

GOWTHORPE, SELBY

A concise report on borehole analysis

1993 EVALUATION REPORT

NUMBER 1

NYCC HER	
SNY	15215
ENY	4970
CNY	
Parish	8019
Rec'd	04/03/1993

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT		
- 4 MAR 1993		
PASS TO	INITIALS	DATE
HML	AK	4/3/93

York Archaeological Trust

Site Investigations

GOWTHORPE, MICKLEGATE, FINKLE STREET,
SELBY,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

Report On Borehole Analysis

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Archaeological Deposits	2
3. The Pottery	7
4. The Environmental Evidence	8
5. Conclusions	16
Appendix 1 List of contributors	18
Appendix 2 List of contents	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 Site location	1
Fig. 2 Borehole locations	2
Fig. 3 Schematic section through boreholes 1-8	5
Fig. 4 Schematic section through boreholes 9-14	6

1. INTRODUCTION

Following a desktop study of archaeological and historical evidence for settlement on land to the north of Gowthorpe, Micklegate and Finkle Street in Selby, York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Shop and Store Developments Limited to carry out an archaeological borehole survey of the site (Fig.1). This method of investigation was selected to minimise disturbance of the potential archaeological remains whilst providing a site-wide indication of the deposit profile. A total of 14 boreholes were sunk (Fig.2) to depths at which natural sub-soils were proved. The deposits were recorded on site as they were extruded from the boring tube and samples were taken to establish their potential for further archaeological and palaeo-environmental analysis.

The site work took place between 28th September and 2nd October 1992. All finds and site records are stored with York Archaeological Trust under the Trust and Yorkshire Museum accession code 1992.5003.

