

Archaeological monitoring and geoarchaeological investigation on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP

September-November 2021



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commissioned by Rob Masefield (RPS)

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and geoarchaeological investigation was carried out on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex during the excavation of trial-pits, window sampler boreholes and boreholes as part of ground investigations during the pre-application stage of a development proposal. A brick structure which may have been associated with a series of lime kilns which was present on the site in the 19th century was observed, along with substantial make-up and demolition layers associated with the prior use of the site as an industrial area, activity which likely destroyed any earlier archaeological deposits which might have existed here.

Data collected from the trial-pits, window samples and boreholes allowed the preparation of a north-south transect of the site. This indicates the presence of probable Holocene alluvium beneath the modern floodplain of the river overlying gravels probably dating to the late Pleistocene.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on 27th September 2021. The work was commissioned by Rob Masefield of RPS, was undertaken during the excavation of seven trial-pits and six window sampler boreholes and boreholes as part of ground investigations during the pre-application stage of development, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). An earlier phase of geotechnical investigation was undertaken in May 2021 (BH01 and BH02 on Fig 2) but was not monitored by CAT. A final phase of geotechnical investigation (BH03, BH04 and BH05 on Fig 2) was undertaken in November 2021, intended to be monitored by Dr Martin Bates, a freelance geoarchaeologist subcontracted to CAT. Unfortunately, due to illness, no drilling took place whilst Dr Bates was present and his report (Appendix 2) is based on the available logs from the geotechnical investigations and from direct observations on the samples deposited with the geotechnical laboratory.

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr Richard Hoggett advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

RPS consulted with CBCAA Dr Richard Hoggett who approved the programme of investigation. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the site has been comprehensively explored with assessments of significance in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by RPS (2021). The following background summary is taken from the DBA (RPS 2021, i-ii).

There is low potential for earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic) or later prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age) remains although it is possible that alluvium and peat dating to these periods may be present at this extreme edge of the river floodplain, beneath modern disturbance and made ground.

The site is likely to have been used as river valley pasture during the Late Iron Age, and there is low to moderate archaeological potential for land-raise of Roman date, given its location on the Colne and based on the archaeological identification of Roman consolidation layers approximately 150m to the north of the site at 9-11 Hythe Quay (CAT Report 100).

There is similarly low potential for settlement activity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. The 18th-century historical maps suggest that much of the south/central area of the site may have been located further away from the river than it currently is. As such only the northern area was potentially within or immediately adjacent to the medieval quay, with the remainder most likely used as grazing meadows. However, given that the port of Hythe has medieval origins there is a low to moderate potential that ground stabilisation layers, and a low potential for possible remnants of wharfs, revetments or other wooden structures, might possibly be present at depth, particularly in northern areas below post-medieval consolidation and truncation.

Following modifications to the River Colne in the 19th century, larger vessels could access and dock at the quayside at Hythe (including at the site) which was now a thriving port. A lime kiln is probably shown in the central southern area of the site in 1845, and was labelled as such by 1876, when further structures and yards are also shown in the northern area. There is a moderate potential for partial archaeological survival of remnants of these facilities and structures beneath 20th-century disturbance and made ground. In the mid-20th century a travelling crane and hopper were operative with coal stores in the northern zone. There is a high potential for remains of these structures to be present below ground level.

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

Geoarchaeological monitoring was undertaken to:

- Determine the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving geoarchaeological remains
- Assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the geoarchaeological deposits
- Inform subsequent evaluation/excavation strategy and sampling policy if further work is required

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The results of all the geotechnical investigations are summarised below but are discussed in greater detail in Appendix 2.

5.1 Boreholes 1 and 2 (BH01-BH02)

BH01:

BH01 was a cable percussion borehole located at the north end of the site and dug to a depth of 13m. Made ground was encountered to a depth of 2m below ground level with the following 4m comprising what the CGL report interprets as river terrace deposits. London Clay was encountered from 6m below current ground level (bcgl) to 10.5m bcgl with sand from the Lambeth Group comprising the remainder of the borehole.

BH02:

BH02 was located at the south end of the site and was dug to a depth of 8.5m. As with BH01 made ground was found to a depth of 2m bcgl. River terrace deposits were encountered for the next 3m followed by London Clay to a depth of 8.5m bcgl where the borehole was terminated.

5.2 Trial-pits 1-5 (TP01-TP05)

TP01-TP05 were orientated north-south and were dug by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothed bucket. Each trial pit measured 2.8m long by 0.6m wide. All observations and measurements were made from the top of the trial pit.

TP01:

TP01 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1), approximately 0.2m thick which sealed a make-up layer of crushed brick c 0.5m thick laying on a geotextile membrane (L2). Below L2 was a further make-up or demolition layer, 0.78m thick, stained with hydrocarbons and containing modern brick fragments, chalk fragments and lenses of orange sand (L3). L3 sealed a 1.3m layer of redeposited alluvium containing coal, oyster shell and modern pottery sherds in the lower part of the deposit (L4). Alluvium (L5) was encountered at approximately 2.8m bcgl.

TP02:

L1 and L2 were identified within the top 0.95m of TP02, laying on top of the same geotextile membrane noted in TP01. Below this was a 1m thick deposit of clay (L7) with rare animal bone inclusions which may be associated with a post-medieval or modern brick structure (F1) observed in the northern edge of the trial pit. Below this was alluvium (L5) to the full depth of the trial pit, 2.9m bcgl.



Photograph 1 F1 in TP02 – looking north

TP03:

L1 and L2 had an overall depth of 0.7m onto the geotextile membrane. Below this L3 was again observed, approximately 0.5m thick, although the interface between this and L6 below was very hard to distinguish. L6, a greyish brown clay with black staining throughout (presumed hydrocarbon contamination from the odour) was approximately 1.2m thick and contained brick and concrete fragments. L6 partially sealed a modern concrete footing at the north end of the trial pit (F2). The alluvium (L5) was encountered at approximately 2.1m bcgl to the full 2.8m depth of the trial pit.

TP04:

L1 and L2 had an overall depth of 0.75m onto the geotextile membrane. Below this L3 was again observed, approximately 1.45m thick with concrete at the base. The alluvium (L5) was encountered at approximately 2.2m bcgl to the full 2.8m depth of the trial pit.

TP05:

L1 and L2 had an overall depth of 0.7m onto the geotextile membrane. Below this L3 was again observed, approximately 1.1m thick with concrete fragments and ceramic tiles present throughout. The alluvium (L5) was encountered at approximately 1.8m bcgl to the full 2.8m depth of the trial pit.

5.3 Window sampler boreholes 1-6 (WS01-WS06)

WS01-WS06 were all drilled to a depth of 5m bcgl, with the exception of WS04, which only reached 3m bcgl.

WS01:

Made ground was noted down to 3.8m bcgl with brick fragments identified at this depth. Below this was a 0.2m thick layer of alluvium sealing river terrace deposits to the full depth of the borehole.

WS02:

Made ground was noted down to 3.7m bcgl which included redeposited alluvium at around 1.7-2m bcgl. This overlay 1.3m of reworked river terrace deposits containing brick fragments and hydrocarbons.

WS03:

Made ground was much shallower at this location, only 1m deep. This sealed a 2.9m thick deposit of alluvium which overlay river terrace deposits.

WS04:

Made ground comprised the entire depth of this borehole with brick fragments encountered at approximately 1.6m bcgl. WS04 was abandoned at 3m bcgl due to the sides collapsing.

WS05:

Made ground was noted down to 3.8m bcgl with reworked alluvium encountered in the lower 1.9m of this. The made ground sealed river terrace deposits.

WS06:

Made ground comprised 4.5m of this borehole with reworked alluvium present from approximately 1.7m bcgl. Brick fragments were noted between 4m and 4.5m bcgl. The made ground sealed river terrace deposits.

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered 13 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 5,864g (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is very high at 451g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Pottery	4	418	105
CBM	9	5,446	605
Total	13	5,864	451

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from two features: the brick structure (F1) and the alluvial clay (L4) (Table 2). The alluvial clay L4 produced four sherds (418g) from a late slipped kitchenware (F51A) storage jar with an arched lug handle which dates to the 19th-20th century (CAR 7, 254-5, fig. 171 no. 1).

The brick structure F1 produced a small and varied assemblage of CBM with peg-tile, mortar, and frogged and un-frogged bricks. There was one frogged brick fragment impressed with a stamp of L[BC?] perhaps of the 'London Brick Company' which was in operation from 1900 onwards. There were also four earlier (late 18th-19th century) un-frogged bricks with dimensions of ? mm x 105 mm x 55 mm and ? mm x 110/112 mm x 65/70 mm all with traces of white mortar and heavy burning. The later frogged brick is un-mortared and also shows no signs of burning suggesting that it was not part of the brick structure F1.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Brick structure	9	5,446	605
L4	Alluvial clay	4	418	105
	Total	13	5864	451

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

Conclusion

Table 3 summarizes the dating evidence for the two pits which produced dateable ceramic finds.

Context	Feature type	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	Brick structure	-	PT BR (frogged)- intrusive? BR (unfrogged)	Late 18th-19th century
L4	Alluvial clay	F51A (Storage jar)	-	19th-20th century

Table 3 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site uncovered much evidence of its previous use as an industrial area during the post-medieval and modern periods. Within TP02, parts of a post-medieval or modern brick structure were observed. Exhibiting signs of intense heat, it is likely that these represent remains associated with a series of lime kilns depicted on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping (see Map 1 below). Substantial make-up and demolition layers were present across the site, suggesting that any earlier archaeological deposits which may have present have been heavily truncated by industrial activity and the demolition of structures which previously stood here. Where it had not been entirely destroyed, the varying depths at which the alluvium was

encountered, from c 1m-3.8m bcgl, provides further indication of the impact of this activity.



Map 1 Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of TP02

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Rob Masfield of RPS for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Seehra (for CAT) and Dr Martin Bates. Figures were prepared by C Lister, and S Veasey. The project was monitored for CBC by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigati S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: discarded

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1730)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Original site record (context lists and sections)

Survey

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service

Distribution list

Rob Masefield, RPS

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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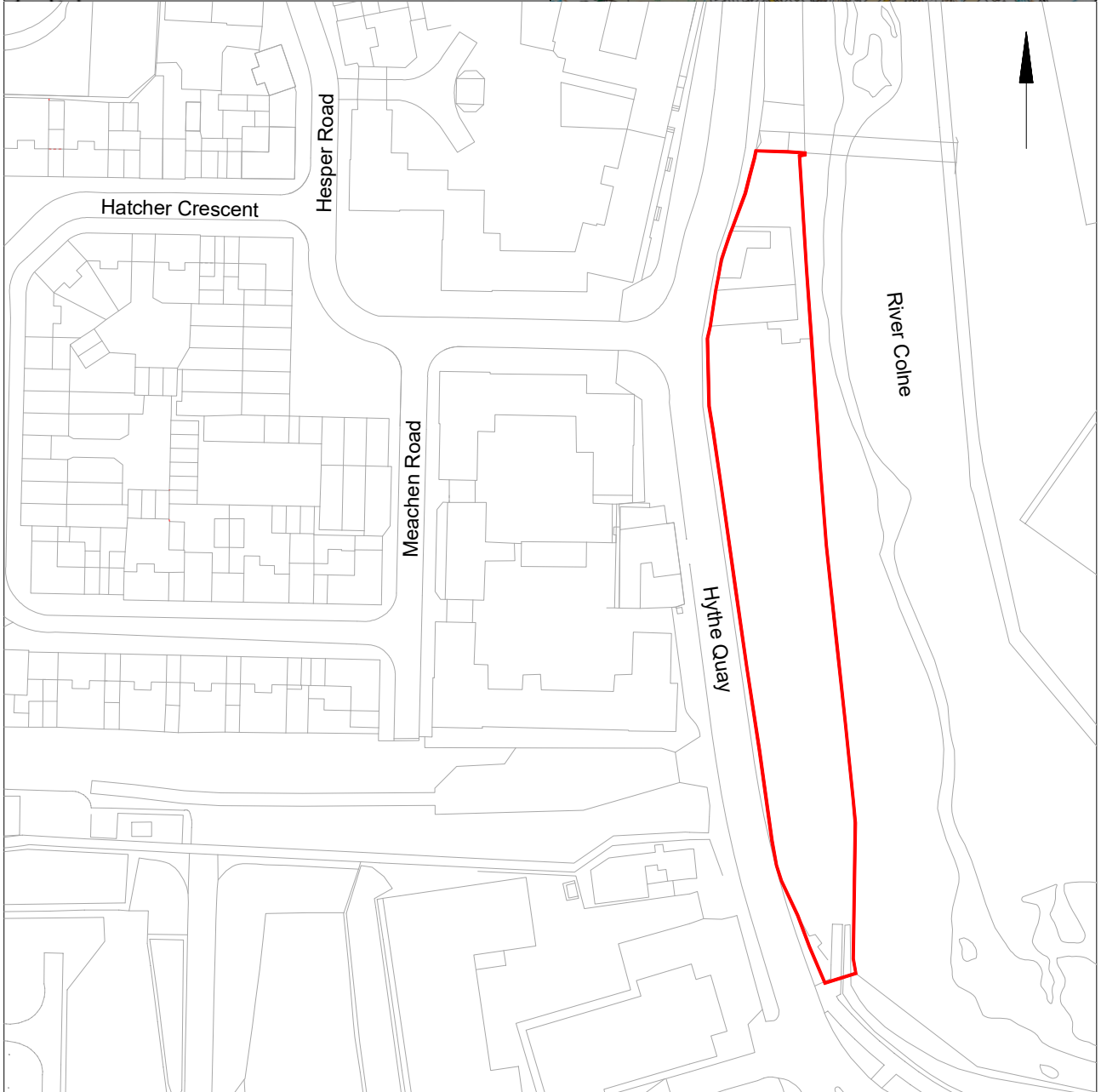
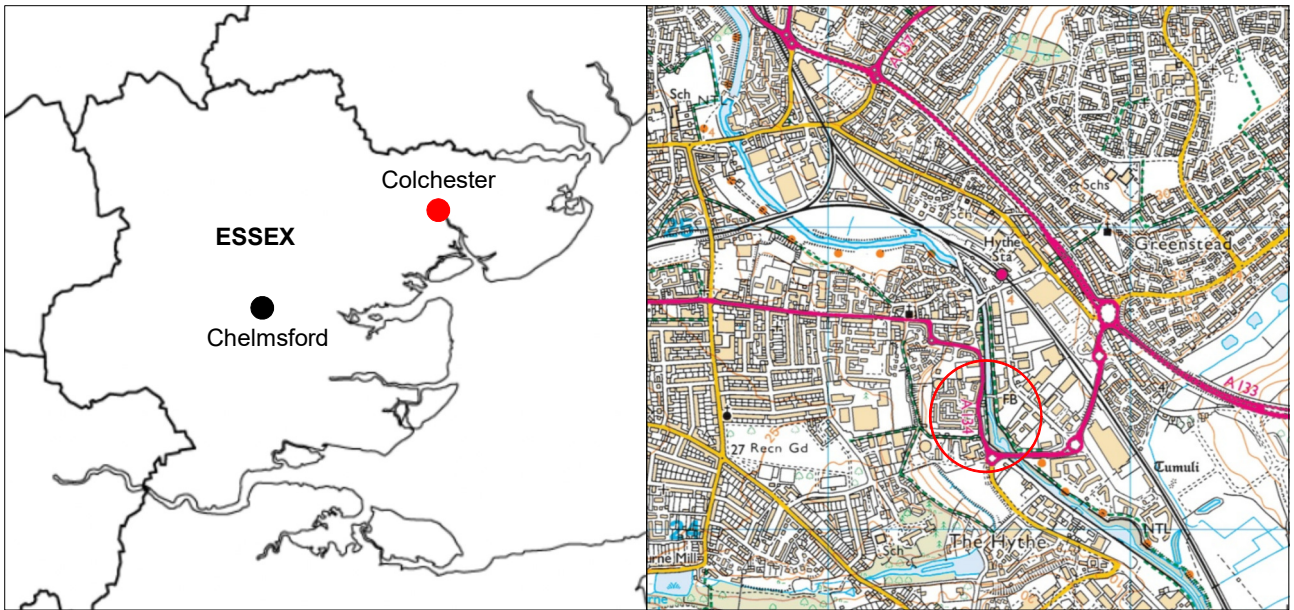
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Chris Lister

