











Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends





Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	LSGR	Landscaped Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Pleistocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	CLAY, SANDY, GRAVELLY, SILTY [UNLITHIFIED DEPOSITS CODING SCHEME]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	SAND, GRAVEL AND SILT	Devensian - Ipswichian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	SIM	Sidmouth Mudstone Formation	Mudstone and Halite-stone	Carnian - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Ladinian - Late Permian

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Geology 1:10,000 Maps

This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:10,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around a site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

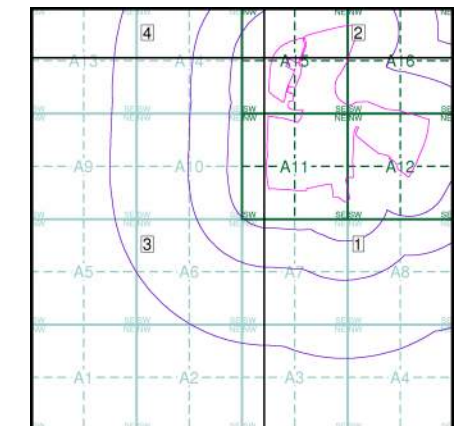
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

Please Note: Not all of the layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:10,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID: 3	Map ID: 2
Map Name: SD52SW	Map Name: SD52NE
Map Date: 2007	Map Date: 2006
Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available
Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available
Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available
Faults: Not Supplied	Faults: Not Supplied
Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Available
Rock Segments: Not Supplied	Rock Segments: Not Supplied
Map ID: 1	Map ID: 4
Map Name: SD52SE	Map Name: SD52NW
Map Date: 2007	Map Date: 2007
Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available
Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available
Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available
Faults: Not Supplied	Faults: Not Supplied
Landslip: Available	Landslip: Available
Rock Segments: Not Supplied	Rock Segments: Not Supplied

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 355160, 424270
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

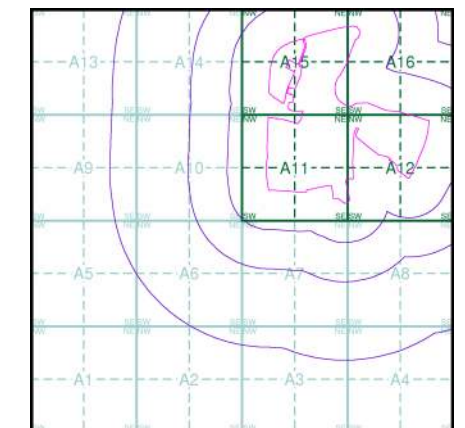
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.
- Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- In-filled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
- Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes founded strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A

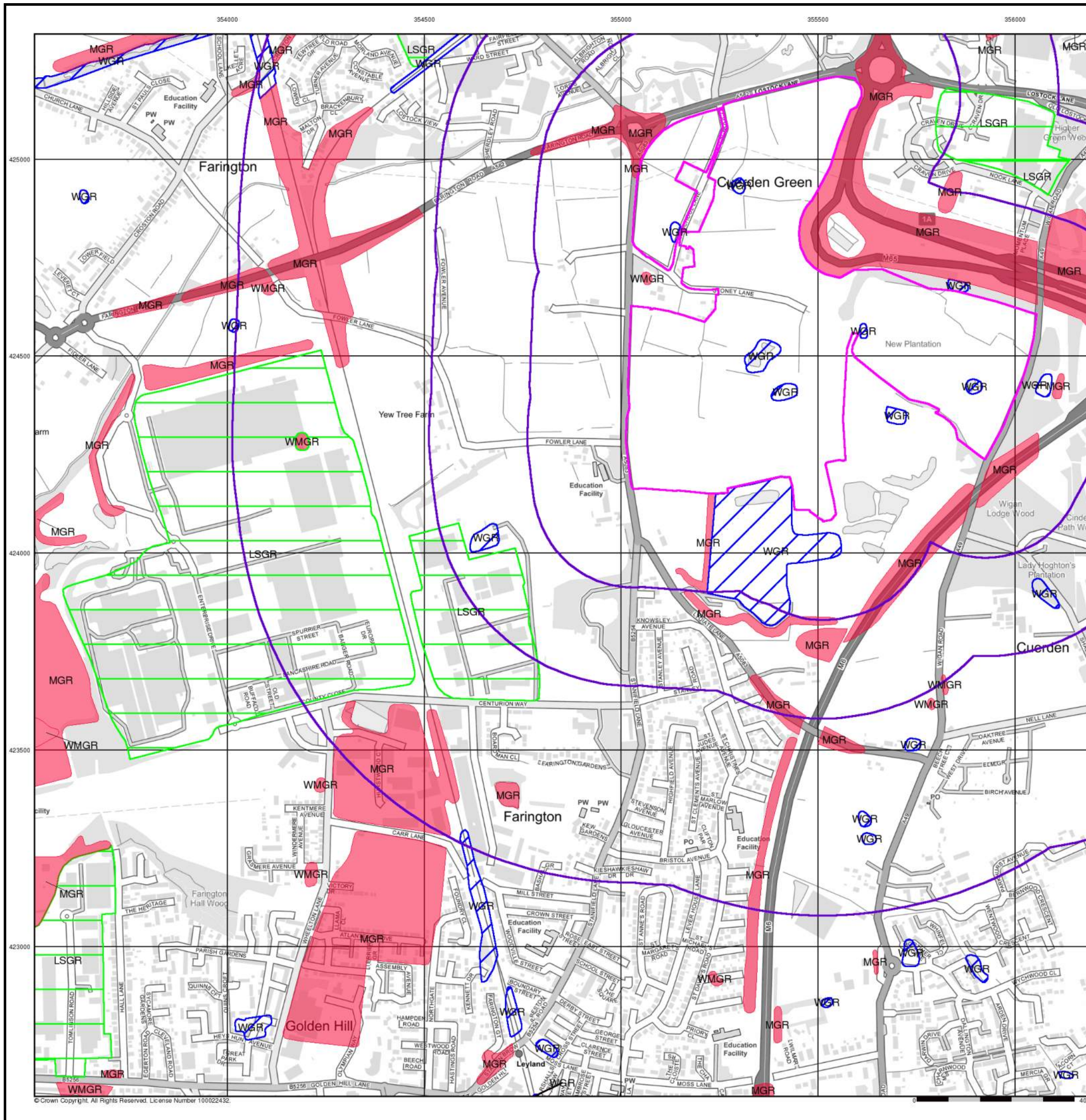


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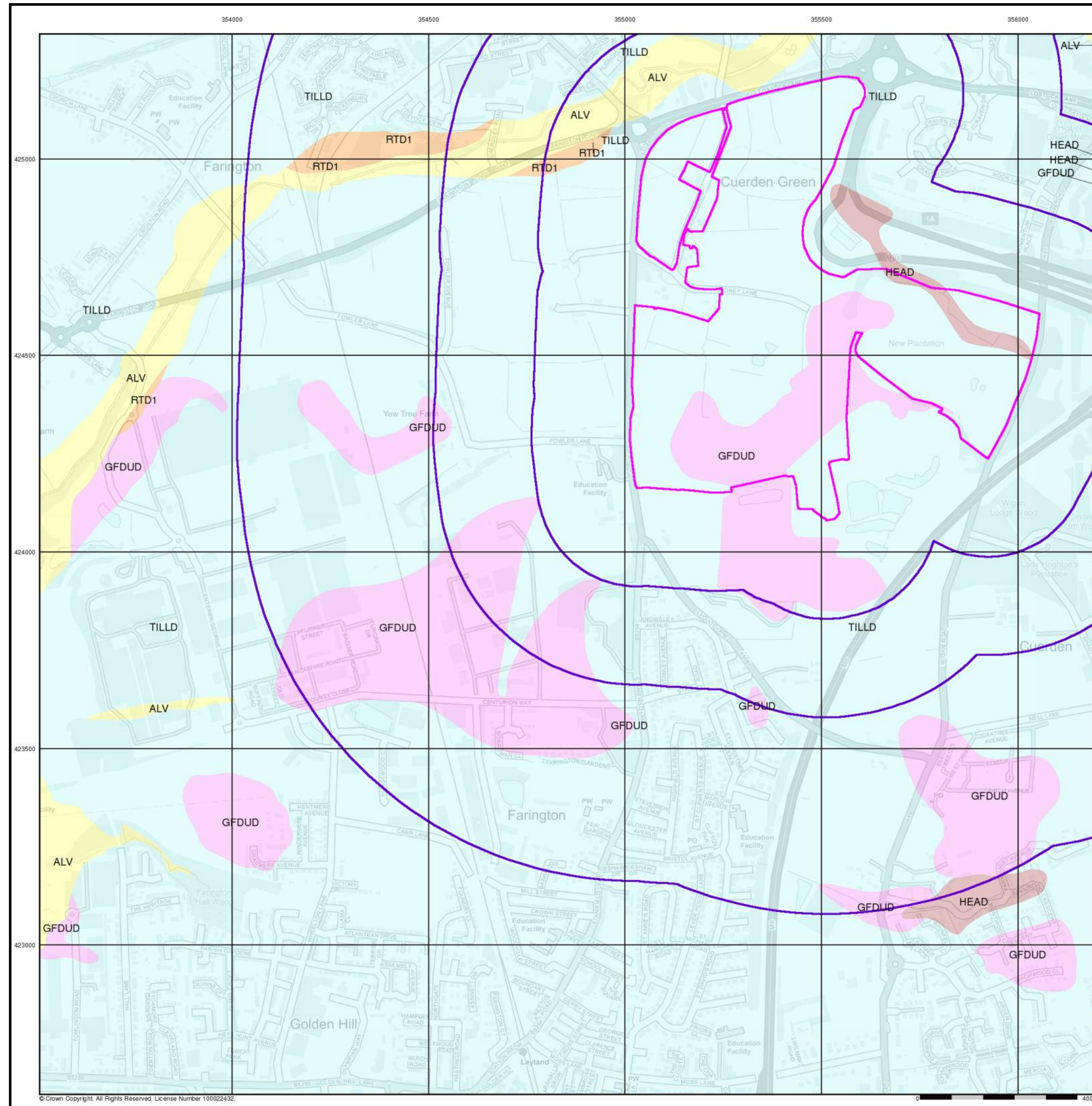
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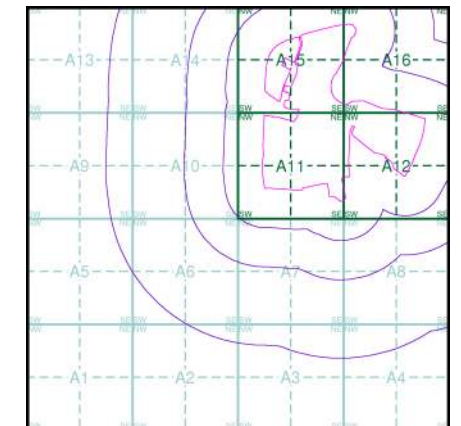
Superficial Geology