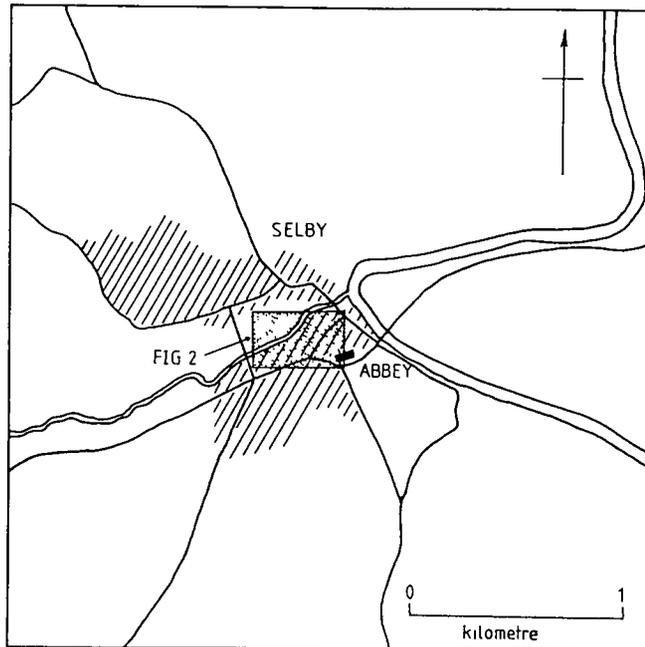


Figure 1 Site location

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

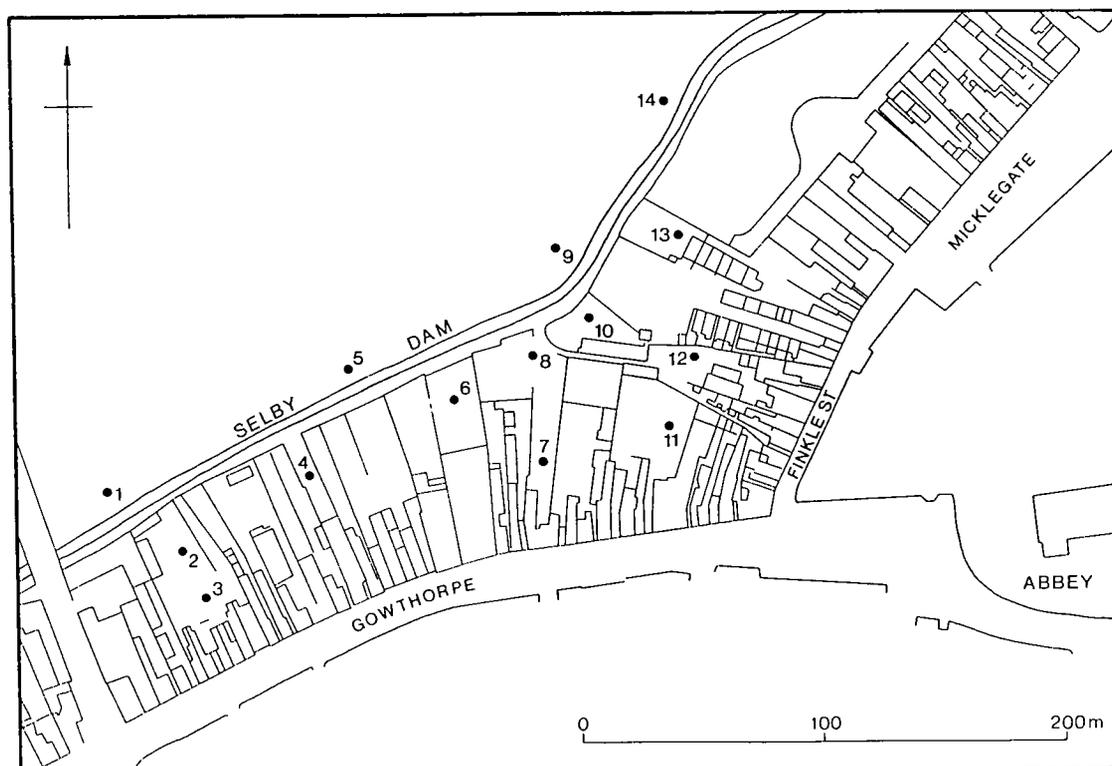


Figure 2 Location of boreholes

2.1 North of Selby Dam

The deposits recorded in boreholes 1, 5, 9 and 14, to the north of Selby Dam, have been described separately because they were found to be totally different from those to the south. There was no evidence of human habitation in any of these boreholes below the brick, tile, mortar and charcoal flecking in the clay silts which formed the uppermost levels. The only pottery recovered was of 19th century date which suggests that this material was deposited to act as a flood bank.

Beneath the possible flood bank was a series of clay silts which are interpreted as overbank or flood deposits laid down by the stream when the River Ouse was in spate, slowing the flow from Selby Dam into the main river.

The silts seal deposits of well preserved organic detritus in a mixed matrix of silt and clay. No evidence of human habitation was recovered from the samples of this material suggesting either that it pre-dates occupation in the area or that such occupation was confined to the south bank of the stream. The latter is the more likely explanation.

2.2 South of Selby Dam

2.2.1 Boreholes 2 and 3 (Fig.3A) produced a series of deposits typical of those associated with nearby human occupation; clay silts with quantities of brick/tile fragments, pieces of mortar and frequent charcoal flecks. No pottery was recovered and the deposits showed no evidence of waterlogging. The surface of the underlying natural clay appeared to slope fairly steeply towards the stream to the north. The character of inclusions in the deposits, frequent mortar fragments, peaty lenses and small wood fragments, suggests a medieval date for their deposition.

2.2.2 Borehole 4 (Fig.3C) showed evidence of modern demolition above similar deposits to those recorded in 2 and 3 but on this occasion including medieval pottery.

2.2.3 Boreholes 6 and 7 (Fig.3B) also encountered demolition rubble at the surface sealing somewhat sandier occupation deposits than to the west (Boreholes 2,3 and 4 above). These included 17th century pottery in the upper levels of Borehole 7 and medieval pottery and tile (11th-13th century) from lower down in Borehole 6.

2.2.4 Borehole 8 (Fig.3C) contained evidence of considerable disturbance. Although a single sherd of 17th century pottery was recovered from possible garden soils beneath the surface rubble these overlay a considerable depth of loose rubble with machine made brick which suggests a backfilled cellar. Beneath this was a thin layer of slightly organic silt over 2.5m below the surface which may indicate the slope towards Kirk Dike (see below 2.2.6).

2.2.5 Boreholes 10 and 11 (Fig.4A) encountered relatively shallow modern demolition material above sandy clay silt occupation deposits with limestone, mortar, brick and tile fragments and charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered.

2.2.6 Boreholes 12 and 13 (Fig.4B) contained further evidence of modern demolition, to a significantly greater depth in 12 than 13. This sealed clay silts and silty clays from the lowest level of which in 13 was recovered a single sherd of 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery. Archaeological deposits in 12 were considerably deeper than 13 and their nature, similar to those in the lower levels of the boreholes to the north of Selby Dam, suggests deposition within a watercourse. A comparison of the depth of deposits in boreholes 11, 12 and 13 also suggests the presence of a deep feature in 12. This could represent the position of Kirk Dike which was postulated in the Desk Top Study but the precise location of which is not known.

