-east of the store and car parking to the north-west, west and south-south-west. The petrol filling station will be located in the west of the site adjacent St. Mary's Road.



## 2 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 PPG 16 emphasises that early consultation on the results of archaeological assessment and consideration of the implications of a development proposal are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions. The aim of this report is to facilitate that process.
- 2.1.2 The Institute of Field Archaeologists has published various *Standards and Guidance* papers seeking to amplify the guidance in PPG 16 and clearly differentiates between 'Desk-Based Assessments' and 'Field Evaluations' (IFA 1994a and IFA 1994b).
- 2.1.3 In accordance with IFA *Standard* definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994), the aims of this report are to:
- Identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area (site), collating existing written and graphical information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional context as appropriate.
  - To define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance / reduction, construction, infrastructure etc.) resulting from the proposed scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.
  - Devise appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:
    - The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation and management of the resource;
    - The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised; and
    - The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.
  - In accordance with PPG 16, the Desk-Based Assessment forms the first stage in the planning process. If the archaeological potential warrants, this may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment* (1994, rev.2001).
- 2.2.2 The assessment has been undertaken with regard to relevant statutory requirements, national planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979;
  - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990;
  - Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning;
  - Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment; and
  - Huntingdon Local Plan (1995, Updated 2002)

2.2.3 A number of sources were consulted for this report, principally:

- An examination of the available topographic evidence;
- An inspection of available geological sources relevant to the site;
- An assessment of historical and documentary evidence held at Huntingdonshire Archives;
- A historic map regression exercise looking at the cartographic evidence for the development site;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources, including local archaeological journals;
- Published sources listed in Section 11;
- A site-walk over;
- A search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) database for archaeological sites, finds, events, monuments, designations and Listed Buildings within a 1km study radius from the centre of the proposed development site; and
- A search of the National Monuments Record (NMR) database for statutory Listed Buildings within a 500m study radius from the centre of the proposed development site.

2.2.4 All cultural heritage features, within a 1km study area, identified from the sources assessed (above) have been described and presented numerically in the Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features (Appendix A) and relevant features are displayed on the Cultural Heritage Features Map (Figure 4). Where identified features appear within the text, the AOC Archaeology number is shown in round brackets e.g. (AOC X).

### 2.3 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

2.3.1 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing impacts to the historic landscape; therefore the following methodology has been designed as an attempt at best practice in determining significance of effects.

2.3.2 The importance of a cultural heritage feature (such as an archaeological asset, a building, structure, settlement / area or park and garden etc.) is judged upon statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local character. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below)

**Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site**

<b>SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE</b>	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Designated or undesignated archaeological sites, historic buildings, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc.  Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.

<b>LOCAL</b>	Comprises undesignated sites with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives.  Examples include sites such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Historic assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or historic buildings and landscapes of no historical significance.  Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 2.3.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.3.4 Adjustments to the above classification were occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites (e.g. Registered Battlefields, or Historic Parks and Gardens) there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement.

## 2.4 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 2.4.1 This assessment has identified the baseline conditions for archaeology and built heritage within the study area and potential for previous unidentified archaeological resources. The magnitude of impact upon the Cultural Heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2, below.
- 2.4.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely Significance of Effects to be established (Table 3).

**Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact**

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access.

<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>NONE</b>	No discernible changes to the baseline, approximating to a 'no change' situation.
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>LOW</b>	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.
<b>HIGH</b>	Changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.
<b>UNCERTAIN</b>	The extent or nature of the historic resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.4.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against the value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3, highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE									
	ADVERSE					BENEFICIAL				
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG	None	NEG	LOW	MED	HIGH	
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor	Nt.	Minor	Mod	Major	Ext.	
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.	Nt.	Not Sig.	Minor	Mod	Major	
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.	Nt.	Not Sig.	Minor	Minor	Mod	
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.	Nt.	Nt.	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Minor	

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

## 2.5 Report Structure

- 2.5.1 The introduction provides a brief description of the project background, study area and proposed development (**Section 1**) followed by an outline of the assessment methodology (**Section 2**); explanation of policy context and planning considerations (**Section 3**) and a description of the archaeological, topographic and geological base line conditions (**Section 4**).
- 2.5.2 The archaeological and historical evidence is assessed (**Section 5**), followed by assessment of all other available sources (**Section 6**), including cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and any available previous geo-technical investigations. The available evidence is evaluated and used to assess previous impacts upon the site and all information is then used to determine of archaeological potential of the site (**Section 7**).
- 2.5.3 Next, the development proposal is examined and its degree of impact upon the cultural heritage resource is determined (**Section 8**), and then the results of the report are used to determine our recommendations for further work and / or mitigation, with the residual effects of implementation explained (**Section 9**). The report concludes with a summary and evaluation in the Conclusion, relating back to planning policy requirements (**Section 10**) and a bibliography of reference sources used (**Section 11**).

## 2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Tesco Stores Ltd., Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. and associated parties.
- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology's professional knowledge and understanding of current (December 2008) relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AOC Archaeology does not accept responsibility for advising Tesco Stores Ltd., Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

## 3 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 Key Planning Considerations

- 3.1.1 Limited parts of the development site falls within the Ramsey Conservation Area (**AOC 59**), which is located to the south-east and south-west of the site. Although only a fraction of the site falls within the Conservation Area any proposed development will need to comply with Policies EN5 and EN9 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995, Updated 2002) regarding the character and setting of the adjacent Conservation Area and the protection of views in and out of the Area.
- 3.1.2 Outline Planning permission for the proposed development was granted by Huntingdonshire District Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2008, Application Number: 0501658OUT. A Condition was attached to planning approval for a programme of archaeological works stating “*no development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*”. This is in accordance with Policy EN12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995, Rev. 2002). Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning.

### 3.2 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning

- 3.2.1 The importance of archaeology in the planning process is detailed in PPG 16. The underlying principle is that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource and should be regarded as a part of the environment to be protected and managed. The primary objective is to secure the best possible treatment of the archaeological heritage.
- 3.2.2 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ*. If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, and archaeological excavation for the purposes of ‘preservation by record’ may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.

### 3.3 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment

- 3.3.1 PPG 15 recognises that Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other historic sites, which together form some of the individual elements of the historic environment, are a unique and irreplaceable record that contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past.
- 3.3.2 In any development control decision, planning authorities are required to fully take account of this resource and mitigate the possibility of unnecessary erosion or damage. Paragraph 2.11 of PPG 15 states that the ‘local planning authorities should expect developers to assess the likely impact of their proposals on the site or structure in question, and to provide such written information or drawings as may be required to understand the significance of a site or structure before an application is determined’.

### 3.4 Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995) & Local Plan Alteration (2002)

- 3.4.1 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan was adopted by Huntingdonshire District Council in December 1995. The plan was revised and updated by the Local Plan Alteration, adopted by Huntingdonshire District Council in December 2002.
- 3.4.2 The following are Local Plan policies relevant to the development site:

### **BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST**

- 3.4.3 POLICY EN1: The district council will not normally grant consent for the demolition of listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest and will seek to ensure that such buildings are kept in a good state of repair.
- 3.4.4 POLICY EN2: The district council will require that any development involving or affecting a building of special architectural or historic interest has proper regard to the scale, form, design and setting of that building
- 3.4.5 POLICY EN3: The district council will consider sympathetically appropriate alternative uses for listed buildings where this is the only way to retain its historic or architectural character, providing that any alterations would not themselves detract from that character and subject to environmental and traffic considerations

### **CONSERVATION AREAS**

- 3.4.6 POLICY EN5: Development within or directly affecting conservation areas will be required to preserve or enhance their character or appearance.
- 3.4.7 POLICY EN9: Development will not normally be permitted if it would impair important open spaces, trees, street scenes and views into and out of conservation areas.

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- 3.4.8 POLICY EN11: The district council will normally refuse planning permission for development that would have an adverse effect upon a scheduled ancient monument or an archaeological site of acknowledged importance.
- 3.4.9 POLICY EN12: Planning permission for development on sites of archaeological interest may be conditional on the implementation of a scheme of archaeological recording prior to development commencing. The District Council would need to approve a written programme of such archaeological recording and satisfy themselves that a suitably qualified archaeological organisation would be retained to implement the programme. In appropriate cases it may be necessary to ensure the preservation of archaeological deposits within the development through sympathetic foundation design or changes to the development layout.
- 3.4.10 POLICY EN13: Where development is proposed in areas of archaeological potential the district council may require planning applications to be accompanied by the results of an archaeological field evaluation or desk-based assessment to help define the character and extent of archaeological remains that may exist in the area.

## 4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

### 4.1 Statutory / Non-Statutory Designations

- 4.1.1 Limited parts of the development site falls within the Ramsey Conservation Area (**AOC 59**), which is located to the south-east and south-west of the site. Although only a fraction of the site falls within the Conservation Area, any proposed development will need to comply with Policies EN5 and EN9 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995, Updated 2002) regarding the character and setting of the adjacent Conservation Area and the protection of views in and out of the Area.
- 4.1.2 There are no Statutorily Listed or Locally Listed within the site boundary. The nearest Statutorily Listed Building is No. 113 Great Whyte (**AOC 23**), located c. 550m to the south-east of the centre of the development site.
- 4.1.3 There is one known entry in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record databases recorded within the boundaries of the development site which relates to the site of a Second World War pillbox (**AOC 55**) located in the east of the development site, demolished in c.1984.
- 4.1.4 The site is not situated within any form of defined Areas of Archaeological Potential and does not contain or lie within the areas of Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields.

### 4.2 Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record (CHER) & National Monuments Record (NMR)

- 4.2.1 The assessment has identified a total of fifty-four individual entries on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record (LHER) database for relevant archaeological sites, finds, events, monuments, designations and Listed Buildings within a **1km** radius from the centre of the development site.
- 4.2.2 A search of the National Monuments Record (NMR) Listed Buildings database was undertaken to identify Listed Buildings within a **500m** radius of the centre of the proposed development site which may be impacted by the proposed development. There are no Statutorily Listed buildings recorded within the 500m radius.

### 4.3 Topographic Setting & Geological Conditions

- 4.3.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna can influence the pattern of human settlement. The factors must not be assumed to have been constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use can be an important element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) formed on sites.
- 4.3.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 172) indicates the development site is underlain by Nordelph Peat with underlying bedrock of Oxford Clay. Geotechnical investigations conducted within the bounds of the development site in April 2008 (See Section 6.2) recorded Nordelph Peat only in the western corner of the site, with the majority of the site comprising Topsoil / Made Ground overlying Alluvial Clay and Sand, with underlying Oxford Clay bedrock below (Pinnacle, 2008; Geotechnics Ltd. 2006).
- 4.3.3 A topographical survey indicates the site is generally low lying with the average ground level varying across the majority of the site from between c. +0.16m and c. +0.60m. There are localised areas of higher ground, c.+1.00 to c.+1.80m, recorded in the eastern corner of the site and in the south-west alongside St. Mary's Road (in the area of previous housing development) and some localised



patches where ground level falls to minimum of c.-0.19m in the north-east of the site (Malcolm Hughes Land Surveyors, 2002).

- 4.3.4 Historically the early medieval and medieval Abbey and settlement of Ramsey was situated on a peninsular of high ground jutting out into the low lying areas of the Fens. Medieval sources suggest that originally this 'island' of high ground was surrounded by fenland to the north, east and south with further marshy land to the west which was described in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as two crossbow shots across, approximately 4 hundred yards. Until the construction of a causeway in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Ramsey could only be reached by boat (Dewindt & Dewindt, 2006, P.13). The development site is situated to the north of this 'island' in an area of fenland which was likely drained late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.3.5 The Roman and prehistoric nature of the fenlands is not fully understood. Sea level changes over these periods would have affected the degree and extent of the settlement in these areas and the nature of how these areas were utilised for their natural resources.

#### 4.4 Consultation

- 4.4.1 During this assessment consultation was undertaken with Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council (Archaeological Advisor to Huntingdonshire District Council), on 21<sup>st</sup> November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2008.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological potential of the area was discussed, with reference to the proposed development site's location on the fringe between Fenland and Ramsey 'island'. The likelihood of post medieval land reclamation evidence was discussed and dismissed as it was thought that the site was not located within an area of post medieval expansion); though the potential for evidence related to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century management of the waterways was highlighted, with particular reference to Great Whyte (the main north – south route through Ramsey) and High Load (watercourse / drainage feature running north-east to south-west to the east of the site)
- 4.4.3 Ms Gdaniec stated that Aerial Photographic evidence or geophysical survey would not be appropriate for use in this assessment due to the blanketing material (alluvial build up) covering this area, though she did recommend analysis of any available geotechnical information from site investigation works to help determine the nature and extent of the below ground deposits in this area.
- 4.4.4 Consultation with Mr. Iain Smith, Clerk & Chief Executive of the Middle Level Commissioners, was undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2008 to ascertain if a pumping station would have been situated within the area of the site and any further information about the development site. Mr. Smith indicated that it is unlikely that Bill Lode (which passed through the south-east of the site) was pumped and that there is no pumping station site marked on the local drainage board's official map of the area. A copy of the Bedford Level Survey Plan of 1684 was also provided which showed the Bill Load; indicating at least a 17<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.4.5 Mr. Smith further stated that *"a number of watercourses in this area, including the High Lode under the Great Whyte, were filled in or culverted following the cutting of the Middle Level Main Drain in 1844-1848, which lowered water levels in the area generally"* and that *"a pumped, segregated system would not have necessitated such work."*

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The development site is located in the Civil Parish of Ramsey in the District of Huntingdonshire, County of Cambridgeshire; c. 22km to the north-east of the former county town of Huntingdon. Today, the civil parish comprises c.6418 Hectares and in 2001 the population was 8,120 (HDC, 2005, P.3).

### 5.2 The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

5.2.2 Prehistoric activity and settlement was undoubtedly influenced by the natural topography and landscape of an area, as interpreted by prehistoric people both culturally and ritually and through the socio-economic utilisation of the natural resources. When addressing prehistoric archaeology within the Ramsey area it is important to note that the topography and landscape we see today is likely to be dramatically different than that of the prehistoric periods; particularly the degree of land use and utilisation of the fenlands which would have been affected by climatic changes such as sea level.

5.2.3 It is currently not known to what extent the area of Ramsey and the surrounding Fenlands were settled and / or utilised during the prehistoric periods, however there is evidence that indicates some form of prehistoric presence in this area; the assessment has identified a Palaeolithic hand axe (**AOC 1**) found at the vicarage c. 1km to the south-east of the development site, a Neolithic axe (**AOC 2**) found at Ramsey North Station c.30m to the south-west of the site, and several findspots of Bronze Age date (**AOC 3, 4 & 5**), though the exact location of these are unknown.

5.2.4 In the wider area several Bronze Age Round Barrows (designated as Scheduled Monuments) have been recorded c.2km to the north-east of the development site, just south of the hamlet of Ramsey Forty Foot.

### 5.3 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

5.3.1 Similarly, the extent of settlement and degree of land use in Ramsey and the surrounding area during the Roman period is also not fully known. The assessment has identified four sites of Roman date including a samian ware bowl (**AOC 6**) found c.830m to the south of the site and the site of a Roman pottery kiln (**AOC 9**) at Homersfield gravel pit. dated to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Further examples of Roman pottery have been found within the area of Ramsey Abbey, (e.g. a findspot of Roman pottery (**AOC 7**) c. 1.1km to the south-east of the site) and a probable Roman pavement and coins were found in Ramsey by the antiquarian William Stukeley in 1724, though the location of this unknown,

5.3.2 The available evidence therefore suggests some degree of Roman activity in the Ramsey Area, possibly located around the peninsular of high ground (c. 800m – 1km) to the south of the site.

### 5.4 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

5.4.1 Ramsey lies within the lands which historically belonged to Æthelstan, 'Half Kyng', of the East Angles, who was living from 925 to 960. Ramsey Abbey (**AOC 10**) was founded in AD 969 by his son Ailwin and the Bishop Oswald on a site c.1km to the south-east of the development site (VCH, 1926, P. 377-385).

5.4.2 Ramsey Abbey (**AOC 10**) was one of several large religious houses founded / re-founded upon the 'islands' or along the edge of the Fens, where the relative isolation of the fenland area was an

attractive factor for the Christian orders (VCH, 1936, P.249-290). The Abbey was one of the earliest and most important religious houses founded in Huntingdonshire and through the majority of the medieval periods to its dissolution in the 16<sup>th</sup> century was relatively prosperous and successful.

- 5.4.3 As well as being the largest landowners in the County during the early medieval and medieval periods, (owning the Manor of Ramsey itself, as well as numerous manors, estate and churches in the surrounding parishes, other parts Huntingdonshire and other counties), the Abbey (AOC 10) was also the socio-economic foci of surrounding the area; being a centre for trade, administration and religion.
- 5.4.4 The Abbey (**AOC 10**) (and the later town of Ramsey) at this time was situated on a peninsular of high ground jutting out into the surrounding un-drained fenland to the north, east and south with further marshy land to the west; the Abbey standing on the highest part of the 'island' c.7m. above the ordnance datum (VCH, 1932, P.187-198) c. 1km south of the development site.
- 5.4.5 Settlement activity during the early medieval (and medieval) period would have undoubtedly been focused on the Abbey (**AOC 10**) and surrounding vicinity. The date of the founding of the settlement of Ramsey is currently unknown; it has been suggested that the town itself postdates the founding of the Abbey by almost two hundred years (Dewindt & Dewindt, 2005, P.1), possibly related to the construction of a 12<sup>th</sup> century causeway linking the 'island' to the higher ground to the west of Ramsey; which would place its origins in the medieval period.
- 5.4.6 Alternatively, it has also been suggested that a Saxon (early medieval) settlement of Ramsey was located in close proximity to the Abbey along Hollow Lane, to the west and south of the Abbey (HDC, 2005, P.5).
- 5.4.7 It is likely that the development site was unoccupied during the early medieval period, located outside the probable limits of settlement activity within the fenland marshes. It may have been utilised in some form as part of the agricultural hinterland of the Abbey (**AOC 10**) / settlement during this period.