BGS 1:10,000 Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice A

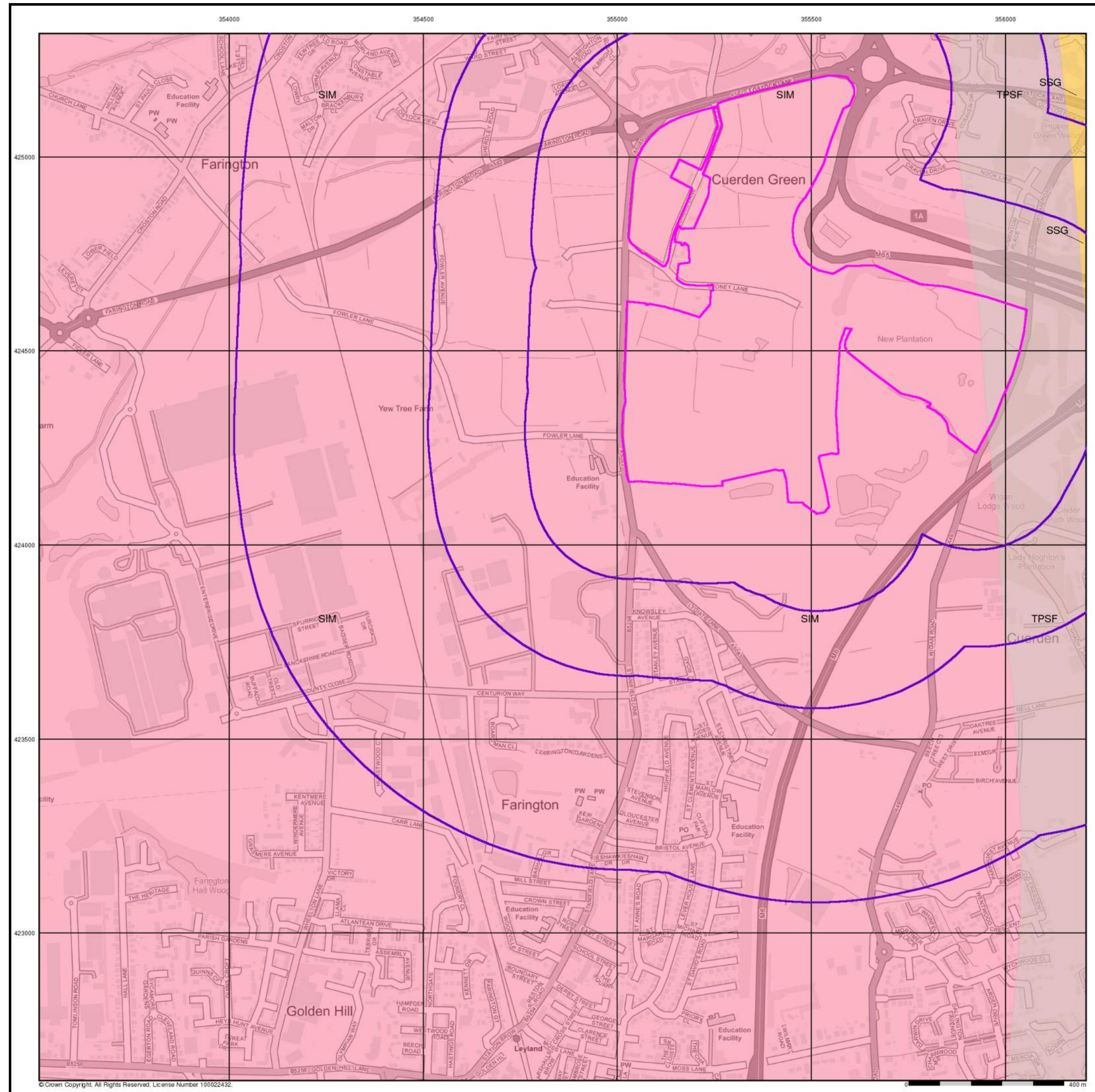


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Bedrock and Faults

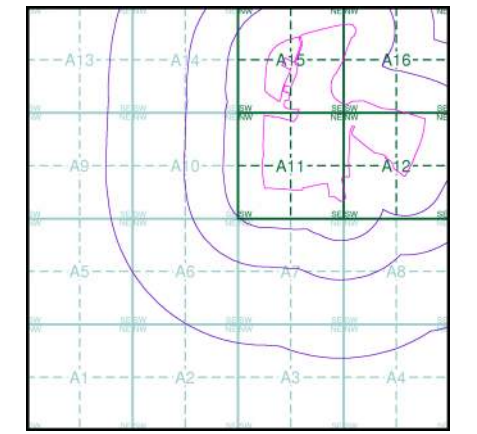
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults and thin beds mapped as lines such as coal seams and mineral veins. These are not restricted by age and could relate to features of any of the 1:10,000 geology datasets.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A

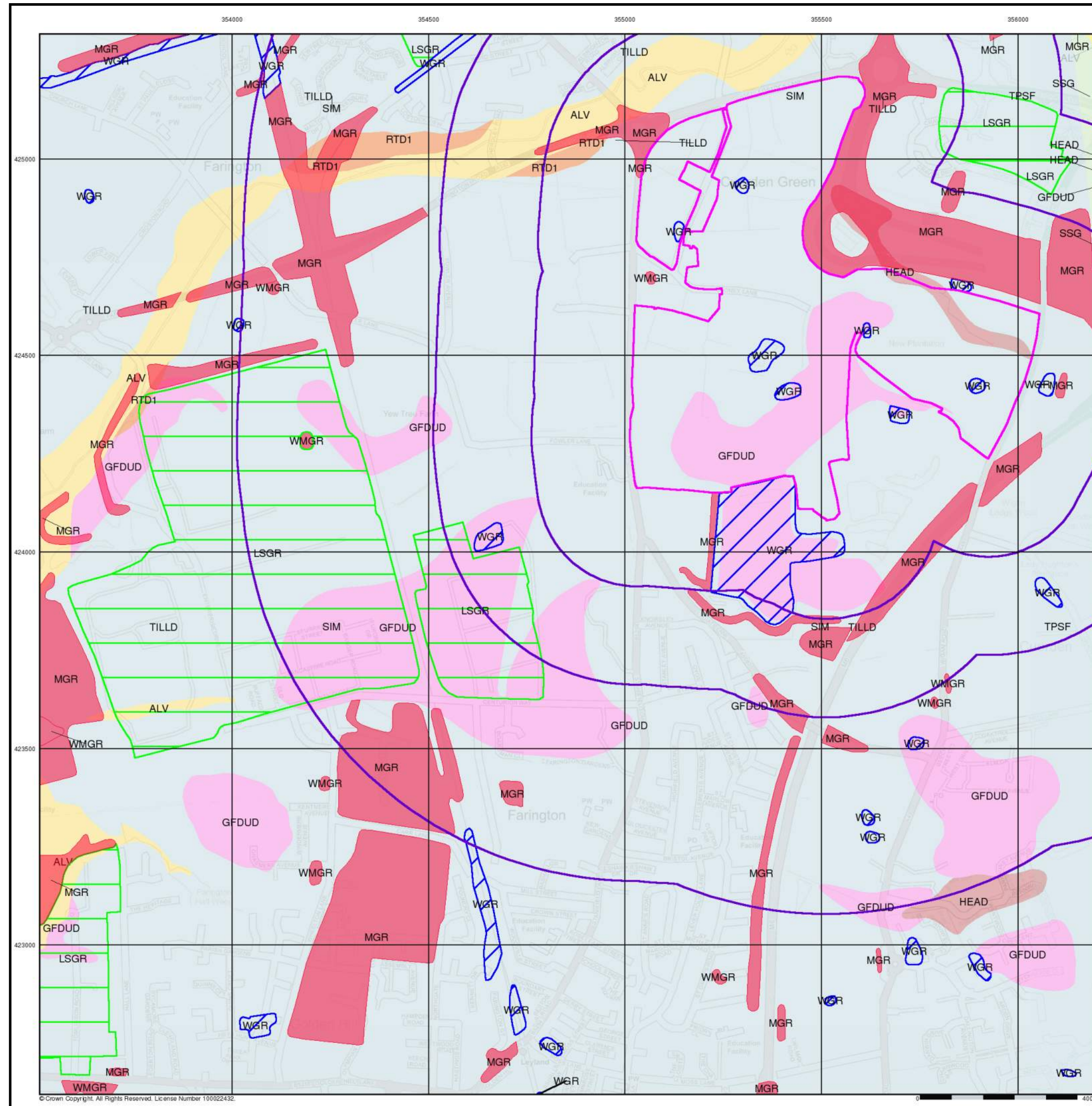


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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

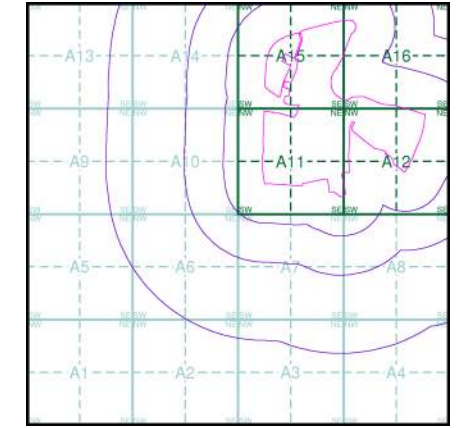
Additional Information

More information on 1:10,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

Contact

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 NG12 5GG
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 Fax: 0115 936 3276
 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
 website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice A



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







Site at 355440, 424740

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends






Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
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Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
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	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HMGDD	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	PEAT	Peat	Peat	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	SNM	Singleton Mudstone Member	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Early Triassic
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Not Supplied - GUADALUPIAN
		Faults		

Geology 1:50,000 Maps

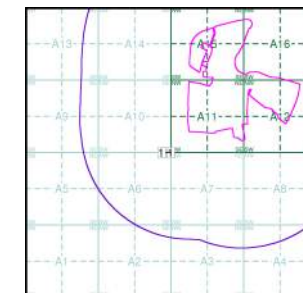
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The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Sheet No:	075
Map Name:	Preston
Map Date:	2012
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice A

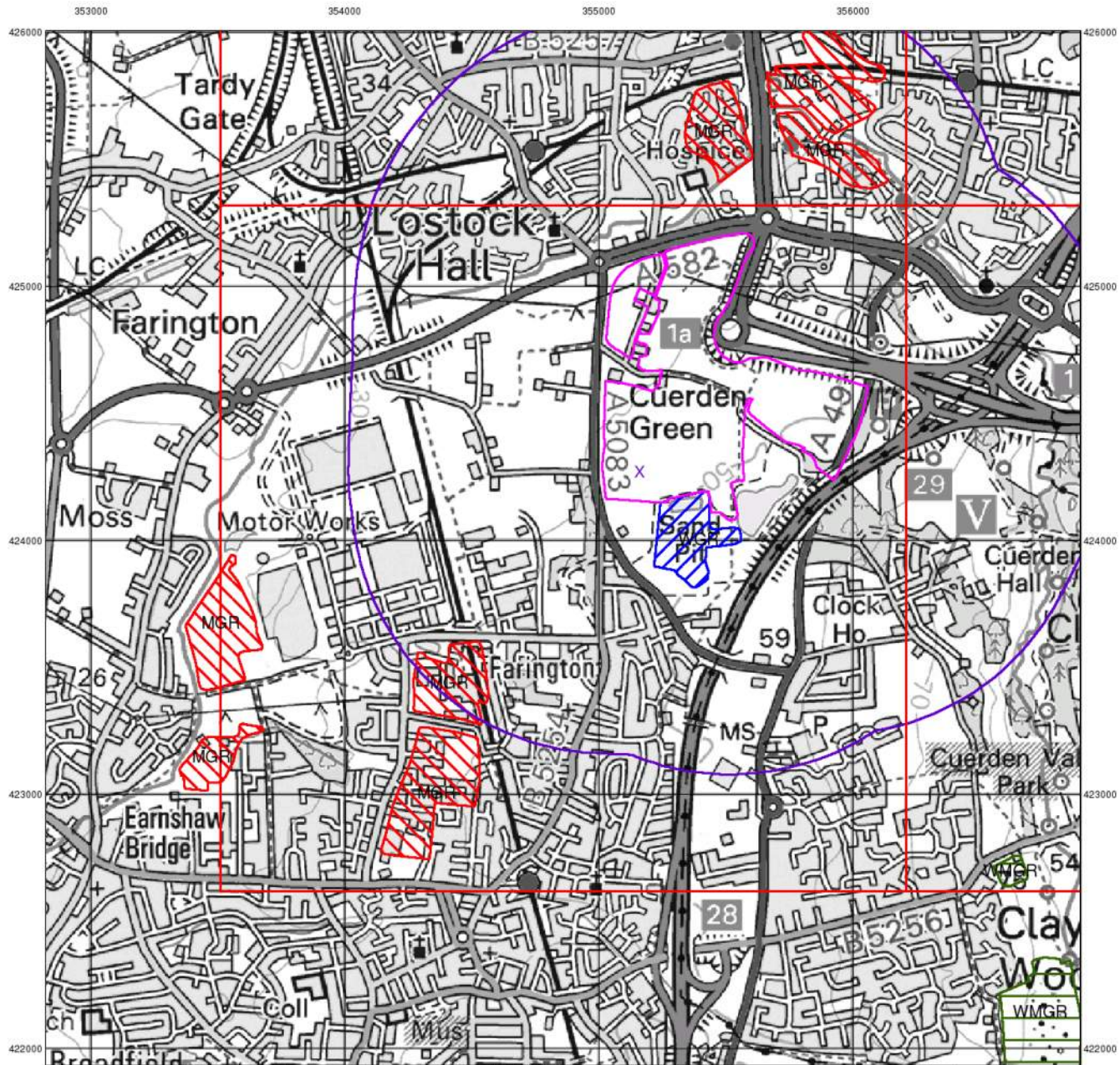


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Artificial Ground and Landslip

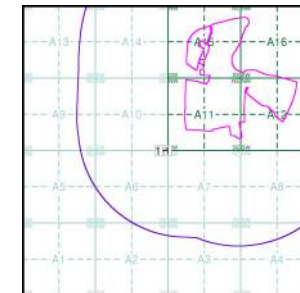
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Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A