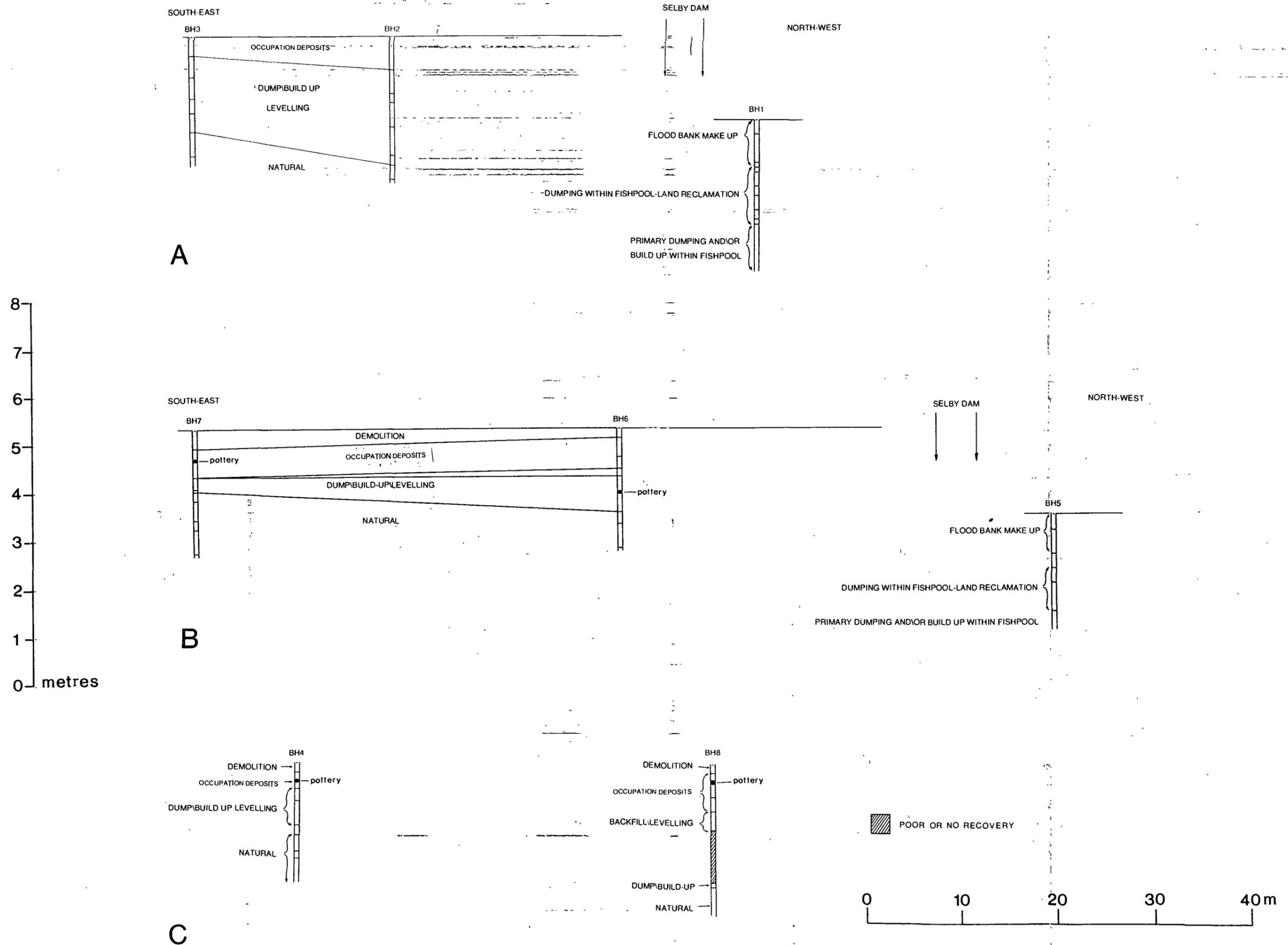


Figure 3 Schematic section through (A) boreholes 1, 2 and 3, (B) boreholes 5, 6 and 7 and (C) boreholes 4 and 8