## 5.5 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 5.5.1 The Abbey (**AOC 10**) had an area around it known as the *Banlieu*, approximately a league (2-3mile) in distance, in which they would have had held certain administrative, legislative and judicial rights and would have been exempt from others (VCH, 1926, P. 377-385). This *Banlieu* area is first mentioned in a charter of Henry I, c.1100-02, however it is thought the rights of sanctuary and exemption likely date from Edgar's grant in the late 10<sup>th</sup> Century, which was later confirmed by Edward the Confessor (King of England from 1046 to 1066) (VCH, 1926, P. 377-385).
- 5.5.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 is often the best available source to indicate the presence, nature, extent, status and administrative details of settlements at the end of the early medieval / beginning of the medieval periods. Unfortunately the Manor of Ramsey itself is not recorded in Domesday, possibly because the settlement was exempt as part of the Abbey's immunity (HDC, 2005, P.5). There is, however, a good amount of historic documentation (e.g. charters etc.) relating to the running and administration of the Abbey and its surrounding areas, to afford a snapshot of Ramsey through the medieval period.
- 5.5.3 It appears that the importance of Ramsey was relatively limited (apart from being the seat of an Abbey) until towards the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century when it had grown to a sufficient size to warrant the grant of a market by AD 1200, and a two day fair on the vigil and feast of the Translation of St. Benedict in AD 1267 (VCH, 1932, P.187 – 198).

- 5.5.4 The town's position on the edge of Fens, off the major routes of trade and communication meant these markets would have been largely local affairs and predominantly agricultural. It is also a factor of why, in the medieval period, Ramsey never developed past that of a small market town; it didn't become a borough and never returned a member to Parliament (VCH, 1932, P.187-198).
- 5.5.5 Evidence from the Abbey's court records highlight the mainly agricultural nature of Ramsey during this period, though fisherman, weavers, fullers and tanners are also mentioned and a high number of ale-houses; probably serving the need of the market and the traders etc. (VCH, 1932, P.187-198). It is thought that settlement during this period was concentrated along modern day High Street c.900m to the south of the development site and along the approach to the Abbey to the large open space outside the Abbey gates.
- 5.5.6 The Market Place was situated between High Street and Little Whyte, which first appears in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and settlement expanded over these areas and along Great Whyte to the east (VCH, 1932, P.187-198); which was the main route northwards through the town and today leads onto St. Mary's Road. Great Whyte formerly included a stream which ran from Wistow and Burry in the south-west along its length and linked up with the High Lode in the north, c.180m to the south-east of the development site. This stream was enclosed by a tunnel in 1852-1854 and is the reason for the large width of this street today (VCH, 1932, P.187-198).
- 5.5.7 The extent of the medieval settlement area of Ramsey is illustrated by the medieval and medieval / post medieval archaeological evidence (**AOC 11 – 21**) recorded within the study area, and the surviving Listed Buildings of medieval / post medieval date (**AOC 22 – 27**). As with the earlier medieval period, it is likely that the development site lay outside the area of medieval occupation and may have been part of the agricultural hinterland.

## 5.6 The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 5.6.1 Following the Disillusionment of the Monasteries under Henry VIII in 1539, Ramsey Abbey and much of its land came under the ownership of the Cromwell family. The 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the Abbey's monastic building being quarried and sold off for building materials and it is suggested that material from Ramsey Abbey was used in the construction of the towers of Ramsey and Godmanchester parish churches, several nearby houses and several colleges in Cambridge. By the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the Cromwells had built Ramsey Abbey House which currently occupies the site of the former Abbey (VCH, 1932, P.187-198).
- 5.6.2 The late 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the large scale drainage of the Fenlands (though there was undoubtedly some form of utilisation, drainage and land management of the fens during the medieval period) providing the Abbey and the town with rich agricultural land. The nature and extent of the drainage of the Fens during this period is not known.
- 5.6.3 The site itself lies within an area of fenland known as 'The Bill' which, based upon cartographic sources, comprised the areas of land between the River Nene in the north-west, High Lode in north-east/south-east and modern day St. Mary's Road in the south-west (see 1838 Tithe Map; Figure 5). The Tithe Map and 1844 Inclosure map show a watercourse labelled as 'The Bill Load' (**AOC 28**) running along the north-eastern side of St. Mary's Road, through the south-west of the development site.
- 5.6.4 It is not known when this area of fenland was first drained and used for agricultural purposes, though Cambridgeshire Archives hold numerous leases, deeds, mortgages, court records and wills recording 'The Bill' in the late 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest of these is dated 26<sup>th</sup>

December 1656 and records the sale of '3 acres & 3 roods in Mugdyke Fen, The Bill' (National Archives) while a Feoffment dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1660 records the exchange of 'a Bill Lot, Ramsey; the thirteenth lot abutting west upon the Bill Fen River or Load (3 acres, 1 rood, 0 Perches)' (National Archives).

- 5.6.5 This suggests that the land of 'The Bill' (probably including the area of the development site) had been drained and was in use from at least AD 1656, while the 'Bill Load' (**AOC 28**) is dated to at least 1660 and was probably part of the drainage system for 'The Bill' and is shown on the Bedford Level Survey Plan of 1684. The drainage of these areas may be part of the large-scale drainage of the fenlands undertaken in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, led by the Earl of Bedford.
- 5.6.6 The settlement of Ramsey expanded through the post medieval period; though this was piecemeal in nature and largely located within, or close to the town centre of the High Street, Little and Great Whyte and surrounding streets. It was not until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that expansion began in earnest following the Enclosure of Common land in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, allowing the expansion of the town with creation of moderate sized plots for larger villas and private residences further out in the areas such as Newtown Road, Newtown green, Blenheim Road, Burry Road and Biggin Lane (HDC, 2005, P. 9).
- 5.6.7 The 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries saw development expanding out to the urban fringe of the town, comprising both suburban housing as well as industrial development such as Ramsey North Station (**AOC 53**) (opened 1863) opposite the site to the south-west, Flowers steam mill (**AOC 52**) c.200m to the south, and the gas works identified to the south of the site on the cartographic evidence (See Section 6.1).
- 5.6.8 The site is situated in what was agricultural land on the outside edge of this area of late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> Century development / settlement expansion. More recent 20<sup>th</sup> century development in this area includes the High Load Industrial Estate opposite the site to the east, and piecemeal light industrial / commercial development along St. Mary's Road to the west and north-west of the site.

## 6 ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

### 6.1 Historic Map Regression

6.1.1 The earliest available cartographic evidence for the assessment area dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with Ordnance Survey maps providing detailed cartography from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Specifically relevant maps for the assessment site contribute to an understanding of land use and urban growth, providing indicators of what might be located subsurface.

6.1.2 The following maps are referenced for the detail and information they provide on the area:

#### **Ramsey Tithe Map – 1838 (Figure 5)**

6.1.3 The 1838 Tithe Map and associated apportionment (dated 1839) is the earliest detailed cartographic source for the area of the proposed development site; providing evidence for past impacts as well as details of land ownership, the occupiers at that time and the name and state of the land plots that comprise the site.

6.1.4 The site lies within an area of fenland labelled as 'The Bill District' which covers the area between the River Nene to the north / north-east of the proposed development site, the High Load to north-west / south-west, and modern day St. Mary's Road. This comprises regular laid out plots indicative of an area of fenland drainage, separated by drains and driveway (see Figure 5).

6.1.5 The most relevant feature shown on the tithe map is a watercourse (The Bill Load – **AOC 28**) shown alongside the north-east side of modern day St. Mary's Road, linking the River Nene to the High Load. The course of this watercourse passes through the south-west of the development site, and appears to be similar in size to the High Load. It is recorded in 1660, suggesting a likely early post medieval date.

6.1.6 Based on a comparison of the field boundaries shown on the Tithe map and those shown on later Ordnance Survey maps, the development site occupies Plot 898 which is identified in the associated apportionment as owned and occupied by a Mr. Julian John, and (like all fields in this area) is listed as '*In Bill District*' and as '*Fen*'.

6.1.7 There are no buildings shown within the development site and the teeth map and associated apportionment do not indicate any particular historical relevance. The drainage ditch which currently passes through the centre of the development site is not shown.

#### **Ramsey Inclosure Map – 1844 (Figure 6)**

6.1.8 The 1844 Tithe Map does not show or label the development site, but does show the south-eastern end of St. Mary's Road, which is labelled as 'Road to School Farm'. The watercourse from the earlier Tithe map is still shown and labelled as '*The Bill Load*' (**AOC 28**), and is clearly shown linking onto '*The High Load*' which runs alongside the Great Whyte.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 1888, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 7)**

6.1.9 By 1888 '*The Bill Load*' watercourse is no longer shown, indicating that it has been either filled in or culverted, possibly at the same time that '*High Load*' watercourse was culverted along Great Whyte in 1852-1854.

6.1.10 The development site is still absent of development and is unchanged from how it was shown on the earlier maps apart from a field boundary is now shown through the centre of the development site.

- 6.1.11 A gas works is now shown at the junction of St. Mary's Road and Great Whyte to the south-east of the development site and Ramsey North station (**AOC 53**) on the opposite side of St. Mary's Road to the south-west.

**Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 8)**

- 6.1.12 The 1901 Ordnance Survey Map shows two small buildings (**AOC 60 & 61**) within the bounds of the development site; one in the north-east of the development site and one located in the south-west fronting onto St. Mary's Road. Another building is located in the same field fronting onto St. Mary's Road, outside the assessment area.
- 6.1.13 The rest of the development site is unchanged and most likely still in use as agricultural land. Allotment gardens are now labelled in the adjacent field to the south-east.

**Ordnance Survey Map of 1926, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 9)**

- 6.1.14 By 1926 there has been further development in the south-west of the site with several buildings shown fronting onto St. Mary's Road. The southernmost of these buildings is labelled as 'Preliminary House' (**AOC 62**) and is the derelict building still extant in the south-west of the site. To the immediate north-west of Preliminary House a small long ranged building (probably a garage / barn) and a semi-detached property (**AOC 63**) both lay within the site boundaries, while two further small ancillary buildings as well as a small circular feature which may be a well (**AOC 64**) (though it is not labelled as one) are shown to the immediate north of Preliminary House (**AOC 62**)
- 6.1.15 There have also been further buildings (**AOC 65** - small garage / barn buildings – possibly associated to the semi-detached property) constructed along St. Mary's Road, mostly outside the site boundary though part of one building does lie within the approximate area of one of the proposed roundabouts.
- 6.1.16 The field to the east of these buildings, within the site boundary, is now shown as woodland. The rest of the site is unchanged from that shown on the 1901 OS map.

**Ordnance Survey Map of 1972, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 10)**

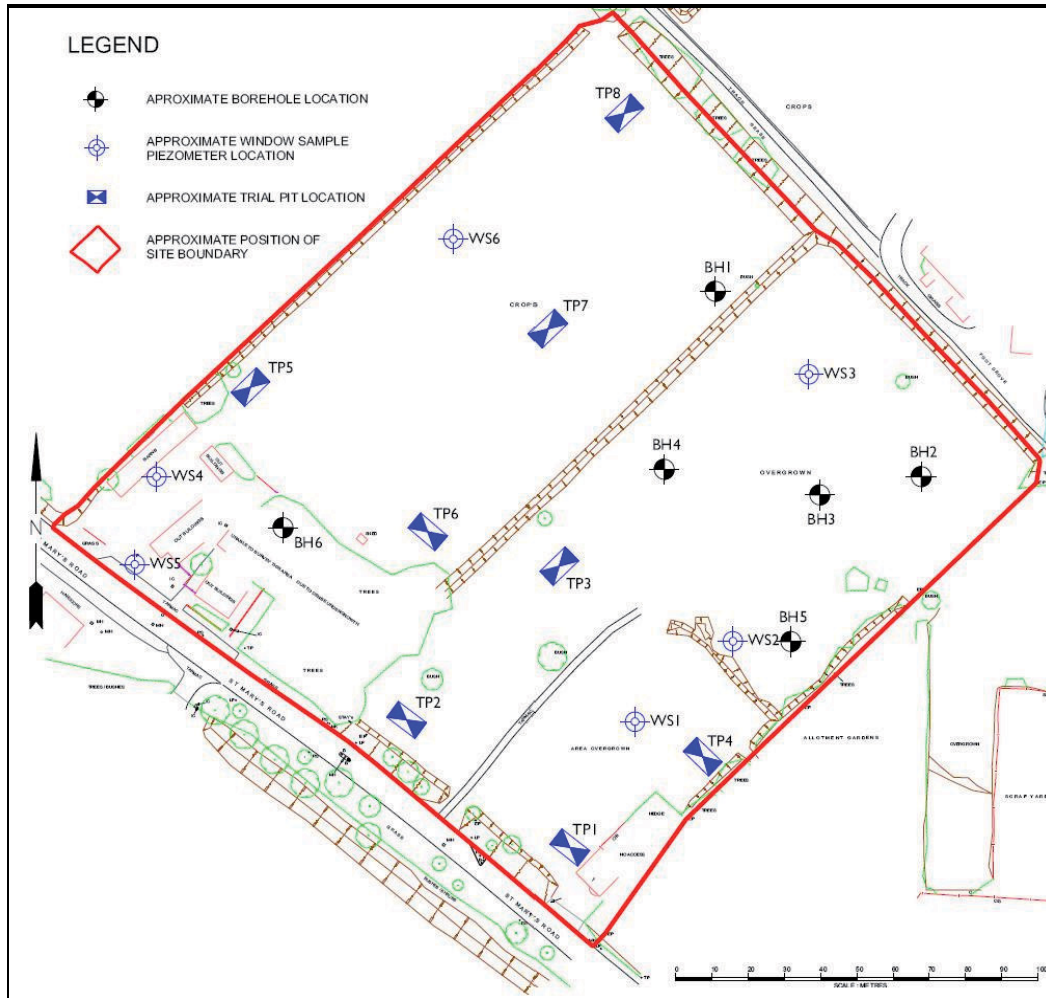
- 6.1.17 The 1972 OS map shows several changes within the bounds of the development site. In the south-west of the site Preliminary House (**AOC 62**) is now labelled as No. 3 [St. Mary's Road] with the semi-detached building (**AOC 63**) to the north-west labelled as Nos. 5 and 7. The two small buildings and possible well (**AOC 64**) shown on the earlier map in this area are no longer present.
- 6.1.18 The woodland to the east of these buildings and the small building in the north-east (**AOC 61**) of the site are no longer shown and the field boundary down the centre of the site is now labelled as 'drain'. A building labelled as No. 1 [St. Mary's Road] is shown adjacent to the site to the south.

**Ordnance Survey Map of c.2000, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 11)**

- 6.1.19 The most up-to-date Ordnance Survey Map available for this assessment shows the site is unchanged from that shown on the earlier 1972 map. Since this map was produced, all the buildings in the south-west of the site fronting on to St. Mary's Road, apart from No. 3 (Preliminary House - **AOC 62**) have been demolished and this area levelled.
- 6.1.20 In the surrounding area, Ramsey North Station (**AOC 53**) is no longer shown to the south-west of the site; there has been various piecemeal light industrial / commercial development along St. Mary's Road to the west and north-west of the site, a scrap yard, depot and gas distribution station are labelled to the south-east of the site and High Load Industrial Estate has been constructed to the east.

## 6.2 Previous Geo-technical Site Investigations

6.2.1 Intrusive geo-technical site investigations were conducted within the bounds of the development site by Geotechnics Ltd. in April 2006. The investigation comprised six cable percussion boreholes sunk to depths varying between 15.00m to 20.00m below ground level (mbgl); eight trial pits excavated using a JCB to depths varying between 3.40m and 3.80mbgl; and six window sample boreholes to depths between 2.60m and 4.00mbgl (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006, P.2). The approximate locations of the exploratory holes are shown on Plate A (below).



6.2.2 The geo-technical report (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006) identified five levels of strata present within the development site: Topsoil / Made Ground; Nordelph Peat; Alluvial Clay; Alluvial Sand; and bedrock of Oxford Clay. The results of the exploratory holes are summarised in Table 4 (below) and the full borehole logs are displayed in Appendix C.

**Table 4: Summary of Geo-technical Results**

EXPLORATORY HOLE	APPROXIMATE DEPTH OF BELOW GROUND DEPOSITS (MBGL)				
	TOPSOIL / MADE GROUND	NORDELPH PEAT	ALLUVIAL CLAY	ALLUVIAL SAND	OXFORD CLAY
BH1	Topsoil 0.00 – 0.40	/	0.40 - 1.30	Glacial Sand 1.30 – 1.90	1.90 - end of borehole
BH2	Made Ground 0.00 – 0.5.0	/	0.50 – 1.05	Glacial Sand 1.05 – 1.90	1.90 - end of borehole
BH3	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.15	/	0.15 – 0.65	Glacial Sand 0.65-1.80	1.80 - end of borehole



BH4	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.60	/	0.60 – 0.75	Glacial Sand 0.75 – 2.10	2.10 - end of borehole
BH5	Topsoil 0.00 – 0.10	/	0.10 – 0.60	Glacial Sand 0.60 – 1.40	1.40 - end of borehole
BH6	Made Ground 0.00 – 0.75	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.75 – 2.30	2.30 - end of borehole
TP1	Made Ground 0.00 – 0.75	0.70 – 1.20	/	Glacial Sand 1.20 – 2.30	2.30 - end of Trail pit
TP2	Probable Made Ground 0.00 – 1.00	/	/	Glacial Sand 1.00 – 2.00	2.00 - end of Trail pit
TP3	Possible Made Ground 0.00 -0.40	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.40 – 1.80	1.80 - end of Trail pit
TP4	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 1.00	/	/	Glacial Sand 1.00 – 2.20	2.20 - end of Trail pit
TP5	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.90	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.90 – 1.80	1.80 - end of Trail pit
TP6	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 1.00	/	/	Glacial Sand 1.00 – 2.00	2.00 - end of Trail pit
TP7	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.50	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.50 – 1.70	1.70 - end of Trail pit
TP8	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.90	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.90 – 2.10	2.10 - end of Trail pit
WS1	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.50	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.50 – 1.80	1.80 - end of sample
WS2	Made Ground 0.00 – 0.35	/	/	Glacial Sand 0.35 – c.2.00	Window Sample terminated
WS3	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.70	/	0.70 – 1.00	Glacial Sand 1.00 – c.2.00	Window Sample terminated
WS4	Made Ground 0.00 – 2.20	/	/	Glacial Sand 2.20 - 2.50	2.50 - end of sample
WS5	Made Ground 0.00 – 1.40	1.40 – 1.55	/	Glacial Sand 1.55 – 1.90	1.90 - end of sample
WS6	Possible Made Ground 0.00 – 0.70	/	0.70 – 1.20	/	Window Sample terminated

- 6.2.3 The geo-technical investigations identified Made Ground in all boreholes, window samples and trial pits apart from BH1 and BH5 where a layer of topsoil was recorded. The depth varied across the site, but was not more than 1.00mblg in depth apart from in WS4 and WS5 in the western corner of the site where depths of c.2.20mblg (WS4) and c.1.40mblg (WS5) were recorded (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006, P.5); these deposits of Made Ground most likely relate to the buildings and yard shown in this area on the cartographic sources.
- 6.2.4 The British Geological Survey identifies Nordelph Peat across the whole site; however the geotechnical investigations only recorded it present in TP1 in the south of the site and WS5 in the west of the site. The Geotechnics Ltd. report suggests this may be due to the removal of peat in the past (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006, P.5), though there is no other evidence for this.
- 6.2.5 Underlying the Made Ground and Peat a thin deposit of alluvial clay was recorded in BH1 - 5 and WS3 in the east of the site and WS6 in the north, of between 0.15 – 0.90m in thickness (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006, P.5). Underlying this and in all exploratory holes except WS6 was a deposit of sand, classed as alluvial in origin in the Geotechnics Ltd. report and classified as Glacial Sand in the logs. This deposit varied between 0.30m and 1.55m in thickness (Geotechnics Ltd, 2006, P.5).
- 6.2.6 These alluvial deposits are most likely associated to the when the site was part of the large un-drained fenlands. The concentration of the alluvial clay in the east of the site may relate to a period of heavy flooding etc. in this area of the site.

