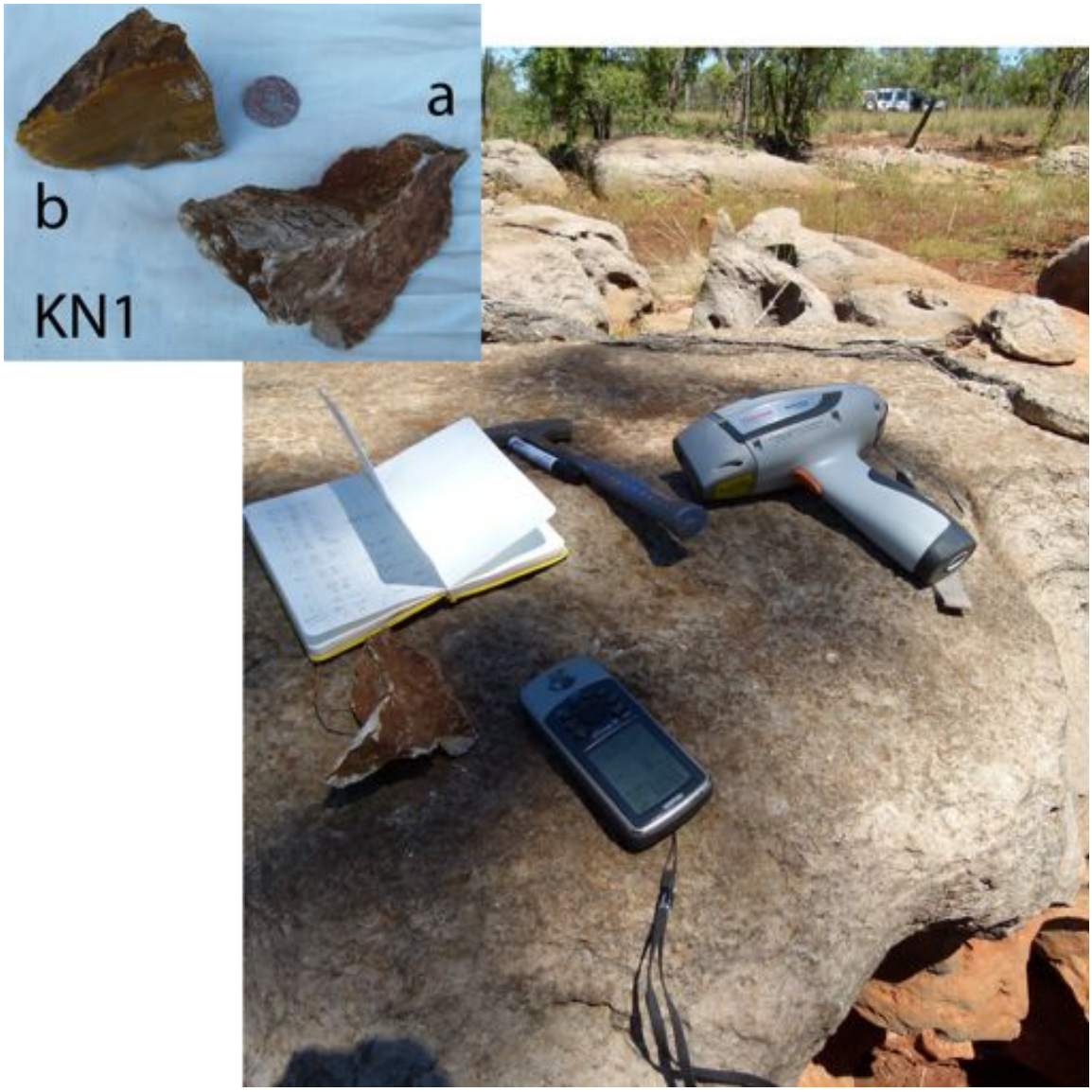
Site Lithologies EL26898

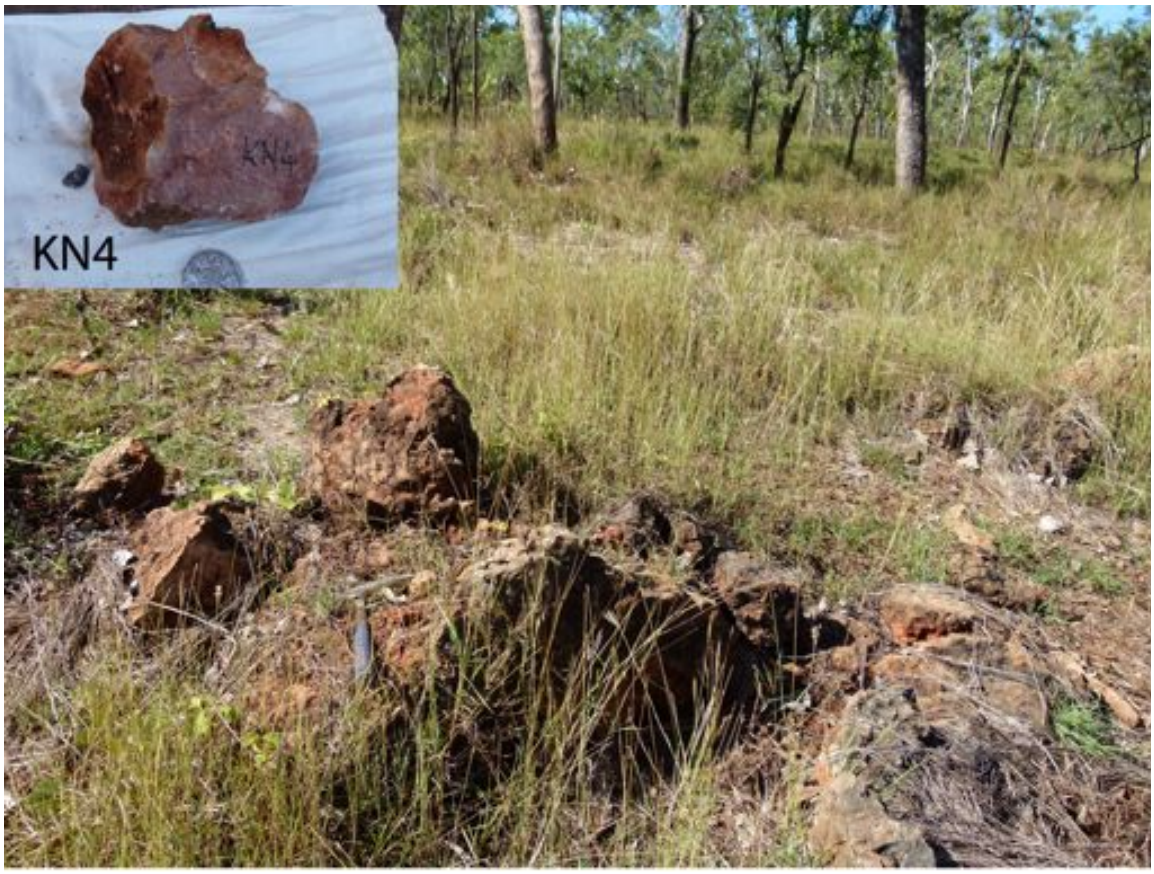


KN1a – Fine-grained buff/pale-grey “dirty”mottled limestone – partly recrystallised

KN1b – Limonitic (yellow/brown) banded iron-concretion – appears to be fossil in origin, but subsequently degraded/oxidised, non-calcareous.

KN2 – Fine-grained buff/pale-grey “dirty”mottled limestone – partly recrystallised with degraded chalky/clay mottles, all highly calcareous.

KN3 – Pinky “dirty” limestone with dark grey surface-colouring and heavy surficial karsting. Small specks of black possibly manganese present near the surface. Fair degree of recrystallisation becoming more evident away from the “degraded” surface. Highly calcareous throughout.



KN4 – Pink/green mottled “dirty” limestone with varying degrees of iron-staining within some mottles. Black (possible) manganese specks present in proximity to (more) degraded surface. Highly-calcareous throughout.

KN5 – Bedded/brecciated limestone/shale - buff/grey in colour internally, but dark grey surfacial colouration. Layers differ considerably in grain-size and composition, with the finer-grey limestone layers being highly-calcareous and the (mostly coarser) buff-coloured layers only mildly so.

KN6 – Bedded/brecciated limestone/shale very similar to KN5 – i.e. buff/grey in colour internally, but dark-grey weathered surface with distinct orangey iron-oxide lenses. Layers differ in grain-size and composition, with finer-grey limestone layers being highly-calcareous and the (mostly coarser) buff-coloured layers only mildly so. Considerable, though varied recrystallisation throughout.