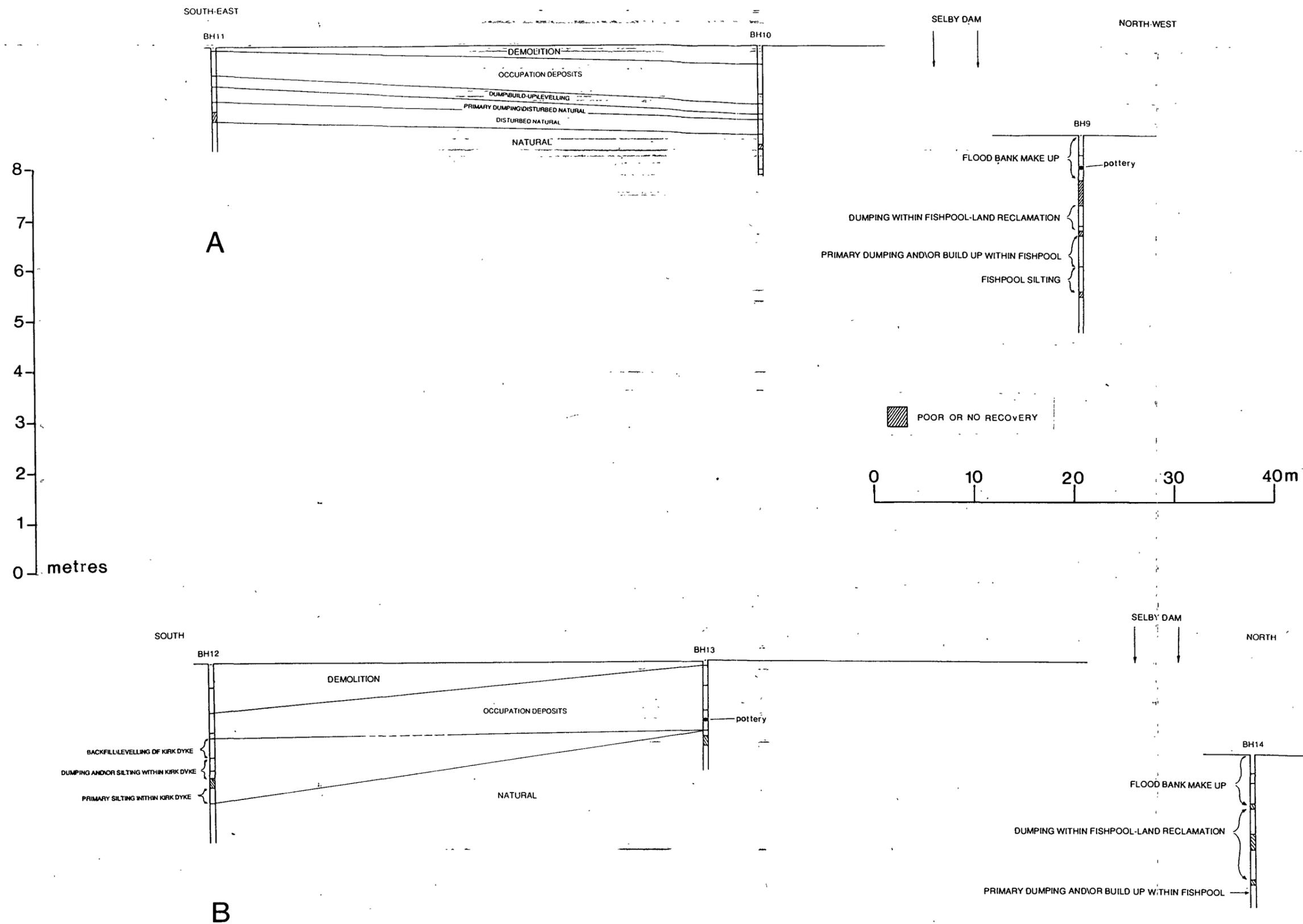


Figure 4 Schematic sections through (A) boreholes 9, 10 and 11 and (B) boreholes 12, 13 and 14

3. THE POTTERY

Six sherds of pottery were recovered from the bore holes with a total date range of from the 2nd to the 19th century. Unusually all of the sherds were quite distinctive and there is no doubt as to their ware types. The Roman grey ware fragment is likely to be 2nd-3rd century in date. The medieval period is represented by two sherds of Gritty ware of 12th/13th century date and a classic Humber ware sherd dating to the 14th/15th century. Two sherds of post-medieval red ware, probably of 17th century date came from borehole 7. Only material of the 19th century was recovered from borehole 9.

Spot Dates

401	late 13th to 16th century;	14th/15th century
604	mid 11th to mid 13th century;	+ medieval tile fragment
701	later 16th to 18th century;	17th century
801	later 16th to 18th century;	probably 17th century
901	19th century	
1303	2nd-3rd century	

4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Summary

A series of nine samples from boreholes in the area to the north and west of Gowthorpe, Finkle Street and Micklegate, Selby were examined. Some gave good preservation (by waterlogging) of plant and invertebrate remains, offering useful interpretative information concerning the nature and mode of formation of the deposits. It is recommended that every effort should be made to carry out a more detailed investigation of this material if its disturbance or destruction through development is anticipated.

4.1 The Samples

A series of nine samples of sediment from trial boreholes in the area to the north and west of Gowthorpe, Finkle Street and Micklegate, Selby, were submitted for investigation of their value for bioarchaeological analysis. Except for two samples taken as 'spot' finds, all were GBA samples. All the samples were described in the laboratory using a standard *pro forma* and a subsample of each disaggregated following methods of Kenward *et al.* (1980). Flots resulting from this were checked for plant and invertebrate remains, and the wet residues were also examined for plant remains, snails, and their content of other components, using a 'washover' where appropriate to separate less dense organic material. Insects were examined using 'assessment recording' (Kenward 1992).

The samples are discussed in context order, with dating (where available) and comments or questions from the excavator in brackets:

Context 108, Sample 5 [peaty, highly organic; was this formed by dumping into water or built up by natural means?]: mid/dark grey-brown, moist, plastic to crumbly, slightly sticky woody and herbaceous detritus in a matrix of silt and clay, with wood fragments.

There was quite a large flot from the 1 kg subsample examined. Invertebrates were fairly numerous, with good preservation. There were quite large numbers of aquatic beetles, with *Hydraena* sp. much the most numerous, together with several caddis larval cases. A few terrestrial insects were noted, including three probably associated with trees.

The residue consisted purely of organic detritus, mostly twig and bark fragments in the range 2-20 mm, but with abundant finer woody and herbaceous detritus, notably fragments of leaf, probably from broad-leaved trees. The identifiable plant remains from the flot and residue were generally well preserved and most are likely to have originated in woodland.

