

LOW CROSBY, SCALEBY CUMBRIA



Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

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The Environment Agency

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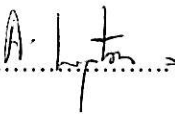
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SUMMARY

In 2009 the Environment Agency (EA) implemented a series of investigations into possible improvements to the flood defences within and around Low Crosby, Scaleby, Cumbria (NGR NY 446 593). The development area is located within an area of archaeological potential, with Hadrian's Wall less than 1 mile to the north and the route of the Roman Stanegate road believed to traverse the village itself. Accordingly, the Environment Agency Archaeologist requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during any ground disturbance activities.

OA North was commissioned by the Environment Agency to undertake the watching brief which took place on the 19th, 20th and 25th of March 2009. The monitored groundworks consisted of nine hand-dug inspection pits located at various points around the village. Each pit measured 0.3m by 0.3m and was 1.2m deep, but revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Excavation of the test pits was followed by percussion boreholes within the same locations. Given the low impact and limited capacity for interpretation of archaeological deposits associated with boreholes, there was no requirement for archaeological monitoring of that element of the investigation. However, the programme of works meant that it was feasible for the drilling of one such core to be observed, which revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits, but no archaeological remains.

The absence of identified archaeological remains is likely to pertain to the limited scale of the groundworks: the potential for encountering extremely significant archaeological deposits associated with the Roman road system and with prehistoric to post-medieval rural settlement is high. Moreover, the possibility of deeply buried archaeological remains sealed by layered alluvial deposits cannot be discounted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Beth Gregory and Gary Jones-Wright of the Environment Agency for commissioning the project and their assistance, and also Phil Catherall, the Environment Agency Archaeologist, for his liaison during the project. OA North are also grateful to Danielle Kobale of White Young Green who supervised the programme of groundworks.

The watching brief was undertaken by Andrew Frudd and Ailsa Westgarth. The report was compiled by Ailsa Westgarth, illustrated by Marie Rowland and edited by Stephen Rowland, who also managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 In 2009 the Environment Agency (EA) implemented a series of investigations into possible improvements to the flood defences within and around Low Crosby, Scaleby, Cumbria (NGR NY 446 593; Fig 1). The development area is located within an area of archaeological potential and, accordingly, the Environment Agency Archaeologist requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during any ground disturbance activities. Following compilation of a project design (*Appendix I*), OA North was commissioned by EA to undertake the watching brief which took place on the 19th, 20th and 25th of March 2009. The groundworks comprised the excavation by hand of nine investigation pits, each of which preceded the drilling of a percussion borehole. In accordance with a request from the EA archaeologist, all of the pits were monitored. Given the low impact and limited capacity for interpretation of archaeological deposits associated with boreholes, there was no requirement for archaeological monitoring of that element of the investigation. However, the programme of works meant that it was feasible for the drilling of one such core to be observed without compromising other aspects of the archaeological recording.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Low Crosby is a small village located on the north bank of the River Eden, north-east of Carlisle, and is surrounded mainly by arable and pasture fields. To the west, Low Crosby is skirted by the Willow Beck, which discharges into the Eden. The solid geology of Low Crosby consists of Mercia mudstone, St Bees sandstone, and Kirkclinton sandstone. Low Crosby is directly underlain by Quaternary river terrace deposits consisting of a combination of sand, gravel, clay and silt (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following section is intended only as a brief summary of the site's archaeological context and is derived from the CCCHER online resource (www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk) and relevant texts.

1.3.2 **Prehistoric and Roman:** there is widespread evidence for prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age, activity within the wider area, with a number of cremation cemeteries known from the outskirts of Carlisle, as well as a putative settlement between High and Low Crosby. Bronze Age collared urns were found in the grounds of Garlands Hospital, however the exact find spot is unknown (Perriman 1992). Excavations by LUAU in 1996 found evidence of a burnt mound at Garlands. Further isolated finds, including barbed and tanged arrowheads, also provide evidence for Bronze Age activity in this part of Cumbria (McCarthy 2000). The Iron Age is typified by large numbers of settlement sites within the area, including those at Scotby Road and the

Cumberland Infirmary site, Carlisle (Bewley 1994). No evidence for Iron Age activity has been found within Low Crosby.