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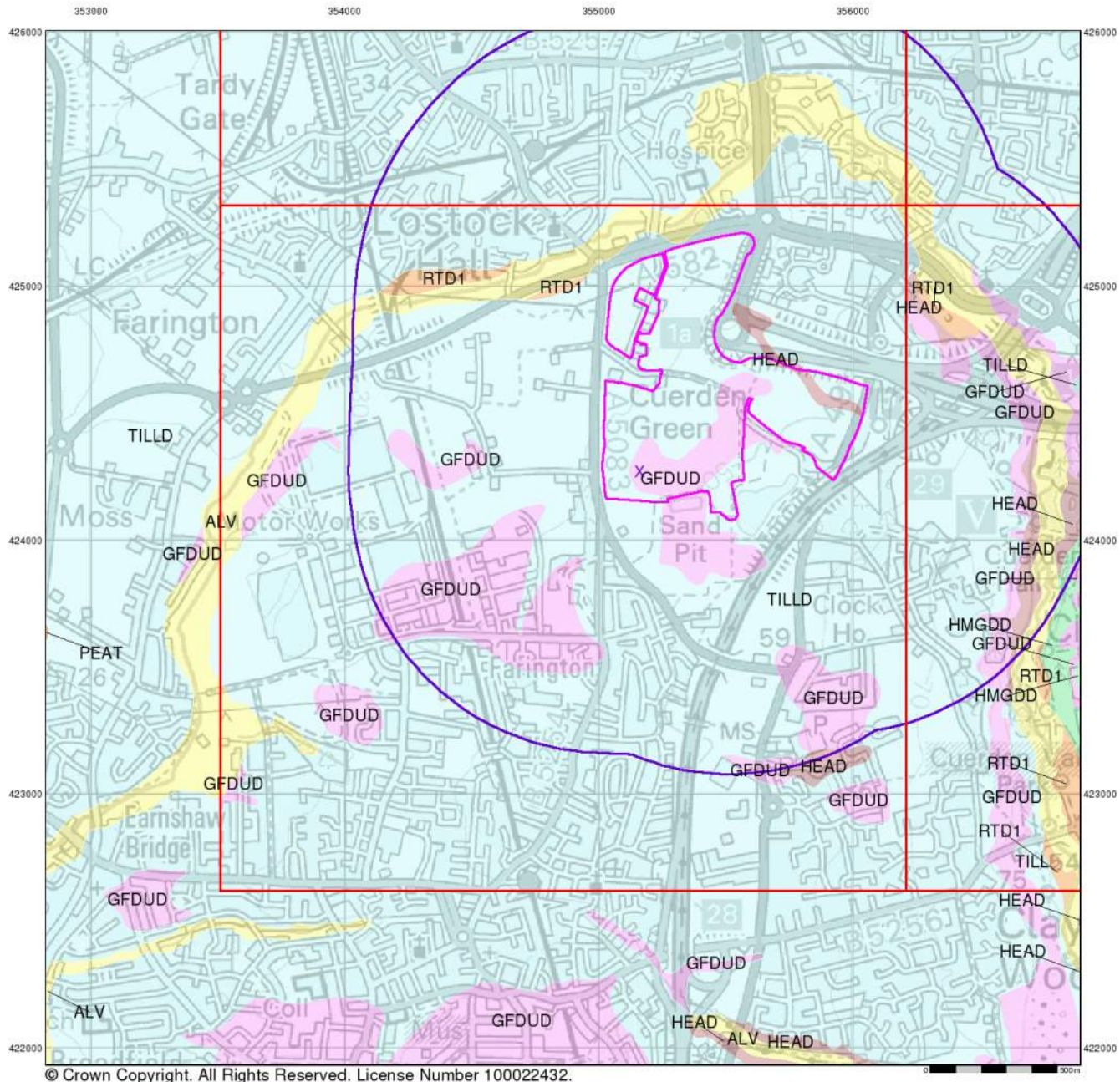
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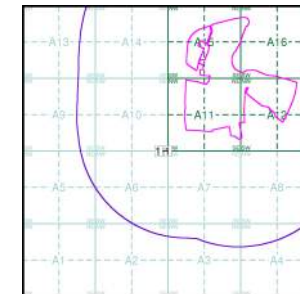
Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

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Superficial Geology Map - Slice A



Order Details:

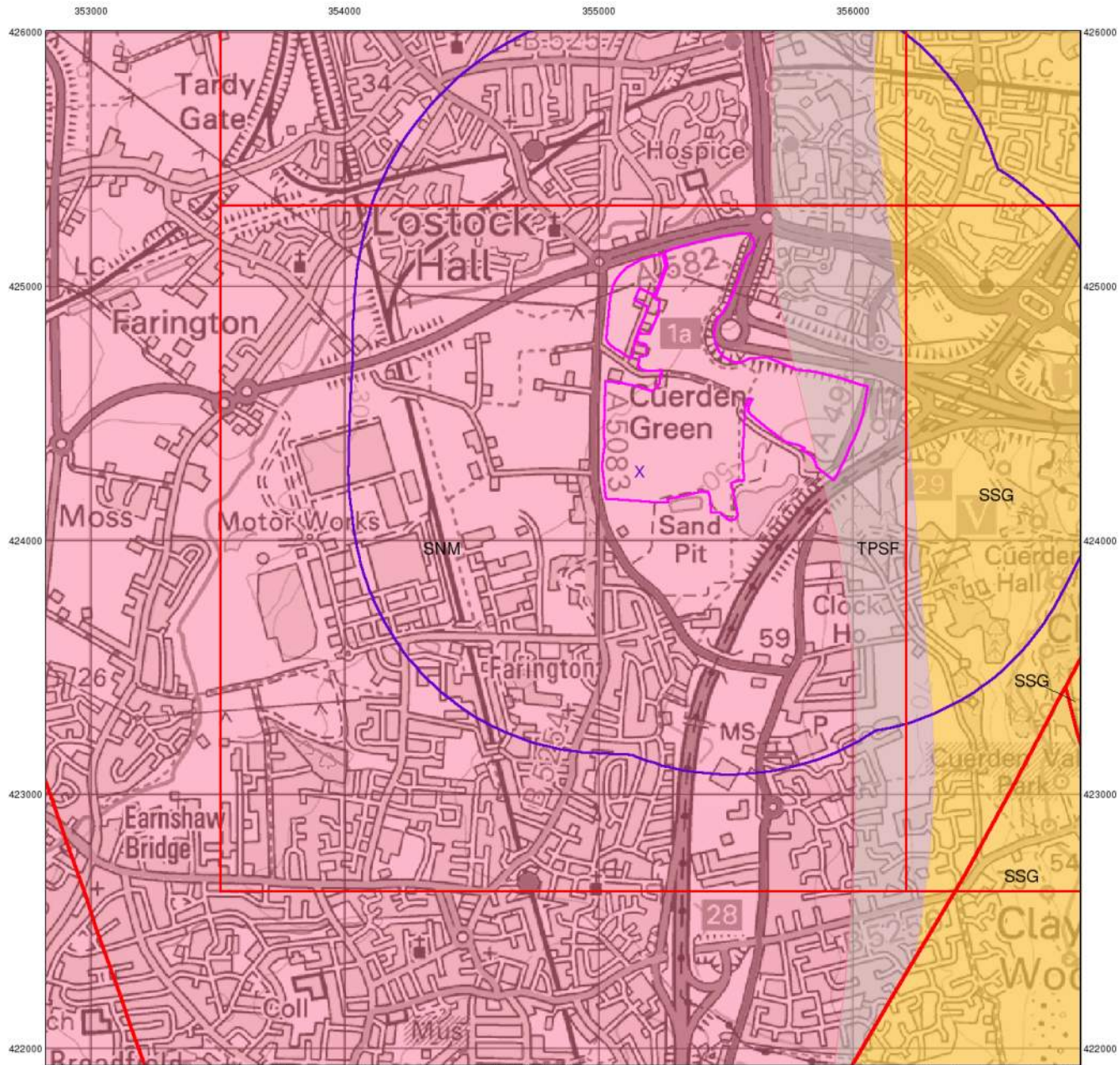
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Bedrock and Faults

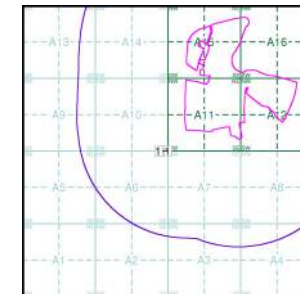
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The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A



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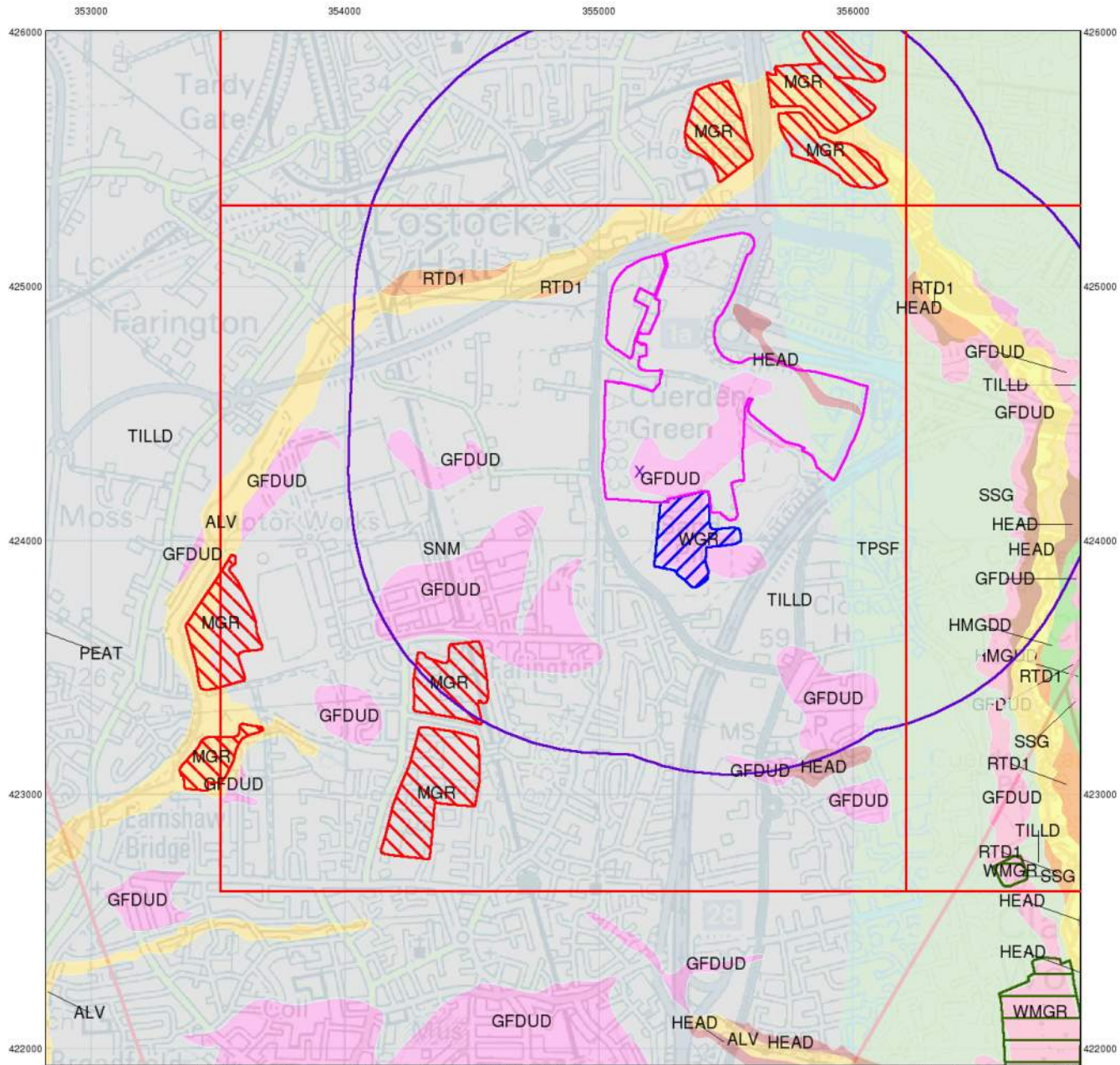
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Combined Surface Geology

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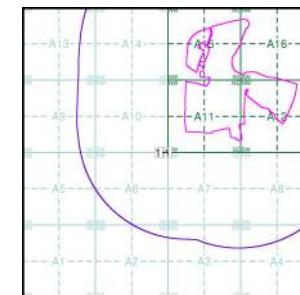
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 website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice A