Prominent amongst these were buds and bud-scales of oak (*Quercus*), with traces of birch (*Betula*) fruits, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) seeds, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) fruits, female cone axes and buds/bud-scales and an immature lime (*Tilia*) fruit. The remaining taxa might all have grown in or by wet woodland, though the rather worn achenes of buttercup (*Ranunculus* Section *Ranunculus*) were perhaps washed in (it seems most likely that the deposit formed in a slow-flowing stream or ditch with overhanging trees not far away and there appears not to have been any contribution from human habitation or ejectamenta).

Context 204, Sample 4 [slightly organic/humic]: light/mid grey-brown (with mid orange sand in places, perhaps contamination from the drill tube), dry to moist, stiff (but plastic when worked), rather heterogeneous clay sand with traces of brick/tile.

The flot from the 1 kg subsample investigated was very small. There were no more than a few fragments of insect cuticle, but probable aquatic deposition was indicated by small numbers of *Daphnia* (water-flea) resting-eggs (ephippia). The residue was mostly of sand and gravel (mainly brick/tile to 10 mm and mortar to 30 mm), with a little charcoal to 10 mm. About half the volume of this residue comprised plant detritus, mostly very decayed wood fragments. The identifiable plant remains were few but included moderate numbers of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) achenes with a few other taxa likely to have been growing as weeds in the vicinity or brought there in dumped soil. There was also a fragment of a flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed capsule, and a single snail, *Planorbis planorbis*, a freshwater taxon, was recorded. This deposit appears to have formed in or by water.

Context 604, Sample 1 [medieval; what does this deposit represent? is it build-up and/or dumping?]: light/mid grey-brown, dry, indurated, slightly sandy silty clay with traces of charcoal, mammal bone, brick/tile, mortar/lime flecks and ?modern roots.

A 2 kg subsample was examined. It gave a modest-sized flot with woody root fragments (some apparently with nodules, perhaps from alder). There were also rather frequent seeds of raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) and a little charcoal to 3 mm. There were hardly any invertebrates, although a few scraps of insect cuticle and a single ostracod were observed. A single poorly preserved Characeae oogonium was further evidence for an aquatic component in this deposit. The insect remains were very reminiscent of material recorded from sediments where preservation is poor and only a few extremely resistant fossils remain.

More of the root fragments were present in the residue, which otherwise consisted largely of sand and some concretions of sand in a non-calcareous matrix (?rich in iron salts). There was also a little charcoal, brick/tile, pot and

limestone chippings to 15 mm, and traces of snail shell, and burnt and unburnt fish bone.

The small concretions in this deposit appear to have formed in situ, perhaps as some kind of 'pan' in a sediment which was subject to changing water levels.

Context 804, Sample 8 ['spot' sample; small fragments of wood; is this naturally deposited?]: mid grey-brown, moist, plastic, sticky, slightly sandy clay with traces of wood fragments.

The whole sample (weight 330 g) was processed. The residue resulting consisted mainly of very decayed wood fragments to 25 mm, with a little angular brick/tile to 25 mm, a little charcoal to 10 mm, and angular limestone, rounded flint and pot to 15 mm. All the few identifiable seeds present appeared to be modern contaminants, though the wood is likely to have been of some antiquity.

Context 905, Sample 6 [was this formed by silting in slow running water?]: slightly greyish brown (with some blue-grey/red-brown mottling: gleyed), moist, plastic to stiff, slightly silty clay (with some patches of siltier and slightly sandy material); a little organic matter which might be contaminant; evidently formed in a low velocity regime, probably alluvial.

A 1 kg subsample was examined. The flot was small and contained only a few aquatic and terrestrial insects whose preservation was quite good. The small residue consisted mostly of fine plant detritus and sand with a little woody detritus 2 mm. There was evidence for an origin for the plant material in woodland, for there were frequent twig and bark fragments and leaf fragments probably from broad-leaved trees, bud-scales of oak, and an immature lime fruit (as in the subsample from sample 5 (see above)). The presence of a few *Daphnia ephippia* points to aquatic deposition. It is likely that this is part of the same deposit as context 108.

Context 1004, Sample 9 ['spot' sample 'full of snails']: mid grey-brown, dry to moist, indurated, silty clay with modern roots and abundant, very fragmentary freshwater snails.

A 0.5 kg subsample was disaggregated. Paraffin flotation was not undertaken because of the abundance of fragmentary snail shells. Instead, a washover was examined for insect and plant remains and the washover and residue then checked for snails. Abundant in the washover were seeds of duckweed, *Lemna* sp(p)., likely to have lived on the surface of a static or slow-flowing body of water. The majority of the snails recorded were *Valvata piscinalis* and *V. ?cristata*, both of which suggest deposition in a body of flowing water; there were also a few *Bithynia tentaculata* shells and *Bithynia* sp. opercula, and a single *Gyraulus albus* shell was also noted. These are all freshwater taxa. There were only a few traces of insect cuticle, but resting-eggs of the bryozoans *Crystatella mucedo* and *Lophopus crystallinus* were abundant. A single putative caddis case and a few ostracods also testify to aquatic deposition.