Date: 10.01.2022

Appendix 1 Context list

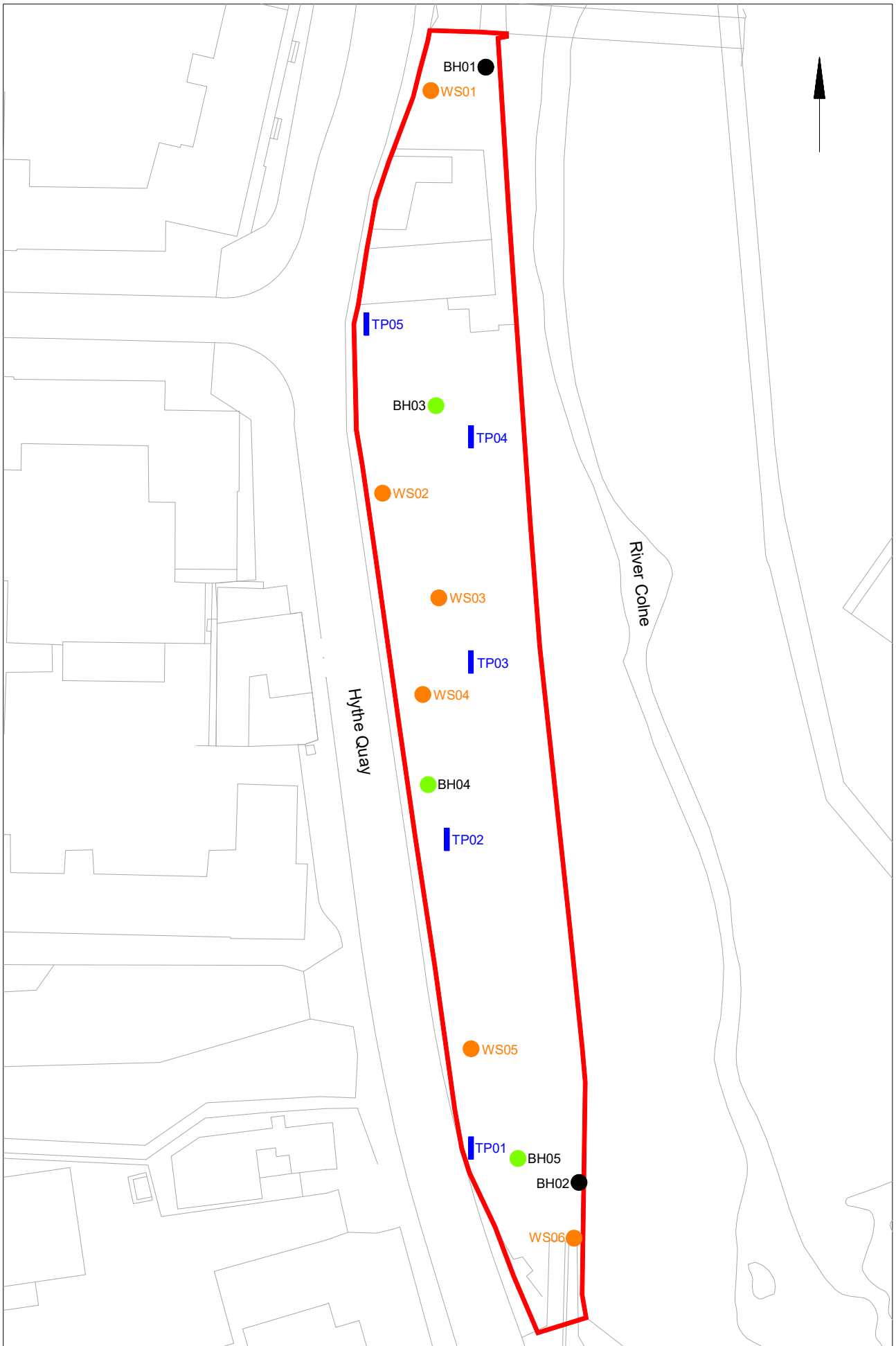
Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 25% CBM pieces, 5% stones and CBM flecks	Modern
L2	-	Make-up layer	Friable, dry light/medium orange sand with 99% CBM pieces	Modern
L3	-	Demolition/make-up layer	Friable/firm, moist dark orange/grey/brown/black silty-loam with 60% CBM pieces and 30% stones	Modern
L4	3	Redeposited alluvium	Firm, wet light/medium grey/blue clay with 5% CBM pieces and 1% stones	?Post-medieval / modern
L5	-	Natural	Firm, wet light/medium blue clay	Post-glacial
L6	-	?Redeposited alluvium	Firm/hard, wet medium/dark grey/black clay with 45% CBM pieces and CBM flecks	?Post-medieval / modern
L7	1	?Redeposited alluvium	Firm/hard, wet medium brown clay	Undatable
F1	2	Brick structure	Constructed out of unfrogged bricks laid in white mortar	Late 18th to 19th century
F2	-	Concrete footing	-	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



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Fig 2 Results.

- Trial pit
- Completed borehole
- Remaining borehole
- Window sampler borehole



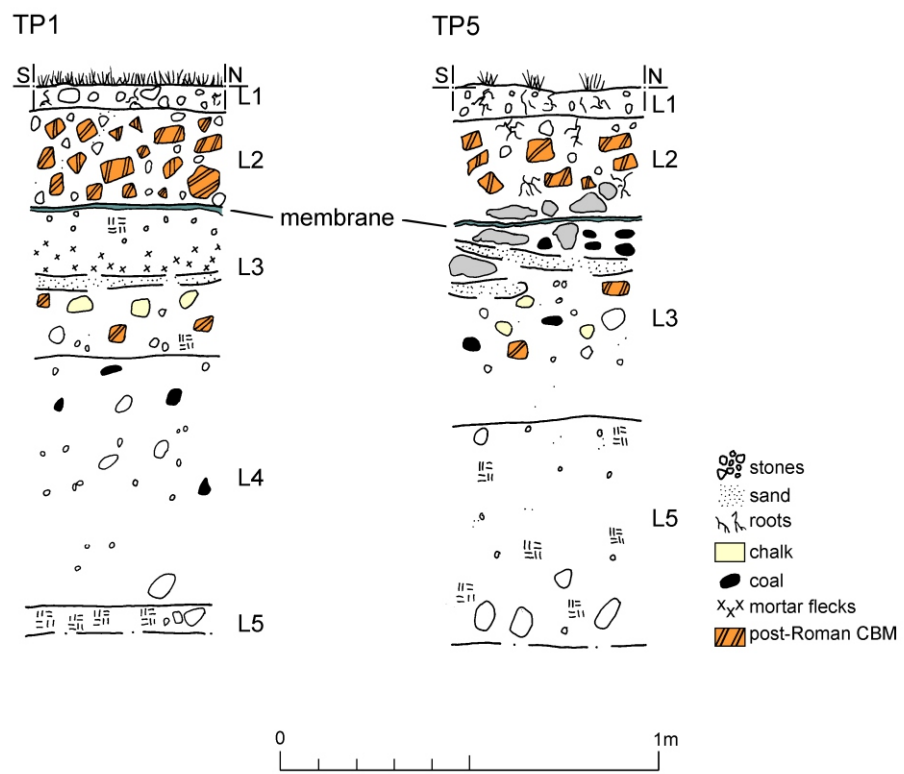


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Appendix 2 Hythe Quay: geoarchaeological observations

Introduction

These notes have been produced following provision of Test Pitting and Window Sampling logs, reported on by CGL and monitored (CGL 2021), Colchester Archaeological Trust's associated watching brief (CAT Sept 2021) and visits to the site to observe further geotechnical investigations of boreholes (25/11/21) and the i2 Analytical Ltd laboratories at Watford (15/12/21) to examine samples taken for geotechnical testing. Unfortunately due to illness no drilling was being undertaken on the visit to Colchester on the 25th, although some samples from window sampling were available to the author at i2 Analytical Ltd.

Data available to the author is as follows:

- Archaeological monitoring and a geoarchaeological investigation on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP, September 2021, CAT 2021
- Information from the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain viewer.
- Borehole, window sample and test pit logs from the Hythe Quay, Colchester *Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Interpretative Report – Rev 1 October 2021 (CGL 2021)*
- *Hythe Quay, Colchester Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Interpretative Report – Rev 2 January, 2022 (CGL 2022)*
- Samples recovered from i2 Analytical Ltd.

Following review of the above and site observations following the site visit of 25th November it was noted to the client that the underlying gravels look to have large quantities of Early and Middle Pleistocene gravels reworked into them and are probably late Devensian in age but there appears to be little in the way of contained material suitable for dating.

It was also noted that BH 3 seems to indicate about 3m of made ground (quantities of red brick debris) over perhaps 1.5m of grey silts/sand/clays above a relatively well rounded, poorly sorted gravel. It was suggested that there might be some intact Holocene sediments that may be worth assessing for contained palaeoenvironmental material (see below). There was no sign of any organic rich material or shell that might be suitable for 14C dating.

The Rev 2 Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Interpretative Report includes the following:

5.2 Made Ground

Made Ground was encountered in all exploratory hole locations to a maximum depth of 3.0m bgl and generally comprised very loose to dense dark grey, greyish brown, reddish brown, yellowish grey and brown clayey silty gravelly sand to silty sandy gravel; and firm grey, red and brown sandy gravelly clay.

Gravel was of flint, brick, concrete, asphalt, ceramic tile, charcoal, shell fragments and chalk. Frequent roots and rootlets, and frequent to occasional cobbles of brick, concrete, chalk and asphalt were noted.

Rare claystone, slag, quartz gravel, glass fragments, oyster shells, shell fragments, animal bones and metal fragments were noted. A geotextile membrane was noted within the Made Ground between 0.3m bgl and 1.0m bgl in locations TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4 and WS2, across the centre of the site. In borehole BH02, occasional boulders of concrete and rare wood were noted. In boreholes WS2 and WS4, dense white mottled black gravelly chalk silt was noted. 50mm of concrete hardstanding was encountered in borehole WS1 at the surface and further concrete between 0.45m bgl and 0.6m bgl; and a 150mm thick concrete layer was encountered at 2.0m bgl in trial pit TP4...

5.3 Made Ground – Reworked Alluvium

Made Ground comprising Reworked Alluvium was encountered in locations TP1, TP3, TP5, WS1, WS2, WS5, WS6, BH04 and BH05 beneath the Made Ground to a maximum depth of 4.5m bgl. This stratum generally comprised very soft to firm dark grey, grey, reddish brown and dark greyish brown with black mottling sandy gravelly clay. The gravel comprised flint, chalk, brick, concrete, oyster shells and ceramic tile.

Black staining and a hydrocarbon odour were noted in TP1 and TP3; black staining and an organic odour were noted in TP3 and TP5...

5.4 Made Ground – Reworked River Terrace Deposits

Made Ground comprising Reworked River Terrace Deposits was encountered in borehole WS2 only to the base of the borehole at 5.0m bgl, underlying Reworked Alluvium. The stratum comprised medium dense greyish brown very clayey slightly sandy gravel. The gravel was of flint, ceramic and brick.

5.5 Alluvium

Alluvium was encountered below the Made Ground to a maximum depth of 4.5m bgl. It was not encountered in boreholes WS2, WS4, WS5, WS6 and BH05, where either Reworked Alluvium was encountered instead, or the exploratory hole terminated within the Made Ground. The stratum generally comprised soft grey, bluish grey with black mottling silty clay.

Occasional small pieces of wood, lignite fragments and decomposing organic fragments; and occasional to frequent shells and shell fragments were noted. In borehole BH02, a band of silty very sandy gravel overlying a band of very soft dark grey to black silty sandy very gravelly clay was recorded. An organic odour was frequently recorded."

These results do not indicate the presence of peat below the site itself.

Results

The following samples from the initial GI were available to the author and are currently in the authors possession:

WS 1, 1.8m
WS 2, 1.6m
WS 5, 2.5m
WS 6A, 1.1m
WS 6A, 3.5m

TP 1, 1.8m
TP 3, 1.1m
TP 4, 2.8m

According to the draft logs this represents the following above the London Clay:

WS 1, 1/8 samples
WS 2, 1/8 samples

WS 3, 0/8 samples
WS 4, 0/8 samples
WS 5, 1/8 samples
WS 6, 0/9 samples

BH 1, 0/10
BH 2, 0/16

TP 1, 1/7 samples
TP 2, 0/6 samples
TP 3, 1/6 samples
TP 4, 1/6 samples
TP 5, 0/6 samples

Of the samples in the pots the following is noted:

WS 1, 1.8m. A grey clay-silt with wood fragments.
WS 2, 1.6m. Yellow brown sandy clay with organic fragments and possibly coal.
WS 5, 2.5m. Dark grey clay with clasts of flint.
WS 6A, 1.1m. Mixed gravel and clay-silt. Probably made ground.
WS 6A, 3.5m. Grey clay-silt with gravel clasts.
TP 1, 1.8m. Grey clay-silt.
TP 3, 1.1m. gravel with brown clay-silt matrix and common shell fragments.
TP 4, 2.8m. Grey clay-silt.