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



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









Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip



Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
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	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	LSGR	Landscaped Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Quaternary - Quaternary

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	FLB	FLETCHER BANK GRIT	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	Fault			

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Pleistocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	CLAY, SANDY, GRAVELLY, SILTY [UNLITHIFIED DEPOSITS CODING SCHEME]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	SAND, GRAVEL AND SILT	Devensian - Ipswichian
	HMGDD	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Devensian - Ipswichian
	GFSDD	GLACIOFLUVIAL SHEET DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND, GRAVEL AND SILT	Devensian - Ipswichian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	ALF	Alluvial Fan Deposits	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	PEAT	Peat	Peat [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
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	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Ladinian - Late Permian
	MM	Manchester Marls Formation	Mudstone	Late Permian - Late Permian
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian

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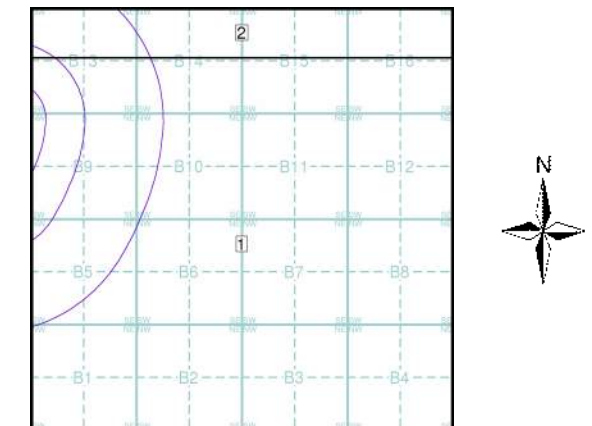
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Map Name:	SD52NE	Map Name:	SD52SE
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Bedrock Geology:	Available	Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available	Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available	Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied	Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available	Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied	Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice B



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Artificial Ground and Landslip

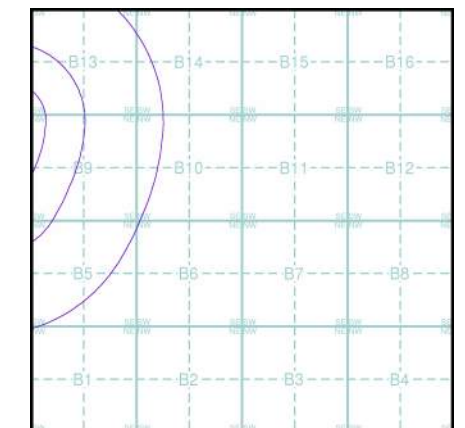
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.
- Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- In-filled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
- Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes founded strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice B

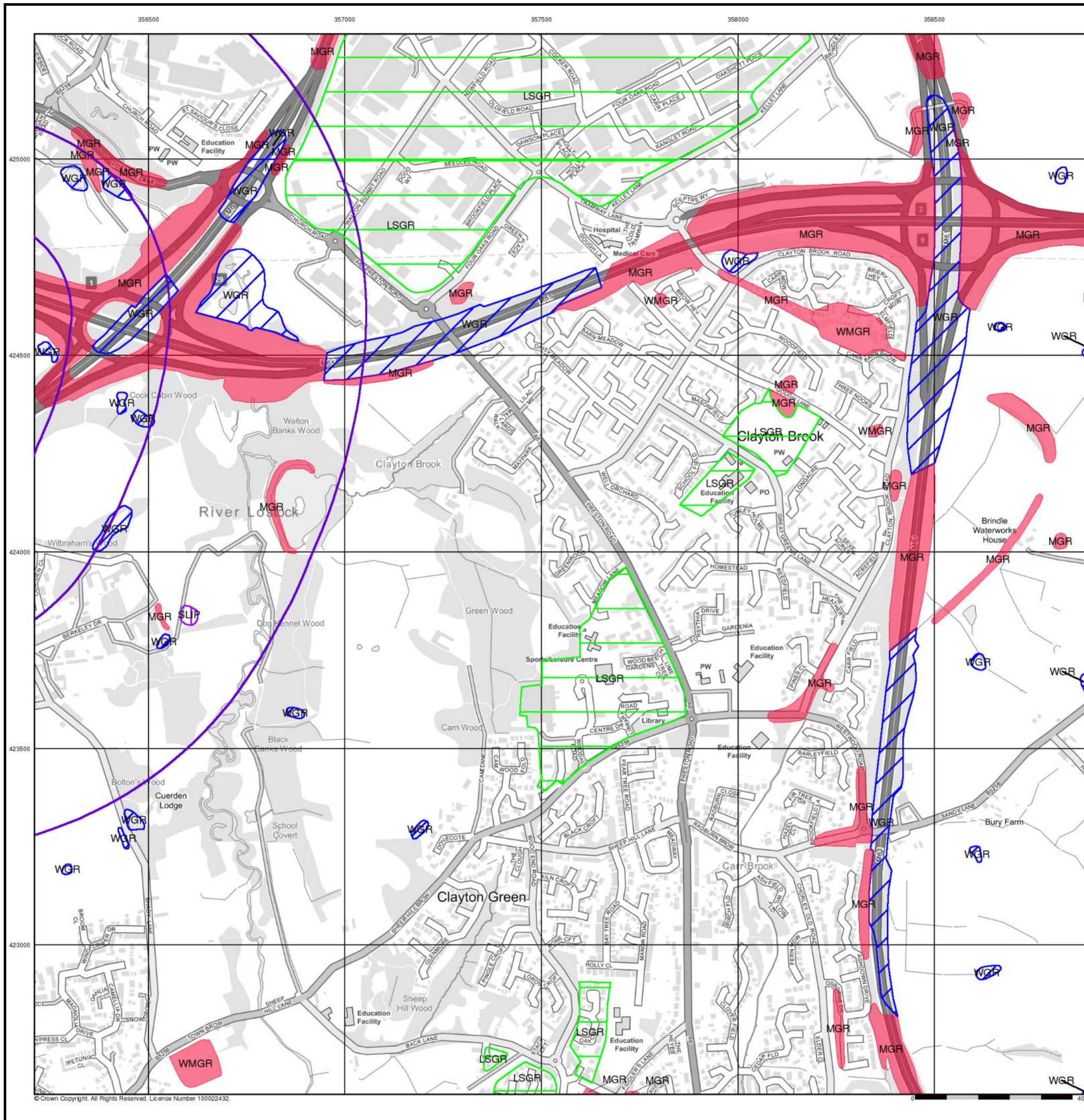


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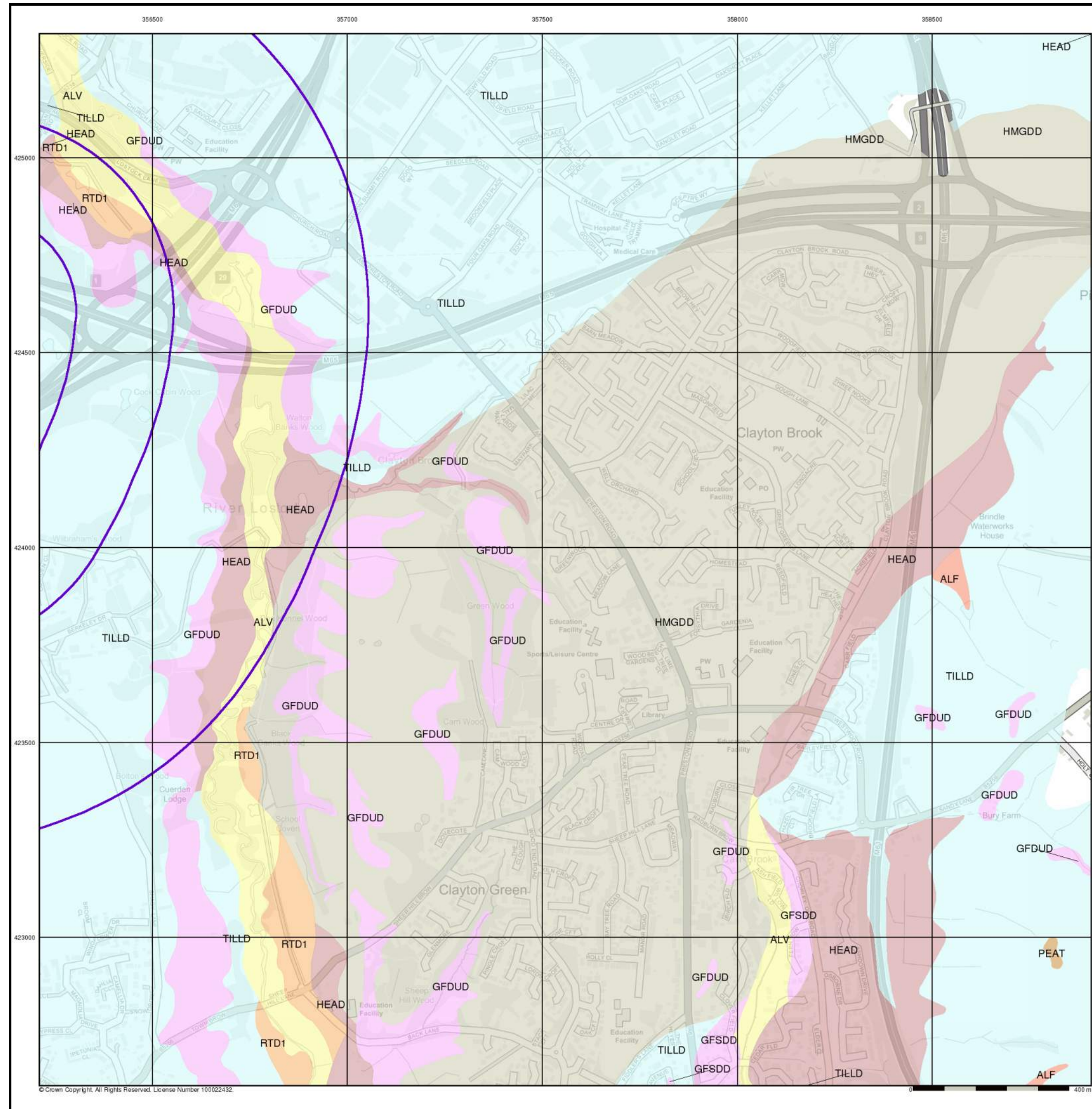
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 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 356570, 424410
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740



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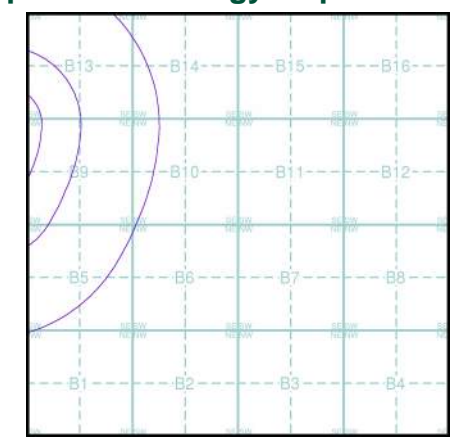
Superficial Geology

BGS 1:10,000 Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice B



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Bedrock and Faults

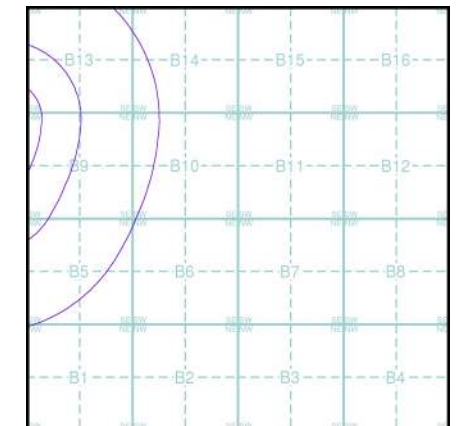
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The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults and thin beds mapped as lines such as coal seams and mineral veins. These are not restricted by age and could relate to features of any of the 1:10,000 geology datasets.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice B