A likely depositional regime for this material is a well-oxygenated biologically active bottom sediment in which dead invertebrates and plant remains were quickly scavenged or rapidly decayed, only live resting-eggs and some seeds surviving long enough to be preserved as the sediment compacted.

There was a modern sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*) achene, a fresh-looking elderberry seed and a little charcoal to 5 mm.

Context 1205, Sample 2 [possible silting within Kirk Dike]: mid grey-brown (with yellowish mottling), moist, plastic to slightly stiff, slightly heterogeneous, slightly sandy silty clay with traces of charcoal, wood, bone, brick/tile, some patches of amorphous organic material and ?modern roots.

The flot from the 1 kg subsample examined gave quite large amounts of fine

plant detritus, amongst which were willow (*Salix* sp(p).) bud-scales and fruits and traces of *Zannichellia* fruits, bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*) nutlets and hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) mericarps. Willow and *Zannichellia* remains were also quite frequent in the residue, along with some other wetland indicators (hornwort, *Ceratophyllum* sp.; spike-rush, *Eleocharis palustris*; bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*; maretail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; water-dropwort, *Oenanthe aquatica*; water-plantain, *Alisma* sp.; and bur-reed, *Sparganium* sp.). There was also a single shell of the freshwater snail *Valvata piscinalis*. By contrast there were a few terrestrial taxa likely to have arrived with occupation debris (there were brick/tile and charcoal fragments to 10 mm and limestone fragments to 15 mm in the residue of sand and plant detritus). These included seed fragments of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), an achene of corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), and traces of blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), elderberry, henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.) and a charred oat (*Avena* sp.) grain. A further indicator of human activity was a fragment of flax seed capsule.

Invertebrates were quite numerous in the flot, with a variety of aquatic and terrestrial insects and perhaps three types of cladoceran ephippia (*Daphnia* sp?p. being the most numerous).

This deposit appears to have formed in fresh water, but with some occupation material discarded into it, perhaps by gradual accumulation rather than a massive dump.

Context 1303, Sample 3 [C2nd-3rd; is this a cultivated soil?]: mid grey-brown, moist, plastic to slightly sticky sandy clay with modern roots/rhizomes; it has every appearance of a cultivated soil.

Most of the 1 kg subsample examined passed the 300 m sieve, the residue consisting of a little sand and gravel to 10 mm, with traces of brick/tile and charcoal to 5 mm. A washover from this consisted mainly of roots and

rootlets, perhaps all of recent date (the coarsest were fleshy). All of the identifiable plant macrofossils were certainly or probably modern, and it is likely (given the absence of ancient seeds or invertebrate remains) that this was, indeed, cultivated soil, with worm activity bringing seeds down from the modern surface.

Context 1403, Sample 7 [is this redeposited natural? (from 1 m above same peaty layer as sample 5, context 108)]: mid red-brown, moist, crumbly (just plastic when worked) clay silt with rootlet channels bearing red iron oxide staining; looks very much like alluvium.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, the 1 kg subsample mostly passed the 300 m sieve, leaving a tiny residue of iron-rich material probably the somewhat concreted linings of root channels or worm burrows. There was a trace of brick/tile to 5 mm and a snail shell fragment; the former may have been contamination from above during drilling, for the deposit seems otherwise to be natural alluvium.

Implications

Although samples from only nine of the fourteen boreholes were provided, representing only one of the layers encountered in each case, several of them have provided interpretatively useful assemblages of plant and invertebrate remains. There is evidence from the results obtained for the presence of a body of water in the past close to the line of the present Selby Dam; some evidence for a watercourse (?Kirk Dike) at the western end of the area investigated has also emerged. Samples from boreholes on the southern edges of the area produced more evidence for human occupation and only limited indications of aquatic deposition. The two samples of 'peat' with evidence for woodland vegetation and fauna are of especial interest and further work on the layers from which these were taken would be valuable,

especially if deposits are exposed during development. They should certainly not be destroyed without full biological investigation.

For the material already collected, it is important that at least those samples with good preservation of waterlogged invertebrate and plant remains are retained. These are: samples from context 108, 905, 1004, and 1205. The remainder are probably not worth keeping in the long term.

References

Kenward, H. K. (1992). Rapid recording of archaeological insect remains - a reconsideration. *Circaea* 9, 81-8.

Kenward H. K., Hall A. R. and Jones A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

Please note: Information concerning the archaeological context and dating of the deposits and biota considered in this report have been provided by York Archaeological Trust; the Environmental Archaeology Unit takes no responsibility for changes in archaeological interpretation or re-phrasing which may have occurred since this report was compiled.

5. CONCLUSIONS

These are the first archaeological deposits which have been recorded in Selby. It is clear that significant remains are preserved but not clear from the borehole survey precisely what is represented.

Very well preserved remains of organic material which appears to have accumulated in a body of water were found to the north of Selby Dam. Any disturbance of this area by development should be preceded by systematic examination and sampling of the depositional sequence by limited trenching and detailed analysis of the samples recovered, in order to characterise the development of the environmental/topographical regime.

