

Kings Fitness &
Leisure Centre
Cheddar
Somerset

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING &
RECORDING

REPORT

June 2020

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Looking after the past, today...





**Kings Fitness &
Leisure Centre
Cheddar
Somerset**


for

C1 project code: C1/AMR/19/KFL

Wessex Learning Academy Trust

REPORT

Prepared by	Cheryl Green
Date	08/10/19

Approved by	Richard McConnell
Signed	
Date	18/06/20

Issue	01
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PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	N/A
Planning Application ref.	17/19/00033
Local Planning Authority	Sedgemoor District Council
Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	S00215202
Historic Environment Record ref.	41601
Collecting Museum	South West Heritage Trust
Museum accession code	TTNCM 102/2019
OASIS reference	contexto1-369632

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Front cover image: foundation trenches for extension to Kings Fitness & Leisure Centre with Mendip hills in the distance, from the east

Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring and recording as a condition of granting planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent for the construction of a new single storey extension to form new activity spaces, offices & reception area at Kings Fitness & Leisure Centre, Cheddar, Somerset. The project was commissioned by LED Architects on behalf of their client, Wessex Learning Academy Trust.

A Heritage Impact Statement was prepared by Context One in February 2019 (Green & McConnell) to accompany the planning application. The Site partially lies within the boundary of a designated Scheduled Monument comprising a Roman settlement, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Royal Palace, and the medieval remains of St Columbanus chapel.

The Site is conjectured to be on the periphery of these remains, which now lie under the present school, with modern archaeological investigations indicating that this area was probably most prominent for its use as Roman agricultural land and associated activity. However, these investigations in conjunction with trial holes monitored by C1 in October 2019 indicated that the thickness of made-ground in the development area was between 1.70m and 1.95m deep. The detailed foundation design was submitted to Historic England (HE) as a Condition of Scheduled Monument Consent and comprised installation of a shallow concrete raft. The service trench required deeper excavations and therefore a maximum dig depth of 1.10m was agreed with HE prior to the commencement of works, with the proviso that if excavations broke through into buried deposits with the potential to include archaeological deposits forming part of the Scheduled Monument then the works must be stopped immediately and HE informed.

In the event, the development groundworks were contained within the made-ground, mostly comprising a deep layer of modern loose aggregate or backfill of previous services. Only in the deepest part of the service trench was the base of this layer reached, exposing the top of a buried topsoil interpreted either as a former playing field deposit or a dump of material forming part of the man-made terrace created prior to construction of the leisure centre.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording as a condition of granting planning permission ((Sedgemoor District Council planning reference: 17/19/00033) and Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. S00215202)) for the construction of a new single storey extension to form new activity spaces, offices and reception area at Kings Fitness & Leisure Centre, Cheddar, Somerset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by LED Architects on behalf of their client, Wessex Learning Academy Trust. A Heritage Impact Statement was prepared by C1 in February 2019 (Green & McConnell) to accompany the planning application.

1.2 The monitoring and recording was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Sedgemoor District Council (SDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), South West Heritage Trust (SWHT). In a reply to an email consultation request from Ms Lisa Rasch (Case Officer, SDC) dated 15 April 2019, Mr Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, SWHT stated:

"The site lies within the Scheduled Monument (ROMAN SETTLEMENT SITE, ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ROYAL PALACE, AND ST COLUMBANUS' CHAPEL). The proposal does have the potential to impact on archaeological remains relating to the SM.

For this reason I recommend that the developer be required to archaeologically excavate the heritage asset and provide a report on any discoveries made as indicated in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 199)."

1.3 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted on 11 April 2019 by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport on the advice of Historic England (HE reference: S00215202). The SMC letter (see **Appendix 1**) was prepared by Mr Hugh Beamish, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England and included the following conditions:

"(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Hugh Beamish, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 29 Queen Square, Bristol, BS1 4ND in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(b) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.

(c) This consent may only be implemented by Keith Perry, Wessex Learning Academy Trust.

(d) No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

(e) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant or lead contractor that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(f) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(g) This consent shall be contingent upon an agreed detailed foundation design and archaeological mitigation strategy with the Secretary of State, as advised by Historic England."