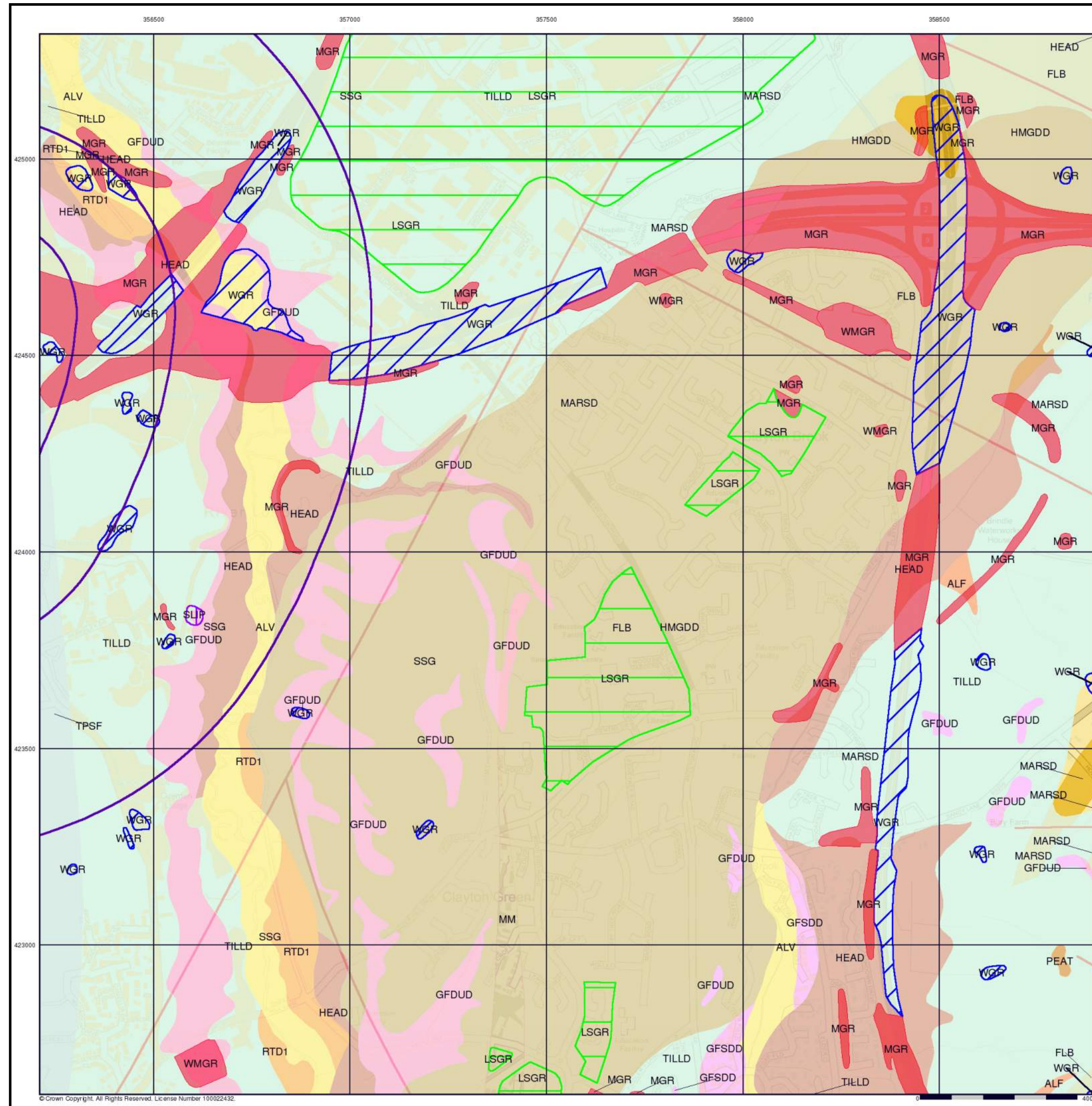


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Site Details

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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

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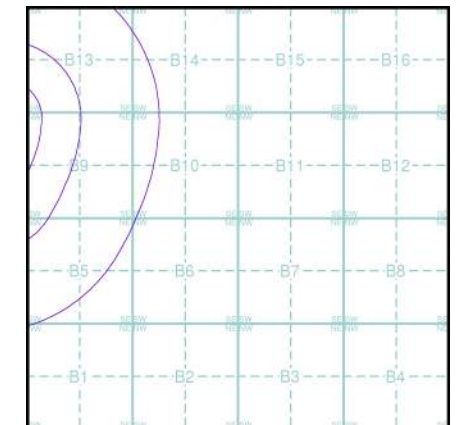
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 website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice B



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Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Not Supplied - Holocene
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HMGDD	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFSDD	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	SNM	Singleton Mudstone Member	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Early Triassic
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Not Supplied - GUADALUPIAN
	MM	Manchester Marls Formation	Mudstone	Not Supplied - GUADALUPIAN

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ROSSE	Rossendale Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	FLB	FLETCHER BANK GRIT	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	GSYG	Guiseley Grit	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	BBS	Brooksbottoms Grit	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
		Faults		

Geology 1:50,000 Maps

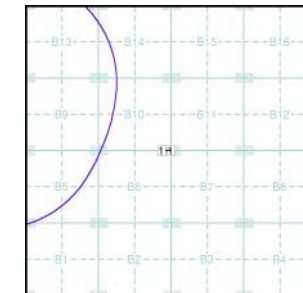
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The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Sheet No:	075
Map Name:	Preston
Map Date:	2012
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice B

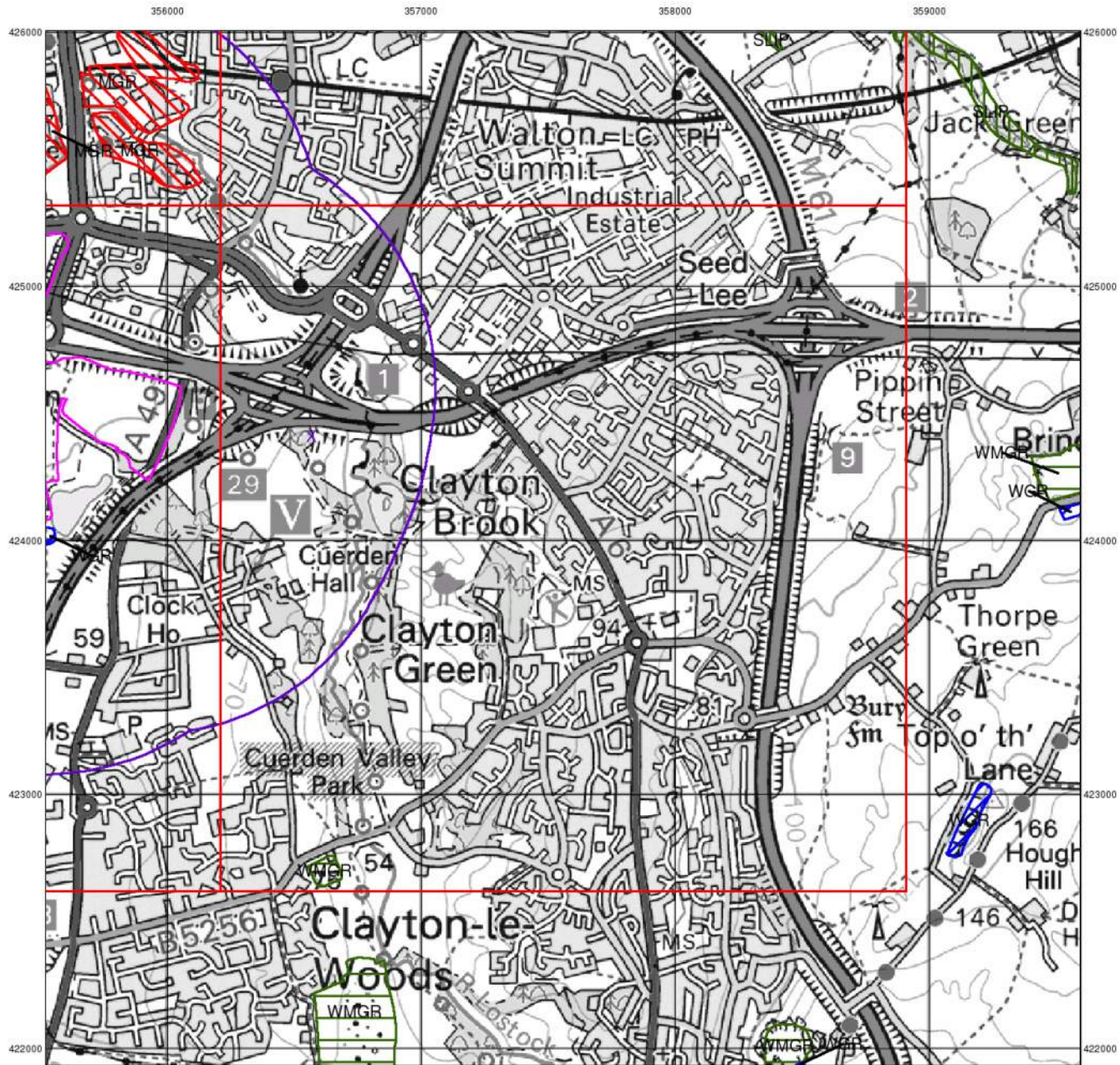


Order Details:

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Site:	B
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Artificial Ground and Landslip

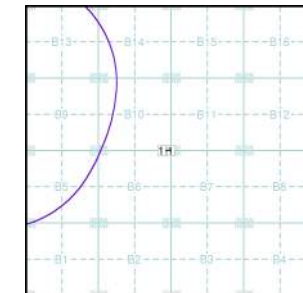
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Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice B



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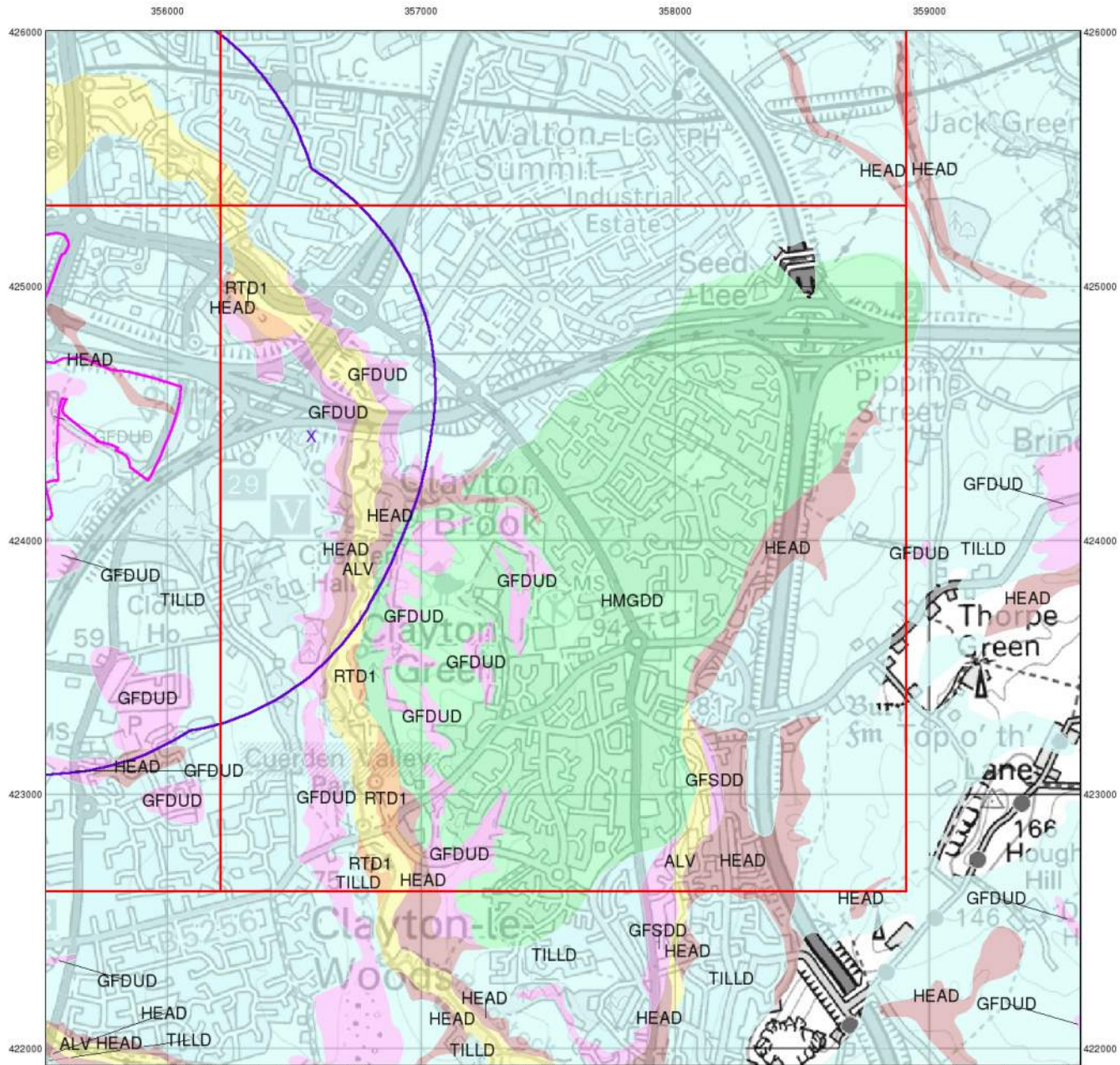
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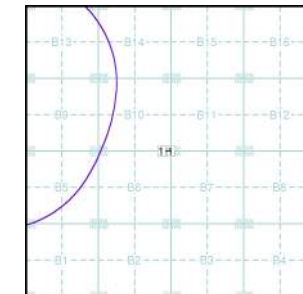
Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