Evidence of occupation, perhaps from as early as the 2nd century AD, was discovered to the south of Selby Dam. Over the majority of the site this is at shallow depth and is thus vulnerable to development. Deeper deposits were identified in the predicted location of Kirk Dike and these appear to have allowed the preservation of organic material. It is likely that organic debris in pits of medieval or earlier date will be similarly well preserved.

In advance of a decision concerning detailed planning permission for the site to the south of Selby Dam it will be necessary to carry out a detailed archaeological evaluation to allow informed decisions to be made with regard to preservation of the archaeological resource. This should take the form of a series of three trenches to be excavated to the top of natural deposits by hand following the removal of modern overburden by machine. The trenches should be located as follows :

- i) across a former tenement boundary in the area of boreholes 2 and 3
- ii) across a former tenement boundary between boreholes 6 and 7
- iii) across the predicted line of Kirk Dike between boreholes 10 and 12.

Trenches i and ii should be 10m x 2m, Trench iii should measure 20m x 2m.

All archaeological deposits encountered should be appropriately recorded and sampled, the stratigraphic sequence interpreted and finds and environmental samples recorded and analysed as appropriate. A report detailing the findings should be produced and recommendations for further work to protect the archaeological resource either in situ or by record provided.

Appendix 1

List of Contributors

Borehole records - Bryan Antoni

Illustrations - Trevor Pearson

**Environmental Analysis - John Carrott, Allan Hall, Harry Kenward and
Annie Milles**

Report - David Brinklow

Appendix 2

List of Contexts

Borehole 1

- 101 Grass over friable mid grey-brown sandy silty clay.
- 102 Friable mid dark brown slightly peaty silt with occasional small brick/tile frags and charcoal flecking.
- 103 Compact moist pale grey clay silt with moderate thin lenses of mid-brown iron staining and occasional plant roots.
- 104 Compact moist mid-brown marbled light grey- brown clay silt.
- 105 Compact moist blue grey clay silt, frequent patches of humic peaty silt.
- 106 Compact moist mid-brown marbled blue-grey clay silt.
- 107 Compact moist grey-blue clay silt with occasional lenses of peaty humic silt.
- 108 Friable organic mid-chocolate brown peaty fibrous silt. Moderate small wood fragments, plant matter and occasional small puparia.

Borehole 2

- 201 Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, mortar, brick/tile fragments and mortar and charcoal flecking.

- 202 Compact crumbly blue-grey marbled mid orange-brown silty clay with moderate lenses and spotting of dark brown sandy silt and occasional light yellow fine grained sand patches.
- 203 Compact crumbly blue-grey marbled mid orange-brown silty clay with lenses of humic material, occasional small brick/tile fragments and charcoal flecking.
- 204 Friable mixed deposit of silty clay with frequent lenses and spots of dark brown humic material, occasional small wood fragments, brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks.
- 205 Compact blue-grey marbled mid-brown silty clay.

Borehole 3

- 300 Friable dark grey sandy clay silt with occasional large brick fragments, small brick/tile, mortar and sandstone fragments and mortar flecking.
- 301 Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate mortar flecking, occasional large brick fragments, small brick/tile and mortar fragments and small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecking.
- 302 Loose mid brown silty sand with moderate small brick/tile fragments, occasional large brick fragments, small mortar fragments and mortar flecking.
- 303 Loose moist fine grained light orange-brown sand with occasional thin peaty lenses.
- 304 Compact blue-grey marbled mid grey-brown clay.

Borehole 4

- 400 Brick and tile rubble in a matrix of loose dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 401 Friable mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small animal bones, brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 402 Friable light brown sandy silt.
- 403 Friable mid-brown flecked light brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal and decayed sandstone flecking.
- 404 Loose moist mid orange-brown mottled light brown fine grained sand.
- 405 Compact blue-grey marbled mid orange-brown silty clay.
- 406 Compact blue-grey marbled mid orange-brown silty clay with thin lenses of pale yellow silty sand.

Borehole 5

- 500 Grass over friable mid grey-brown sandy clay silt with occasional medium tile fragments, charcoal and mortar flecks.
- 501 Friable mid red-brown marbled mid grey silty clay with occasional small tile fragments.
- 502 Compact stiff brown marbled mid orange-brown silty clay (same as 902).
- 503 Compact moist plastic blue grey silty clay with occasional small decayed wood fragments and peaty humic silt lenses.
- 504 Friable organic mid chocolate brown peaty fibrous silt with moderate wood fragments, plant matter and occasional small pupae.

Borehole 6

- 600 Brick and mortar rubble sealed by a thin layer of loose dark brown sandy silt.
- 601 Brick and mortar rubble with pale brown sand.
- 602 Loose pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional small brick, tile and mortar fragments and charcoal flecks.
- 603 Loose light grey silty sand with moderate mortar flecking and occasional small brick/tile, mortar and limestone fragments and charcoal flecking.
- 604 Loose olive green mottled light brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.
- 605 Compact stiff blue grey marbled mid orange brown clay.
- 606 Compact stiff blue grey marbled mid orange brown clay with frequent thin lenses of pale yellow-white sandy silt.