- 6.2.7 The underlying Oxford Clay bedrock was recorded across the site a depth varying between 1.40mbgl (BH5) to 2.50mbgl (WS4) (Geotechics Ltd, 2006, P.5).
- 6.2.8 The geo-technical investigations indicate the presence of alluvial and peat deposits, both of which can often contain important environmental indicators, such as soils, pollen, mollusc and plant remains which can provide important information on past environments, land-use, and climatic conditions.
- 6.2.9 It should be noted that while Made Ground was recorded across the whole of the development site during the geo-technical site investigations, Made Ground containing modern inclusions such as concrete and brick was only recorded in BH1 in the east of the site, TP1 in the south and BH6, WS4 and WS5 in the west / south-west.

### 6.3 Site Visit

- 6.3.1 A visit of the site was conducted on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2008 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological and / or built heritage constraints within the area of the site and surrounding landscape. A photographic record of the site visit is shown in Appendix B.
- 6.3.2 At the time of the site visit the development site comprised undeveloped agricultural land over the majority of the site with a two storey derelict building in the south-west fronting onto St. Mary's Road.
- 6.3.3 The land over the majority of the site comprised scrubland / rough grassland and at the time of the site visit was not in arable or pastoral use. The whole site appears to be relatively flat with no noticeable landforms of potential archaeological interest. A large drainage ditch runs south-west to north-east across the centre of the development site, representing the field boundary first shown on 1888 OS Maps.
- 6.3.4 A two storey house (Preliminary House – **AOC 62**) is located in the south-west of the development site, fronting onto St. Mary's Road. The house is first shown on 1926 Ordnance Survey map and architecturally it is likely to be of between 1905 – 1915 in date (*pers. com.* Les Capon, 27/11/08).
- 6.3.5 The area immediately around the house (**AOC 62**) is very overgrown so it was not possible to conduct a full visual inspection of the building. Similarly, the house is in an incredibly derelict state and was considered too dangerous to inspect internally.
- 6.3.6 To the north-west of the derelict building (**AOC 62**) cartographic sources indicate another semi-detached house (Nos. 5 and 7 St. Mary's Road) was located with adjacent garage / barn buildings and yard area. These buildings were present during an ecological walk-over survey conducted by Munro and Whitten in April 2006 and shown on Plate D (Appendix B) provided by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers. Following a motor vehicle accident in 2007, the adjacent property was demolished and by the time of the AOC Archaeology site visit, the area was covered by rubble and demolition debris and had been levelled. To the south-east of the derelict building was located several piles of building debris and rubble; possibly from these demolished buildings.
- 6.3.7 The site visit did not identify any further visible cultural heritage features within the boundaries of the development site.

## 7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Site Conditions & Past Impacts Within the Site Boundary

- 7.1.1 The available evidence has been assessed to attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon the below ground deposits within the bounds of the development site.
- 7.1.2 The available cartographic and historical sources suggest the development site may have been un-drained fenland prior to drainage projects of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, though it is possible that it could have been utilised for some form of agricultural purposes prior to this during the medieval periods.
- 7.1.3 '*The Bill Load*' (**AOC 28**), as recorded in historical sources and shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (Figure 5) and 1844 Inclosure Map (Figure 6), flowed alongside modern day St. Mary's Road; passing through the west / south-west of the development site. It is also shown on the Bedford Level Survey Plan of 1684.
- 7.1.4 It is not known how wide or deep this watercourse was, however it is shown on the Tithe Map as a similar size to the High Load suggesting it was more than a simple drainage ditch. The approximate position of this feature is along the very edge of the site, and would have been impacted by the development in this area as shown on the 1901 and 1926 Ordnance Survey Maps. There may be a degree of made ground in this area associated with works to block it up and fill it in (sometime after 1844).
- 7.1.5 There may have also been an impact upon any potential earlier archaeological evidence from this early post medieval watercourse and any other (currently unrecorded) post medieval / modern drainage features.
- 7.1.6 The first form of building development within the site is shown on the 1901 OS map, with further development along St. Mary's Road shown on the 1926 OS map. There is likely to have been a degree of past impact from these buildings, including the possible well shown on the 1926 OS map.
- 7.1.7 Further forms of past impact within the development site would have resulted from the drainage ditch running through the centre of the site and the site of the Second World War Pillbox (**AOC 55**) in the north-east (destroyed c.1985). The rest of the development site does not appear to have been previously impacted.
- 7.1.8 The Geotechnical site investigations (See section 6.2) recorded Made Ground containing modern inclusions such as concrete and brick in BH1 in the east of the site, TP1 in the south and BH6, WS4 and WS5 in the west, which may indicate areas of past impact. Possible Made Ground comprising dark brown clayey, slightly gravelly, organic sand or sandy organic clay but without the brick or concrete inclusions, was recorded across the site in Boreholes 3 and 4, Trial Pits 2 – 6, and Window Samples 1, 3 and 6 (Geotechnics Ltd. 2006) and may represent reclamation layers.

### 7.2 Identified Cultural Heritage Features

- 7.2.1 This assessment has identified four features of possible cultural heritage importance within the boundary of the development site;
- Preliminary House (**AOC 62**): early 20<sup>th</sup> century two storey building located in the west of the development site, now in a derelict state;
  - The site of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Nos. 5 and 7 St. Mary's Road (**AOC 63**) located to the north of Preliminary House in the west of the development site, as shown on the 1926, 1972 and 2001 Ordnance Survey Maps;

- The site of a Second World War pill box (**AOC 55**) in the east of the development site, as identified in the Cambridgeshire Historic Monuments Record, demolished in c.1985; and
- The course of 'The Bill Load' (**AOC 28**) possibly running through the south and west of the development site, as shown on the 1838 Tithe Map. Dated to at least AD 1660.

### 7.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 7.3.1 The potential for significant archaeological activity within the area of the development site is assessed based upon several factors including the frequency, type and interpretation of the surrounding archaeology identified in this assessment; evidence from the available historical, cartographic and other relevant sources; the nature and extent of previous impacts which may have truncated surviving remains; advice from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record (CHER); and AOC Archaeology's own professional knowledge and judgment.
- 7.3.2 An assessment of the archaeological potential will undoubtedly be biased by the number and frequency of archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area; a certain area may appear to have a relative paucity of archaeological potential based on the available sources, however this may be due to a lack of intrusive investigations in that area, and therefore it should be noted that absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.
- 7.3.3 At the time of writing there is little evidence regarding the extent and nature of possible prehistoric and Roman settlement / occupational activity in this area, although findspots and nearby sites suggest a definite degree of activity in this area during those periods. This paucity of evidence related to Prehistoric and Roman activity which may suggest a Low Potential for significant archaeological deposits of this date within the development site but is, however, greatly biased by the lack of intrusive investigations in the study area. There is therefore considered to be an **Unknown Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits related to **prehistoric and Roman periods** within the bounds of the development site.
- 7.3.4 Archaeological investigations and historical sources suggest the extent of the early medieval and medieval settlement was located around Ramsey Abbey and the areas of the High Street, Little Whyte and the southern end of Great Whyte; c. 800m to 1km south-east of the development site. The site lies outside of this area within a zone which was not developed until the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, though it may have been part of the early medieval and medieval settlement's agricultural hinterland. There is therefore considered to be a **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits related to the **Early Medieval and Medieval Periods**. This potential evidence may comprise agricultural and non-settlement features such as pits, post holes, ditches and boundaries which, if present, are considered to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2
- 7.3.5 Similarly, the available evidence indicates the site lay outside the extent of the post medieval settlement and the zone of the post medieval expansion. The historical sources do indicate however that 'The Bill' fen (within which the site is located) was in use by at least AD 1656 and the 'Bill Load' (**AOC 28**) (the watercourse which formerly passed through the west/south-west of the site) was present in 1660. This suggests the site lay within an area of fenland drained by the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> and probably in use as agricultural land from the early post medieval period through to the present day.
- 7.3.6 There is therefore considered to be a **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits related to the **Post Medieval Periods**. This potential evidence may comprise agricultural and non-settlement features such as pits, post holes, ditches or boundaries and drainage features

(such as evidence of The Bill Load) related to the 17<sup>th</sup> century drainage and reclamation of the Fenland. This evidence, if present, is considered to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.

7.3.7 The waterlogged nature of the fenlands and the presence of peat, as identified in the geo-technical works, suggest the site has a potential for preservation of Palaeo-environmental indicators such as soils, pollen, mollusc and plant remains, which can provide important evidence on the past climate and natural environment of an area. This Palaeo-environmental evidence may date from the prehistoric periods through to the modern day.

7.3.8 There is therefore considered to be a **Medium Potential** for preserved palaeo-environmental evidence within the bounds of the development site, dating potentially from the prehistoric periods through to modern day. If present, this evidence is considered to be of **Local Importance**.

## 8 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL & ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

### 8.1 Development Proposal

- 8.1.1 At the time of writing full details of the proposed development scheme had not yet been finalised and the specific nature and extent of all groundworks (e.g. foundation depth & methodology etc.) were not known.
- 8.1.2 The development proposal comprises the construction of a Tesco retail store, with associated service yard area in the north-east / south-east corner of the site. The available development schemes indicate final proposed ground level of the service yard will vary from +0.18m rising to +1.30m in the eastern corner, while the final floor level of the retail store is proposed at +1.50m (see Figure 3). The development will require the groundwork's for the associated floor slabs and ground beams and it has been indicated that the store will comprises a fully piled frame and slab on 8.00m long un-reinforced concrete piles some 300mm diameter;
- 8.1.3 Car parking facilities are proposed to the north-west, west and south-west of the proposed store. The available development schemes suggest the ground level of the car park will vary; falling on a gradient of 1:60 from c. +1.35m around the store, to c.+0.60m in the north-west of the site and between c. +0.67m and c. +0.70m in the south-west (Figure 3).
- 8.1.4 A petrol filling station and car wash are proposed in the south-east of the site along St. Mary's Road and the scheme will also comprise associated highways and infrastructure works. These works will include a new roundabout along St. Mary's Road in the south-west of the site, a second roundabout giving access to the store car park, petrol station and residual land in the north-west of the site; and an access road to the service yard and adjacent residual land in the south-east (Figure 3).

### 8.2 Forms of Heritage Impact

- 8.2.1 An archaeological resource can be affected by development in a number of ways: the removal of material during works; the destruction to sensitive deposits caused by heavy plant; and the alteration of stable ground conditions that may lead to degradation of the quality and survival of archaeological remains.
- 8.2.2 Equally, the built heritage can be affected by development, typically in the form of possible demolition or loss of part of a structure or its grounds; increased visual intrusion; effects from noise or vibration; changes in the original landscape; severance from linked features (gardens or outbuildings etc.); or through the loss of an amenity.
- 8.2.3 The Scale of Importance (the Cultural Heritage Value of the site) was assessed in line with the methodology shown in Section 2. Based upon this value a determination as to the Significance of Impact upon the Cultural Heritage Resource of the application site was given.

### 8.3 Impacts of Proposed Development

#### Physical Impacts

- 8.3.1 At the time of writing full details of the development scheme (foundation depth, methodology etc.) have not been finalised and it is therefore not possible to specifically quantify the precise degree of physical impact of the development upon the potential below ground archaeological deposits.
- 8.3.2 Based upon topography of the site and the proposed final floor / ground levels a degree of both cut and fill will be required across the site to create the appropriate levels and gradients, particularly in

the south-east / north-east corner of the site to accommodate the retail store and service yard. There will also, however, be significant ground reductions required for foundations, piles and services in this area. Similarly, ground reductions will be required for the construction of the car wash and petrol stations (including any below ground tanks) and services across the rest of the site.

- 8.3.3 Within parts of the car park and access road across the rest of the site ground reductions are likely to be less extensive as the topographic survey shows the majority of this area is lower than the required ground levels, though there will still be areas where ground reductions will be required.
- 8.3.4 Where the proposed development works extend below the depth of Modern Made ground it will potentially constitute between a **Low to Medium Adverse Impact** upon significant below ground archaeological evidence of **Local Importance**. This evidence may comprise agricultural features dating from the early medieval through to the post medieval periods.
- 8.3.5 There is currently not enough information to ascertain the potential for buried archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods. As a result the magnitude of impact upon this archaeological resource is considered **Uncertain**.
- 8.3.6 The primary focus of this impact will be within the foot print of the proposed Tesco retail store within the north-east / south-east section of the development site and the car wash / petrol station in the south-west.

#### **Built Heritage**

- 8.3.7 Part of the development falls within the Ramsey Conservation Area (**AOC 59**), located to the south-west and south-east. The current development schemes indicate that there will be no significant development within the Conservation Area apart from associated access roads and highway works.
- 8.3.8 Preliminary House (No. 3 St. Mary's Road - **AOC 62**) located in the south-west of the development site. The building is not statutorily or locally protected, and due to the buildings age and its decaying and derelict condition, its Cultural Heritage Value is considered to be Negligible. Therefore, it is considered that the demolition of the building for the proposed development is therefore likely to constitute a Negligible Adverse Impact

#### **8.4 Significance of Effects**

- 8.4.1 In-line with the methodology set out in Section 2 and based upon professional judgment, it is considered that where development extends below the depth of the modern made ground within the boundaries of the development site, it will potentially constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect** upon any potential below ground archaeological evidence of **Local Importance**.
- 8.4.2 As the potential for buried remains associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods can not be established due to limited information. The significant of effect on this archaeological resource can not be established.

## 9 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK AND / OR MITIGATION

### 9.1 Further works / Mitigations Recommendations

- 9.1.1 The archaeological resource is non-renewable and therefore cannot be replaced when lost, although mitigation through recording and investigation can produce an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the county's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas.
- 9.1.2 Due to the **unknown** nature and extent of the potential below-ground archaeological deposits, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation is required. This targeted archaeological investigation can be used to determine if significant below ground archaeological deposits survive within the bounds of the site which are likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
- 9.1.3 The results of field evaluation can be used to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy, such as further archaeological investigations, if deemed necessary.
- 9.1.4 Following consultation with Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council, it was indicated that a c.5% evaluation of the site will likely be required. It was stated that evaluation to investigate the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century buildings shown on cartographic evidence in the south-west of the development site and further investigation into the provenance of 'The Bill Load' would not be required.
- 9.1.1 This programme of evaluation should be primarily targeted in the areas of groundworks associated with the proposed development. Part of these evaluation works may also be targeted to investigate the deposits of peat recorded in the geo-technical investigations to determine if these deposits are associated with archaeological features.
- 9.1.2 The results of field evaluation can be used to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy, such as further archaeological investigation, if deemed necessary. If archaeological deposits are recorded during the evaluation works, the provision should be made for a programme of geo-archaeological environmental sampling to be undertaken to assess the paleo-environmental potential of the development site.
- 9.1.3 With regard to Preliminary House (No. 3 St. Mary's Road - **AOC 62**), AOC Archaeology do not consider it necessary to undertake Historic Building Recording upon the structure, due to the buildings age and the decaying and derelict condition of the property which has resulted in its Negligible Cultural Heritage Value.
- 9.1.4 This programme of works is inline with the condition attached to planning approval for a programme of archaeological works and in accordance with Policy EN12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan (1995, Rev. 2002).



## 10 CONCLUSION

### 10.1 Project Summary

- 10.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. on behalf of Tesco's Stores Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) covering the redevelopment of land at St. Mary's Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire.
- 10.1.2 The development site is located on the northern outskirts of the town of Ramsey, in the District of Huntingdonshire, County of Cambridgeshire, on the north-eastern side of St. Mary's Road; National Grid Reference **TL 2829 8590** (Figure 1). It is irregular in shape and measures a total area of approximately 26,384 square metres. It is bound to the north-west, north-east and south-east by agricultural land and to the south-west by St. Mary's Road.
- 10.1.3 Currently the development site comprises agricultural land in a state of scrub / rough grassland across the majority of the site, with a two storey derelict house fronting on to St. Mary's Road in the south-west.
- 10.1.4 The Ramsey Conservation Area is located adjacent to the development site to the south-west and north-east. The assessment has identified no Statutorily Listed Buildings within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site and the site does not contain or lie within any form of defined Areas of Archaeological Potential, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields.
- 10.1.5 At the time of writing the full details of the development scheme (e.g. confirmed foundation design, depth and methodology) have not yet been finalised. The proposed development scheme comprises the construction of Tesco retail store, with associated service yard area, car parking, petrol filling station and associated highways and infrastructure works.
- 10.1.6 Outline Planning permission for the proposed development was granted by Huntingdonshire District Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2008, Application Number: 0501658OUT, with a Condition attached for a programme of archaeological works.