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Superficial Geology Map - Slice B



Order Details:

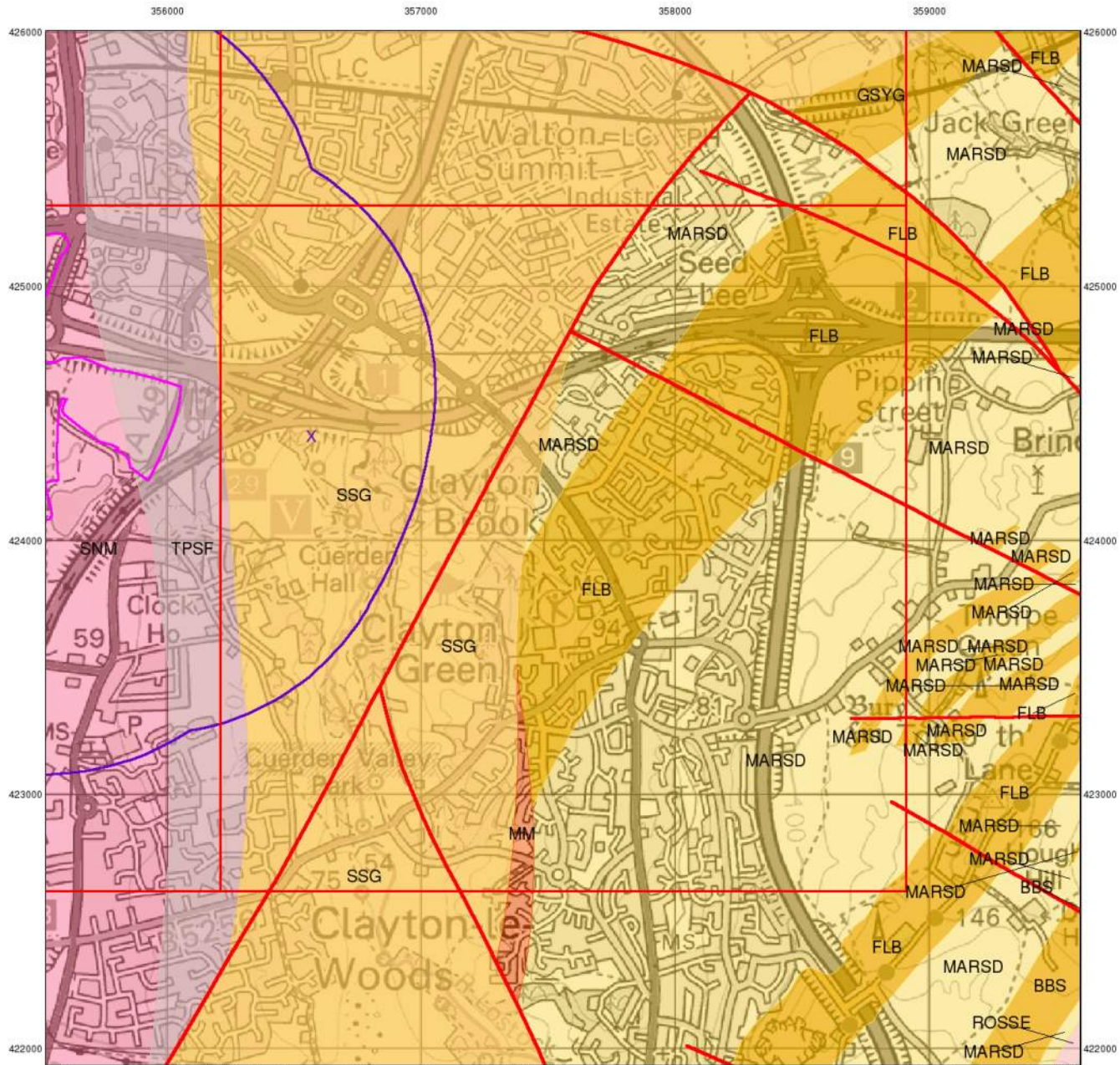
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Bedrock and Faults

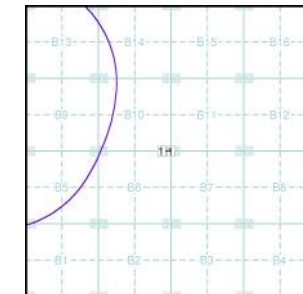
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The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice B



Order Details:

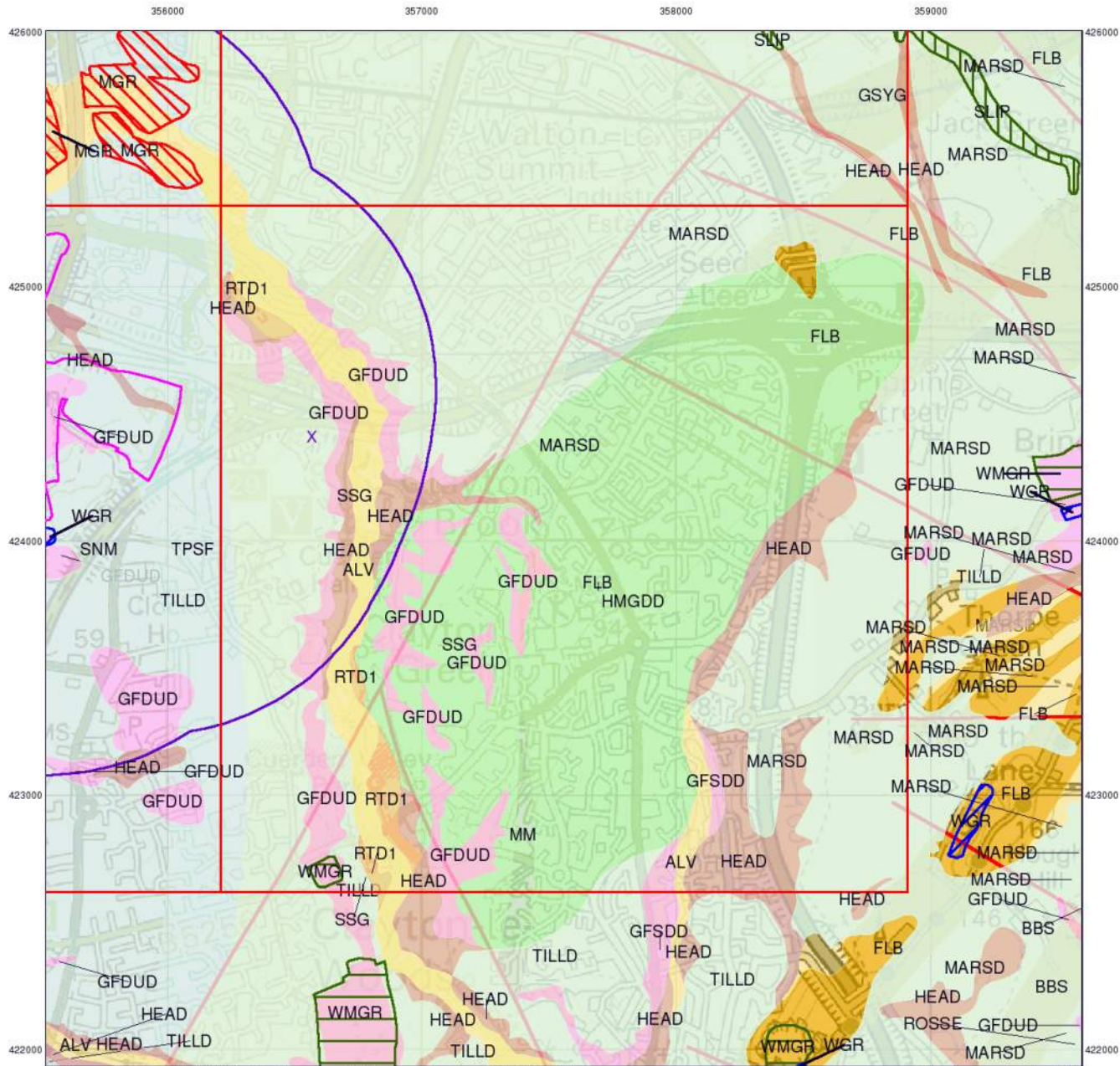
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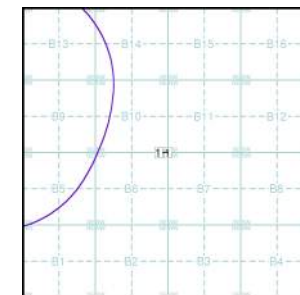
Additional Information

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Combined Geology Map - Slice B



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





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Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends






Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	LSGR	Landscaped Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Quaternary - Quaternary

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Pleistocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	CLAY, SANDY, GRAVELLY, SILTY [UNLITHIFIED DEPOSITS CODING SCHEME]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	CLAY, SANDY, SILTY [UNLITHIFIED DEPOSITS CODING SCHEME]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	ALF	Alluvial Fan Deposits	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	SIM	Sidmouth Mudstone Formation	Mudstone and Halite-stone	Carnian - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Ladinian - Late Permian
	Fault			

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Geology 1:10,000 Maps

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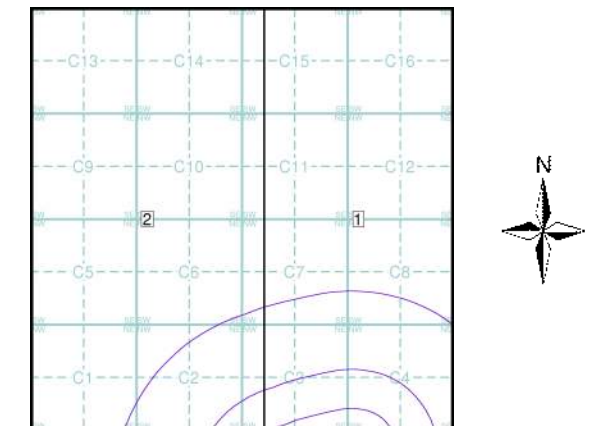
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Geology 1:10,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1	Map ID:	2
Map Name:	SD52NE	Map Name:	SD52NW
Map Date:	2006	Map Date:	2007
Bedrock Geology:	Available	Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available	Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available	Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied	Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available	Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied	Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 355290, 425700
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Site Details

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

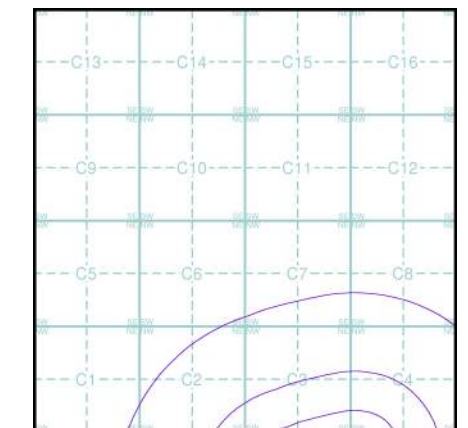
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Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice C