Borehole 7

- 700 Brick rubble in a matrix of loose dark grey gritty sandy silt.
- 701 Friable mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small animal bones, brick/tile fragments, charcoal and mortar flecking, small snails and plant roots.
- 702 Friable olive-green mottled, pale grey silty fine grained sand with occasional charcoal flecking, very small brick/tile fragments and small ironstoe fragments.
- 703 Loose olive green mottled, pale grey fine grained sand with light orange yellow sand spotting.

- 704 Loose mid brown marbled, fine grained light yellow brown sand with occasional charcoal/manganese flecking.
- 705 Compact plastic grey blue marbled mid orange brown silty clay.
- 706 Compact stiff blue-grey marbled mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional lenses of very fine pale yellow silt with frequent mica particles.

Borehole 8

- 800 Brick rubble and mortar in a matrix of loose dark grey- brown sandy silt.
- 801 Friable dark grey gritty sandy silt with occasional small brick/tile and mortar fragments and mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 802 Friable mid grey-brown slightly sandy clay silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments and charcoal and mortar flecking.
- 803 Loose machine made brick, tile and mortar rubble. Moderate small to medium micaceous sandstone slab fragments.
- 804 Friable slightly organic mid grey clay silt with moderate small wood fragments. Badly contaminated with 803.
- 805 Compact stiff blue grey marbled mid orange brown clay.

Borehole 9

- 900 Grass over mid grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional medium brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 901 Compact stiff crumbly light grey-brown clay with lenses of dark grey sandy clay silt with inclusions of occasional small brick/tile and mortar fragments, charcoal and mortar flecking. Occasional thin lenses of light brown clay silt.

- 902 Compact stiff brown marbled mid orange brown silty clay (same as 502).
- 903 Compact moist plastic mid orange brown marbled mid blue grey silty clay.
- 904 Friable organic mid chocolate brown peaty fibrous silt with moderate wood fragments, plant matter and small pupae.
- 905 Compact moist pale grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecking.
- 906 Compact blue grey marbled mid orange brown silty clay.

Borehole 10

- 1000 Brick rubble and mortar in a matrix of loose mid grey sandy silt.
- 1001 Friable light brown sandy clay silt with occasional small brick/tile, limestone and mortar fragments, small pebbles and mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 1002 Loose dark grey brown silty slight clayey sand with occasional small brick/tile, limestone and mortar fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 1003 Loose olive green mottled light brown grey fine grained silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.
- 1004 Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks.
- 1005 Compact crumbly mid brown marbled mid grey silty clay.
- 1006 Compact moist mid brown marbled light orange brown silty clay.
- 1007 Compact stiff blue grey marbled orange brown silty clay with occasional medium cobbles.
- 1008 Compact brown marbled pale blue grey clay.

Borehole 11

- 1100 Brick sets.
- 1101 Friable light brown sand spotted mid-dark grey sandy clay silt with occasional lenses of small brick/tile and mortar fragments and frequent charcoal flecking.
- 1102 Friable olive green flecked mid grey slightly sandy clay silt with occasional small limestone fragments and charcoal and mortar flecking.
- 1103 Friable mid orange brown flecked mid grey clay silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments, small pebbles and charcoal flecking.
- 1104 Friable light grey brown silty clay sand with pale brown sand mottling.
- 1105 Compact blue grey marbled mid brown clay.

Borehole 12

- 1200 Brick, tile and mortar rubble.
- 1201 Brick, tile and mortar rubble in a matrix of loose dark grey brown sandy silt.
- 1202 Friable grey brown clay silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 1203 Friable grey brown silty clay with occasional small brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.
- 1204 Compact plastic light brown marbled and spotted light grey brown silty clay.
- 1205 Friable slight organic pale grey clay silt with bands of friable mid chocolate brown peaty organic silt. Occasional small decayed wood fragments, tile fragments and plant fibres.

1206 Compact dark blue grey silty clay.

1207 Compact blue grey marbled mid brown silty clay.

Borehole 13

1300 Brick, tile and mortar rubble.

1301 Friable mid-dark grey sandy silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecking.

1302 Friable mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional small mortar, brick/tile and limestone fragments and mortar and charcoal flecking.

1303 Friable moist mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small patches of light yellow-grey clay and charcoal flecking.

1304 Loose fine grained moist light orange-brown sand.

1305 Compact blue-grey marbled mid brown silty clay.

Borehole 14

1400 Grass over friable mid grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional medium brick/tile fragments, small brick/tile fragments and charcoal and mortar flecks.

1401 Friable mid brown clay silt.

1402 Compact mid brown marbled pale grey silty clay.

1403 Compact stiff mid brown marbled light orange brown silty clay.

1404 Compact mid orange brown marbled blue grey silty clay.

1405 Friable organic mid chocolate brown fibrous peaty silt with moderate small wood fragments, plant matter and occasional small pupae.