1.4 Condition (g) of the SMC notice required that the detailed foundation design should be supplied to HE prior to the commencement of works. Previous archaeological investigations in conjunction with trial holes monitored by C1 in October 2019 indicated that the thickness of made-ground in the development area was between 1.70m and 1.95m deep. The detailed foundation design comprised installation of a concrete raft

with a maximum excavation depth of 0.75m deep and in an e-mail dated 29 November 2020, Mr Beamish responded as follows:

“In our view, the foundation slab sits comfortably above the recorded ‘natural’ level below and into which archaeological features were cut or placed upon. The thickness of made-ground in the area of the new build is recorded at a minimum of c. 1.70m – 1.95m. The drawings show a max depth of 750mm below present ground level, so there should be no physical impacts to archaeological deposits below. However, we suggest that the contractors on site are given a max dig depth to work to in their instructions and that this should be fixed at 800mm below the present ground level.”

However, it subsequently transpired that the services required deeper excavations and HE were informed. In an email dated 6 March 2020, Mr Beamish agreed a maximum dig depth of 1.10m, with the proviso that if excavations broke through into buried deposits with the potential to include archaeological deposits forming part of the Scheduled Monument then the works must be stopped immediately and HE informed.

- 1.5 The programme of archaeological works comprised five elements: monitoring of borehole investigations; the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project strategy (McConnell & Fairclough 2019); archaeological monitoring and recording; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.6 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 199 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2019) and subject to the provisions set out in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979*.

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 45579 53051) covers c. 350 square metres and is located alongside part of the northern elevation of the KFL building, to the west of the main entrance to the leisure centre (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the north and east by car parking and to the west by vehicular access to the centre. The Site is largely situated on level ground at an average height of c. 12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is recorded as Triassic Mudstone and Halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group with Quaternary superficial Head deposits of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2019). The soils are characterised as slightly acid loam and clay with impeded drainage (CSAIS 2019).
- 2.2 The Site is part of a rich archaeological setting, the full details of which are explored in the Heritage Impact Assessment (Green & McConnell). As such, only a brief summary is presented here to provide an archaeological and historical context. The Site partially lies within the designated area of the Scheduled Monument ‘Roman settlement site, Anglo-Saxon and Norman royal palace, and St Columbanus’ Chapel’ (**Scheduled Monument No. 29673, HER ref. 11441, 11442, 12760**). The earliest evidence for occupation on the site is Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries which appear to be related to a nearby Roman villa. An important Anglo-Saxon settlement had been established by the 9th century, evidenced by the presence of foundations belonging to a large long hall and other timber buildings relating to a Royal hunting lodge were recorded during excavations in the 1960s. Following the demolition of the hall, a chapel dedicated to St Columbanus was built over its footprint and a new hall constructed. Further modifications continued into the 13th century. A further Scheduled Monument is the Market cross at the junction of Bath Street, Union Street and Church Street (**SM No. 1019033**) located c. 380m to the north-east of the Site. The original site of medieval Hanham Manor (**HER ref. 30421**) and its successor Grade II listed Hanham Manor (**HE No. 1059118**) are both located within the area of the Scheduled Monument. The surrounding environs contain numerous heritage assets spanning the prehistoric to modern periods (Green & McConnell 2019). A 19th century culvert is known to cross the Site (**HER ref. 37330**) and the Cheddar Valley and Yatton Railway (**HER ref. 12963**) passed c. 30m to the north-east. Medieval settlement remains (**HER ref. 18256**), a late Saxon hollow-way (**HER ref. 18255**) and a post Roman ditch (**HER ref. 44783**) form a cluster of heritage assets to the north-east while Roman pottery finds (**HER ref. 12664**) were uncovered c. 80m to the south-west.
- 2.3 Historic map regression assessment shows that the Site formed part of open farmland from at least the early 19th century until the early 20th century where it was used as a cricket ground and more recently as a rugby pitch.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological monitoring were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during groundworks;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether there is any evidence specifically relating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval use of the Site

3.3 The broader research objectives accord with several research aims of the South West Archaeological Research Framework 2008 & 2012 (SWARF). These included:

- Research Aim 10: Address lack of understanding of key transitional periods
- Research Aim 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement
- Research Aim 32: Investigate and identify the locations of Early Medieval religious buildings, monuments and landscapes

4. Methodology

4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (December 2014) and in accordance with the *Somerset Archaeological Handbook* (2018). C1 will adhere to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.