It is difficult to be definitive about the material. While it is clear that there is material that could be dated, e.g. shells are noted in places (e.g. WS 3) and in WS 1, 1.8m this is a disturbed sample and it would be difficult to say much about the context of the organic material.

On the basis of the data from the site a north-south transect has been drawn up (Figure 1). This shows that the London Clay surface is between -2m and -3m O.D. Overlying the bedrock surface a thin unit of gravel or sands and gravel is present that attains a maximum thickness of around 2.5m in BH 01. The upper surface of this sand and gravel between 0m and -1m O.D. Fine grained clay/silt dominated sediments overlie the gravels and never exceed 3m in thickness. In one borehole (02) sands replace the clay/silts above the gravels.

For comparison a transect perpendicular to that in Figure 1 has been drawn up from borehole logs held by the BGS (Figure 2). This transect shows that the bedrock surface undulates from around -5m O.D. in the west dropping to below -13m O.D. before rising to around 0m O.D. to the east. The thickness of the sands and gravels overlying the bedrock but in places attain thickness' of 8m or more (e.g. TM02SW62). Complexity in the gravels are also noted with finer grained silts/clays present within the gravels in TM02SW68. Fine grained clay/silt units overlie the gravels between c. -2m O.D. and 2m O.D. In some places these deposits shown by the BGS beyond the site contain peat (e.g. TM02SW64).

This evidence from the wider area suggests that a body of fine grained clay/silt dominated sediments is present between the made ground and the gravels. This body of sediment contains organic material including shells in places and is probably the Holocene alluvium beneath the modern floodplain of the river. The presence of organic material indicates that pollen and plant remains may be well preserved in places and suitable for radiocarbon dating; although this would have to be on shells (no peat has been recovered in any boreholes drilled at the site). The fine grained nature of the sediments also means they are probably suitable for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. At present there is no indication of when in the Holocene this sequence of deposits accumulated.

The gravels beneath the alluvium probably date to the late Pleistocene (perhaps between 30,000 and 10,000 years B.P). These deposits in the site area (Figure 1) are typically thinner and at higher

elevations that those across the full width of the floodplain (Figure 2). This may suggest the sequences are of different ages.

MRB

20/12/21

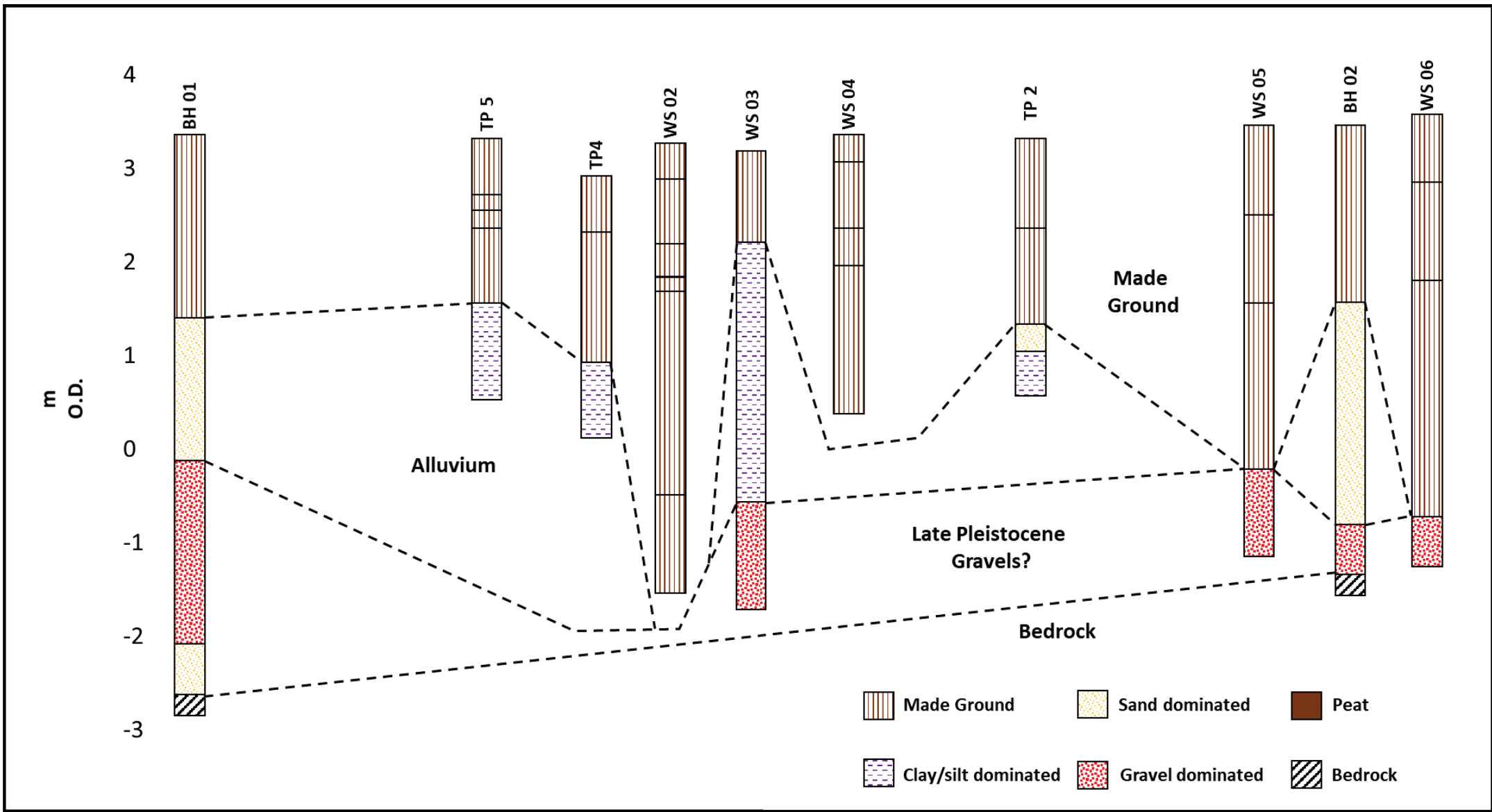


Figure 1. Transect through site based on geotechnical data.

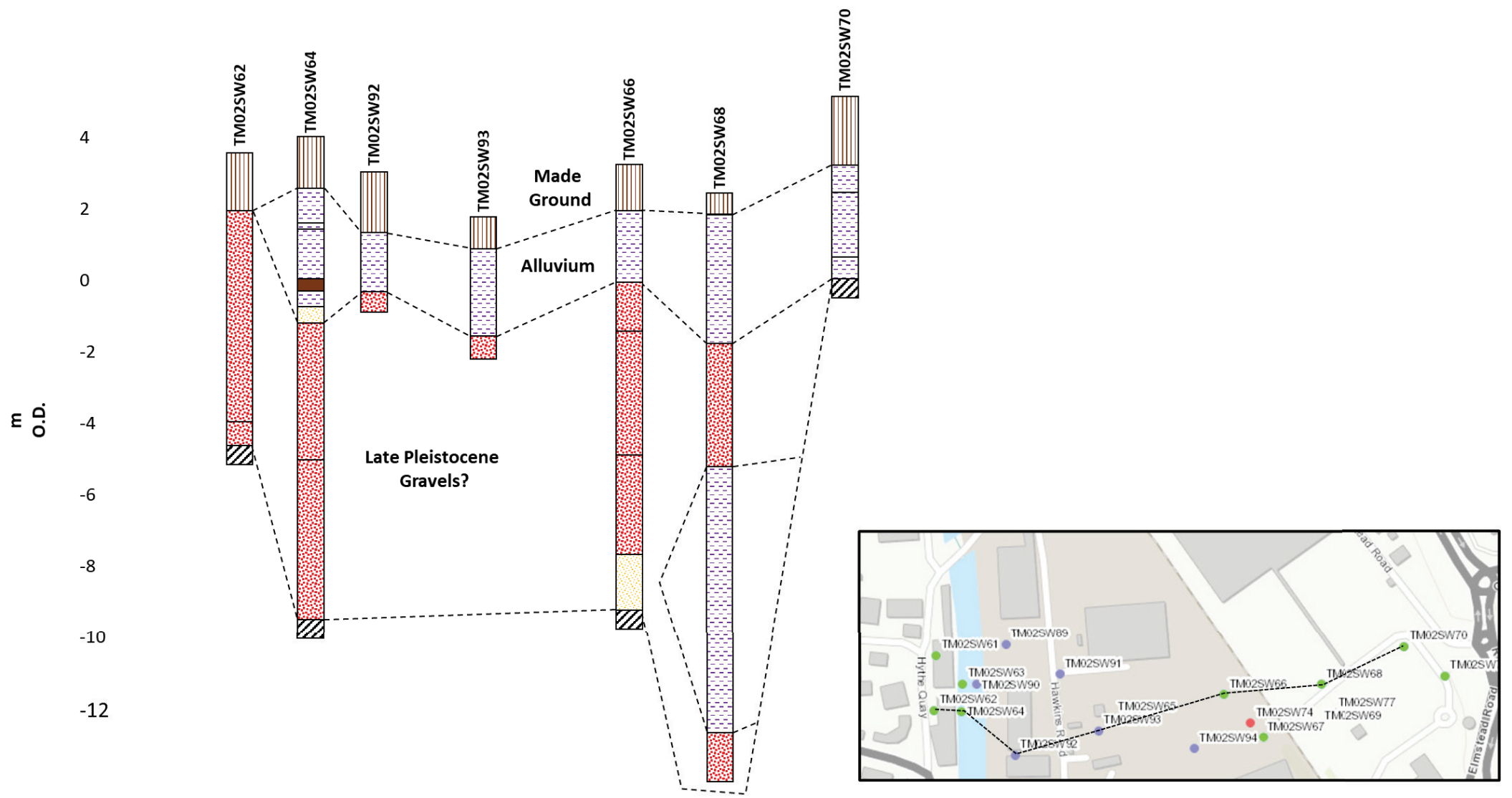


Figure 2. Transect across floodplain based on British Geological Survey geotechnical data (inset shows positions of borehole records – from Geology of Britain viewer, British Geological Survey).

Appendix 3 Hythe Quay, Colchester: Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Interpretative Report - Rev2



Providing Ground Solutions

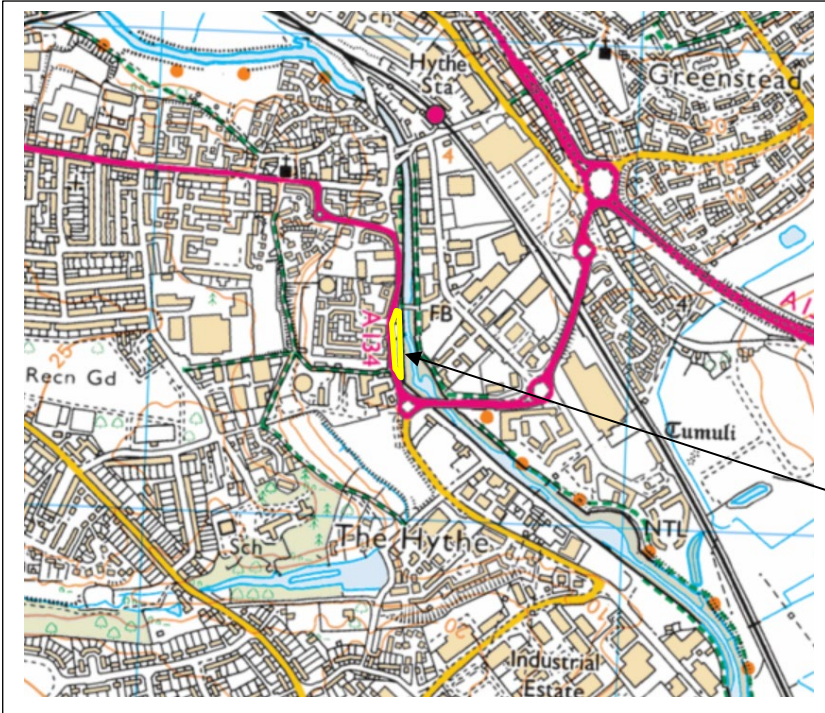
Beyond the Box Developments Ltd

Hythe Quay, Colchester
*Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental
Interpretative Report – Rev 2*

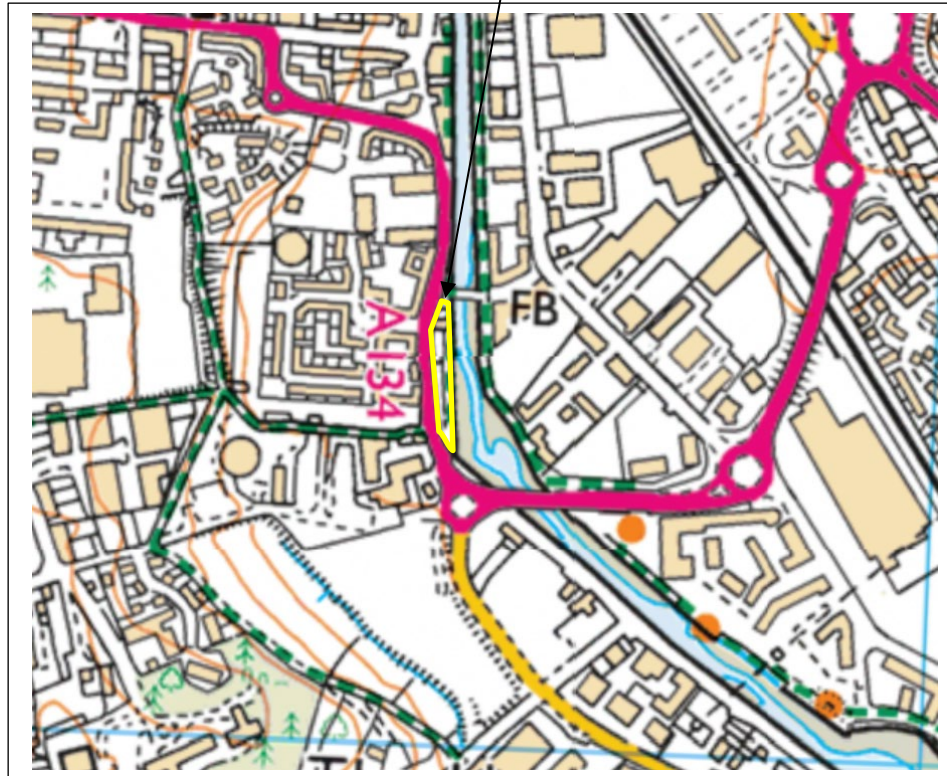
January, 2022



Card Geotechnics Limited
4 Godalming Business Centre
Woolsack Way, Godalming GU7 1XW
Telephone: 01483 310600
www.cgl-uk.com