- 1.3.3 Low Crosby, between the Roman forts at Carlisle and Brampton, lies very close to, if not on, the line of the Stanegate Frontier, a late first-century AD precursor to Hadrian's Wall, which, together with the associated vallum, stands just under 1km to the north. The east/west main road through Low Crosby follows the route of the Stanegate Roman road, an element of which may be an upstanding earthwork extant to the east of Low Crosby. Other Roman remains within the vicinity include several marching camps (www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk). Previous excavations close to the village (160m west of St John's Church) revealed three undated phases of rough D-shaped buildings. Although similar timber buildings are known from later Prehistoric/Romano-British sites within the north of England, a medieval date cannot be discounted (Zant 1998).
- 1.3.4 **Medieval:** although the present church of St John in Low Crosby was built in 1854, it is built over the site of a medieval predecessor, and contains a Norman font. It has been suggested that the church is built on the site of a motte, as there is an oval mound c 2m high and a crescent-shaped mound in the churchyard (OA North 2008).
- 1.3.5 **Post-medieval:** documentary evidence suggests that Low Crosby's Stag Inn dates to the late seventeenth century. Located nearby is the possible site of Low Crosby Model Farm, which dates to the early nineteenth century. The site of Crosby on Eden Toll House, which dated to at least the late eighteenth century and was demolished in the 1970s, is also within the village (OA North 2008).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The OA north project design (*Appendix 1*) was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The programme of field observation comprised the systematic examination, characterisation and recording of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the excavation. Removed spoil was systematically searched for artefacts and other dating evidence. Recording was by means of OA North's standard context recording system, with *pro-forma* watching brief records and supporting registers and indices. A fully indexed photographic record in digital and monochrome formats was maintained.
- 2.2.2 In total, nine inspection pits were hand-excavated under archaeological supervision and, for the purposes of this report and for consistency with the contractors, are referred to by the corresponding borehole number on the figures (BH). BH1 and 2 were located to the west of the village (Fig 2), with BH3 to 7 located within fields to the south and east adjacent to the River Eden; BH8 and 9 were located to the north-east in the field adjacent to St John's Church. Following monitoring of the associated inspection pit, the drilling of BH2 was examined by the watching brief archaeologist; the remaining boreholes were drilled at a later date.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and with IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive of the original field records and supporting information, together with a copy of this report, will be deposited with the County Record Office in Carlisle. A copy of this report, together with an index to the archive, will be submitted in digital format to the Cumbria HER in Kendal.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a synthesised summary of the results. For the sake of brevity and clarity, detailed sediment descriptions pertaining to each of the inspection pits are tabulated in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 RESULTS

- 3.2.1 Each inspection pit measured 0.3m by 0.3m and was 1.2m deep. In each of the inspection pits the natural geology varied in terms of the depth at which it was encountered (from 0.2m-0.8m below ground level (bgl)) and its consistency. Within the inspection pits associated with BH1 and 2, to the west of the village, it comprised layers of alluvial silty sands, whilst elsewhere it comprised sandy clays. In the inspection pits for BH2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 the natural geology was overlain by subsoil, which varied in depth and composition, changing from sandy silt to the south and west of the village, to sandy clay to the north and east. No subsoil horizon was observed within the inspection pits associated with BH1, 4 and 7, where the natural sands and clays were overlain directly by 0.1m-0.4m of dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil.
- 3.2.2 BH2 was examined to a depth of 8m below ground level. This revealed alluvial mid- to light grey/brown silty sand deposits to 4m bgl, overlying a 1.5m-thick deposit of sandy gravel. A further layer of silty clay with gravel overlay the basal sandstone located between 6.2m and 8m bgl.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 Although the monitored groundworks lay within in area of known prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological activity, no such features were encountered during the excavation of the investigation pits. This may be the result of the small size of the inspection pits, which could easily miss discrete features and more extensive groundworks may reveal archaeological remains. The natural deposits around the village appeared to be less silty than those further to the west and south, and may indicate a lower degree of alluviation, perhaps in part explained by a slightly raised area against which alluvium collected. This putative higher ground encompasses the historic core of the village and is straddled by the Roman Stanegate; it may also have acted as a focus for activity in the prehistoric and early medieval times, as exemplified by the remains of timber buildings found 160m to the west of the church (Zant 1998). Excavated and dated examples of such rural sites are rare in the North West, and their significance, and the need for their holistic scientific archaeological investigation, is recognised in the *North West Region Archaeological Research Framework* (Brennand (ed) 2006 and 2007).