4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to HE and the HES. The archaeological work was monitored under the auspices of Hugh Beamish, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (hugh.beamish@HistoricEngland.org.uk, 0117 975 1308, Bristol Office), and Steve Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, South West Heritage Trust (Steve.Membery@swheritage.org.uk, 01823 347433). It was not deemed necessary for a representative to visit the Site and monitor archaeological fieldwork.

4.3 C1 maintained contact with the archaeological project monitors by email during the course of the project. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.

4.4 Borehole investigation carried out by Structural Soils Ltd were monitored by C1 on 17 October 2020. This comprised three window samples positioned across the development area, two within the car park and another in a small garden border between the car park and the pedestrian access to the leisure centre. The window samples were inspected and recorded by C1, and the logs made by Structural Soils Ltd were kindly supplied.

4.5 Prior to the commencement of Site works, the excavation methodology was agreed between those responsible for carrying out the groundworks and C1 to ensure that all parties were aware of the monitoring requirements. The works comprised the excavation of shallow trenches to a maximum depth of 0.50m for a reinforced concrete foundation raft; reduction of the floor level throughout to accommodate a high level of thermal insulation (external ground levels largely remained as existing); and the excavation of new services to a maximum depth of 1.10m (**Figure 2**). In addition, it was anticipated that an existing service trench would

be reopened to a maximum depth of 1.90m however in the event these excavations through previous backfill did not exceed 1.10m.

- 4.6 An archaeologist was on Site to monitor all specified groundworks with the aim of identifying and recording any archaeological features/deposits present. All groundworks were carried out with a machines fitted with either a 0.75m and a 1.00m wide toothless grading bucket.
- 4.7 By default, core details of the deposit sequence across the Site were recorded using C1 pro-forma profile forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. The frequency with which profiles were recorded was based on any variation of the deposit sequence. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts. A photographic record of the monitoring and recording was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. The photographic record included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5. Results

- 5.1 In accordance with standard archaeological practice, each deposit recorded during the investigation was given a unique context number and is shown in standard brackets, e.g. (100). Deposit colours were matched on Site against a Munsell soil colour chart and described against the relevant hue and reference, e.g. brownish yellow (10YR 3/1). Details of all the recorded deposits have been tabulated in **Appendix 2** and are summarised below.
- 5.2 The window samples taken during the borehole investigations recorded a depth of 0.10-0.20m for the tarmac or topsoil and 0.60-0.80m of modern aggregate. Beneath this was a further 0.40m of made-ground comprising redeposited clay with mudstone fragments (100) (200) (300). In window sample 1 this covered a 0.40m deep layer of peaty subsoil (101) with occasional gravel, above a 0.30m layer of more crumbly soil (102) with gravel. In window samples 2 and 3 the underlying sequence comprised 0.15m-0.45m of grey subsoil (201) (301) grading into a more orange subsoil, above 0.20-0.30m of peaty subsoil with occasional gravel (202) (302), in turn above 0.50-0.60m of more crumbly soil with abundant gravel and sand. All these layers constituted episodes of made-ground and directly covered natural orange clay (103) (204) (304) at depths of 2.10m, 2.30m and 2.60m from the modern ground surface.
- 5.3 The foundation trenches were excavated into the modern aggregate (400) encountered beneath the tarmac/topsoil during the borehole investigations (**Figure 3**). Similarly, the new service trench was also cut through the modern aggregate (**Figure 4**). In the deepest parts of the service trench the base of this deposit reached the surface of a dark soil layer (401) (**Figures 5 & 6**). However, this layer resembled a topsoil deposit and at 1.10m below the modern ground surface was well within the made-ground deposits established by the window sampling.

6. The finds

- 6.1 No artefacts were recovered or observed during the course of the monitoring programme.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 In summary, the borehole investigations confirmed that the Site occupied an area of deep modern overburden, to depths of between 1.70m and 1.95m with a further 0.40m to 0.60m of possible made-ground. The underlying natural clay was encountered at depths of between 2.10m and 2.50m below the modern ground surface. Monitoring and recording during development groundworks did not penetrate this and therefore did not expose any archaeological features or deposits. A topsoil deposit encountered in the deepest part of the service trenching (at a depth of 1.10m) was well within the range of made-ground deposits and was either associated with the former school playing fields or raising of the terrace prior to construction of the leisure centre. This tallies with the results of previous archaeological investigations that have taken place, with the surface of features found in 2014 at the eastern end of the leisure centre at about 1.7m (9.20m aOD) below the present ground surface. As anticipated, it was found that the made-ground was deeper

towards the western end of the leisure centre as the ground surface rose in the direction of the former railway embankment.