### 10.2 Potential & Impacts

- 10.2.1 Based on the available evidence there is considered to be:
- A **Unknown Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **Prehistoric and Roman periods**;
  - A **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **early medieval and medieval periods** which, if present, is considered likely to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2;
  - A **Low Potential** for significant below ground archaeological deposits dating to the **post medieval period** which, if present, is considered likely to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2; and
  - A **Medium Potential** for preserved palaeo-environmental evidence within the bounds of the development site, dating potentially from the prehistoric periods through to modern day. This evidence is if present, is considered likely to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.
- 10.2.2 In-line with the methodology set out in Section 2 and based upon professional judgment it is considered that, where development extends below the depth of the modern made ground within the

boundaries of the development site, it will potentially constitute between a **Low to Medium Adverse Impact** upon significant below ground archaeological evidence of **Local Importance**. This evidence may comprise agricultural features dating from the early medieval through to the post medieval periods.

- 10.2.3 There is currently not enough information to ascertain the potential for buried archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods. As a result the magnitude of impact upon this archaeological resource is considered **Uncertain**.
- 10.2.4 In line with the methodology set out in Section 2, The Effect of the proposed development is likely to constitute upon the potential archaeological resource is:
- A **Minor Adverse Effect** upon any potential below ground archaeological evidence of **Local Importance**.

### 10.3 Recommendations

- 10.3.5 Due to the **unknown** nature and extent of the potential below-ground archaeological deposits, AOC Archaeology recommends that a programme of archaeological evaluation is required.
- 10.3.6 Following consultation with Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council, it was indicated that a c.5% evaluation of the site will likely be required. It was stated that evaluation to investigate the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century buildings shown on cartographic evidence in the south-west of the development site and further investigation into the provenance of 'The Bill Load' would not be required.
- 10.3.7 This programme of evaluation should be primarily targeted in the areas of groundworks associated with the proposed development. Part of these evaluation works may also be targeted to investigate the deposits of peat recorded in the geo-technical investigations to determine if these deposits are associated with archaeological features.
- 10.3.8 The results of field evaluation can be used to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy, such as further archaeological investigation, if deemed necessary. If archaeological deposits are recorded during the evaluation works, the provision should be made for a programme of geo-archaeological environmental sampling to be undertaken to assess the paleo-environmental potential of the development site.

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### 11.2 Cartographic Sources

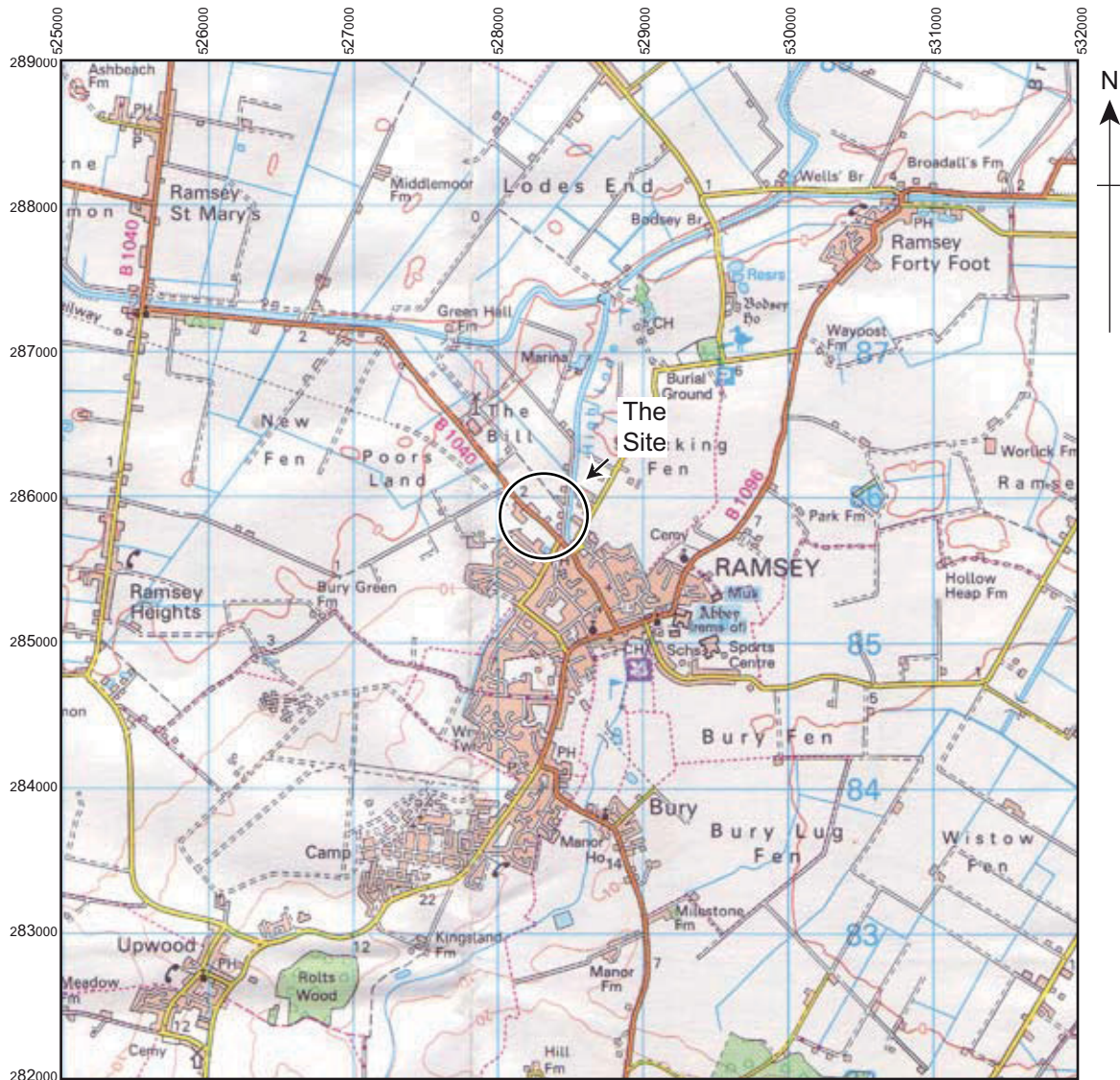
- Ramsey Tithe Map, 1838 (Huntingdonshire Archives)
- Ramsey Inclosure Map, 1844 (Huntingdonshire Archives)
- Horncastle Inclosure Award Map, 1851 (Lincolnshire Archives)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1888, 1:2,500 Scale (Landmark Group)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, 1:2,500 Scale (Landmark Group)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1926, 1:2,500 Scale (Landmark Group)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1972, 1:2,500 Scale (Landmark Group)
- Ordnance Survey Map of c.2000, 1:2,500 Scale (Landmark Group)

### 11.3 Electronic References

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- [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside)
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- [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (Archaeological Data Service)
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- [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) (The National Archives)
- [www.ramsey.uk.com](http://www.ramsey.uk.com)

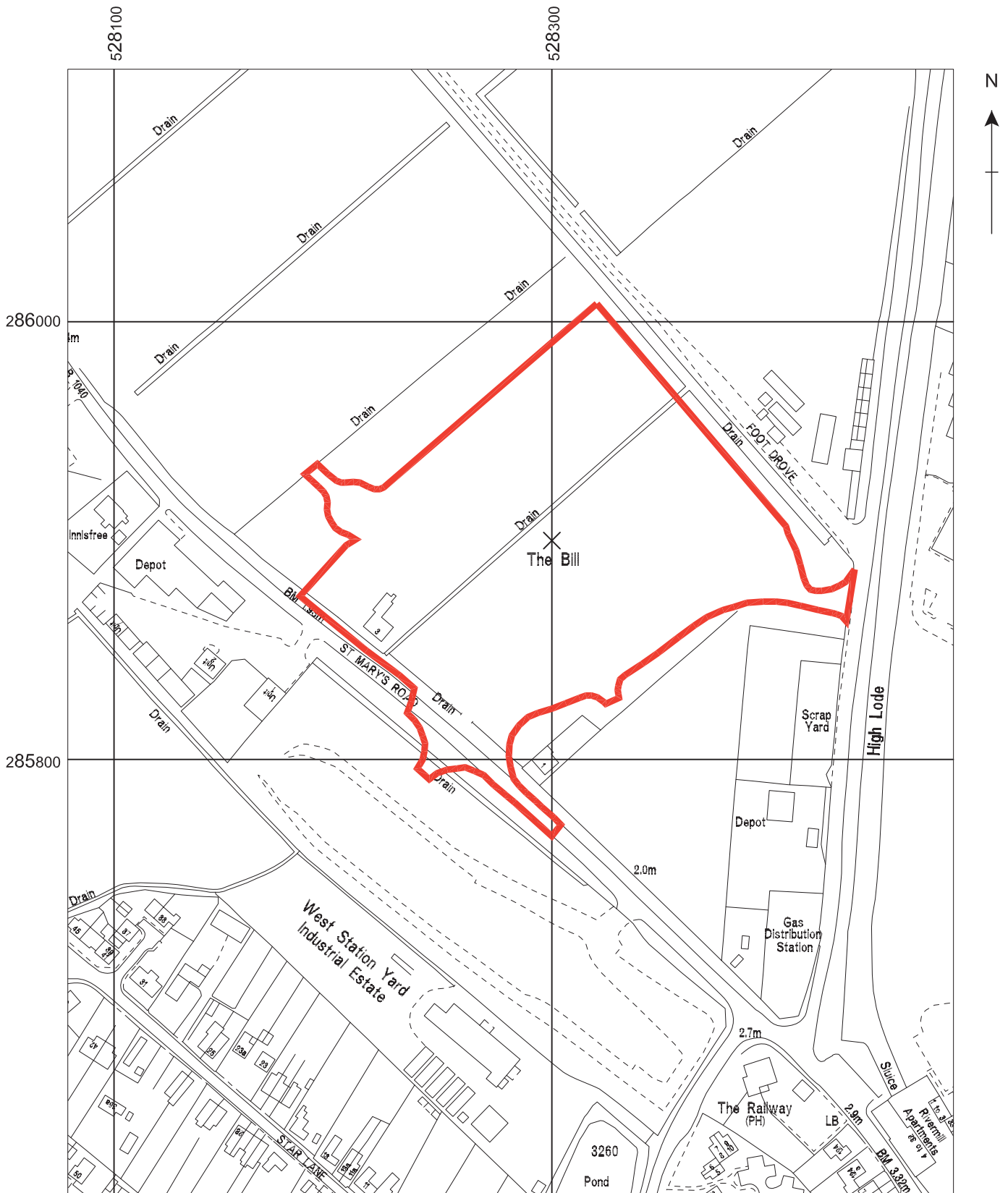
## 11.4 Consultation

- Telephone consultation: AOC Archaeology and Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council; 21<sup>st</sup> November 2008.
- Telephone consultation: AOC Archaeology and Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council; 1<sup>st</sup> December 2008.
- Email Consultation: AOC Archaeology and Mr. Iain Smith, Clerk and Chief Executive of the Mid-Level Drainage Commissioners; 8<sup>th</sup> December 2008.



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Figure 1: Site Location



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**Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan**



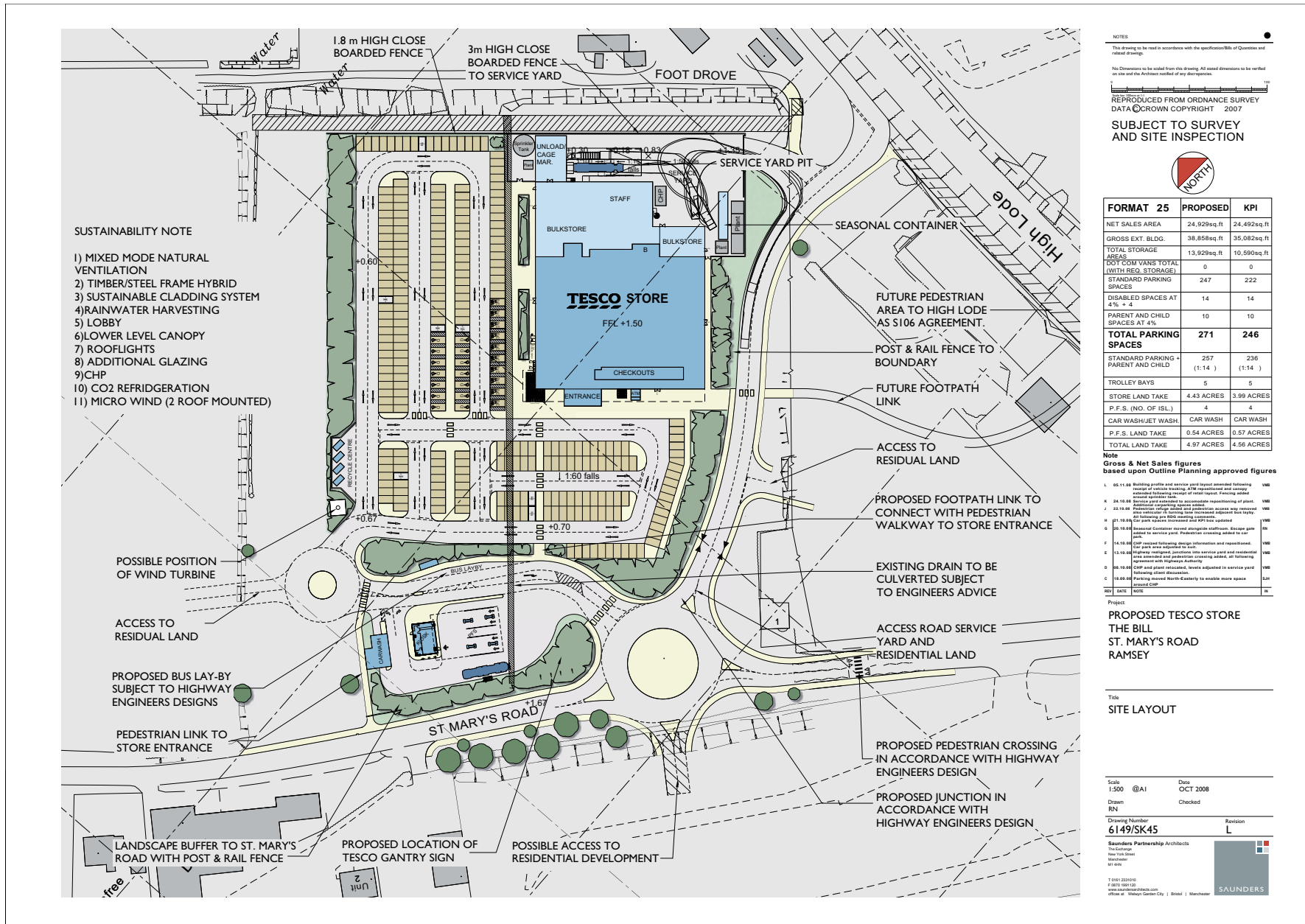
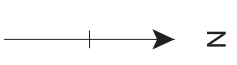
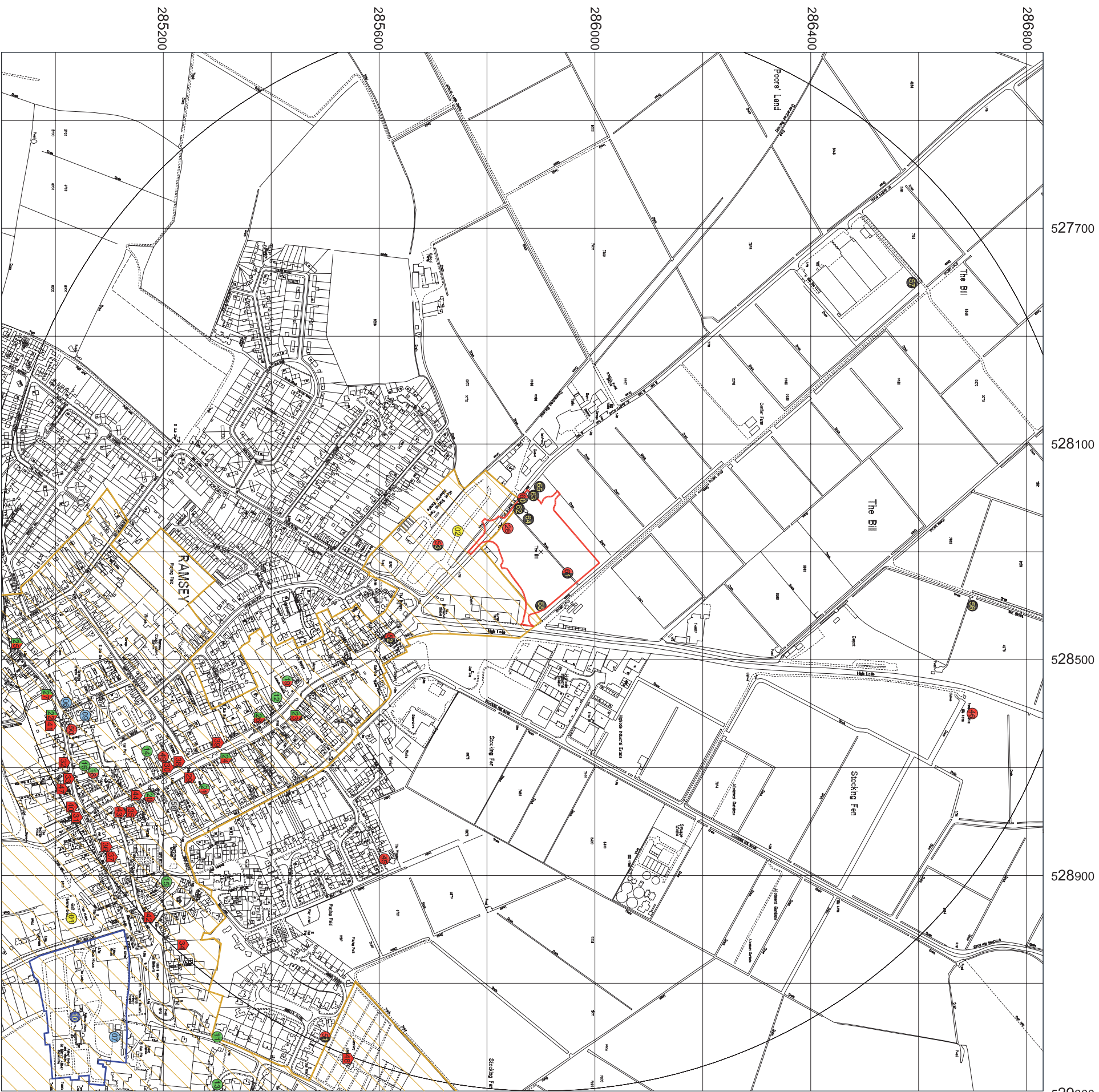
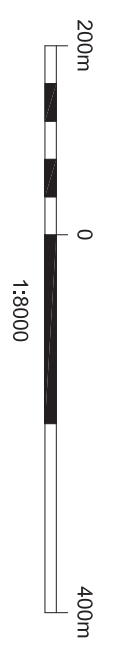