4.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 The final scope of the flood alleviation works are yet to be established, and it is thus possible only to provide a generic assessment of development impact. Any negative groundworks within the village and to the north and east stand a very high chance of encountering, and damaging significant archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval settlement activity. The inspection pits within the fields adjacent to St John's Church showed no alluvial deposits and no build-up of subsoil from ploughing, suggesting a lack of destructive modern agriculture and good potential for archaeological remains.

4.2.2 The inspection pits to the south and west of the village show evidence of alluvial deposits relating to periods of flooding and it is possible that these layers seal archaeological remains. The chance that any deeply buried archaeological strata contain well-preserved waterlogged material capable of providing significant palaeoenvironmental information, is high.

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6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 FIGURES

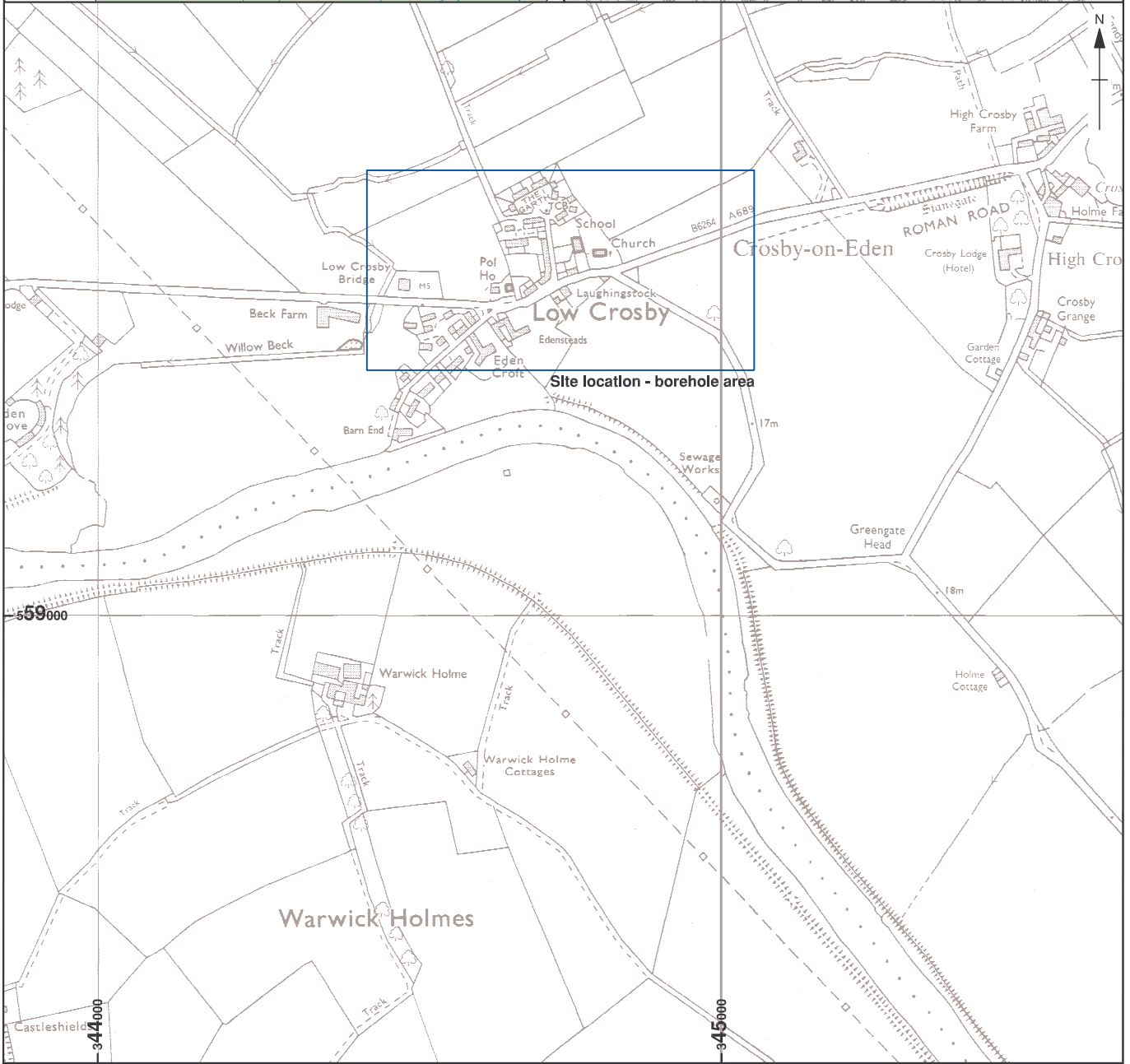
Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Borehole Locations