Approximate scale: 1:500

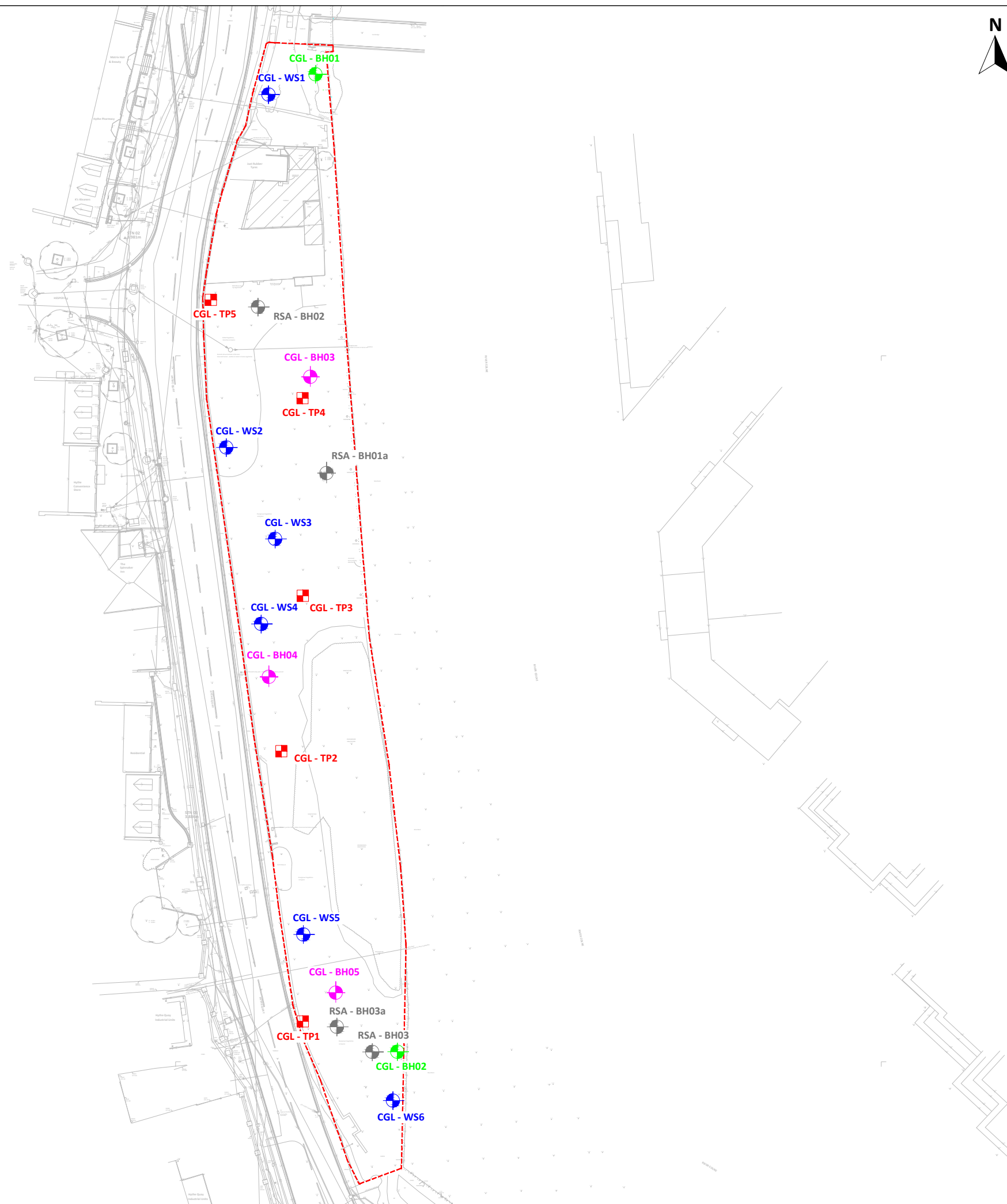


Approximate scale: 1:100

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<p>Client</p> <p>Beyond the Box Developments Limited</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Hythe Quay, Colchester</p>	<p>Job No</p> <p>CG/38709</p>
	<p>Title</p> <p>Site Location Plan</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>



KEY

- - - Site boundary
- Borehole (RSA February 2003)
- Phase 1**
- River Wall boreholes (CGL May 2021)
- Phase 2**
- Window Sampler Borehole (CGL September 2021)
- Trial Pit (CGL September 2021)
- Phase 3**
- Cable Percussive Boreholes (CGL December 2021)

NOTES

1. Do not scale from this drawing.
2. Topographical survey taken from Adex Mapping drawing '2102102-COLNE-QUAY' (20/01/2021).

Rev	Date	Comments
1	14/10/2021	Updated locations of proposed exploratory holes
0	25/08/2021	First issue

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Project **Hythe Quay, Colchester**

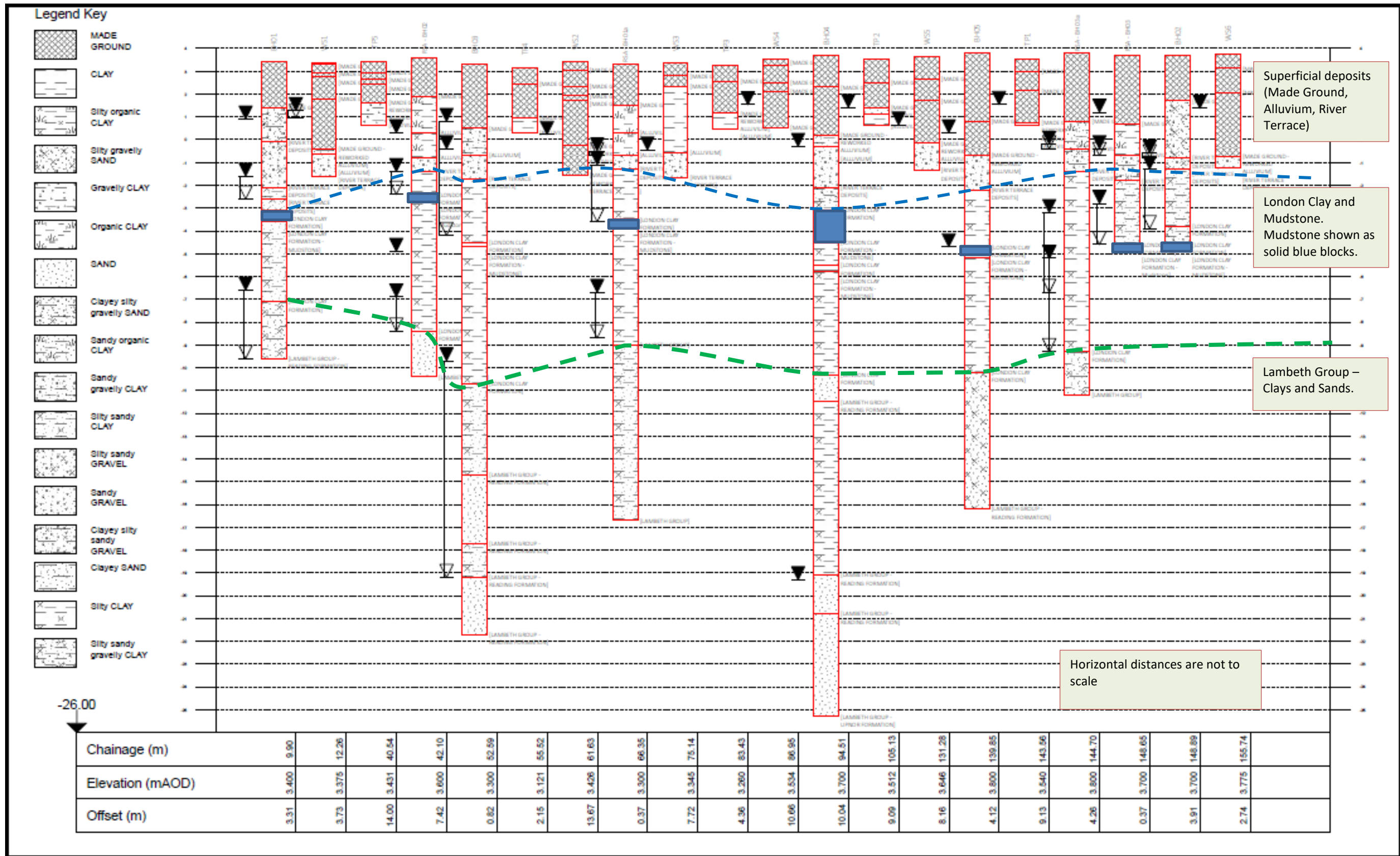
Client **Beyond the Box Developments Limited**

Drawing title **Exploratory Hole Location Plan - Phase 3**

Scale(s) **NTS** Job No. **CG/38709**

Drawn	TSB	14/10/2021	Dwg No.	CG/38709-005	Rev.	1
Checked	RJB	14/10/2021				
Approved	PJS	15/10/2021				

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Client
**Beyond the Box
 Developments Limited**


Project
Hythe Quay, Colchester

Job No
CG/38709



Title
Geological Cross-Section


Figure 3

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: BH01		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To		
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	2.50	-	-		
1.20	13.00	CP	Dando 150	6.00	20	5.00		
				Coords: 601519.830E/224439.910N		Level: 3.400m		
				Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid		Final Depth: 13.00 m		
				Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 20/05/2021		Date End: 21/05/2021		
								Sheet 1 of 2





Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.20	D 1						Very loose dark brown silty gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of flint, brick and concrete. Frequent roots and rootlets and occasional subrounded cobbles of brick and concrete noted. [MADE GROUND]		
0.50	D 2								
0.50 - 1.00	B 3								
1.00	D 4								1
1.50 - 1.95	SPTLS 5	SPT(C) 1.50m N=1 (1,0/0,0,1)							
1.50 - 2.00	B 6	Ublows=1					1.50m bgl becoming clayey with rare rootlets and cobbles.		
2.00	D 7				2.00	1.40			2
2.50 - 2.95	SPTLS 8	SPT(C) 2.50m N=0 (1,0/0,0,0)					Very loose dark brown clayey silty very gravelly SAND. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to rounded of flint. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]		
2.50 - 3.00	B 9	Ublows=0							
3.00	D 10								3
3.50 - 3.95	SPTLS 11	SPT(C) 3.50m N=1 (1,0/0,0,1,0)							
3.50 - 4.00	B 12	Ublows=1			3.50	-0.10	Very loose to medium dense grey slightly sandy silty GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse subrounded to rounded of flint. Sand is fine to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]		
4.00	D 13								4
4.50 - 4.95	SPTLS 14	SPT(C) 4.50m N=25 (3,4/5,6,7,7)							
4.50 - 5.00	B 15	Ublows=25					5.00m bgl becoming sandy.		
5.00	D 16								5
5.50	D 17				5.50	-2.10			
6.00	D 18	SPT(S) 6.00m N=37 (18,10/10,8,9,10)					Soft dark grey silty sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Rare subrounded gravel of flint and decomposed rootlets noted. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]		
6.00 - 6.45	SPTLS 19	Ublows=37			6.00	-2.60	Very stiff light grey slightly sandy clayey SILT. Sand is fine. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
6.50 - 7.00	B 21	SPT(C) 6.50m N=22 (20,8/8,4,4,6)							
6.50 - 7.00	SPTLS 20	Ublows=24			6.50	-3.10	Medium strong grey MUDSTONE. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE]		
7.00	D 22				7.00	-3.60			7
7.50 - 7.95	U 23	Ublows=17					Stiff grey silty very sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
8.00	D 24								8
9.00	D 25	SPT(S) 9.00m N=19 (3,4/4,5,5,5)							
9.00 - 9.95	SPTLS 26	Ublows=19					9.00m bgl becoming orange brown in colour.		9
10.00	D 27								10

Strata continues onto next page


Notes:	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	1.20	300	7.00	200	75%	AR3276	Checked By:	HRG
	7.00	200	9.00	150	Install Response Zones		Approved By:	RJB
	Ref		From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:		CGL Reference	
Pipe1						CG/38709		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: BH01		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601519.830E/224439.910N Level: 3.400m	
0.00 1.20	1.20 13.00	IP CP	Hand Dug Dando 150	13.00	20	10.00	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
				Final Depth: 13.00 m		Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 20/05/2021		Date End: 21/05/2021		

Sheet 2 of 2

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
10.50 - 10.95 10.50 - 11.00	U 28 B 29	Ublows=19			10.50	-7.10	Stiff grey silty very sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION] <i>between 10.00m and 10.50m bgl rare fine gravel of mudstone noted.</i>		
11.00	D 30						Medium dense brown clayey silty SAND. Sand is fine. Rare purple and green mottling noted. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		11
12.00 12.00 - 12.45	D 31 SPTLS 32	SPT(S) 12.00m N=18 (2,3/4,5,4,5) Ublows=18							12
13.00	D 33				13.00	-9.60	EOH at 13.00m - Terminated due to inability to progress casing and resulting collapse of borehole		13


Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 13.0m bgl as unable to advance casing beyond 9.0m bgl and water struck at 13.0m bgl resulting in collapse of the borehole. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 2.5m bgl, 6.0m bgl and 13.0m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 13.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with grout seal for down-hole seismic surveying. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. One hour spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer. 7. Borehole located 0.9m from river wall.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	13.00	150			75%	AR3276	Checked By:	HRG
	Install Response Zones						Approved By:	RJB
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:			CGL Reference	
Pipe1						CG/38709		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID: BH03		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601519.090E/224397.030N Level: 3.300m	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	3.70	-	-	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
1.20	25.00	CP	Dando 150	7.50	5	2.50	Final Depth: 25.00 m	
				Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°				
				Date Start: 23/11/2021 Date End: 26/11/2021				
								Sheet 1 of 3