8. Archive and dissemination

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 199). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.
- 8.3 As no archaeological evidence was encountered, all relevant data has been incorporated into this assessment report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 On this occasion, there is no physical archive to deposit.

Dissemination: report

- 8.5 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - Historic England
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.6 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical.

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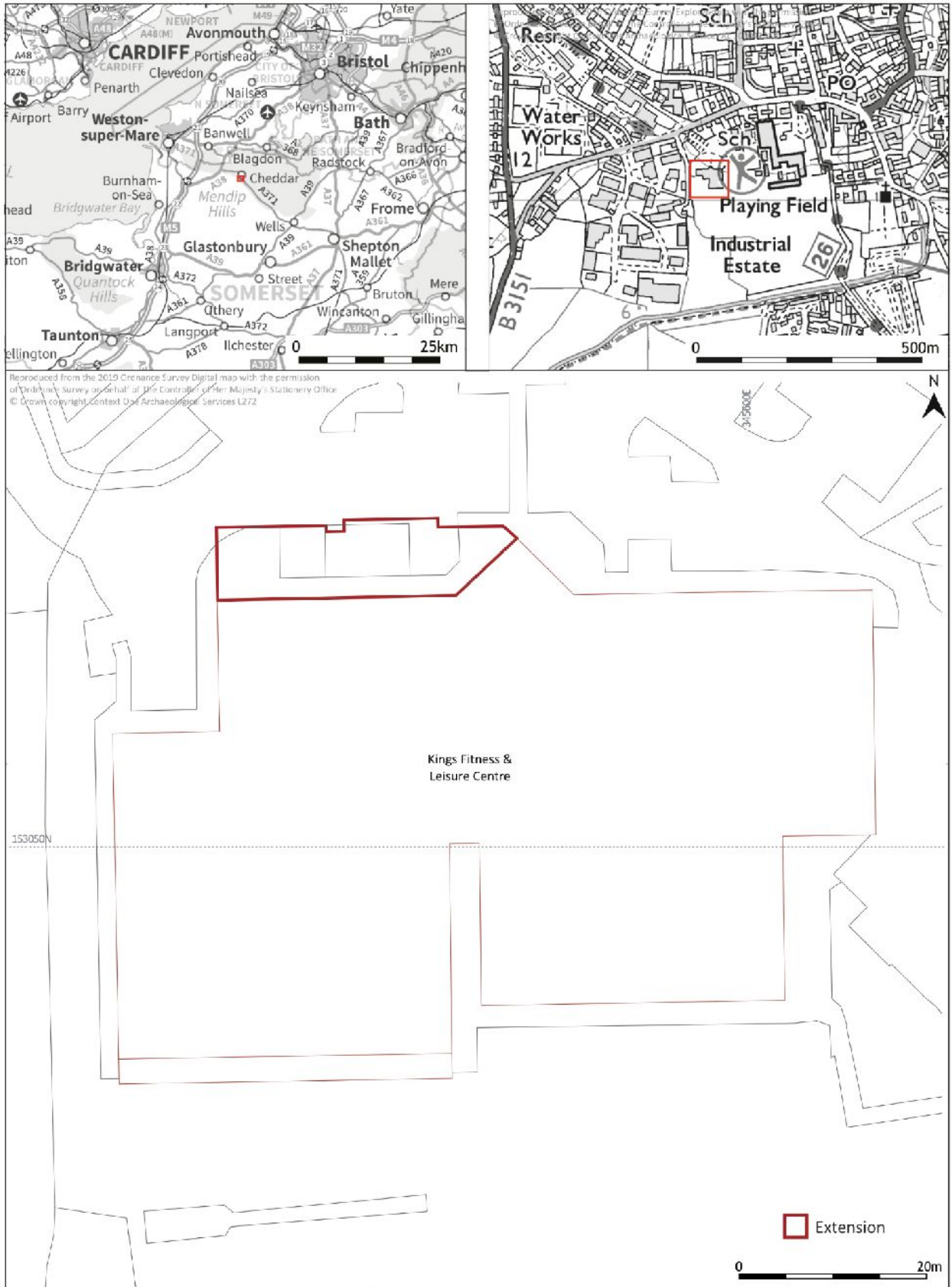