6.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Inspection pit for BH4

Plate 2: Inspection pit for BH8

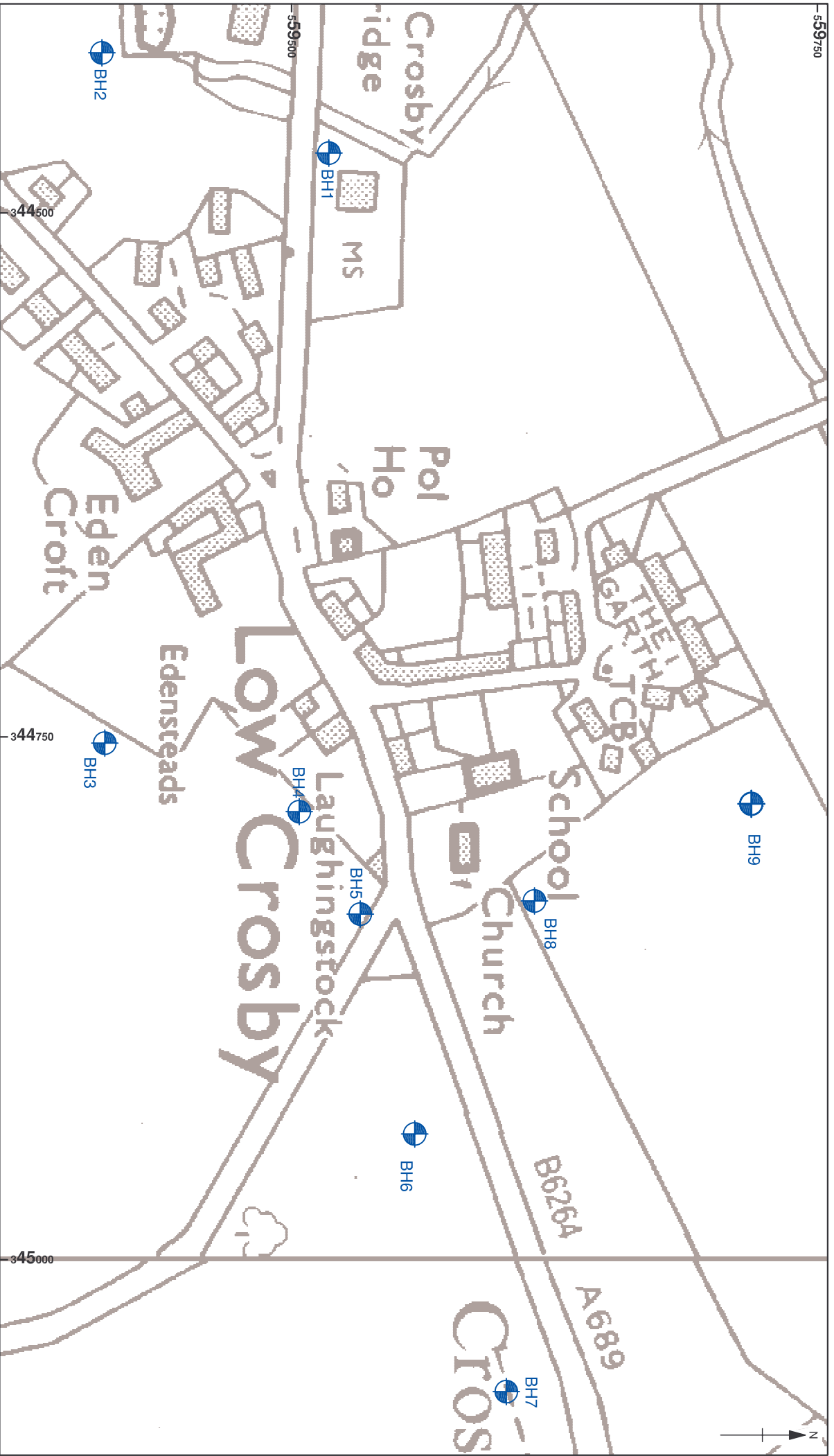


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Figure 1: Site location



Borehole



Figure 2: Borehole locations



Plate 1: Inspection pit for BH4



Plate 2: Inspection pit for BH8

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**SITE
INVESTIGATION
WORKS AT LOW
CROSBY,
SCALEBY,
CUMBRIA**

**Watching Brief Project
Design**



Oxford Archaeology North

March 2009

The Environment Agency

OA North Reference No:

NGR: NY 446 593

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The Environment Agency (hereafter ‘the Client’), has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken during a geotechnical investigation within and around the village of Low Crosby, Scaleby, Cumbria (NGR SD 446 593). The development site is located within an area of archaeological potential and, consequently, the Environment Agency Archaeological Advisor and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that a watching brief be conducted during any ground disturbing activities. These groundworks, which aim to inform proposals for a flood alleviation scheme, will comprise 9 cable percussion boreholes, each preceded by a 1.2m-deep test pit. The following document represents a project design to carry out the above programme of work and has been prepared in accordance with standard CCCHES requirements, .

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The investigation area lies on the north bank of the River Eden, with the Willow Beck to the west. There is widespread evidence for prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age, activity within the wider area, with a number of cremation cemeteries known from the outskirts of Carlisle, as well as a putative settlement site between High and Low Crosby. Low Crosby, between the Roman forts at Carlisle and Brampton, lies very close, if not on, the line of the Stanegate frontier, a late first-century AD precursor to Hadrian's Wall, which, together with the associated vallum, lies just under 1 km to the north. A number of the boreholes lie very close to the east/west main road through the village, which follows the route of the Stanegate Roman road; an upstanding earthwork just to the east of Low Crosby is thought to be an element of the Stanegate. Other Roman remains within the vicinity include several marching camps. Low Crosby's church, St John's, dates to the medieval period.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 OA North has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, desk-based assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to identify and record any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site, in order that they can be preserved by record. To this end, the following programme has been designed, in accordance with normal CCCHES standards, to provide a watching brief. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

To undertake a programme of observation and recording during any ground disturbance to determine the presence, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.

2.3 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

A report will be produced for the Client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990).

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1.1 Methodology: a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the whole area of the proposed ground disturbance. This work will comprise observation during all ground reduction and excavations for the proposed development, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.1.2 The watching brief will cover the whole of the area to be disturbed by the development including, topsoil and subsoil stripping, the removal of any peat deposits and any other groundworks which would expose the natural drift geology.
- 3.1.3 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified during the observation of groundworks, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions and, where appropriate, sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.1.4 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.1.5 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.
- 3.1.6 Treatment of finds: all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) First Aid For Finds, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.1.7 Treasure: any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.1.8 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.1.9 Human Remains: any human remains uncovered will be left in situ, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. CCCHEs and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential, the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. The removal of human remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations.

3.1.10 Contingency plan: in the event of significant archaeological features being encountered during the watching brief, discussions will take place with the Planning Archaeologist or his representative, as to the extent of further works to be carried out. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. In the event of environmental/organic deposits being present on site, it would be necessary to discuss and agree a programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling and or dating with the Planning Archaeologist.