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.20	D 1						Loose orange brown silty very gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse of brick, concrete, asphalt and rare flint, textile and plastic. Occasional rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND] <i>0.30m bgl frequent subrounded cobbles of brick noted.</i> <i>0.80m bgl becoming very clayey with gravel of chalk noted.</i>		0
0.50	D 2								0.5
0.50 - 1.00	B 3								1
1.00	D 4								1
1.00	ES 4								1
1.50 - 1.95	U 5	Ublows=16							2
2.00	D 6								2
2.50	EW1	SPT(S) 2.50m N=3 (3,2/1,1,0,1)							2.80
2.50 - 2.95	SPTLS 7	Ublows=3				0.50	2.50m bgl becoming grey in colour with rare black mottling.		3
3.00	D 8						Soft grey with rare black mottling slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse of flint and brick. Sand is fine to coarse. [ALLUVIUM]		3
3.00	ES 8								3
3.50 - 3.95	U 9	Ublows=50							4
4.00	D 10								4
4.00	ES 10						Medium dense grey slightly sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is subangular to rounded fine to coarse of flint. Sand is fine to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]		4
4.50 - 4.95	D 11	SPT(C) 4.50m N=23 (2,3/3,5,7,8)							5.00
4.50 - 5.00	B 12	Ublows=23				-1.70			5
5.00	D 13						Firm dark greyish brown silty CLAY. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		5
6.00	D 14	SPT(S) 6.00m N=16 (2,2/3,3,4,6)							6
6.00	ES 14	Ublows=16							6
6.00 - 6.45	SPTLS 15								6
7.00	D 16						<i>between 7.00 and 7.80m bgl frequent subangular to subrounded fine to coarse gravel of mudstone noted.</i>		7
7.50 - 7.95	U 17	Ublows=30							7.80
7.50 - 8.00	B 19					-4.50			8
8.00	D 18						Weak grey MUDSTONE. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE]		8
8.00	D 20						Firm dark greyish brown silty CLAY. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		8
9.00 - 9.45	SPTLS 21	SPT(S) 9.00m N=15 (1,2/2,4,4,5)					<i>between 9.00 and 13.00m bgl slightly sandy. Sand is fine.</i>		9
9.45		Ublows=15							9
10.00	D 22								10

Strata continues onto next page

Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 25.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 3.7m bgl, 7.5m bgl and 22.5m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 8.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 8.0m to 10.0m bentonite seal, 10.0m to 25.0m backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. No chiselling required.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	1.20	300			75%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
					Install Response Zones		Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)			Section ID:		
Pipe1	4.00	8.00			CGL Reference CG/38709			


Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID BH03		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601519.090E/224397.030N Level: 3.300m	
0.00 1.20	1.20 25.00	IP CP	Hand Dug Dando 150				Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
				Final Depth: 25.00 m		Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 23/11/2021		Date End: 26/11/2021		

Sheet 2 of 3


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)		
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results								
10.50 - 10.95	U 23	Ublows=30		X			Firm dark greyish brown silty CLAY. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]			
11.00	D 24			X				11		
12.00 - 12.45	D 25 SPTLS 26	SPT(S) 12.00m N=14 (2,3/3,3,4,4) Ublows=14		X				12		
13.00	D 27			X				13		
13.50 - 13.95 13.50 - 14.00	U 28 B 29	Ublows=35		X				14		
14.00 - 14.00	D 30 ES 30			X	14.00	-10.70		Stiff dark orange brown slightly sandy silty CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]	14	
15.00 - 15.45	D 31 SPTLS 32	SPT(S) 15.00m N=30 (2,4/4,6,7,13) Ublows=30		X					15	
16.00	D 33			X					16	
16.50 - 16.95	U 34	Ublows=100		X					17	
17.00	D 35			X					17	
18.00 - 18.45	D 36 SPTLS 37	SPT(S) 18.00m N=48 (4,7/6,12,14,16) Ublows=50		X	18.00	-14.70			Dense dark orange brown silty SAND. Sand is fine. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]	18
19.00	D 38			X						19
19.50 - 19.95	SPTLS 39	SPT(S) 19.50m N=48 (4,6/8,10,15,15) Ublows=48		X						20
20.00	D 40			X						20

Strata continues onto next page

Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 25.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 3.7m bgl, 7.5m bgl and 22.5m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 8.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 8.0m to 10.0m bentonite seal, 10.0m to 25.0m backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. No chiselling required.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	15.00	200	15.00	200	75%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
	19.00	150	19.00	150	Install Response Zones		Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:		CGL Reference		
Pipe1	4.00	8.00			CG/38709			

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID BH03		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>	
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)					
Method and Plant Used		Groundwater		Coords: 601519.090E/224397.030N		Level: 3.300m			
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid		
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	22.50	5	13.00			
1.20	25.00	CP	Dando 150						
				Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°			
				Date Start: 23/11/2021		Date End: 26/11/2021		Sheet 3 of 3	
Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description		Inst/ Backfill (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
21.00	D 41	Ublows=100			21.00	-17.70	Dense dark orange brown silty SAND. Sand is fine. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		
21.00 - 21.45	U 42								
21.50	D 43						Stiff dark orange brown slightly sandy silty CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION] <i>21.00m bgl rare blue grey mottling noted.</i>		
22.00	D 44						<i>22.00m bgl frequent blue mottling and fine sand partings noted.</i>		
22.50 - 22.95	SPTLS 45	SPT(S) 22.50m 50 (10,15/50 for 85mm) Ublows=50			22.50	-19.20	Very dense greyish white with rare orange mottling fine SAND. Sand is fine. Occasional fine glauconite grains noted. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION] <i>between 23.00 and 24.00m bgl pale green in colour.</i>		
23.00	D 46								
24.00	D 47	SPT(S) 24.00m 50 (10,15/50 for 80mm) Ublows=50							
24.00 - 24.45	SPTLS 48								
25.00	D 49				25.00	-21.70	EOH at 25.00m - Achieved target depth		


Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 25.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 3.7m bgl, 7.5m bgl and 22.5m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 8.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 8.0m to 10.0m bentonite seal, 10.0m to 25.0m backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. No chiselling required.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	25.00	100			75%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
	Install Response Zones						Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)					Section ID:
Pipe1	4.00	8.00					CG/38709	

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID BH04		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater		Coords: 601513.220E/224354.510N Level: 3.700m		
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	4.00	-	-	Final Depth: 29.00 m	
1.20	29.00	CP	Dando 150				Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°	
				Date Start: 29/11/2021 Date End: 02/12/2021				Sheet 1 of 3

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
0.20	D 1						Very loose reddish grey silty sandy gravel. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse of brick, flint and rare chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Occasional rootlets and rare partially decomposed wood and nodules of dark brown silty clay noted. [MADE GROUND]		0.20
0.50	D 2						<i>0.80m bgl gravel of chalk becoming frequent.</i>		0.50
0.50 - 1.00	B 3						<i>1.20m bgl becoming very clayey.</i>		1.00
1.50 - 1.95	D 5	SPT(C) 1.50m N=2 (1,1/0,0,1,1)			1.40	2.30	Very soft dark brown to black sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is subangular to rounded fine to coarse of brick and flint. Sand is fine to coarse. Occasional gravel of chalk, rootlets and partially decomposed wood noted. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]		1.50
1.50 - 2.00	B 6						<i>2.00m bgl becoming slightly sandy and slightly gravelly with gravel of brick becoming rare.</i>		2.00
2.50	D 7						<i>3.00m bgl becoming very sandy with a slight organic odour noted.</i>		2.50
2.50 - 2.95	U 8	Ublows=8							2.95
3.50 - 3.95	SPTLS 10	SPT(S) 3.50m N=10 (1,1/0,1,4,5)			3.50	0.20	Firm dark brown with rare black mottling silty sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. Frequent partially decomposed wood and a slight organic odour noted. [ALLUVIUM]		3.50
4.50	D 11				4.00	-0.30	Medium dense grey slightly sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is angular to rounded fine to coarse of flint. Sand is medium to coarse. Rare subrounded cobbles of flint noted. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]		4.50
4.50 - 4.95	D 12	SPT(C) 4.50m N=30 (3,5/6,7,8,9)							4.95
4.50 - 5.00	B 13								5.00
6.00	D 15						Firm dark greyish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine of mudstone. Sand is fine to coarse. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		6.00
6.00 - 6.45	U 16	Ublows=29							6.45
6.50	D 17								6.50
6.50 - 7.00	B 18				6.80	-3.10	Medium strong dark grey MUDSTONE. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE]		7.00
7.00	D 19	SPT(S) 7.00m 50 (25 for 10mm/50 for 15mm)							7.00
7.00	ES 19								7.00
7.00 - 7.10	SPTLS 20								7.10
7.00 - 8.00	B 21								8.00
8.00	D 22				8.20	-4.50	Stiff dark grey silty CLAY with occasional fine sand partings. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		8.00
9.00	D 23								9.00
9.00 - 9.45	U 24	Ublows=100							9.45
9.00 - 9.50	B 25				9.20	-5.50	Weak dark grey MUDSTONE. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE]		9.50
									9.50
									9.50
									9.50
									9.50
10.00	D 26				9.50	-5.80	Stiff dark grey silty CLAY with occasional fine sand partings. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		10.00


Strata continues onto next page

Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 29.0m bgl due to collapse of the borehole. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 4.0m bgl and 23.0m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample, D = Disturbed Sample, U = Undisturbed Sample, SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample, N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: Dual install, pipe 1: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 6.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 6.0m to 8.0m bentonite seal. Pipe 2: 0.0m to 15.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe, 15.0m to 29.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. One hour spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	1.20	300			70%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
					Install Response Zones		Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:		CGL Reference		
Pipe1	4.00	6.00			CG/38709			
Pipe2	15.00	29.00						

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID BH04		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601513.220E/224354.510N Level: 3.700m	
0.00 1.20	1.20 29.00	IP CP	Hand Dug Dando 150				Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
				Final Depth: 29.00 m				
				Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°				
				Date Start: 29/11/2021 Date End: 02/12/2021				
								Sheet 2 of 3


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
10.50 - 10.95	SPTLS 27	SPT(S) 10.50m N=19 (2,3/4,5,5)		X			Stiff dark grey silty CLAY with occasional fine sand partings. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		11
11.00	D 28			X					11
12.00 - 12.45	D 29 U 30	Ublows=100		X					12
12.50	D 31			X					13
13.00	D 32			X			13.00m bgl rare light grey mottling noted.		13
13.50 - 13.95	SPTLS 33	SPT(S) 13.50m N=30 (2,4/6,8,8)		X			13.50m bgl becoming sandy. Sand is fine.		14
14.00	D 34			X	14.00	-10.30	Medium dense dark greyish brown SAND. Sand is fine. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		14
15.00 - 15.45	D 35 SPTLS 36	SPT(S) 15.00m N=21 (1,2/4,5,6)		X	15.20	-11.50	15.00m bgl occasional pale green sand grains noted.		15
16.00	D 37			X			Very stiff orange brown with occasional blue grey mottling silty CLAY. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		16
16.50 - 16.95	U 38	Ublows=100		X					17
17.00 - 17.00	D 39 ES 39			X					17
18.00 - 18.45	D 40 SPTLS 41	SPT(S) 18.00m N=45 (4,7/7,10,13,15)		X			17.50m bgl becoming reddish brown in colour.		18
19.00	D 42			X					19
19.50 - 19.95	U 43	Ublows=100		X			19.00m bgl becoming orange brown in colour.		19
20.00 - 20.00	D 44 ES 44			X			Strata continues onto next page		20

Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 29.0m bgl due to collapse of the borehole. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 4.0m bgl and 23.0m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: Dual install, pipe 1: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 6.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 6.0m to 8.0m bentonite seal. Pipe 2: 0.0m to 15.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe, 15.0m to 29.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. One hour spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
					70%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
	Install Response Zones						Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:			CGL Reference	
Pipe1	4.00	6.00				CG/38709		
Pipe2	15.00	29.00						

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester					Status: DRAFT		Location ID BH04		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com	
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited										
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater			Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)			
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601513.220E/224354.510N Level: 3.700m			
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	23.00	-	-	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid			
1.20	29.00	CP	Dando 150				Final Depth: 29.00 m			
							Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°			
							Date Start: 29/11/2021 Date End: 02/12/2021			
Sheet 3 of 3										

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
21.00 21.00 - 21.45	D 45 SPTLS 46	SPT(S) 21.00m N=50 (3,5/8,9,15,18)		X			Very stiff orange brown with occasional blue grey mottling silty CLAY. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		21
				X			21.00m bgl blue grey mottling becoming frequent.		
22.00	D 47			X					22
22.50 - 22.95	U 48	Ublows=100		X					
23.00	D 49			X			Very dense pale greyish white SAND. Sand is fine. Frequent dark green glauconite grains noted. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]		23
24.00 24.00 - 24.45	D 50 SPTLS 51	SPT(S) 24.00m N=52 (3,8/10,13,15,14)		X			24.00m bgl frequent orange brown mottling noted.		24
25.00	D 52			X			Very dense dark green SAND. Sand is fine. [LAMBETH GROUP - UPNOR FORMATION]		25
25.50 25.50 - 26.00	U 53 B 54	Ublows=100		X					
26.00	D 55			X			26.00m bgl becoming blue green in colour.		26
27.00 27.00 - 27.45	D 56 SPTLS 57	SPT(S) 27.00m N=35 (4,5/6,9,9,11)		X			27.00m bgl becoming dense and sand becoming fine to medium.		27
				X			27.50m bgl becoming clayey with medium to coarse sand.		
28.00	D 58			X					28
28.50 - 28.95	SPTLS 59			X			28.50m bgl dark purple mottling noted.		
29.00	D 60			X			EOH at 29.00m - Terminated due to sides collapsing		29
				X					30


Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 29.0m bgl due to collapse of the borehole. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered at 4.0m bgl and 23.0m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: Dual install, pipe 1: 0.0m to 4.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.0m to 6.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 6.0m to 8.0m bentonite seal. Pipe 2: 0.0m to 15.0m plain 50mm diameter pipe, 15.0m to 29.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. One hour spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	ALP
	21.00	200	21.00	200	70%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
	28.50	150	28.50	150	Install Response Zones		Approved By:	PJS
	29.00	100			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:
					Pipe1	4.00	6.00	CGL Reference CG/38709
					Pipe2	15.00	29.00	