Figure 1. Site setting and location of new extension

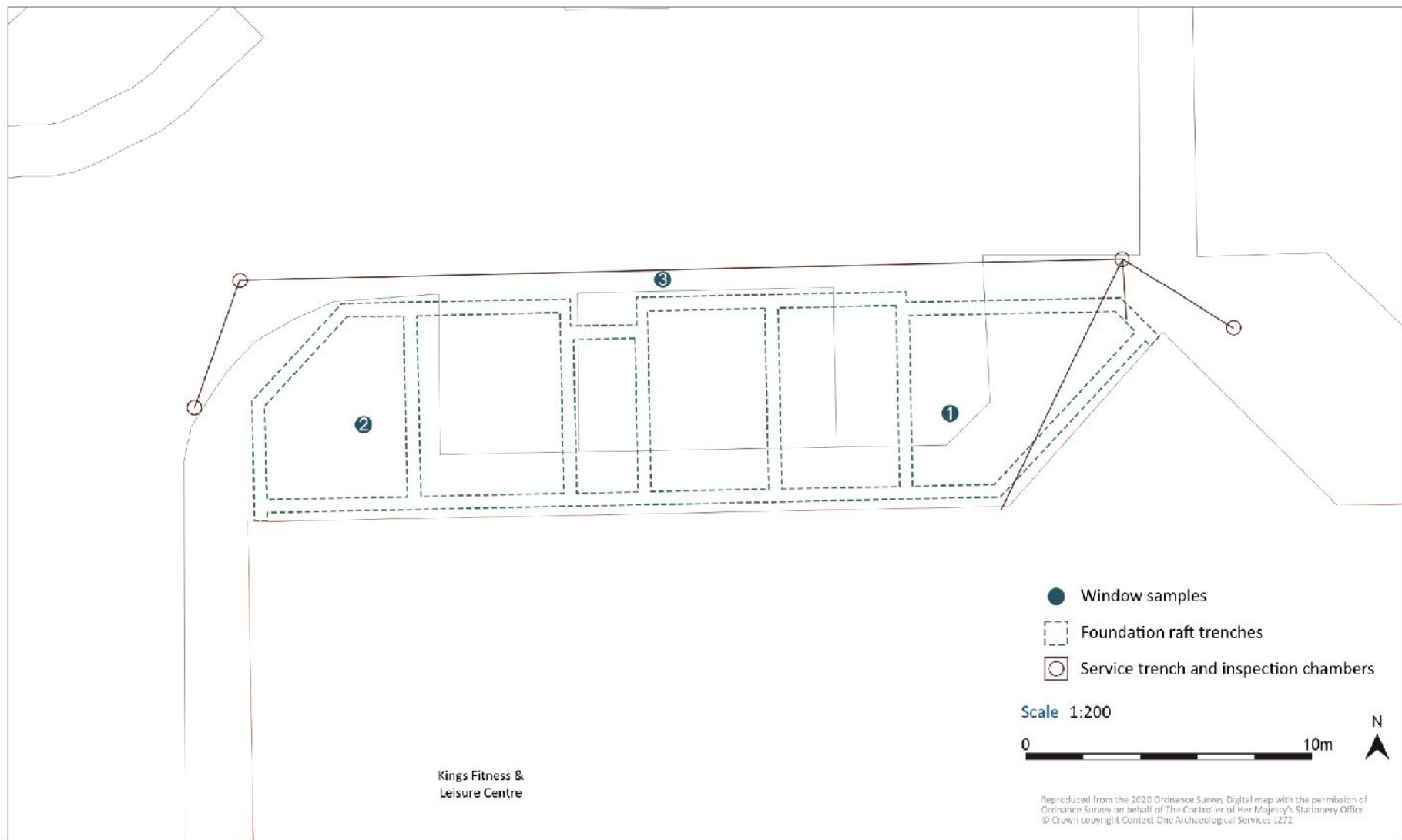


Figure 2. Detailed site setting showing window sample locations, foundation raft trenches & service trench



Figure 3. Foundation raft excavations (1m scale; from the W)