3.2 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

3.2.1 Report: one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion. Copies of the desk-based assessment, and interim statements on the results of the watching brief can be issued within three weeks of the completion of these elements. The report will include:

- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- a site location plan, related to the national grid
- the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale, showing the location of features
- other illustrations and photographic plates showing, as appropriate, features of interest or to demonstrate the absence of archaeological features.
- a description of any environmental, finds, or other specialist work undertaken, and the results obtained
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- a copy of this project design in the appendices, and indications of any agreed departure from that design

3.2.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required.

3.2.3 Archive: the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists.

3.2.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the County Record Office, Kendal. The material archive

(artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client.

- 3.2.5 Collation of data: the data generated will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.2.6 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.7 Confidentiality: all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief: the duration of this element is dependant upon the duration of any ground disturbing activities on the site.
- 5.2 Report and Archive: an evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. However, should an interim statement be required this can be issued within two weeks but instruction must be received from the client prior to completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.3 Written Instruction: OA North can execute projects at very short notice once written confirmation of commission has been received from the Client. One weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task and inform CCCHES.

6. PROJECT MONITORING

- 6.1 Access: liaison for site access during the evaluation will be arranged with the client unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the Client.

7. STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of Stephen Rowland (OA North project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 All elements of the archaeological investigation will be supervised by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 7.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA (OA North project officer). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.
- 7.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by Elizabeth Huckerby MSc (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey. Assessment of any faunal material will be undertaken by Andrew Bates MSc (OA North Supervisor).

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APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF DEPOSITS

BH/IP	Layer	Description	Depth below ground level (m)	
1	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty clay and turf	0 - 0.20	
	Natural Geology	Pale grey/brown slightly silty sand, water at 0.75m	0.20- >1.0	
2	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0 - 0.10	
	Subsoil	Orange/brown sand	0.10 - 0.20	
	Natural Geology	Mid- to light grey/brown fine sandy silt	0.20- 4.0	
	Natural Geology	Sandy gravels, rounded river pebbles with cobbles	4.0 - 5.5	
	Natural Geology	Soft brown gravel and silty clay	5.5 - 6.2	
	Natural Geology	Solid red/brown sandstone	6.2 - >8	
	3	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0 - 0.25
		Subsoil	Brown sandy silt	0.25 - 0.50
Natural Geology		Brownish-grey silty sand	0.50 - 0.80	
Natural Geology		Blue/grey fine sandy clay	0.80 - 0.90	
	Natural Geology	Grey silty clay with yellow striations	0.90 - >1.2	
	4	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt, 5% rounded pebbles	0 - 0.35
Natural Geology		Pinkish-brown silty clay, 5% rounded pebbles	0.35 - >1.20	
5	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt, 5% rounded pebbles	0 - 0.30	
	Subsoil	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay	0.30 - 0.80	
	Natural Geology	Light brown/grey silty clay	0.80 - 1.10	
	Natural Geology	Grey clay	1.10- >1.20	
6	Topsoil	Mid-brown / grey silty fine sand	0 - 0.30	
	Subsoil	Light brown/grey mixed silty clay sand	0.30 - 0.80	
	Natural Geology	Orange/brown sandy clay with grey striations	0.80- >1.20	
7	Topsoil	Mid-grey/brown silty sand	0 - 0.30	
	Natural Geology	Light grey/brown sand with patches of grey clay	0.30 - 0.80	
	Natural Geology	Light purplish-grey clay and fine sand	0.80- >1.20	
8	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty clay	0 - 0.10	
	Subsoil	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, becoming slightly blue/grey with increasing depth	0.10 - 0.50	
	Natural Geology	Mid-blue/grey/brown clay	0.50 - >1.20	
9	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty clay	0 - 0.15	
	Subsoil	Mid-grey/brown silty clay	0.15 - 0.45	
	Natural Geology	Mid-red/brown sandy clay, occasional angular pebbles	0.45 - >1.20	