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID: BH05		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater		Coords: 601522.700E/224309.780N Level: 3.800m		
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00	1.20	TP	Hand Dug Cable Percussion Borehole Rig	3.50	-	-	Final Depth: 20.00 m	
1.20	20.00	CP		8.50			Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°	
				Date Start: 06/12/2021		Date End: 08/12/2021		Sheet 1 of 2

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						
0.20	D 1						Loose dark red brown sandy gravel. Gravel is angular to subangular fine to coarse of brick, concrete and rare flint. Sand is fine to coarse. Occasional rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND]	
0.50	D 2							
0.50 - 1.00	B 3							
1.00	D 4							
1.50 - 1.95	SPTLS 5	SPT(C) 1.50m N=9 (1,2/2,2,2,3)						
1.50 - 2.00	B 6	Ublows=9						
2.00	D 7							
2.50 - 2.95	D 8	SPT(C) 2.50m N=6 (1,1/1,2,1,2)						
2.50 - 3.00	B 9	Ublows=6				between 2.50 and 3.00 mbgl becoming silty.		
3.00	D 10				3.00	0.80		
3.50 - 3.95	SPTLS 11	SPT(C) 3.50m N=5 (1,1/1,1,2,1)					Soft dark grey slightly sandy gravelly silt. Gravel is angular to subangular fine to coarse of brick, concrete and flint. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]	
3.50 - 4.00	B 12	Ublows=5						
4.00	D 13							
4.50 - 4.95	SPTLS 14	SPT(C) 4.50m N=17 (2,2/3,4,5,5)					Medium dense dark grey slightly sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is subangular to rounded fine to coarse of flint. Sand is fine to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]	
4.50 - 5.00	B 15	Ublows=17			4.50	-0.70		
5.00	D 16							
6.00	D 17	SPT(S) 6.00m N=4 (1,1/1,1,1,1)					Soft to firm dark grey silty CLAY. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]	
6.00 - 6.45	SPTLS 18	Ublows=4			6.00	-2.20		
7.00	D 19							
7.50 - 7.95	U 20	Ublows=60					between 7.50 and 11.00 mbgl frequent subangular to subrounded fine to coarse gravels and cobbles of mudstone noted.	
8.00	D 21							
9.00	D 22	SPT(S) 9.00m N=14 (1,8/5,3,3,3)					Medium strong dark grey MUDSTONE. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE]	
9.00 - 9.45	SPTLS 24	Ublows=14			8.50	-4.70		
9.00 - 9.50	B 23							
10.00	D 25						Firm dark grey silty CLAY. Occasional angular coarse gravels of mudstone noted. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]	

Strata continues onto next page

Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 20.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered 3.5m bgl and 8.5m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 4.5m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.5m to 9.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 9.0m to 11.0m bentonite seal, 11.0m to 20.0m backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. Two hours spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	DTM
					70%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB
	Install Response Zones						Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:			CGL Reference	
Pipe1	4.50	9.00				CG/38709		


Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: DRAFT		Location ID: BH05		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Cable percussion (shell and auger)				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater		Coords: 601522.700E/224309.780N Level: 3.800m		
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00 1.20	1.20 20.00	TP CP	Hand Dug Cable Percussion Borehole Rig				Final Depth: 20.00 m	
				Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 06/12/2021		Date End: 08/12/2021		

Sheet 2 of 2

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						
10.50 - 10.95 10.50 - 11.00	U 26 B 27	Ublows=60		X			Firm dark grey silty CLAY. Occasional angular coarse gravels of mudstone noted. [LONDON CLAY FORMATION]	
11.00	D 28			X			11.00m bgl gravels of mudstone becoming absent.	
12.00 12.00 - 12.45	D 29 SPTLS 30	SPT(S) 12.00m N=15 (3,3/3,4,4,4) Ublows=15		X				
13.00	D 31			X				
13.50 - 13.95 13.50 - 14.00	U 32 B 33	Ublows=35		X				
14.00	D 34		14.00	X		-10.20	To be confirmed following receipt of lab results: Medium dense brown silty SAND. Sand is fine. [LAMBETH GROUP - READING FORMATION]	
15.00 15.00 - 15.45	D 35 SPTLS 36	SPT(S) 15.00m N=26 (3,3/4,6,8,8) Ublows=26		X				
16.00	D 37			X				
16.50 - 16.95	SPTLS 38	SPT(S) 16.50m N=37 (3,4/8,10,9,10) Ublows=37		X			16.50m bgl becoming dense.	
17.00	D 39			X				
18.00 18.00 - 18.45	D 40 SPTLS 41	SPT(S) 18.00m N=45 (3,7/10,11,12,12) Ublows=45		X				
19.00	D 42			X				
19.50 - 19.95	SPTLS 43	SPT(S) 19.50m N=52 (5,10/12,12,12,16) Ublows=52		X				
20.00	D 44			X	20.00	-16.20		

EOH at 20.00m - Terminated upon engineers instruction


Notes: 1. Borehole terminated at 20.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strikes encountered 3.5m bgl and 8.5m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. U = Undisturbed Sample. SPTLS = Standard Penetration Test Liner Sample. N = Standard Penetration Test 'N' Value. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 4.5m plain 50mm diameter pipe with bentonite seal, 4.5m to 9.0m slotted 50mm diameter pipe with gravel filter, 9.0m to 11.0m bentonite seal, 11.0m to 20.0m backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. Two hours spent chiselling to get through mudstone layer.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:50		
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	DTM	
					70%	AR3276	Checked By:	RJB	
	Install Response Zones							Approved By:	PJS
	Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:					
Pipe1	4.50	9.00	CGL Reference CG/38709						

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: TP1		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Trial pit/trench				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601518.000E/224305.683N Level: 3.540m	
0.00	2.90	TP	Tracked excavator	2.00	-	-	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
				Final Depth: 2.90 m		Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 27/09/2021		Date End: 27/09/2021		

Sheet 1 of 1


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.70 0.70	ES1 ES 1				0.55	2.99	Medium dense brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete and flint. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent roots and rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND]		
1.00	B 1						<i>0.55m bgl geotextile membrane noted.</i>		
1.50 1.50	ES2 ES 2				1.40	2.14	Firm slightly sandy slightly gravelly ashy silt. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, ceramic tile and flint. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND]		
1.80 1.80 1.80	B 2 B Not Given ES 3						Medium dense grey slightly clayey slightly gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine subangular to subrounded of flint. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM] <i>Between 1.40 and 1.65m bgl stained black with hydrocarbon odour noted.</i> <i>Between 1.65 and 2.80m bgl rare oyster shells and ceramic fragments noted.</i>		
2.40	ES 4								
2.90 2.90	ESS ES 5				2.80	0.74	Soft grey slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded to rounded of flint. Occasional lignite fragments noted. [ALLUVIUM]		
					2.90	0.64	EOH at 2.90m - Achieved target depth		

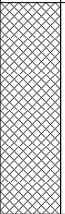

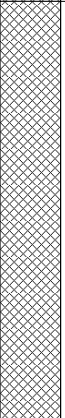



Notes: 1. Trial pit terminated at 2.9m bgl within natural ground. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 2.0m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample, D = Disturbed Sample, ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Trial pit backfilled with arisings. 5. Black staining with a hydrocarbon odour noted between 1.4m bgl and 1.65m bgl.	Soakaway Tests				Scale: 1:25	
	Test No.	Date	Duration (hh:mm)	Infiltration Rate	Logged By:	NLC
					Checked By:	RJB
					Approved By:	PJS
	Pit Details				Section ID:	
Stability		Shoring	Length (m)	Width (m)	CGL Reference CG/38709	
Stable		None	2.80	0.40		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: TP2		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Trial pit/trench				
Method and Plant Used		Groundwater		Coords: 601515.000E/224344.000N		Level: 3.512m		
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00	2.90	TP	Tracked excavator	2.10	-	-	Final Depth: 2.90 m	
				Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 27/09/2021		Date End: 27/09/2021		
								Sheet 1 of 1


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.30 0.30	ES1 ES 1						Medium dense reddish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent roots and rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND]		
0.90	B 1				1.00	2.51	1.00m bgl geotextile membrane noted.		1
1.10 1.10	D 1 ES 2						Firm brown mottled grey slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is subangular to rounded of flint. Occasional beds of grey medium to coarse sand, oyster shells and brick cobbles; and rare animal bones noted. [MADE GROUND]		
2.20	B 2		▼		2.10	1.41	Medium dense grey SAND. Sand is fine to medium. Frequent shell fragments noted. [ALLUVIUM]		2
2.60 2.60	D D 2				2.40	1.11	Soft grey mottled black CLAY. [ALLUVIUM]		
					2.90	0.61	EOH at 2.90m - Achieved target depth		3
									4
									5

Notes: 1. Trial pit terminated at 2.9m bgl within natural ground. 2. Groundwater seepage noted at 2.1m bgl. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Trial pit backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.	Soakaway Tests				Scale: 1:25	
	Test No.	Date	Duration (hh:mm)	Infiltration Rate	Logged By:	NLC
					Checked By:	RJB
					Approved By:	PJS
	Pit Details				Section ID:	
Stability		Shoring	Length (m)	Width (m)	CGL Reference CG/38709	
Stable		None	2.80	0.40		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: TP3		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Trial pit/trench				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To		
0.00	2.80	TP	Tracked excavator					
				Coords: 601518.000E/224366.000N		Level: 3.260m		
				Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid		Final Depth: 2.80 m		
				Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°		
				Date Start: 27/09/2021		Date End: 27/09/2021		
								Sheet 1 of 1


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.20	ES 1				0.70	2.56	<p>Medium dense greyish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent roots and rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND]</p> <p><i>Between 0.05 and 0.70m bgl becoming reddish brown.</i></p> <p><i>0.70m bgl geotextile membrane noted.</i></p>		0.20
1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	ES2 D 1 D Not Given ES 2				2.10	1.16	<p>Firm dark greyish brown with occasional black staining gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, ceramic tile and flint. Organic odour noted. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]</p> <p><i>1.40m bgl occasional black staining with mild hydrocarbon odour noted.</i></p>		1.10
2.30	ES 3				2.80	0.46	<p>Soft bluish grey mottled black CLAY. Organic odour noted. [ALLUVIUM]</p>		2.30
2.50	D 2								2.50
EOH at 2.80m - Achieved target depth									2.80

Notes: 1. Trial pit terminated at 2.8m bgl within natural ground. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Trial pit backfilled with arisings. 5. Occasional black staining with a mild hydrocarbon odour noted at 1.4m bgl.	Soakaway Tests				Scale: 1:25	
	Test No.	Date	Duration (hh:mm)	Infiltration Rate	Logged By:	NLC
					Checked By:	RJB
					Approved By:	PJS
	Pit Details				Section ID:	
Stability		Shoring	Length (m)	Width (m)	CGL Reference CG/38709	
Stable		None	2.80	0.40		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: TP4		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Trial pit/trench				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To		
0.00	2.80	TP	Tracked excavator					

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						
0.50 0.50	ES1 ES 1						Medium dense greyish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent roots and rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND] <i>Between 0.25 and 0.70m bgl becoming reddish brown.</i>	
0.80 0.80	ES2 ES 2				0.70	2.42	<i>0.70m bgl geotextile membrane noted.</i>	
1.80	ES 3						Firm dark grey slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of concrete, brick, ceramic tile and flint. Sand is fine to coarse. Occasional cobbles of chalk; and rare quartz gravel, oyster shells and glass fragments noted. [MADE GROUND]	
2.20 2.20	D 1 ES 4				2.15	0.97	<i>Between 2.00 and 2.15m bgl concrete obstruction in the north and south of the pit noted</i>	
2.80 2.80	D 2 D Not Given				2.80	0.32	Soft bluish grey mottled black CLAY. Organic odour noted. [ALLUVIUM]	
							EOH at 2.80m - Achieved target depth	


Notes: 1. Trial pit terminated at 2.8m bgl within natural ground. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Trial pit backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted. 6. Concrete obstruction noted in the north and south of the pit between 2.00m bgl and 2.15m bgl.	Soakaway Tests				Scale: 1:25	
	Test No.	Date	Duration (hh:mm)	Infiltration Rate	Logged By:	NLC
					Checked By:	RJB
					Approved By:	PJS
	Pit Details				Section ID:	
Stability		Shoring	Length (m)	Width (m)	CGL Reference CG/38709	
Stable		None	2.80	0.40		

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: TP5		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Trial pit/trench				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater		Coords: 601505.000E/224408.000N Level: 3.431m		
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00	2.80	TP	Tracked excavator				Final Depth: 2.80 m	
						Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°		
						Date Start: 27/09/2021 Date End: 27/09/2021		

Sheet 1 of 1


Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Inst/ Backfill (m)	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results							
0.30	B 1						Medium dense reddish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent roots and rootlets noted. [MADE GROUND]		0.00
0.40	ES1				0.50	2.93	Medium dense grey sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of concrete, flint and brick. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND]		0.40
0.40	ES 1				0.80	2.63	Medium dense yellow grey sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint and occasional chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND]		0.40
1.20	D				1.00	2.43	Firm dark greyish brown with occasional black staining gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, ceramic tile and flint. Organic odour noted. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]		1.20
1.20	D 1								1.20
1.20	ES 2								1.20
2.00	ES3				1.80	1.63	Soft grey mottled black and brown slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is medium rounded of flint. [ALLUVIUM]		2.00
2.00	D 2								2.00
2.00	ES 3				2.80	0.63			2.00
							EOH at 2.80m - Achieved target depth		2.80