Figure 3: Development Proposal - Site Plan (Tesco's Group, 2008)



- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown
- Listed Buildings
- AOC 10: Extent of Scheduled Monument
- AOC 59: Conservation Area



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**Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Features Map**





Not to Scale

**Figure 5:** Ramsey Tithe Map of 1838

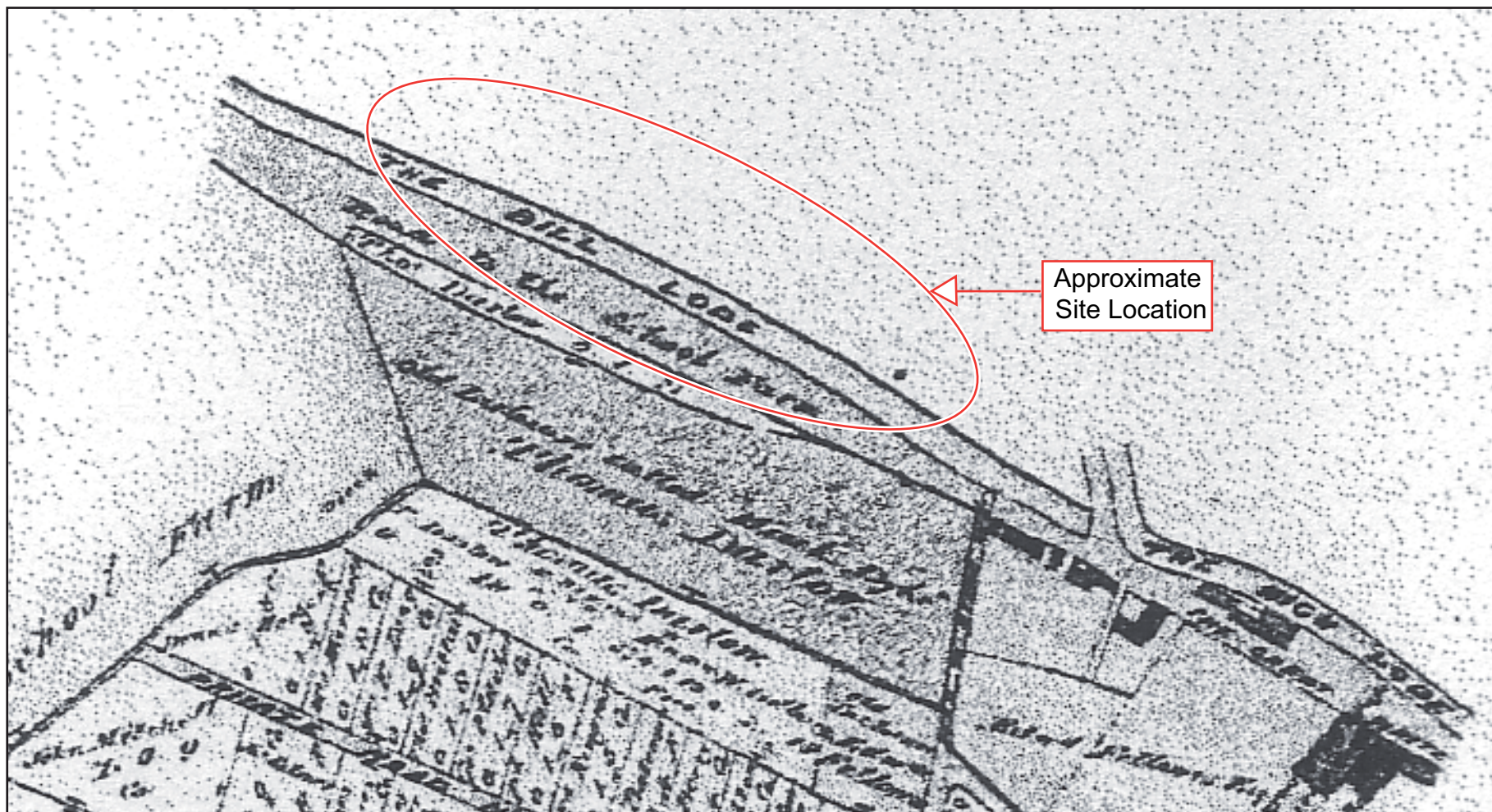
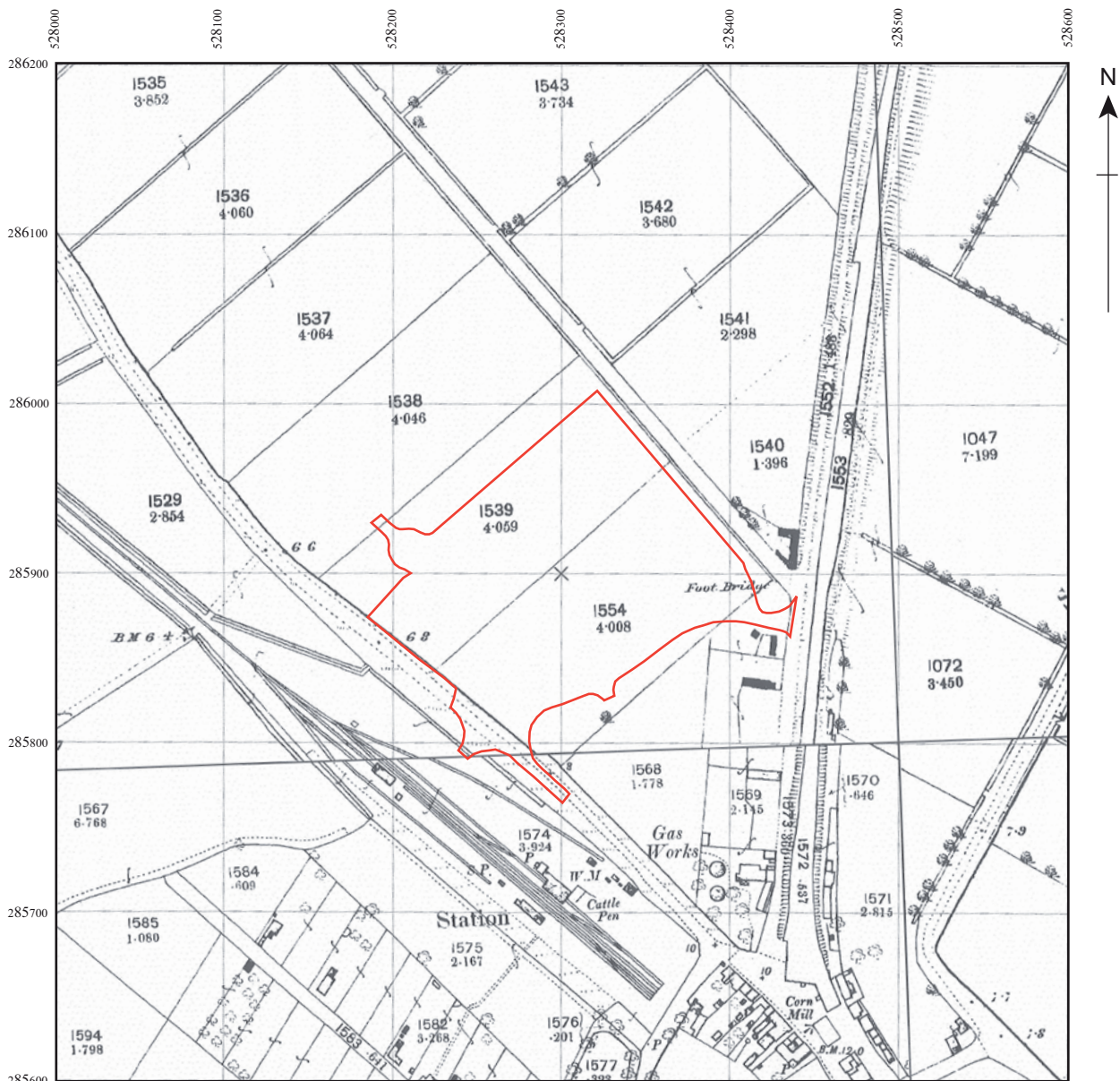


Figure 6: Ramsey Inclosure Map of 1844



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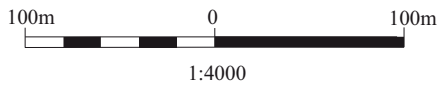
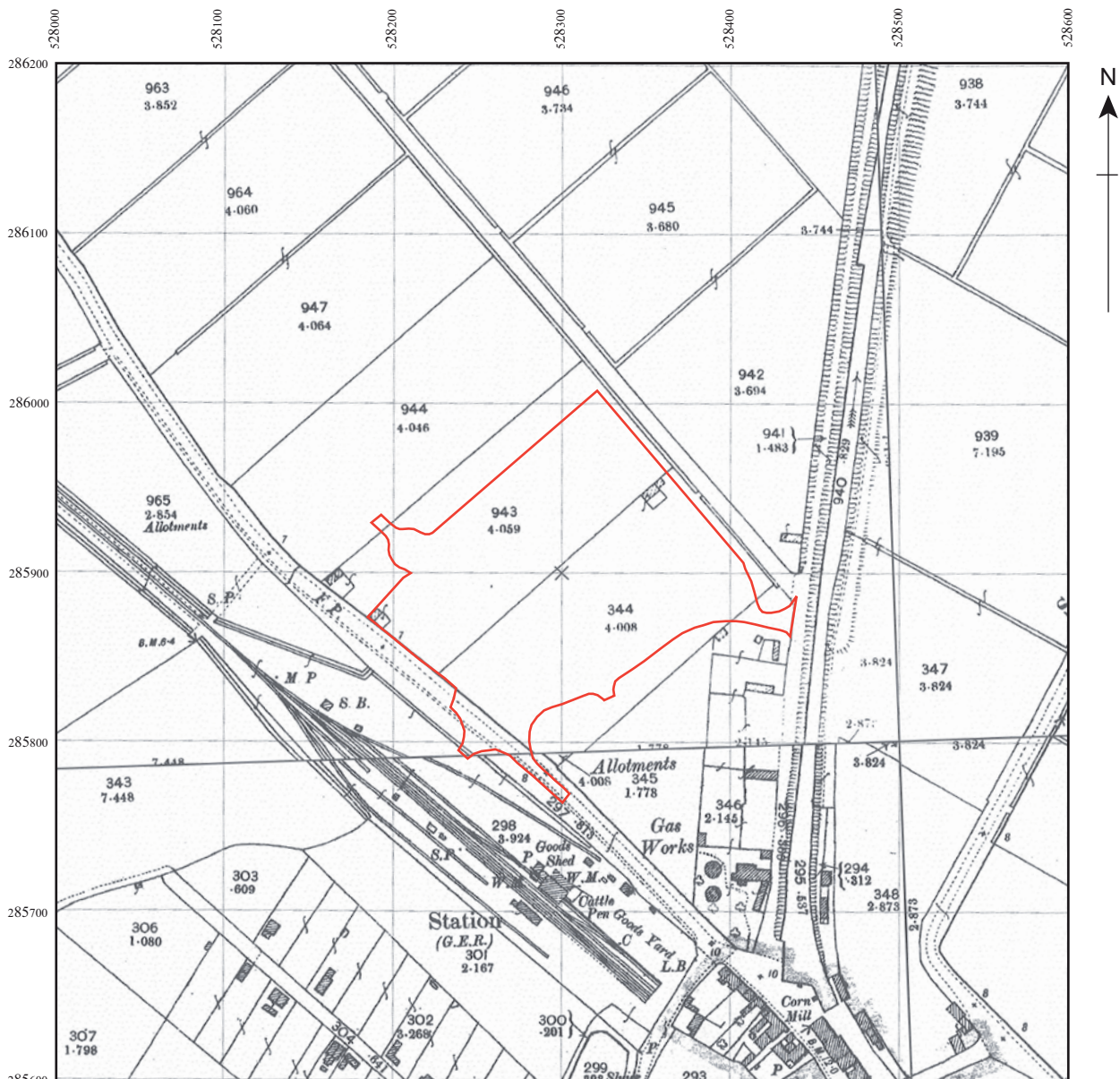
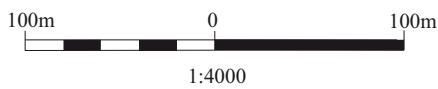


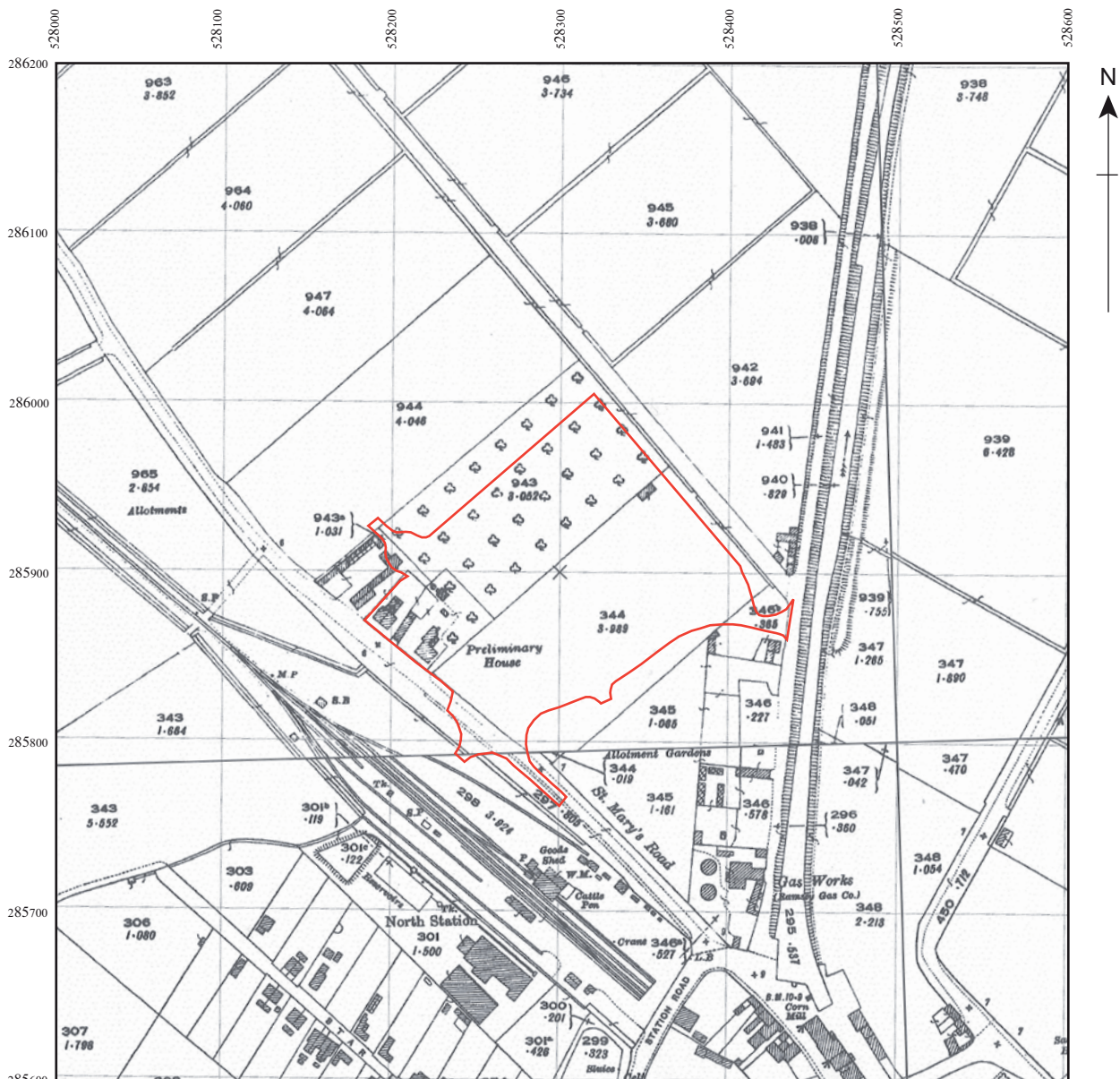
Figure 7: 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1888



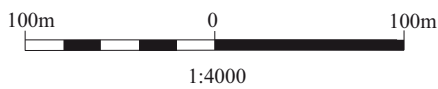
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map of 1901 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757