KN7 – Buff/Grey purpley-mottled “dirty” limestone. Colour differentiation appears to be broadly due to a sedimentary layering but appears to have undergone some level of differential rerystallisation associated with grain-size differences. The buff layers appear to weather in a more recessive manner than the gray/purple. All are highly calcareous.

KN8 – Greeny-white chalky limestone. Layered in places, but not always in a laminar manner. The greeny layers are more tenacious whilst the whiter layers are more chalky and powdery. Occasional ferruginous lenses occur throughout. Recrystallisation is present, but is very minor. Both layer-types are calcareous.

KN9 – Pale pink “clean” laminated limestone. Layers vary considerably in thickness but are clearly sedimentary laminae. Grains are generally very fine, almost micritic and very tenacious despite little evidence of recrystallisation. Ferruginisation is evident, but appears to be restricted to groundwater pathways (fractures and unloading joints).

KN10 – Layered pinky/yellow “dirty” limestone. Highly laminated fine-grained to medium-grained limestone that has been subjected to a considerable degree of fluid movement commonly manifesting itself as layer-parallel calcite veining. Iron oxide (occasional orangey lenses) is also deposited along some beds that have clearly been subject to meteoric fluid flow. All layers are calcareous.

KN13 – Pink/Pale green stromatolitic (?) limestone. Predominantly layered, alternating between pink and pale green layering, but generally not laminar and commonly appears to form stromatolitic patterns that may be seen more clearly on weathered surfaces. Degree of recrystallisation is high and results in a highly tenacious unit.