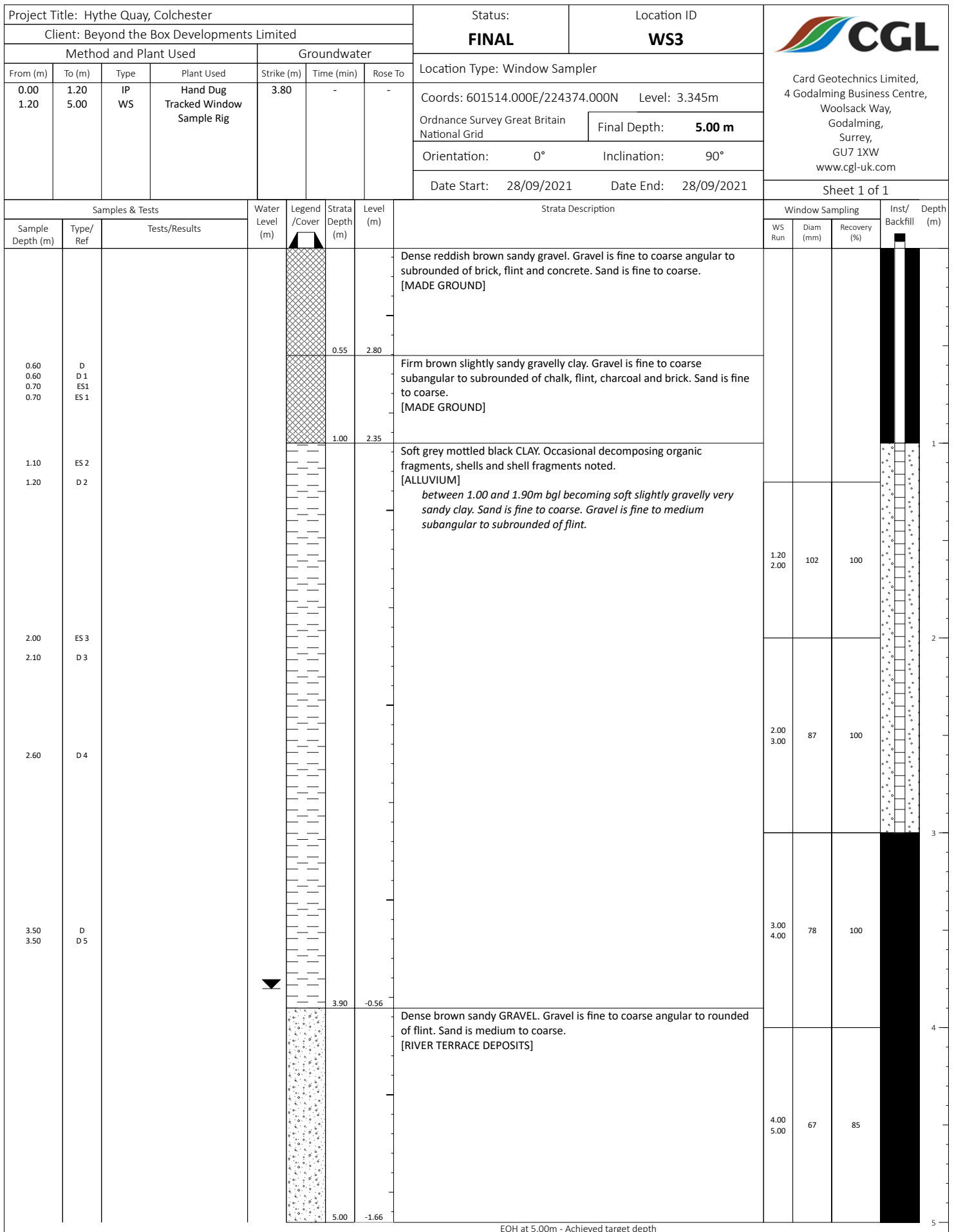
Notes: 1. Trial pit terminated at 2.8m bgl within natural ground. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. B = Bulk Sample. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Trial pit backfilled with arisings. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.	Soakaway Tests				Scale: 1:25	
	Test No.	Date	Duration (hh:mm)	Infiltration Rate	Logged By:	NLC
					Checked By:	RJB
					Approved By:	PJS
	Pit Details				Section ID:	
Stability		Shoring	Length (m)	Width (m)	CGL Reference	
Stable		None	2.70	0.40	CG/38709	

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: WS1		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Window Sampler				
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601513.000E/224437.000N Level: 3.375m	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug Tracked Window Sample Rig	2.40	20	2.10	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	







Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Window Sampling			Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						WS Run	Diam (mm)	Recovery (%)		
0.15	ES1				0.05	3.32	Grey concrete. [MADE GROUND]					
0.15	ES 1				0.45	2.92	Dark greyish brown slightly silty gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to rounded of concrete, flint and brick. [MADE GROUND]					
					0.60	2.78	Grey concrete. [MADE GROUND]					
0.80	ES2						Dense dark brown slightly clayey gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint, brick, concrete and rare slag. [MADE GROUND]					
0.80	ES 2						<i>between 0.90 and 1.60m bgl becoming dark greyish brown.</i>					
1.10	ES 3											
					1.60	1.78	Soft dark grey mottled black clay. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]	1.20	2.00	102	100	
1.80	D 1	D Not Given										
1.80	D Not Given											
2.10	ES 4							2.00	3.00	87	100	
							<i>between 2.80 and 3.00m bgl frequent roots and decomposing organic fragments noted.</i>					
2.80	D 2						<i>3.00m bgl rare subrounded cobble of chalk noted.</i>					
3.10	ES 5							3.00	4.00	78	100	
					3.80	-0.42	<i>between 3.70 and 3.80m bgl becoming very gravelly. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to rounded of flint. Occasional subangular to subrounded cobbles of brick noted.</i>					
					4.00	-0.62	Dense greenish grey clayey SAND. Sand is fine to medium. Frequent organic fragments noted. [ALLUVIUM]					
							Dense grey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint. Sand is medium to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]					
4.50	ES 6						<i>between 4.20 and 5.00m bgl becoming brown.</i>	4.00	5.00	67	85	
							<i>between 4.60 and 5.00m bgl becoming gravelly SAND. Sand is medium to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint.</i>					
EOH at 5.00m - Achieved target depth												

Notes: 1. Window sampler borehole terminated at target depth of 5.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 2.4m bgl, which rose to 2.1m bgl after 20 minutes. 3. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 0.5m plain pipe with bentonite seal, 0.5m to 3.0m slotted pipe with gravel filter, 3.0m to 5.0m backfilled with bentonite. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By:	NLC
	2.00	102			%		Checked By:	RJB
	3.00	87			Install Response Zones		Approved By:	PJS
	4.00	78			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:
5.00	67			Pipe1	0.50	3.00	CGL Reference	
								CG/38709


Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester							Status: FINAL		Location ID: WS2		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com				
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited							Location Type: Window Sampler								
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater			Coords: 601507.000E/224387.000N Level: 3.426m								
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid		Final Depth: 5.00 m					Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	3.20	-	-									
1.20	5.00	WS	Tracked Window Sample Rig												
Date Start: 28/09/2021 Date End: 28/09/2021							Date Start: 28/09/2021 Date End: 28/09/2021					Sheet 1 of 1			
Samples & Tests				Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description				Window Sampling		Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						WS Run	Diam (mm)	Recovery (%)					
0.50	ES1					0.40	3.03								
0.50	ES 1														
1.60	D 1					1.10	2.33								
1.60	D Not Given														
1.60	ES 2					1.50	1.93								
2.10	ES 3					1.70	1.73	1.20	102	100					
2.20	D 2							2.00	87	100					
2.90								3.00	78	100					
3.10	ES 4					3.70	-0.27	4.00	67	100					
3.80	ESS														
3.80	ES 5														
4.20	ES6														
4.20	ES 6														
EOH at 5.00m - Achieved target depth															
Notes:							Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25		
1. Window sampler borehole terminated at target depth of 5.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 3.2m bgl. 3. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 0.5m plain pipe with bentonite seal, 0.5m to 4.0m slotted pipe with gravel filter, 4.0m to 5.0m backfilled with bentonite. 5. Strong hydrocarbon odour and an oily sheen noted between 3.70m bgl and 4.00m bgl.							Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By: NLC		
							2.00	102			%		Checked By: RJB		
							3.00	87			Install Response Zones		Approved By: PJS		
							4.00	78			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:	
							5.00	67			Pipe1	0.50	4.00	CGL Reference	
													CG/38709		























Notes:					Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25		
1. Window sampler borehole terminated at target depth of 5.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 3.8m bgl. 3. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 1.0m plain pipe with bentonite seal, 1.0m to 3.0m slotted pipe with gravel filter, 3.0m to 5.0m backfilled with bentonite. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.					Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio	Serial No.	Logged By: NLC		
					2.00	102			%		Checked By: RJB		
					3.00	87			Install Response Zones		Approved By: PJS		
					4.00	78			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	Section ID:	
					5.00	67			Pipe1	1.00	3.00	CGL Reference CG/38709	

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester							Status:	Location ID		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com				
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited							FINAL	WS4						
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater			Location Type: Window Sampler							
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Coords: 601512.000E/224362.000N Level: 3.534m							
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	2.00	-	-	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid		Final Depth: 3.00 m					
1.20	3.00	WS	Tracked Window Sample Rig				Orientation: 0° Inclination: 90°		Date Start: 28/09/2021 Date End: 28/09/2021					
Samples & Tests				Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description			Window Sampling		Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						WS Run	Diam (mm)	Recovery (%)				
0.50	ES 1					0.30	3.23	Medium dense brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent subangular to subrounded cobbles of brick and concrete noted. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 0.00 and 0.10m bgl frequent rootlets noted.</i>						
1.20	ES 2					1.05	2.48	Dense white mottled black gravelly chalk silt. Gravel is fine to coarse angular of flint. [MADE GROUND]						
1.58	ES 3					1.40	2.13	Firm brown slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of flint, brick and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Rare shell fragments noted. [MADE GROUND]						
1.70						1.40	2.13	Dense brown slightly clayey gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint, brick and rare claystone. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 1.60 and 3.00m bgl clay becoming absent.</i>			1.20 2.00	102	90	
						3.00	0.53	EOH at 3.00m - Terminated due to sides collapsing			2.00 3.00	87	60	

Notes:	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio %	Serial No.	Logged By:	NLC
	2.00	102					Checked By:	RJB
	3.00	87					Approved By:	PJS
	Install Response Zones		Section ID:		CGL Reference		CG/38709	
Ref	From (m)	To (m)						
Pipe1	0.50	2.00						


Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL		Location ID: WSS		 Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Window Sampler				
Method and Plant Used		Groundwater		Coords: 601518.000E/224318.000N Level: 3.646m				
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug	3.00	-	-	Final Depth: 5.00 m	

Samples & Tests			Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description	Window Sampling			Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						WS Run	Diam (mm)	Recovery (%)		
0.30	ES 1						Medium dense reddish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of brick, concrete, flint, ceramic tile and chalk. Sand is fine to coarse. Frequent cobbles of brick and concrete; and rare metal fragments noted. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 0.00 and 0.20m bgl frequent rootlets noted.</i>					
1.10	ES 2				1.00	2.65	Firm dark brown mottled red and grey slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint and rare brick, charcoal, claystone and shell fragments. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 1.00 and 1.20m bgl frequent rootlets noted.</i>					1
1.50	D 1						<i>between 1.70 and 1.97m bgl charcoal becoming frequent.</i>	1.20	2.00	102	100	
1.75	ES 3				1.95	1.70	Soft dark grey mottled black slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint, chalk and rare brick. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM]					
2.10	ES4							2.00	3.00	87	100	
2.50	D 2	D Not Given										
3.10	ES 5							3.00	4.00	78	90	
3.50	D 3				3.80	-0.15						
3.90	ES6						Dense brown sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint. Sand is medium to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]	4.00	5.00	67	85	
3.90	ES 6											

EOH at 5.00m - Achieved target depth

Notes: 1. Window sampler borehole terminated at target depth of 5.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 3.0m bgl. 3. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 1.0m plain pipe with bentonite seal, 1.0m to 3.0m slotted pipe with gravel filter, 3.0m to 5.0m backfilled with bentonite. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio %	Serial No.	Logged By: NLC	Checked By: RJB
	2.00	102					Approved By: PJS	
	3.00	87			Install Response Zones		Section ID:	
	4.00	78			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	CGL Reference

CG/38709

Project Title: Hythe Quay, Colchester				Status: FINAL			Location ID: WS6		 <p>Card Geotechnics Limited, 4 Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1XW www.cgl-uk.com</p>				
Client: Beyond the Box Developments Limited				Location Type: Window Sampler									
Method and Plant Used				Groundwater			Coords: 601530.800E/224294.480N Level: 3.775m						
From (m)	To (m)	Type	Plant Used	Strike (m)	Time (min)	Rose To	Ordnance Survey Great Britain National Grid					Final Depth: 5.00 m	
0.00	1.20	IP	Hand Dug Tracked Window Sample Rig	2.40	-	-	Orientation: 0°		Inclination: 90°				
1.20	5.00	WS					Date Start: 28/09/2021		Date End: 29/09/2021				
Samples & Tests				Water Level (m)	Legend /Cover	Strata Depth (m)	Level (m)	Strata Description			Window Sampling	Inst/ Backfill	Depth (m)
Sample Depth (m)	Type/ Ref	Tests/Results						WS Run	Diam (mm)	Recovery (%)			
0.20 0.20	ES1 ES 1					0.65	3.12						
Medium dense dark brown slightly silty gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of flint, concrete and brick. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 0.00 and 0.20m bgl frequent roots and rootlets noted. between 0.20 and 0.65m bgl becoming orangish brown.</i>													
0.90	ES 2											1	
Firm dark brown mottled grey slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to rounded of flint, brick and concrete. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND] <i>between 1.00 and 1.70m bgl occasional fragments of coal and wood noted.</i>													
1.10 1.10	D 1 D Not Given												
1.56								1.20 2.00	102	100			
1.80 1.80	ES3 ES 3					1.70	2.08					2	
Firm dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to rounded of flint and occasional brick. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM] <i>between 1.70 and 2.00m bgl mottled brown. between 2.00 and 2.40m bgl becoming very sandy. Sand is fine to coarse.</i>													
2.50	D 2							2.00 3.00	87	100			
Firm dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to rounded of flint and occasional brick. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM] <i>between 2.40 and 4.50m bgl becoming wet and very soft. Occasional coarse subangular gravel of flint noted.</i>													
2.80	ES 4											3	
3.50 3.50	D 3 D Not Given							3.00 4.00	78	100			
Firm dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to rounded of flint and occasional brick. Sand is fine to coarse. [MADE GROUND - REWORKED ALLUVIUM] <i>between 3.80 and 4.50m bgl rare roots noted. between 4.00 and 4.50m bgl becoming very sandy. Sand is fine to coarse. Occasional coarse subangular gravel of brick noted.</i>													
4.20	D 4											4	
4.60 4.60	ESS ES 5					4.50	-0.72	4.00 5.00	67	90			
Dense brown sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to rounded of flint. Sand is medium to coarse. [RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS]						5.00	-1.23					5	

EOH at 5.00m - Achieved target depth

Notes: 1. Window sampler borehole terminated at target depth of 5.0m bgl. 2. Groundwater strike encountered at 2.4m bgl. 3. D = Disturbed Sample. ES = Environmental Sample. 4. Installation details: 0.0m to 0.5m plain pipe with bentonite seal, 0.5m to 3.5m slotted pipe with gravel filter, 3.5m to 5.0m backfilled with bentonite. 5. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination noted.	Hole Diameter		Casing		Hammer Information		Scale: 1:25	
	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Depth (m)	Diam (mm)	Energy Ratio %	Serial No.	Logged By: NLC	Checked By: RJB
	2.00	102					Approved By: PJS	
	3.00	87			Install Response Zones			Section ID:
	4.00	78			Ref	From (m)	To (m)	CGL Reference
5.00	67			Pipe1	0.50	3.50	CG/38709	

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 01521 24376 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/04c CHER ref: ECC4669 OASIS ref: colchest3-419178
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 27th September 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.2ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1730	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and geoarchaeological investigation was carried out on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex during the excavation of trial-pits, window sampler boreholes and boreholes as part of ground investigations during the pre-application stage of a development proposal. A brick structure which may have been associated with a series of lime kilns which was present on the site in the 19th century was observed, along with substantial make-up and demolition layers associated with the prior use of the site as an industrial area, activity which likely destroyed any earlier archaeological deposits which might have existed here.</p> <p>Data collected from the trial-pits, window samples and boreholes allowed the preparation of a north-south transect of the site. This indicates the presence of probable Holocene alluvium beneath the modern floodplain of the river overlying gravels probably dating to the late Pleistocene.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and a geoarchaeological investigation on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP

NGR: TM 01521 24376 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: pre-application

Commissioned by: Rob Masefield, RPS

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

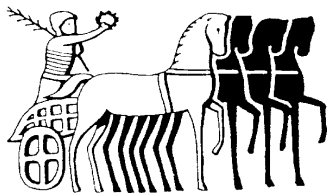
CAT project code: 2021/04c

OASIS project number: colchest3-419478

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 15.4.2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development occupies c 0.33 ha of land on the southeastern edge of the town centre on vacant land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01521 24376.