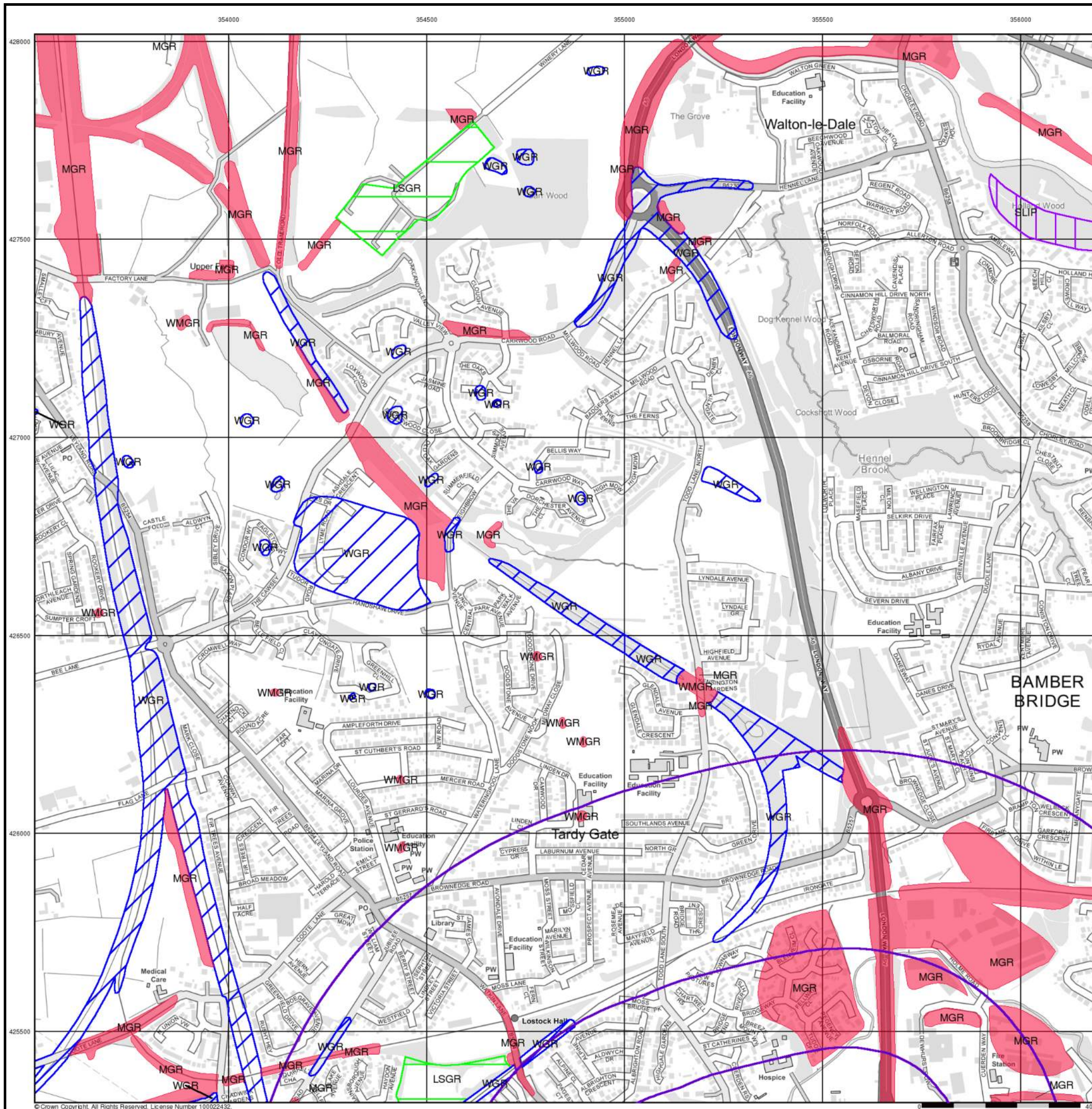


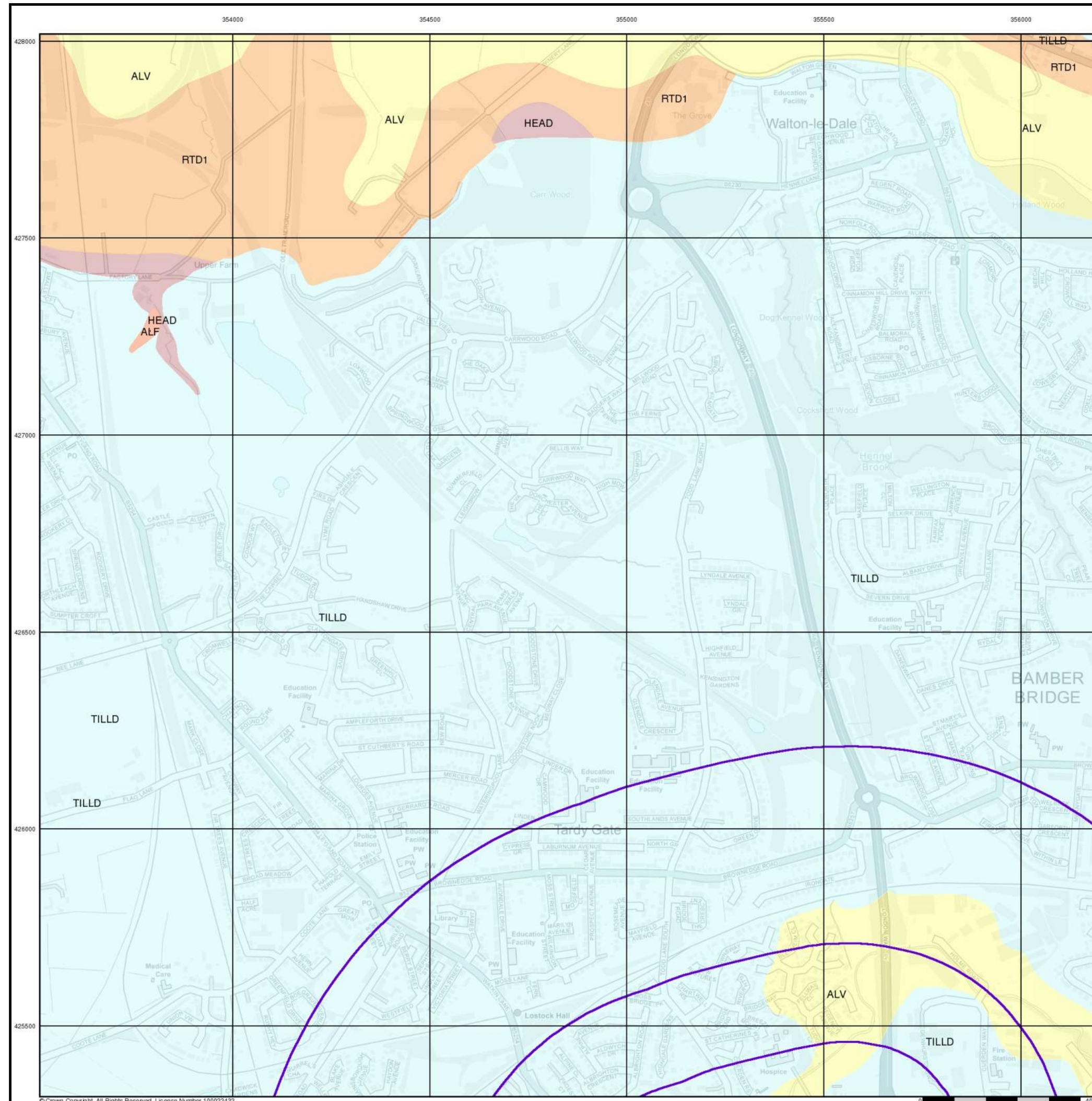
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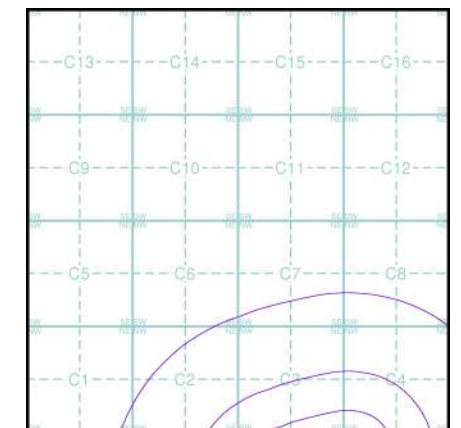
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Bedrock and Faults

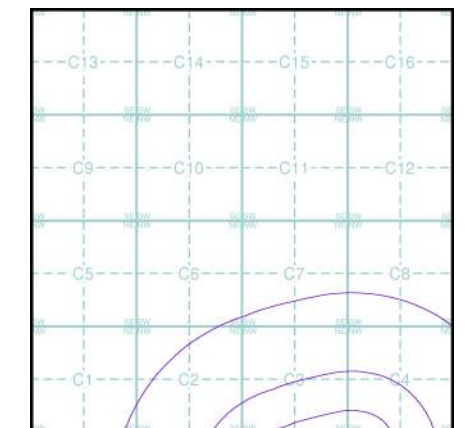
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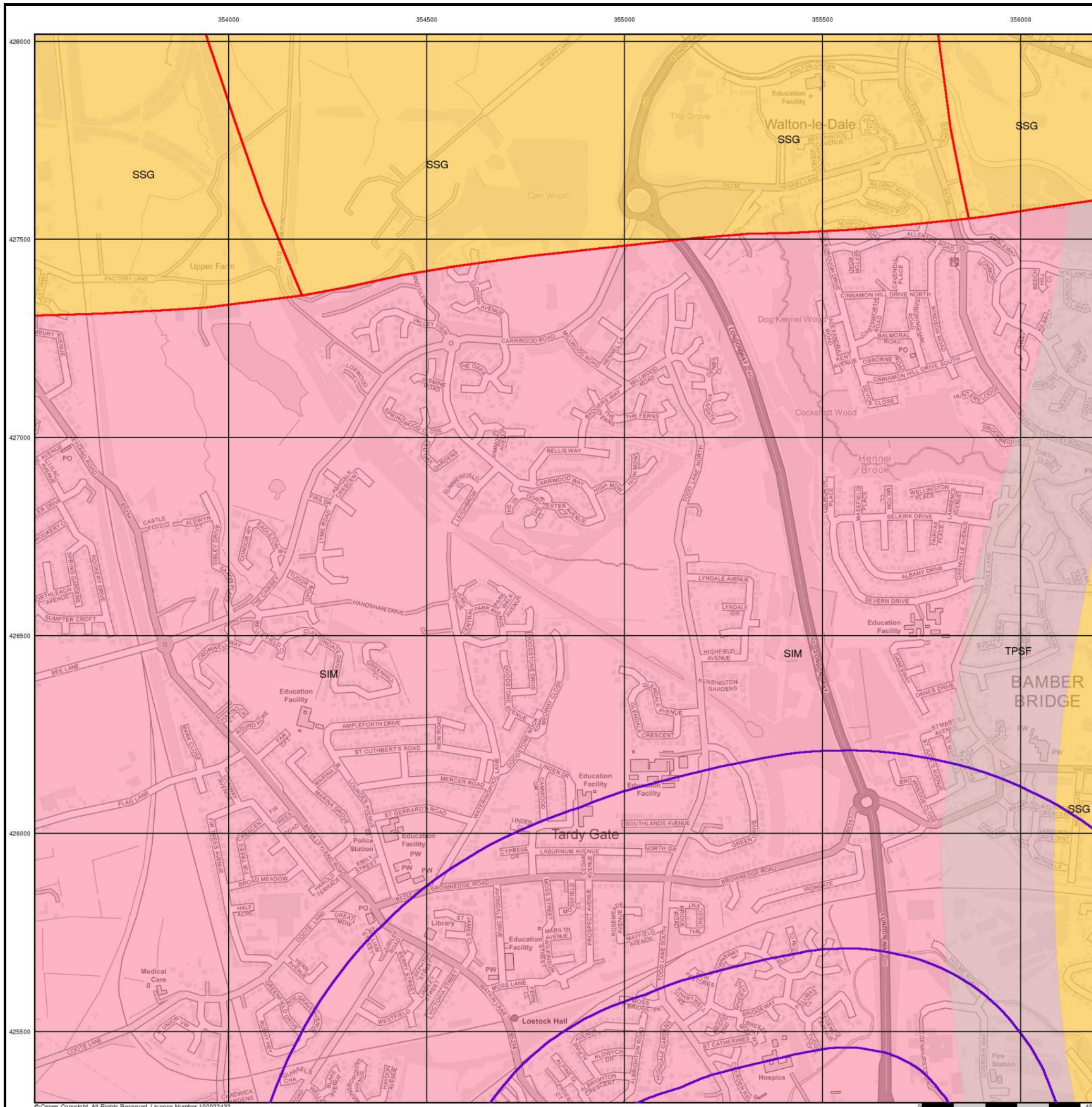