Figure 4. General shot of service trench excavations (1m scale; looking ENE)



Figure 5. Service trench excavations showing buried soil in deepest part of trench (1m scale, looking W)



Figure 6. Profile of service trench showing buried topsoil (1m scale, looking N)

Appendix 1: Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. S00215202)



Mr Robert Barnes
LED Architects
Ash House
2 Burnham Road
Highbridge
Somerset
TA9 3LF

Direct Dial: 0117 975 0726

Our ref: S00215202

11 April 2019

Dear Mr Barnes

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**ROMAN SETTLEMENT SITE, ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ROYAL PALACE,
AND ST COLUMBANUS' CHAPEL (THE KINGS OF WESSEX ACADEMY,
STATION ROAD, CHEDDAR, SOMERSET, BS27 3AQ)
Scheduled Monument No: SM 29673, HA 1017290
Our ref: S00215202
Application on behalf of Wessex Learning Academy Trust**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 15 March 2019 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the erection of a new single storey extension to the existing leisure centre to form new activity spaces, offices and reception area. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

4280/300A - Site Location Plan
4280/302A - Existing Layout & Survey
4280/303A - Existing Elevations
4280/304A - Proposed Layout
4280/305A - Proposed Elevations
4280/306A - Roof/Block Plan
Design and Access Statement (ref 4280/LOC/RJPB/eb) dated 12 March 2019
Heritage Impact Statement dated February 2019 by Context One

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.



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3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which may result in the loss of buried archaeological evidence for which preservation in situ is not regarded as feasible. The effects of the works on the setting of the monument have also been assessed and are not considered to be an overriding factor in this instance.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Hugh Beamish, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 29 Queen Square, Bristol, BS1 4ND in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
- (c) This consent may only be implemented by Keith Perry, Wessex Learning Academy Trust.
- (d) No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- (e) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant or lead contractor that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (f) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that



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which is expressly authorised in this consent.

- (g) This consent shall be contingent upon an agreed detailed foundation design and archaeological mitigation strategy with the Secretary of State, as advised by Historic England.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Hugh Beamish

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: Hugh.beamish@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

cc Mr S Membery, SWHT



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Appendix 2: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
Window sample 1									
100	Mod	Layer	Redeposited yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay with mudstone fragments at depth of between 1.00-1.40m below ground surface	Modern aggregate		101			0.40
101	Mod	Layer	Firm very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with occasional gravel at depth of between 1.40-1.80m below ground surface	100		102			0.40
102	Mod	Layer	As (101) but more crumbly with gravel at depth of between 1.80-2.10m below ground surface	101		103			0.30
103	Nat	Layer	Natural orange clay with some inclusions at depth of between 2.10-2.90m below ground surface	102		-			>0.80
Window sample 2									
200	Mod		Redeposited yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay with mudstone fragments at depth of between 1.00-1.35m below ground surface	Modern aggregate		201			0.55
201	Mod		Firm dark grey (10YR 4/1) silt clay grading into more orange soil below at depth of between 1.35-1.50m below ground surface	200		202			0.15
202	Mod		Firm very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with occasional gravel at depth of between 1.50-1.70m below ground surface	201		203			0.20
203	Mod		As (202) but more crumbly with gravel at depth of between 1.70-2.30m below ground surface	202		204			0.60
204	Nat		Natural orange clay with some inclusions at depth of between 2.30-3.30m below ground surface. Became wet near base & encountered mudstone	203		-			>1.00
Window sample 3									
300	Mod		Redeposited yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay with mudstone fragments at depth of between 1.00-1.35m below ground surface	Modern aggregate		201			0.55
301	Mod		Firm dark grey (10YR 4/1) silt clay grading into more orange soil below at depth of between 1.35-1.80m below ground surface	200		202			0.15
302	Mod		Firm very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with occasional gravel at depth of between 1.80-2.10m below ground surface	201		203			0.20
303	Mod		As (302) but more crumbly with gravel at depth of between 2.10-2.60m below ground surface	202		204			0.60



304	Nat		Natural orange clay with some inclusions at depth of between 2.60-3.10m below ground surface. Became wet near base & encountered mudstone	203		-			>1.00
Monitoring & recording									
400	Mod		Modern aggregate	Tarmac		401			1.10m
401	Mod		Buried topsoil. Firm very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silt clay with no inclusions	400		-			



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