Proposed work

Trial-pits, window sampler boreholes and boreholes as part of site ground investigations at pre-application stage.

Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the site has been comprehensively explored with assessments of significance in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by RPS (2021). The following background summary is taken from the DBA (RPS 2021, i-ii).

There is low potential for earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic) or later prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age) remains. Although, there is possible potential for alluvium and peat of these dates to be present at this extreme edge of the river floodplain, beneath modern disturbance and made ground.

The site is likely to have been used as river valley pasture during the Late Iron Age, and there is low to moderate archaeological potential for land-raise of Roman date, given its location on the Colne and based on the archaeological identification of Roman consolidation layers around 150m to the north of the site at 9-11 Hythe Quay (CAT Report 100).

There is similarly low potential for settlement activity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. The 18th-century historical maps suggest that much of the south/central area of the site may have been further from the river than it currently is. As such only the northern area was potentially within or immediately adjacent to the medieval quay, with the remainder most likely used as grazing meadows. However, given that the port of Hythe has medieval origins there is a low to moderate potential that ground stabilisation layers, and a low potential for possible remnants of wharfs, revetments or other wooden structures, might possibly be present at depth, particularly in northern areas below post-medieval consolidation and truncation.

Following modifications to the River Colne in the 19th century, larger vessels could access and dock at the quayside at Hythe (including at the site) which was now a thriving port. A lime kiln is probably shown in the central southern area of the site in 1845, and was labelled as such by 1876, when further structures and yards are also shown in the northern area. There is a moderate potential for partial archaeological survival of remnants of these facilities and structures beneath 20th-century disturbance and made ground. In the mid-20th century a travelling crane and hopper were operative with coal stores in the northern zone. There is a high potential for remains of these structures to be present below ground level.

Planning background

As part of a pre-application consultation the (former) Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) stated that a Heritage (archaeological) assessment and a pre-determination trial trenching exercise, to include deposit modelling, should be undertaken prior to determination. The results of the assessment (RPS 2021) however, suggested that the proposed development is unlikely to impact upon any significant (above local importance) archaeological assets which might preclude the development. It was therefore agreed with the current CBCAO, that the first stage of investigation should comprise archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring of proposed Site Ground Investigation, with subsequent sub-surface topographical modelling. The results would then inform any subsequent trial trenching requirement.

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for:

- Archaeological monitoring of all trial pits (x7) and window sampler boreholes (x6) – due to take place on the 26th-28th April 2021.
- Geoarchaeological investigation of the window sampler boreholes with a sample of the other boreholes also monitored whilst the geoarchaeologist is available on site.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAO one week before start of work.

CAT has employed the services of Dr Bates, a freelance geoarchaeologist to complete the geoarchaeological investigation. Dr Bates previously worked at UWTSD for 20 years as a lecturer in Environmental Archaeology and Geoarchaeology. He specialises in Quaternary stratigraphy and the application of geotechnical investigations to geoarchaeological problems. He has worked across Britain as well as in Jersey, France, the Middle East and East Africa. Currently he manages the cores from the ELF project and is the geoarchaeologist with Ice Age Island team investigating the Neanderthal site of La Cotte de Saint Brelade in Jersey. He has been involved with many engineering projects such as High Speed 1, Dover A20 Road and Sewer Scheme, Terminal 5, London Gateway Port and is currently advising Highways England on the Pleistocene deposits along the route of the proposed Lower Thames Crossing.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAO prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of archaeological field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT archaeologist for the duration of the specified groundworks (estimated at three days).

The number of geoarchaeological field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One geoarchaeologist (Dr Bates) for a total of two days.

Archaeological Monitoring

Methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all specified contractors' groundworks, to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits, and to inspect all upcast soil.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded. This could include a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate. The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Environmental sampling

Any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled. The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future investigation. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, Val Fryer/Lisa Gray may be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAO. The CBCAO will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied. If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAO.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Geoarchaeological investigation

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by a geo-archaeologist to watch a representative selection of the ground investigation boreholes and the logs from the remaining GI locations will be used to supplement/confirm the findings.

Drilling will be undertaken using a drill rig taking 1m undisturbed cores. Coring using a drill rig involves percussive hammering of the barrel into the ground and the recovery of the caught sample in an open windows sample barrel. Coring will continue from the current ground surface through the alluvium to a depth of 5m. This will provide information on the general stratigraphy of the deposits, their potential and overall character.

Core samples will be returned to the laboratory for cutting, recording and sampling. The cores will be fully examined and recorded.

A post-excavation assessment will be produced to:

- Determine the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving geoarchaeological remains
- Assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the geoarchaeological deposits.

- Inform subsequent evaluation/excavation strategy and sampling policy if further work is required.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAO when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAO as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed and supplied to CBCAO.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAO) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAO. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAO will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAO for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAO will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAO one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAO prior to them being carried out.

CBCAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| | 2nd ed | |
| Campbell, G,
Moffett, L &
Straker, V | 2011 | <i>Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation.</i> 2nd edition |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 100 | 2000 | An archaeological evaluation at 9-11 Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex: October 2000 |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2019 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic Englan | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| RPS | 2021 | <i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Hythe Quay, Colchester – Beyond the Box,</i> by Rob Masefield |

L Pooley



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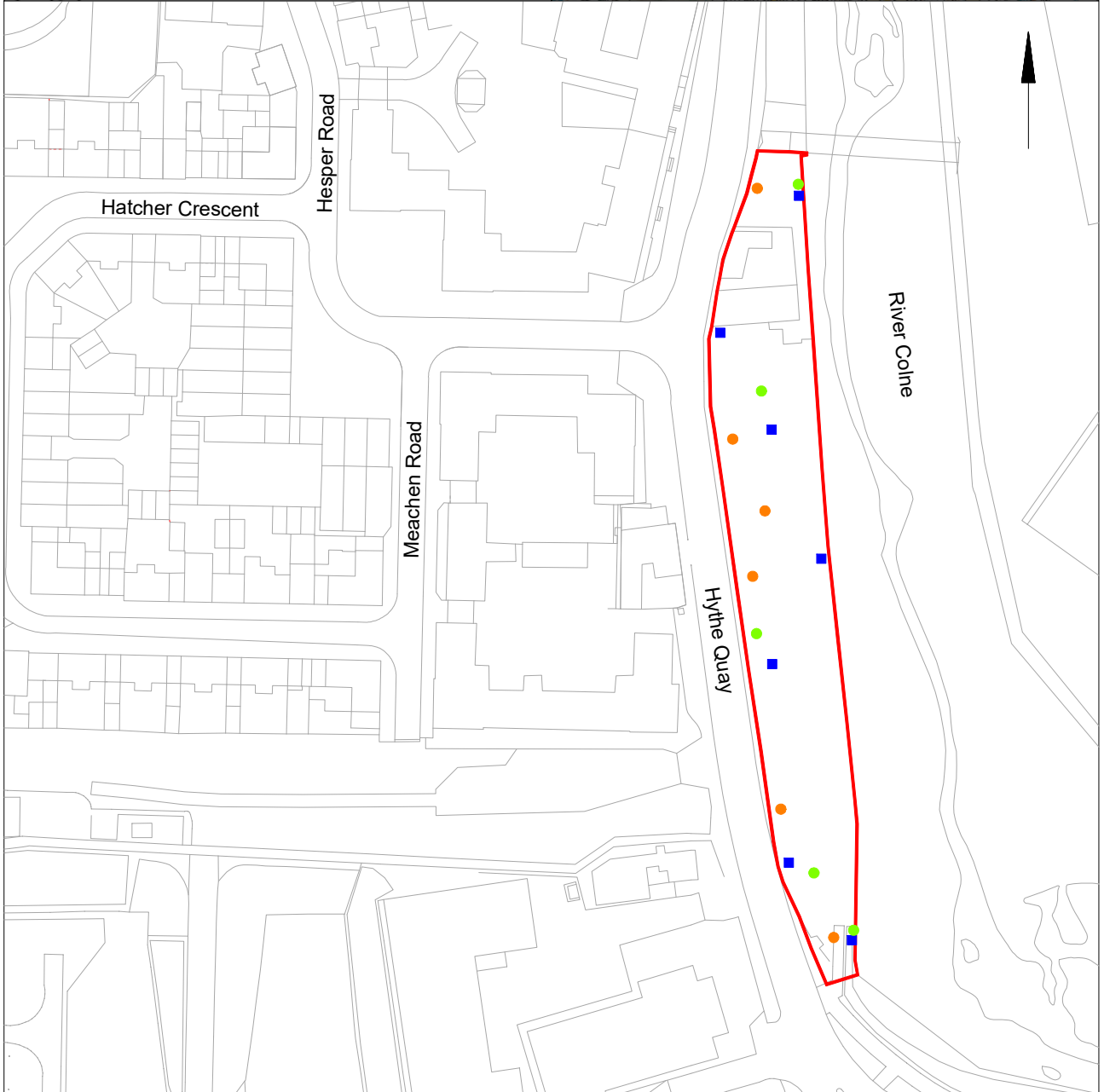
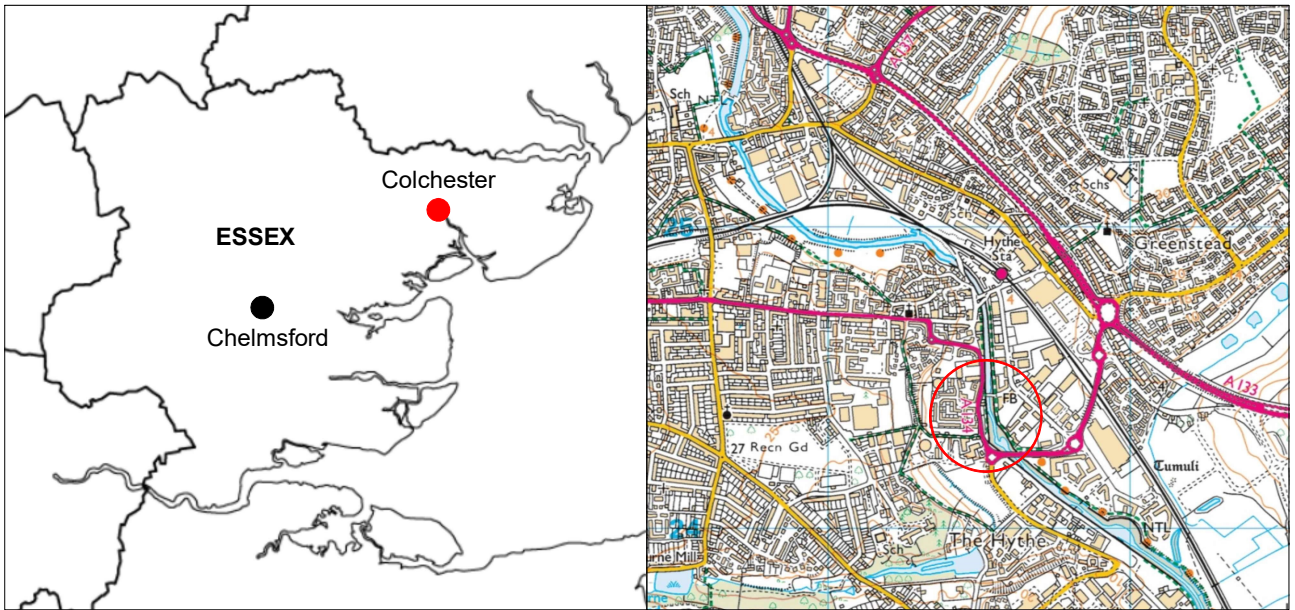


Fig 1 Site location.

- Trial pit
- Borehole
- Window sampler borehole

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-419478

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and a geoarchaeological investigation at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8JP
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex during the excavation of trial-pits, window sampler boreholes and boreholes as part of ground investigations during the pre-application stage of development. A brick structure which may have been associated with a series of lime kilns which stood here in the 19th century was observed, along with substantial make-up and demolition layers associated with the prior use of the site as an industrial area, activity which likely destroyed any earlier archaeological deposits which might have existed here.
Project dates	Start: 27-09-2021 End: 27-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/04c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-419478 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Modern
Monument type	CONCRETE FOOTING Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land at Hythe Quay
Postcode	CO2 8JP
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 01521 24376 51.880943120361 0.9282922544 51 52 51 N 000 55 41 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and a geoarchaeological investigation on land at Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex CO2 8JP: September 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1730
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	22 October 2021

OASIS:

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