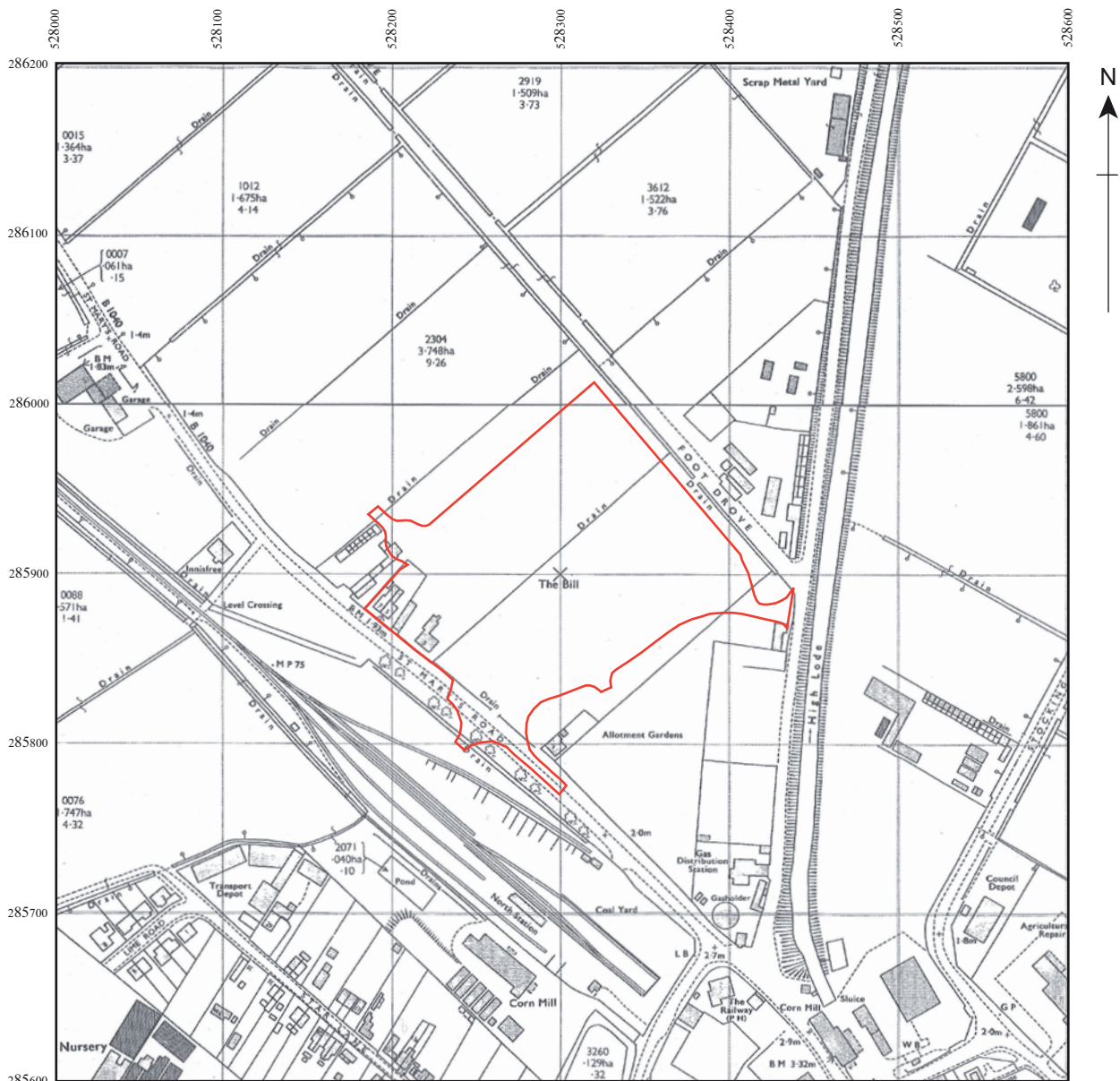
**Figure 8:** 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1901



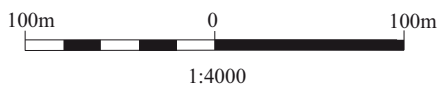
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map of 1926 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757



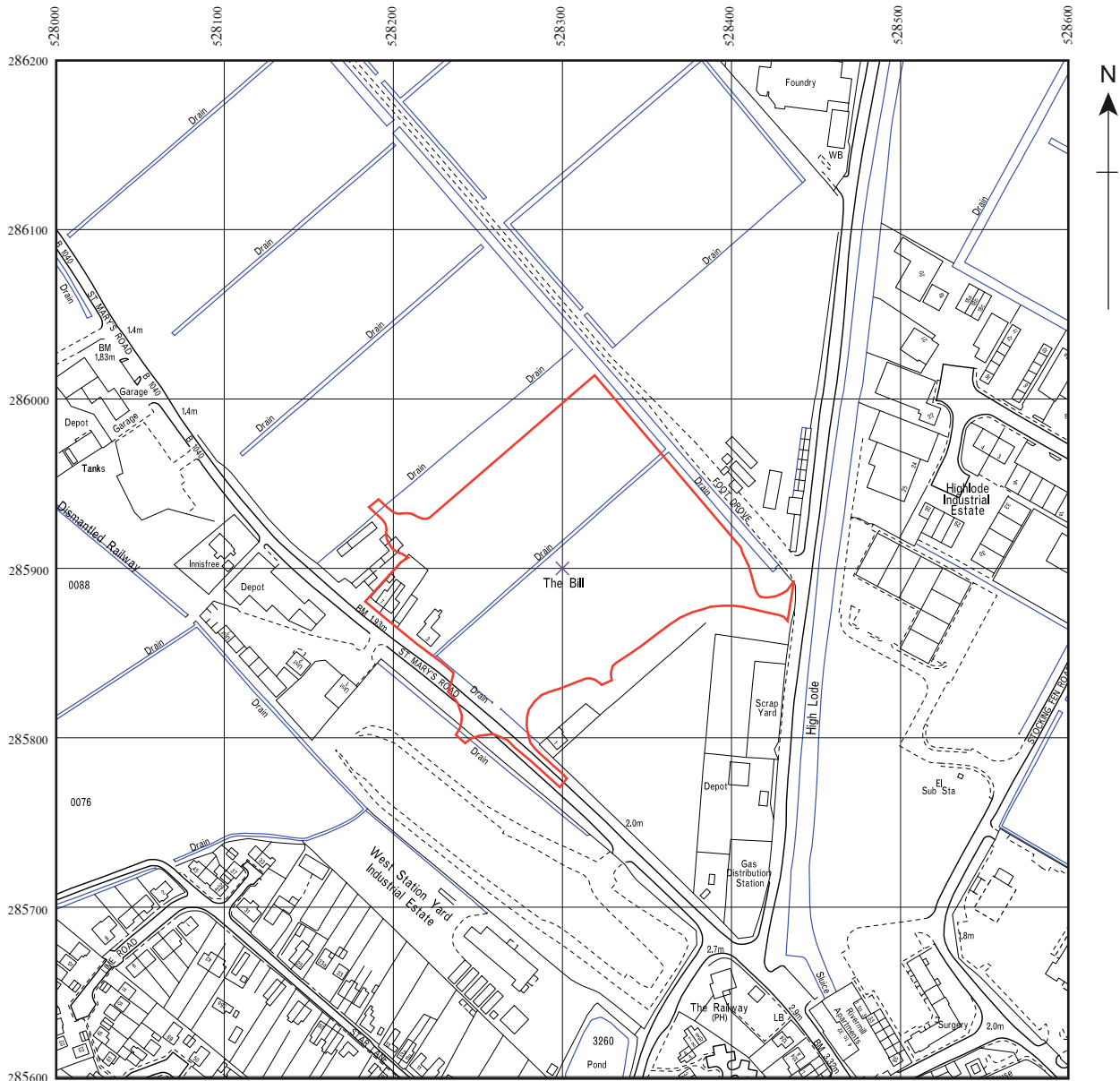
**Figure 9:** 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1926



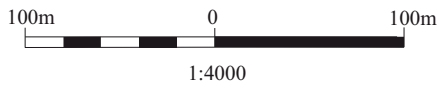
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map of 1972  
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**Figure 10:** 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1972



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,500 map of 2000  
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**Figure 11:** 1:10,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 2000

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## Appendices



## APPENDIX A

### Gazetteer Of Cultural Heritage Features Within A 1km Study Radius from the Centre of the Application Site at Lincoln Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire

This gazetteer incorporates all pertinent entries on archaeological and historical sites, and Listed Buildings, identified through this assessment within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius from the centre of the site of the proposed development.

Searches of the Lincolnshire Historic Environments Record (LHER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) were requested in September 2008 for the purposes of this assessment. Any inconsistencies with the LHER or NMR data presented below originate with the data supplied.

#### Abbreviations:

CHER: Cambridgeshire Historic Environments Record.

NMR: National Monuments Record

EHPS: English Heritage Pastscape Database

NGR: National Grid Reference.

AOC No.: Number assigned to sites, monuments, buildings etc. referred to in the text in round brackets e.g. (AOC 1)

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
1	PREHISTORC (PALAEOLITHIC)	FINDSPOT	HAND AXE THE VICARAGE, RAMSEY A Palaeolithic handaxe was found at the Vicarage, Ramsey.	TL 2898 8503	EHPS 366896	
2	PREHISTORC (NEOLITHIC)	FINDSPOT	AXE RAMSEY NORTH STATION Greenstone axe found c 1830	TL 283 858	CHER 01899	
3	PREHISTORC (BRONZE AGE)	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE PALSTAVE RAMSEY BA palstave found in Ramsey c.1920	TL 28 85 (Arbitrary Point)	CHER 02810	
4	PREHISTORC (BRONZE AGE)	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE Spear Head Ramsey	TL 27 87 (Arbitrary Point)	EHPS 366881	

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
5	PREHISTORIC (BRONZE AGE)	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE Implements Ramsey	TL 28 85 (Arbitrary Point)	EHPS 366902	
6	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	SAMIAN BOWL RAMSEY Decorated Samian bowl D30. Height 108mm (restored). Found during digging of foundations for infants school	TL 2858 8502	CHER 01550 CHER 07807	
7	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	ROMAN POTTERY Ramsey	TL 2920 8511	EHPS 366884	
8	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	PAVEMENT AND COINS RAMSEY Stukeley (1724) says that a pavement was found at Ramsey, but gives no details.	TL 28 85 (Arbitrary Point)	CHER 02888	
9	ROMAN	INDUSTRIAL	KILN A Roman pottery kiln was found in Homersfield gravel pit producing mid to late 3rd century bowls, plates and jars.	TL 2858 8502	EHPS 366874	
10	MEDIEVAL	MULTI-TYPE	RAMSEY ABBEY Remains of Ramsey Abbey. Founded c.AD 969 - The Abbey was dissolved in 1539 when most of the buildings were pulled down and the surviving building turned into a house. Abbey House is now a grammar School. The Abbey remains and Abbey grounds are designated a Scheduled Monument.	TL 2922 8478 (CENTRAL NGR)	CHER DCB81	SCHEDULED MONUMENT
11	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOTS	MEDIEVAL POTTERY WOOD LANE, RAMSEY Assemblage of pottery recovered during building works in 1983. Mainly 14th century finewares. Possible pits seen in same location off Wood Lane	TL 292 853	CHER MCB16663	
12	MEDIEVAL	UNASSIGNED	SITE OF 15TH CENTURY BUILDING 88-92 GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY The remains of a medieval timber structure was recorded before demolition in 1980. Investigation inside revealed a 1m deep sequence to natural, including reed floors and hearth stones. Dendro date on the timber (original report not seen) gave a felling date of 1460AD	TL 2857 8541	CHER MCB16664	
13	MEDIEVAL	UNASSIGNED	SITE OF MEDIEVAL MIDDEN RAMSEY In 1978 soilmarks and remains of earthworks with gravel terraces, a pond, and finds of building materials and pottery were found. Large quantities of pottery were recovered when the site was developed c 1982. Probably much of the material was waste from the abbey; the court rolls suggest there was a midden in the area.	TL 2930 8530	CHER 10886	
14	MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	MEDIEVAL DITCH 30 THE GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY An evaluation revealed a medieval ditch, heading in the direction of the Great Whyte, containing pottery and animal bone	TL 2867 8517	CHER CB15308	

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
15	MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>MEDIEVAL PIT NEWTOWN GREEN, RAMSEY</p> <p>An evaluation revealed one medieval pit. Alluvial clays and peat indicate that the site was mostly wet during the medieval period. The deep recent overburden represents building demolition debris. The layers overlying the peat contained 12-14<sup>th</sup> C pottery, indicating the peat deposits are of a late date.</p>	TL 28912 85206	CHER CB15414	
16	MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL REMAINS HIGH STREET RAMSEY,</p> <p>An evaluation was carried out demonstrating that the site had been on marginal land, which had been reclaimed during the medieval period. Peat and rush remains were recorded directly below the medieval leveling layers, implying the presence of standing water, which may explain why this part of Ramsey was only developed in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. A number of features were found, dating to the 13th and 14th century, and which represent activity in the backyard of properties facing the High Street.</p> <p>Following evaluation, excavation confirmed that the site was on marginal land that have been reclaimed during the medieval period. A series of levelling layers, containing domestic refuse, shell and building stone, were found and dated to the 12th and 13th centuries.</p>	TL 28699 85055	CHER MCB16326	
17	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	<p>KEY RAMSEY</p> <p>Iron key, oval bow, solid shank C13 ? Length 10in.</p>	TL 28 85 (Arbitrary Point)	CHER 07829	
18	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>MEDIEVAL AND LATER REMAINS, HIGH STREET, RAMSEY</p> <p>An evaluation was carried out demonstrating the preservation of medieval features across the site. The evaluation revealed four ditches and one posthole, all containing domestic pottery of 11th-14th century date, together with animal bones, iron nails and shell. Some modern disturbance was observed, particularly two cellars in the area of street frontage.</p> <p>Following evaluation, three trenches were extended for further excavation. These revealed further pits, structure remains, and a significant sequence of medieval dumping, leveling and clay floors. The corner of a rubble and mortar building foundation was identified, fronting onto the High Street.</p> <p>This part of Ramsey was not developed until the late 12th or early 13<sup>th</sup> century, prior to which it was prone to flooding. At this time the ground level of the site was raised to form a consolidated surface. By the end of the 14th century the whole of the excavated area had been built up to form a dry land surface. Occupation at the site continued into the later post medieval period, with the construction of a barn in the 18th century, and of further buildings, including a public house, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	TL 28710 85070	CHER MCB16483	

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
19	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL REMAINS 96-98 GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY</p> <p>An evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval land reclamation on the fen edge. A layer of peat was found in each trench, indicating the presence of standing water, suggesting that the site was either situated in the fen or a channel leading into the Great Whyte.</p> <p>The ceramic evidence indicates the reclamation activity started in the 15th century. Late medieval features were identified occurring within the peat sequence, suggesting that domestic activity was occurring at the site prior to reclamation.</p> <p>Analysis of environment samples revealed a range of species typical of the fen edge environment, as well as evidence for metalworking in the form of hammer scale and slag and remains of burnt building material.</p>	TL 2854 8543	CHER MCB16899	
20	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>LATE MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL WALL GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY</p> <p>Evaluation revealed an unmortared limestone wall that ran from north to south at the southern end of the trench. This may have been a dwarf wall that would have supported a timber box frame building fronting onto the Great Whyte.</p>	TL 28755 85175	CHER MCB17478	
21	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	<p>MEDIEVAL - POST MEDIEVAL REMAINS, RAMSEY GARDEN CENTRE</p> <p>Evaluation revealed Medieval and post-Medieval deposits with sparse quantities of shell, animal bone &amp; tile. The layers probably represent attempts at land reclamation in early &amp; later post-Medieval times. The only archaeological feature was an early post-medieval ditch. Evidence for flooding was seen during the Medieval period, confirming that peat was formed a late date in the centre of Ramsey.</p>	TL 28740 85276	CHER CB15006	
22	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>THE GABLES 31 RAMSEY HIGH STREET</p> <p>Medieval hall with 2 cross-wings, of 3 building periods, with an early C19 rear extension, and later single-storey extensions to the east of the street facade. The east wing predates the C15 hall and is of a possible early C14 date; the west cross-wing is late C16. Two storeys</p>	TL 28603 84994	CHER 54458	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II*
23	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>113 GREAT WHYTE</p> <p>C14 open hall with solar. One storey and attics</p>	TL 28604 85447	CHER 54444	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
24	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>63 GREAT WHYTE</p> <p>Probably C14 open hall with solar, altered early C19. Two storeys.</p>	TL 28683 85314	CHER 54443	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
25	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>THE BOW WINDOW 6 RAMSEY HIGH STREET</p> <p>Early C15 hall house. Two storeys.</p>	TL 28470 84926	CHER 54451	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
26	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>76 &amp; 78 GREAT WHYTE</p> <p>Late C15 or early C16 house, substantially altered C19.</p>	TL 28608 85376	CHER 54449	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
27	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	<p>29 RAMSEY HIGH STREET</p> <p>Medieval timber-framed cottage, 2 unit plan altered in C17 and early C19.</p>	TL 28565 84982	CHER 54457	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
28	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL	WATER SUPPLY / DRAINAGE	'THE BILL LOAD' ST. MARY'S ROAD Watercourse / drainage feature recorded on 1838 Tithe map and 1844 Inclosure Map. Recorded in documentary evidence dated 1660	TL 2826 8581	/	
29	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / COMMERCIAL	JOLLY SAILOR PUBLIC HOUSE 43 GREAT WHYTE 11/10 Early C17 with C19 alterations. Two storeys.	TL 28719 85247	CHER 54442	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
30	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	34 GREAT WHYTE C17 house with C19 alterations. Two storeys.	TL 28695 85206	CHER 54446	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
31	POST MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL	BOX O CHICKEN AND GEORGE HOTEL 63 RAMSEY HIGH STREET Late C17 inn with C19 street facade, L-plan. Two storeys	TL 28789 85037	CHER 54465	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
32	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	49 RAMSEY HIGH STREET Early C18 house. Two storeys and attics	TL 28691 85014	CHER 54461	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
33	POST MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL	THE LION HOTEL RAMSEY HIGH STREET Hotel dated 'ER 1731' on plaque. Original L-plan of 3 storeys with bands between floors, and C19 3-storey addition to west of front range with a common facade	TL 28723 85022	CHER 54462	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
34	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	6 CHURCH GREEN (NORTH SIDE) Mid C18 L-plan house. Two storeys.	TL 29029 85234	CHER 54429	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
35	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	13 GREAT WHYTE Mid C18 house with modern shop at ground floor. Two storeys.	TL 28783 85139	CHER 54441	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
36	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / COMMERCIAL	80 RAMSEY HIGH STREET Mid C18 house formerly 'The Anchor' inn. Two storeys and attics	TL 28847 85092	CHER 54452	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
37	POST MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL	84,86, & 86A RAMSEY HIGH STREET Long range of 2 shops, C18, but much altered with C18 cottage to east. Two storeys	TL 28866 85102	CHER 54453	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
38	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	38 GREAT WHYTE Late C18 or early C19 house. Two storeys.	TL 28689 85227	CHER 54447	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
39	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	CLARENCE HOUSE 58 GREAT WHYTE Late C18 or early C19 house. Two storeys.	TL 28654 85299	CHER 54448	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
40	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / COMMERCIAL	BONNETTS BAKERY 59 RAMSEY HIGH STREET Early C19 shop. Two storeys	TL 28773 85028	CHER 54464	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOO NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
41	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	DETACHED KITCHEN TO THE GABLES 31 RAMSEY HIGH STREET C19 detached kitchen. Single-storey	TL 28617 84989	CHER 54459	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
42	POST MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL	THE UNICORN PUBLIC HOUSE 56 LITTLE WHYTE Mid C19 public house occupying corner position. Two storeys.	TL 28978 85172	CHER 54470	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
43	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	11 GREAT WHYTE (EAST SIDE) Mid C19 house. Two storeys.	TL 28783 85130	CHER 54440	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
44	POST MEDIEVAL	CIVIL	CLOCK TOWER GREAT WHYTE Dated 1888.	TL 28752 85148	CHER 54445	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
45	POST MEDIEVAL	UNASSIGNED	C19TH WINDMILL RAMSEY Wind mill, disused, C19 brick.	TL 2887 8561	CHER 02880	
46	POST MEDIEVAL	UNASSIGNED	WIND PUMP RAMSEY Wind pump shown on 1838 Tithe Map	TL 286 867	CHER 02791	
47	POST MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH RAMSEY Strict Baptist chapel. 'Salem 1857' inscribed on plaque in pediment.	TL 2874 8501	CHER CB14975	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
48	POST MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	CEMETERY CHAPEL AND MORTUARY RAMSEY A cemetery chapel and mortuary of c.1858	TL 2924 8554	CHER MCB17223	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II
49	POST MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	RAMSEY GREAT WHYTE BAPTIST CHURCH RAMSEY Built in 1894 in a mid-Victorian mixed Italianate style	TL 2868 8520	CHER CB14974	
50	POST MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	METHODIST CHURCH RAMSEY HIGH STREET Methodist chapel built in 1898-9	TL 2863 8503	CHER CB14976	
51	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	CEMETERY RAMSEY Cemetery - chapel and grid paths survive	TL 292 855	CHER 12183	
52	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	INDUSTRIAL	STEAM MILL RAMSEY Four storey steam mill built in 1892, beside a railway and waterway. Owned by Flowers, then Jordan's. Worked until 1940, later a grain store. Converted into apartments in 1984.	TL 2846 8562	CHER MCB16642	

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
53	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	TRANSPORT / COMMUNICATION	SITE OF RAMSEY NORTH STATION Train station opened in 1863	TL 2828 8571	/	
54	MODERN	DEFENCE / MILITARY	SECOND WORLD WAR MILITARY DEPOT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT SITE RAMSEY Ramsey Militia & Cemetery Camps and Searchlight depot. at TL294859 - searchlight site, pillbox remains	TL 29363 85511	CHER CB15171	
55	MODERN	DEFENCE / MILITARY	SECOND WORLD WAR PILLBOX HIGH LODGE, RAMSEY Pillbox, type fw3/ 28 LMG, destroyed c. 1985	TL 284 859	CHER MCB16457	
56	MODERN	DEFENCE / MILITARY	SECOND WORLD WAR SITE HIGH LODGE, RAMSEY Unknown function	TL 284 867	CHER MCB16458	
57	MODERN	UNASSIGNED	WIND TURBINE RAMSEY Large wind turbine for electricity generation.	TL 282 859	CHER MCB16641	
58	UNKNOWN	UNASSIGNED	COBBLED SURFACE, 4 NEW ROAD RAMSEY Area of rough hewn cobbles found during trench digging in garden of 4 New Road. The trench was 18in deep and 3ft by 1ft.	TL 2877 8522	CHER 08418	
59	/	DESIGNATION	RAMSEY CONSERVATION AREA	AREA CENTRED AT TL 2879 8505	/	CONSERVATION AREA
60	POST MEDIEVAL / MODERN	UNASSIGNED	BUILDING Small building shown on 1901 OS Map located in the south-west of the proposed development site fronting onto St. Mary's Road.	TL 2820 8586	/	
61	POST MEDIEVAL / MODERN	UNASSIGNED	BUILDING Small building shown on the 1901 and 1926 OS map in the north-east of the development site	TL 2835 8594	/	
62	MODERN	DOMESTIC	PRELIMINARY HOUSE (NO. 3 ST. MARY'S ROAD) Two storey house located in the south-west of the development site. First shown on 1926 OS map. Based on architectural details, the building is dated to c.1905-1915. It is currently in a decaying and derelict condition and surrounding vicinity is very overgrown	TL 2822 8585	/	
63	MODERN	DOMESTIC	SEMI-DETACHED BUILDING (NO. 5 & ST. MARY'S ROAD) Building located in the south-west of the development site. First shown on 1926 OS map. Following a motor vehicle accident in 2007, the building was demolished.	TL 2819 8587	/	
64	MODERN	UNASSIGNED	BUILDINGS AND POSSIBLE WELL Two small building and a circular feature – possibly a well- shown on 1926 OS map to the immediate north of Preliminary House.	TL 2822 8588	/	

ST. MARY'S ROAD, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
65	MODERN	UNASSIGNED	<p>BUILDINGS</p> <p>Two ranges of buildings shown on the 1926 OS map to the immediate south-west of the site. The buildings have been demolished but were still standing during a site survey in 2006. Photographic evidence suggest they were one storey garage/ barn/ storage buildings</p>	TL 2818 8590	/	



## APPENDIX B

### Photographic Record of Site Visit





**PLATE B:** Views of the derelict two storey house (Preliminary House – AOC 62) in the south-west of the development site



**PLATE C:** Views of the area to the north of Preliminary House. The buildings in this area have been demolished and the area has been levelled. A large degree of rubble was noted.



**PLATE D:** Views of the buildings which were located to the north of Preliminary House. Nos. 5 and 7 St. Mary's Road (right) and the one story garages / barns (left).



**APPENDIX C**  
**Geo-technical Investigation Records**  
**(Geotechnics Ltd., 2006)**

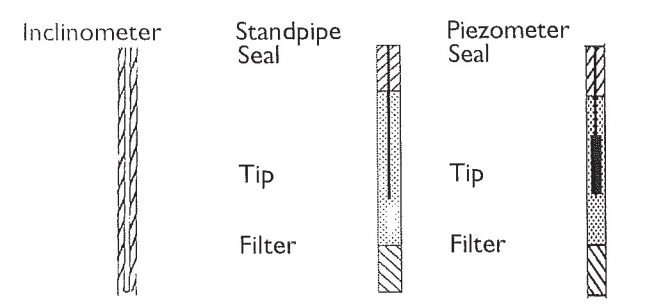
Samples	
B	Bulk disturbed sample
BLK	Block sample
C	Core sample
D	Small disturbed sample (tub/jar)
E	Environmental test sample
ES	Environmental soil sample
EW	Environmental water sample
G	Gas sample
L	Liner sample
P	Piston sample (PF - failed piston sample)
TW	Thin walled push in sample
U -	Open Tube - 102mm diameter with blows to take sample. (UF - failed U sample)
V	Vial sample
W	Water sample

Insitu Testing / Properties	
S	Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
C	SPT with cone
VN	Strength from Insitu Vane
HV	Strength from Hand Vane
PP	Strength from Pocket Penetrometer
(All other strengths from undrained triaxial testing)	
w%	Water content
N	SPT Result
-/-	Blows/penetration (mm) after 150mm seating.
.*/-	Total blows/penetration (mm)
( )	Extrapolated value

Rotary Core	
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (% of intact core >100mm)
FRACTURE INDEX	Fractures/metre
FRACTURE SPACING (mm)	Maximum Minimum

Groundwater	
Water Strike	
Highest recorded standing water level	

### Instrumentation



Strata	
Made Ground	Type 1
	Type 2
Topsoil	
Cobbles and Boulders	
Gravel	
Sand	
Silt	
Clay	
Peat	

**Note: Composite soil types shown by combined symbols**

Chalk	
Limestone	
Sandstone	
Coal	
Mudstone	
Siltstone	
Metamorphic Rock	
Igneous Rock	

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH1 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.18 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.00	W					Dark brown very clayey organic sandy topsoil with many rootlets. [TOPSOIL]	G.L.		0.18	
0.30	ES					Soft becoming firm and stiff light grey mottled orange brown slightly sandy CLAY. ALLUVIUM	0.40		-0.22	
0.30	ES									
0.40- 0.70	B									
0.40	D			24						
0.80	D									
1.10	D					Light brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse sandstone. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.30		-1.12	
1.20- 1.50	U110	1.20 (1.20)	81##	16						
1.65	D					Firm becoming stiff grey CLAY with occasional gravel size fossil fragments. OXFORD CLAY	1.90		-1.72	
1.90- 2.35	D	1.90 (1.80)			S10					
2.80	D			25		Below 3.45m, stiff to very stiff.				
3.00- 3.45	U40	2.80 (Dry)	71##	26						
3.45	D									
3.80	D			26						
4.00- 4.45	D	2.80 (Dry)			S23					
4.80	D					Below 5.00m, very stiff.				
5.00- 5.45	U80	2.80 (Dry)	167	21						
5.45	D					Below 5.45m, rare indistinct fissures and pyritised fossil fragments.				
6.00	D									
6.50- 6.95	D	2.80 (Dry)		17		S50/297				
7.50	D									
8.00- 8.45	D	2.80 (Dry)			S50					
9.00	D					S45				
9.50- 9.95	D	2.80 (Dry)								

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	DF	G.L.			03/04/06	08:00	1.00				2.00	Seepage
17.50	0.15	Cable Percussion	DF	12.00	2.80	Dry	03/04/06	18:00						
				12.00	2.80	Dry	04/04/06	08:00						
				17.50	2.80	Dry	04/04/06	18:00						

**Remarks** Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.70m to 2.60m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 3.60m, bentonite seal up to 2.60m, gravel filter up to 0.70m, bentonite seal up to 0.10m.

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Checked by DRB  
Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

**geotechnics**

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH1 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD


Ground Level 0.18 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
10.50	D									
11.00-11.45	U120	2.80 (Dry)	188	21						
11.45	D									
12.00	D									
12.50-12.94	D	2.80 (Dry)		21	S50/293					
13.50	D									
14.00-14.42	D	2.80 (Dry)			S50/273					
15.00	D									
15.50-15.92	D	2.80 (Dry)		20	S50/272					
16.50	D									
17.00-17.40	D	2.80 (Dry)			S50/249					
End of Borehole							17.50		-17.32	

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

Remarks

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
 Checked by DRB  
 Figure 2 of 2  
 12/05/2006  


# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH2 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.11 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.00	W					Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand with many rootlets. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint and brick. [MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.11	
0.20	ES				Soft to firm grey and orange brown mottled slightly sandy CLAY with some rootlets. ALLUVIUM		0.50		-0.39	
0.20	ES						1.05		-0.94	
0.30	D									
0.60	D			24						
1.10	D					Dense orange brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND				
1.10	W				S30					
1.20- 1.70	B									
1.20- 1.65	D	1.20 (0.95)								
2.00	D					Firm grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	1.90		-1.79	
2.10	U40	2.00 (Dry)	66##	25		Firm becoming stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.10		-1.99	
2.20- 2.65	D									
2.65	D			24						
3.00	D									
3.20- 3.65	D	3.00 (Dry)			S12					
4.00	D									
4.20- 4.65	U58	3.00 (Dry)	147	21						
4.65	D									
5.20	D									
5.50- 5.95	D	3.00 (Dry)			S33	Below 5.50m, very stiff, occasionally stiff.				
6.50	D									
7.00- 7.45	U120	3.00 (Dry)	290	16						
7.45	D									
8.00	D									
8.50- 8.95	D	3.00 (Dry)		19	S40					
9.50	D									
10.00-10.40	U120	3.00 (Dry)	123	20						

Boring				Progress					Groundwater						
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater	
1.20	0.15	Inspection Pit Cable Percussion	DF DF	G.L.			05/04/06	08:00	1.10		0.95	20	2.20	Slow seepage	
20.00				6.00	3.00	Dry	05/04/06	18:00							
				6.00	3.00	Dry	06/04/06	08:00							
				20.00	3.00	Dry	06/04/06	18:00							

Remarks Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.75m to 1.90m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 2.90m, bentonite seal up to 1.90m, gravel filter up to 0.75m, bentonite seal up to 0.30m, concrete up to ground level.

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Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
All dimensions are in metres.



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH2 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.11 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
10.40	D										
11.00 11.00	B D					At 11.00m, some pyritised fossil fragments.					
11.50-11.95	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/298						
12.50	D					At 12.50m crystals of selenite.					
13.00-13.42	D	3.00 (Dry)		19	S50/271						
14.00	D										
14.50-14.92	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/272						
15.50	D										
16.00-16.43	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/277						
17.00	D										
17.70-18.08	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/225						
18.70	D										
19.60-19.97	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/223						
End of Borehole							20.00		-19.89		

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

Remarks

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Figure 2 of 2  
12/05/2006

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH3 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level -0.29 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.00	W					Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		-0.29	
0.20	ES				0.15		-0.44			
0.30-0.65	B			19		Firm grey mottled orange brown slightly sandy CLAY. ALLUVIUM	0.65		-0.94	
0.30	D									
0.70-1.10	B									
0.70	D									
0.98	W					Medium dense orange brown clayey very gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.80		-2.09	
1.20-1.70	B	1.20 (0.80)			S22					
1.20-1.65	D									
2.10	D			21		Firm becoming stiff grey CLAY with rare fossil fragments. OXFORD CLAY				
2.20-2.65	U38	2.00 (2.10)	34##	26						
2.65	D									
3.00	D									
3.20-3.65	D	2.50 (Dry)			S19					
4.00	D					Below 4.20m, very stiff.				
4.20-4.65	U60	2.50 (Dry)	200	22						
4.65	D									
5.20	D									
5.50-5.95	D	2.50 (Dry)			S35					
6.50	D									
7.00-7.35	U120	2.50 (Dry)	484	15		Below 7.00m, very stiff/hard.				
7.35	D									
8.00	D									
8.50-8.95	D	2.50 (Dry)			S49					
9.50	D									
10.00-10.45	D	2.50 (Dry)		20	S45					

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20	0.15	Inspection Pit	DF	G.L.			07/04/06	08:00	0.98		0.80	20	2.10	Slow seepage
15.00		Cable Percussion	DF	15.00	2.50	Dry	07/04/06	18:00						

Remarks Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.50m to 1.80m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 2.80m, bentonite seal up to 1.80m, gravel filter up to 0.50m, bentonite seal up to 0.30m, concrete up to ground level.

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH3 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level -0.29 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
11.00	D										
11.50-11.95	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50						
12.50	D										
13.00-13.45	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50/295						
14.00	D										
14.50-14.92	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50/273						
End of Borehole							15.00		-15.29		

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 2 of 2  
12/05/2006



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH4 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.32 m OD


Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
0.00	W					Soft dark brown sandy organic clay with many roots and rootlets	G.L.		0.32		
0.20	ES					[POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]					
0.20	ES										
0.30	D										
0.70	D			22		Soft to firm grey mottled brown slightly sandy CLAY. ALLUVIUM	0.60		-0.28		
1.00	D						0.75		-0.43		
1.16	W					(Dense) orange brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint.					
1.20- 1.70	B					ALLUVIAL SAND					
1.20- 1.61	D	1.20 (0.92)			S50/264						
2.00	D			20		Soft to firm light grey brown slightly sandy CLAY. WEATHERED OXFORD CLAY	2.10		-1.78		
2.10	D	2.20 (2.10)			S11		2.20		-1.88		
2.20- 2.65	D					Firm grey CLAY with occasional fossil fragments. OXFORD CLAY					
3.00	D			25		Below 3.20m, stiff.					
3.20- 3.50	U37	2.50 (Dry)	78	26							
3.50	D										
4.00	D										
4.20- 4.65	D	2.50 (Dry)			S21						
5.20	D					Below 5.20m, very stiff.					
5.50- 5.90	U120	2.50 (Dry)	248	21							
5.90	D										
6.50	D										
7.00- 7.37	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50/217						
8.00	D					Between 8.00-8.50m, rare pyrite crystals.					
8.50- 8.95	D	2.50 (Dry)		14	S50/299						
9.50	D										
10.00-10.45	D	2.50 (Dry)			S49						

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	DF	G.L.			11/04/06	08:00	1.16		0.92	20	2.50	Slow seepage
20.00	0.15	Cable Percussion	DF	12.00	2.50	Dry	11/04/06	18:00						
				12.00	2.50	11.90	12/04/06	08:00						
				20.00	2.50	Dry	12/04/06	18:00						

Remarks Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.75m to 2.10m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: risings up to 3.10m, bentonite seal up to 2.10m, gravel filter up to 0.75m, bentonite seal up to 0.30m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
All dimensions are in metres.



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH4 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.32 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
11.00	D									
11.50-11.95	D	2.50 (Dry)		21	S48					
12.50	D									
13.00-13.45	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50/298	Below 13.00m, hard.				
14.00	D									
14.50-14.80	U120	2.50 (Dry)	400	20						
14.80	D									
15.50	D									
16.00-16.37	D	2.50 (Dry)		20	S50/220					
17.00	D									
17.70-18.08	D	2.50 (Dry)			S50/228					
18.90	D									
19.60-19.95	D	2.50 (Dry)		18	S50/198					
End of Borehole							20.00		-19.68	

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

Remarks

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Figure 2 of 2  
12/05/2006

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH5 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level -0.14 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata		Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.00	W					Topsoil.**	G.L. 0.10		-0.14	
0.20	ES					Firm grey and brown mottled slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint and coal. ALLUVIUM			-0.24	
0.30	ES									
0.60- 1.10	D			18			0.60		-0.74	
0.60	B									
0.78	D									
1.20- 1.65	D	1.20 (0.90)			S6	Orange brown clayey very gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND				
1.50	D			18		Soft to firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded flint. WEATHERED OXFORD CLAY	1.40		-1.54	
2.00	D						1.70		-1.84	
2.20- 2.65	U43	1.50 (Dry)	68##	25		Firm becoming stiff grey CLAY with occasional fissures, rare fossil fragments and occasional selenite. OXFORD CLAY				
2.65	D									
3.00	D			26						
3.20- 3.65	D	1.50 (Dry)			S19					
4.00	D					Below 4.20m, very stiff.				
4.20- 4.65	U90	1.50 (Dry)	191	21						
4.65	D									
5.20	D									
5.50- 5.95	D	1.50 (Dry)			S39					
6.50	D					Below 7.00m, very stiff/hard.				
7.00- 7.35	U120	1.50 (Dry)	334	16						
7.35	D									
8.00	D									
8.50- 8.91	D	1.50 (Dry)		18	S50/260					
9.50	D									
10.00-10.45	D	1.50 (Dry)			S44					

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20	0.15	Inspection Pit	DF	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00	0.78		0.74	20	1.50	Slow seepage
15.00		Cable Percussion	DF	15.00	1.50	Dry	10/04/06	18:00						

Remarks Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.50m to 1.40m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 2.40m, bentonite seal up to 1.40m, gravel filter up to 0.50m, bentonite seal up to 0.30m, concrete up to ground level.

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

**geotechnics**

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH5 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level -0.14 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
11.00	D										
11.50-11.91	D	1.50 (Dry)		20	S50/260						
12.50	D										
13.00-13.40	D	1.50 (Dry)			S50/248						
14.00	D										
14.50-14.88	D	1.50 (Dry)		19	S50/232						
End of Borehole							15.00		-15.14		

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 2 of 2  
12/05/2006



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH6  
PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.46 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
0.00	W					Dark brown clayey gravelly organic sand with many roots and rootlets. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse wood and rare brick. [MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.46		
0.10	D						0.20		0.26		
0.15	ES										
0.15	ES										
0.40	D										
0.75	W						0.75		-0.29		
1.00	D					Dark brown clayey gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse wood and rare flint. [MADE GROUND]					
1.20- 1.70	B			13	S44		Dense orange brown very clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND				
1.20- 1.65	D	1.20 (0.75)									
2.00	D					Firm becoming stiff grey CLAY with rare fossil fragments. OXFORD CLAY					
2.20- 2.65	D	2.20 (1.90)		25	S11			2.30	-1.84		
3.00	D										
3.20- 3.65	U28	3.00 (Dry)	83	25							
3.65	D										
4.00	D										
4.20- 4.65	D	3.00 (Dry)			S18						
						Below 5.00m, very stiff.					
5.20	D										
5.50- 5.95	U100	3.00 (Dry)	193	21							
5.95	D										
6.50	D										
7.00- 7.43	D	3.00 (Dry)		16	S50/276						
8.00	D					Below 8.00m, rare pyritised fossil fragments.					
8.50- 8.95	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/298						
9.50	D										
10.00-10.44	D	3.00 (Dry)		20	S50/293						

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	DF	G.L.			04/04/06	08:00	0.75				2.50	Seepage in pit.
15.00	0.15	Cable Percussion	DF	3.70	3.00	Dry	04/04/06	18:00						
				3.70	3.00	Dry	05/04/06	08:00						
				15.00	3.00	Dry	05/04/06	18:00						

**Remarks** Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 50mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 0.70m to 3.00m and with upright lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 4.00m, bentonite seal up to 3.00m, gravel filter up to 0.70m, bentonite seal up to 0.30m.

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Checked by DRB  
Figure 1 of 2  
12/05/2006

**geotechnics**



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Cable Percussion

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

BH6 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.46 m OD

Sampling			Properties			Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	SPT	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
11.00	D										
11.50-11.94	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/289						
12.50	D										
13.00-13.41	D	3.00 (Dry)		19	S50/257						
14.00	D										
14.50-14.92	D	3.00 (Dry)			S50/269						
End of Borehole							15.00		-14.54		

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
Checked by DRB  
Figure 2 of 2  
12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP1 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.59 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.30	B			Dark brown slightly gravelly clayey organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint and brick. [MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.59
0.80	D	mc=147		Firm black fibrous PEAT with occasional cobble sized fragments of wood. NORDELPH PEAT	0.70		-0.11
1.30	D			Orange brown very clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.20		-0.61
2.00	B			Grey slightly clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	2.00		-1.41
2.40	D	mc=21		Firm grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.30		-1.71
3.00	B			Below 3.00m, stiff.			
3.50	D						
				End of Excavation	3.80		-3.21

### Excavation

Plant JCB 3CX  
 Date 11/04/2006  
 Shoring None.  
 Stability Unstable below 1.20m.

Width (B) 0.60  
 Length (C) 2.60  
 Date Backfilled 11/04/2006

### Groundwater

Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
2.30	2.30	Moderate inflow

### Remarks

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
 All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

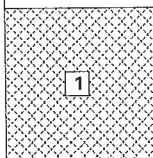


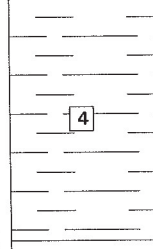
PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP2 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.45 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata			Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.50	D			Dark brown sandy slightly gravelly organic clay, with many roots and rootlets. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. [PROBABLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.45	
1.10	D	mc=23		Orange brown and grey very clayey slightly gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.00		-0.55	
1.40	B	mc=9.9		Orange brown slighty clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.30		-0.85	
2.10	D			Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.00		-1.55	
3.00	B							
3.60	D			End of Excavation	3.60		-3.15	

### Excavation

Plant JCB 3CX  
 Date 11/04/2006  
 Shoring None.  
 Stability Unstable below 1.50

Width (B) 0.60  
 Length (C) 2.50  
 Date Backfilled 11/04/2006

### Groundwater

Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
2.00	2.0	Slow inflow.

### Remarks

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer


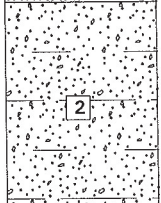
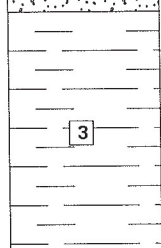
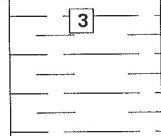
PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP3 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.10 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.30	D			Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.10
1.00	B			Orange brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	0.40		-0.30
1.80	D	mc=24		Below 1.40m, grey.	1.80		-1.70
2.50	B			Stiff grey CLAY with occasional fossil fragments. OXFORD CLAY			
3.00	D				3.40		-3.30
				End of Excavation			

**Excavation**

Plant JCB 3CX  
 Date 11/04/2006  
 Shoring None.  
 Stability Unstable below 1.40m.

Width (B) 0.60  
 Length (C) 2.60  
 Date Backfilled 11/04/2006

**Groundwater**

Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
0.80	0.80	Moderate inflow.
1.80	1.80	Moderate inflow.

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
 All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

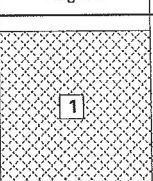

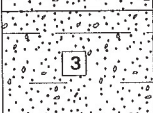
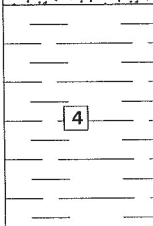
PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP4 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.30 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.40	B			Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint and occasional wood. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.30
1.10	D			Yellow brown mottled grey clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.00		-0.70
1.60	B			Grey slightly clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.50		-1.20
2.30	D	mc=26		Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.20		-1.90
3.00	B						
3.70	D			End of Excavation	3.70		-3.40

Excavation			Groundwater		
Plant	JCB 3CX	Width (B)	0.60	Depth Observed	1.20
Date	11/04/2006	Length (C)	2.60	Depth of Pit	1.20
Shoring	None.	Date Backfilled	11/04/2006	Details	Moderate inflow.
Stability	Stable during excavation.				

Remarks


Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1

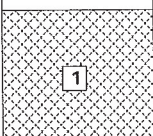
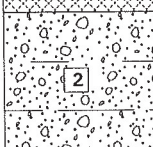
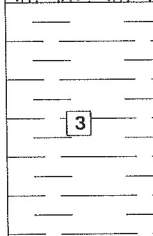
12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS      Engineer PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD      Trial Pit Project No TP5 PC062347


Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD      Ground Level 0.28 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata			Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD	
0.50	B			Dark brown clayey organic sand. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.28	
1.00	B			Orange brown slightly clayey SAND & GRAVEL. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	0.90		-0.62	
1.50	D				1.80		-1.52	
2.00	B D		mc=28	Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY				
3.00	D							
3.40	B			End of Excavation	3.40		-3.12	

Excavation				Groundwater		
Plant	JCB 3CX	Width (B)	0.60	Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
Date	11/04/2006	Length (C)	2.70	0.90	0.90	slow inflow.
Shoring	None.	Date Backfilled	11/04/2006			
Stability	Stable during excavation.					

Remarks  
 Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
 All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP6 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.45 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.00	D			Dark brown clayey organic sand. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.45
0.40	D						
1.20	B	mc=23		Orange brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.00		-0.55
2.10	D	mc=24		Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.10		-1.65
2.80	B						
3.50	D			End of Excavation	3.50		-3.05

**Excavation**

Plant JCB 3CX  
 Date 11/04/2006  
 Shoring None.  
 Stability Unstable below 1.40m.

Width (B) 0.60  
 Length (C) 2.70  
 Date Backfilled 11/04/2006

**Groundwater**

Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
1.20	1.20	Fast inflow.

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1  
12/05/2006



# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP7 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.26 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.30	B		mc=11	Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.	1	0.26
0.80	B			Orange brown slightly clayey SAND & GRAVEL. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	0.50		2
1.50	D		mc=25	Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	1.70	3	-1.44
1.90	D						
2.50	B						
3.40	D			End of Excavation	3.40		-3.14

Excavation				Groundwater		
Plant	JCB 3CX	Width (B)	0.60	Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
Date	11/04/2006	Length (C)	2.50	1.70	1.70	Slow inflow.
Shoring	None.	Date Backfilled	11/04/2006			
Stability	Stable during excavation.					

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1  
12/05/2006





# TRIAL PIT RECORD

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

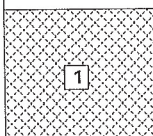
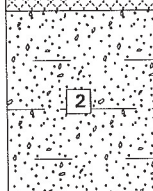
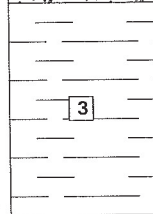
PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Trial Pit Project No

TP8 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.24 m OD

Samples and Tests				Strata		Scale 1:50	
Depth	Type	Stratum No	Results	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.50	D			Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.24
1.00	B	mc=11		Orange brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND	0.90		-0.66
1.50	D						
2.20	D			Stiff grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY	2.10		-1.86
3.00	B						
3.50	D			End of Excavation	3.50		-3.26

**Excavation**

Plant JCB 3CX  
 Date 11/04/2006  
 Shoring None.  
 Stability Stable during excavation.

Width (B) 0.60  
 Length (C) 2.70  
 Date Backfilled 11/04/2006

**Groundwater**

Depth Observed	Depth of Pit	Details
		None encountered during excavation.

**Remarks**

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.

All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG

Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS1 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.23 m OD

Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description			Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.30	D			22	Dark brown slightly gravelly clayey organic sand. Gravel is subrounded fine to coarse flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]			G.L.		0.23
1.00- 1.50	D				Grey brown very clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND Below 1.00m, orange brown.			0.50		-0.27
					Firm grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY			1.80		-1.57
					No recovery.			2.70		-2.47
					End of Borehole			4.00		-3.77

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	4.00			10/04/06	18:00						
3.00	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											
4.00	0.06	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks**  
 Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. Repeated collapses 2.50-4.00m. A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 2.50m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 2.50m, gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006

All dimensions are in metres.

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS2 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.09 m OD

Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description			Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.20	D				Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly organic sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint and brick. [MADE GROUND]			G.L.		0.09
0.80	D				Orange brown very clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND Below 0.60m, clayey. Between 1.20-2.00m, poor recovery.			0.35		-0.26
					No recovery.			2.00		-1.91
					End of Borehole			4.00		-3.91

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	4.00			10/04/06	18:00						
3.00	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											
4.00	0.06	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks**  
 Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. Repeated collapses from 2.00-4.00m. A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 3.00m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 3.00m, gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key sheet.  
 All dimensions are in metres.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006



# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS3 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.25 m OD

Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description	Depth	Legend	Level m OD		
0.40	D				Firm dark brown sandy slightly gravelly organic clay. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]	G.L.		0.25		
0.70	D				Soft grey and orange brown mottled CLAY. ALLUVIUM	0.70		-0.45		
1.20	D				Orange brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint. Poor recovery. ALLUVIAL SAND	1.00		-0.75		
					No recovery.	2.00		-1.75		
					End of Borehole	4.00		-3.75		

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	4.00			10/04/06	18:00						
3.00	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											
4.00	0.06	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks**  
 Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth.  
 A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 4.00m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006

All dimensions are in metres.

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS4 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 1.15 m OD

Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description			Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.20	D				Dark brown slightly silty gravelly sand with some cobbles and boulders of concrete. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse brick and flint. [MADE GROUND]			G.L.		1.15
1.50	D				Between 2.00-3.00m, poor recovery.					
2.30	D				Grey brown clayey gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse flint. ALLUVIAL SAND			2.20		-1.05
					Firm grey CLAY. OXFORD CLAY			2.50		-1.35
					No recovery.			3.00		-1.85
					End of Borehole			4.00		-2.85

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	4.00			10/04/06	18:00						
3.00	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											
4.00	0.06	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks**  
 Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. Repeated collapsed from 1.70-4.00m. A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 1.70m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 1.70m, gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006

geotechnics

All dimensions are in metres.

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS5 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 1.42 m OD

Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description			Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.40	D				Dark brown gravelly sand. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse concrete, brick and flint. [MADE GROUND]			G.L.		1.42
1.40	D			65	Soft dark grey brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse brick. [MADE GROUND]			1.00		0.42
1.70	D				Firm pseudofibrous sandy PEAT. NORDELPH PEAT			1.40		0.02
					Light grey green clayey very gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint. ALLUVIAL SAND			1.55		-0.13
					Firm grey CLAY (Very poor recovery). OXFORD CLAY			1.90		-0.48
					End of Borehole			2.60		-1.18

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	2.60			10/04/06	18:00						
2.60	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks** Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 2.50m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 2.50m, gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
Figure 1 of 1  
12/05/2006

All dimensions are in metres.

# BOREHOLE RECORD - Window Sampling

Project ST MARY'S RD, RAMSEY, CAMBS

Engineer

PINNACLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

Borehole Project No

WS6 PC062347

Client R G CARTER PROJECTS LTD

Ground Level 0.02 m OD

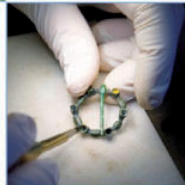
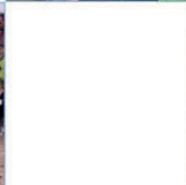
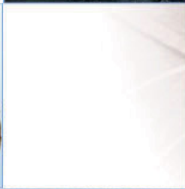
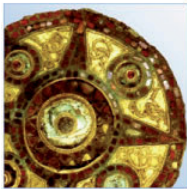
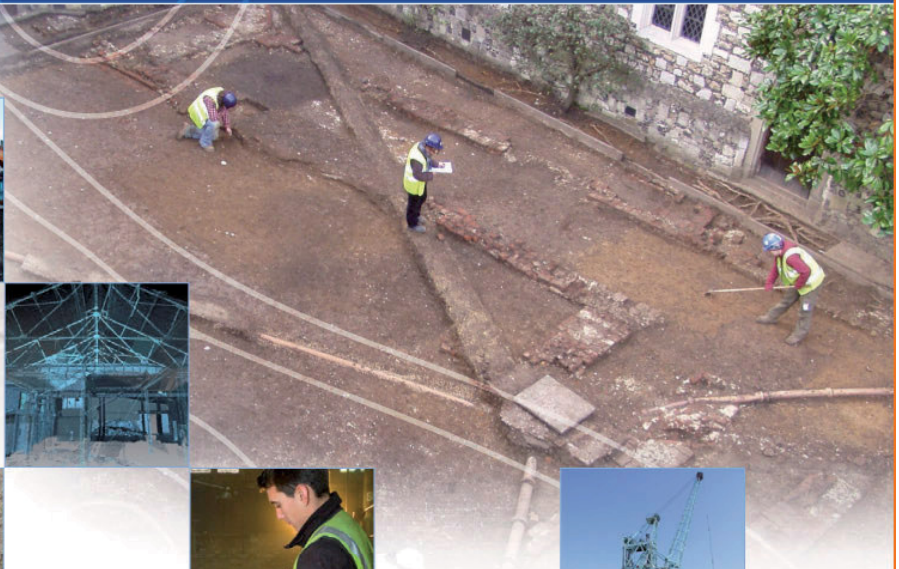
Sampling			Properties		Strata			Scale 1:50		
Depth	Sample Type	Depth Cased & (to Water)	Strength kPa	w %	Description			Depth	Legend	Level m OD
0.30	D				Dark brown clayey organic sand. [POSSIBLE MADE GROUND]			G.L.		0.02
1.00	D				Soft orange brown mottled grey sandy slighty gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine to medium flint. ALLUVIUM			0.70		-0.68
					No recovery.			1.20		-1.18
0.00					End of Borehole			3.00		-2.98

Boring				Progress					Groundwater					
Depth	Dia	Technique	Crew	Depth of Hole	Depth Cased	Depth to Water	Date	Time	Depth Struck	Depth Cased	Rose to	in Mins	Depth Sealed	Remarks on Groundwater
1.20		Inspection Pit	PS	G.L.			10/04/06	08:00						None encountered during boring.
2.00	0.08	Windowless Sampler	PS	3.00			10/04/06	18:00						
3.00	0.07	Windowless Sampler	PS											

**Remarks**  
 Inspection pit hand excavated to 1.20m depth. Repeated collapses between 1.80-3.00  
 A 35mm standpipe was installed with a slotted section from 1.00m to 1.80m and with flush lockable protective cover. Detail as follows from base of hole: arisings up to 1.80m, gravel filter up to 1.00m, bentonite seal up to 0.20m, concrete up to ground level.

Logged by NG  
 Figure 1 of 1  
 12/05/2006

All dimensions are in metres.



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