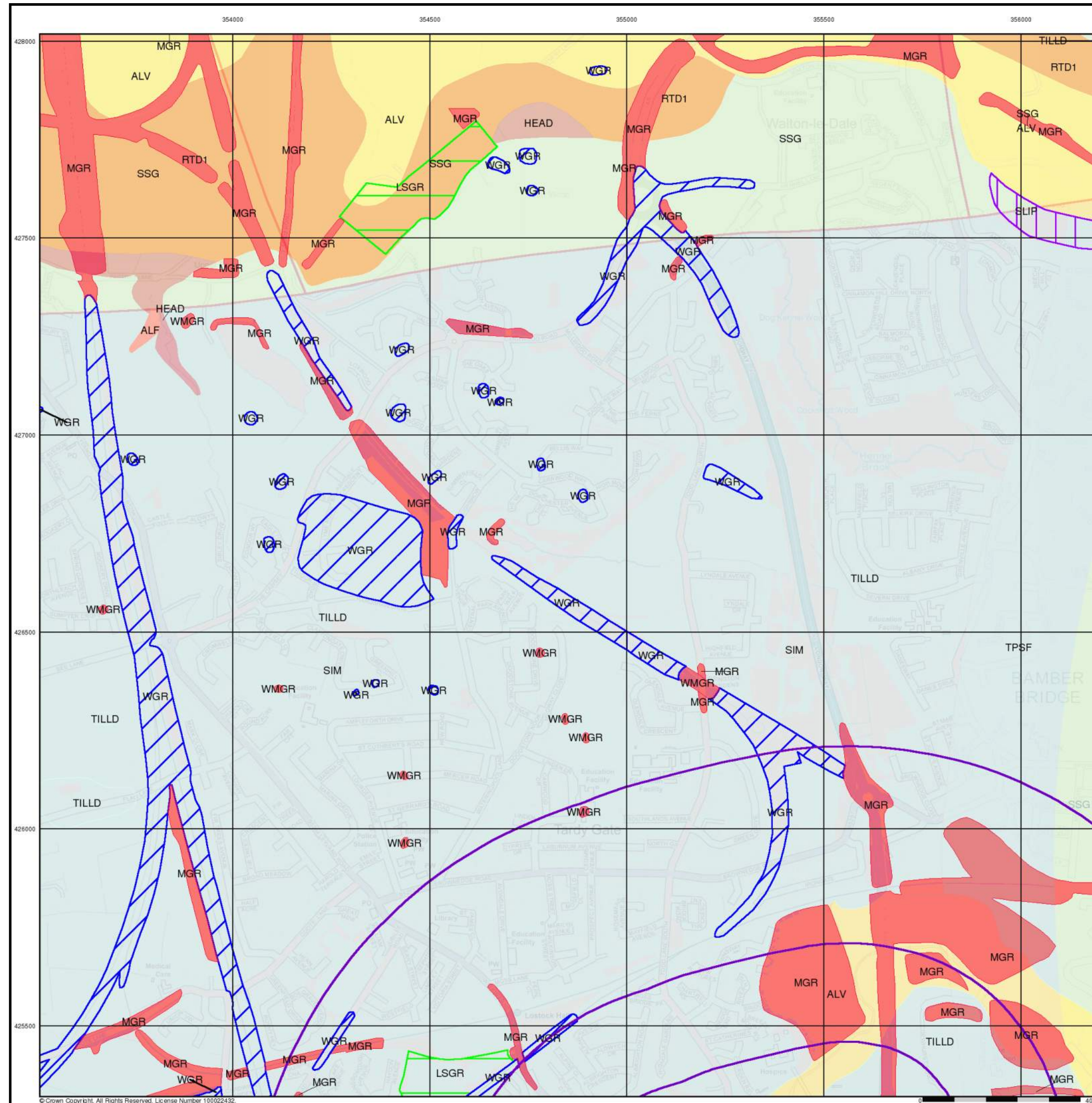
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 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740





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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

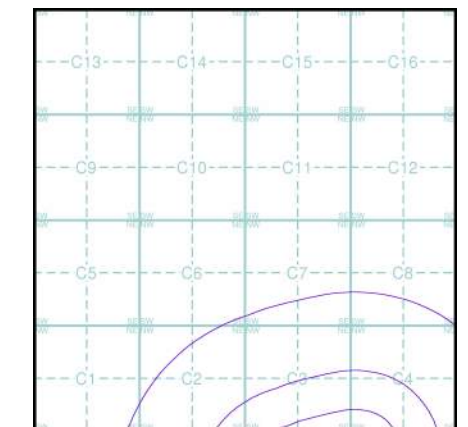
Additional Information

More information on 1:10,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

Contact

British Geological Survey
 Kingsley Dunham Centre
 Keyworth
 Nottingham
 NG12 5GG
 Telephone: 0115 936 3143
 Fax: 0115 936 3276
 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
 website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 355290, 425700
 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740

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Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Not Supplied - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HMGDD	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFSDD	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD2	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	SNM	Singleton Mudstone Member	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Early Triassic
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Not Supplied - GUADALUPIAN
		Faults		

Geology 1:50,000 Maps

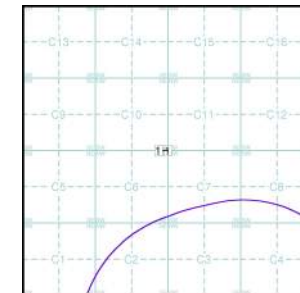
This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Sheet No:	075
Map Name:	Preston
Map Date:	2012
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice C

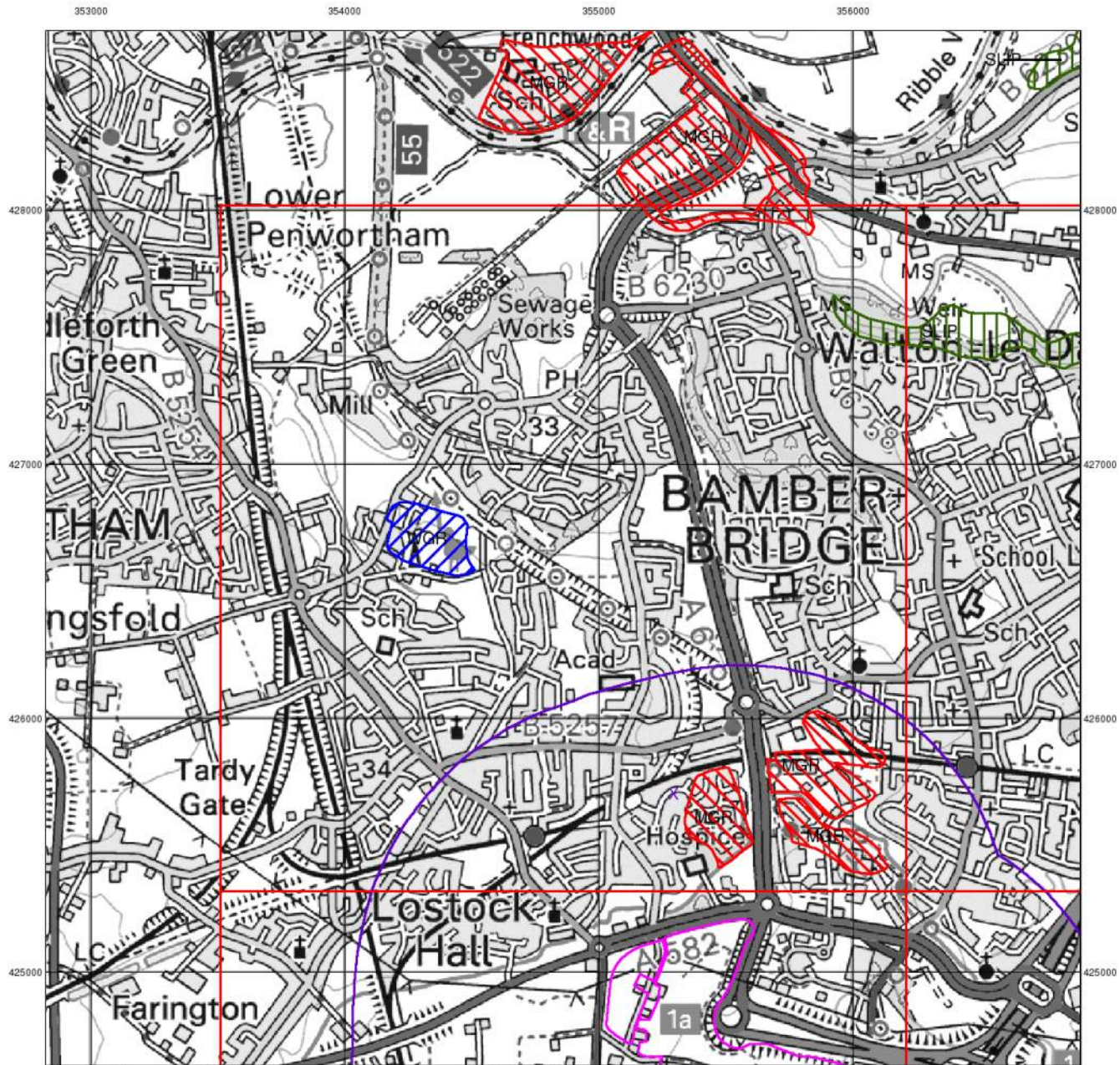


Order Details:

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Reference: WIE11556-107
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 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details:

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

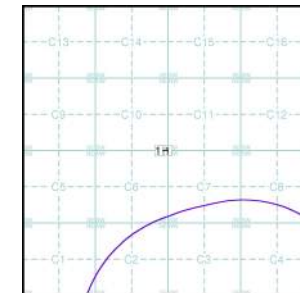
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.
- Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
- Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice C



Order Details:

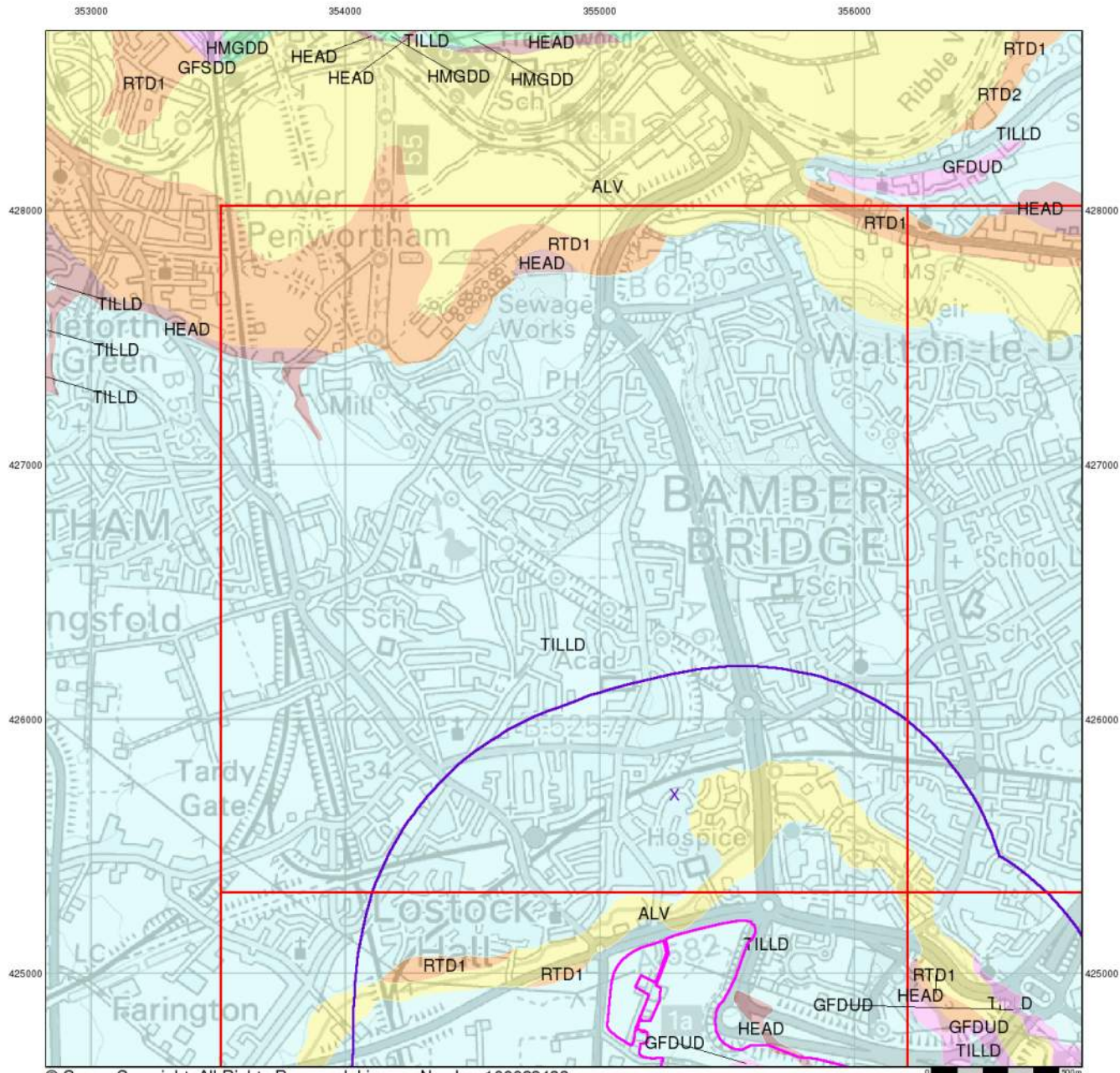
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 Customer Reference: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 355290, 425700
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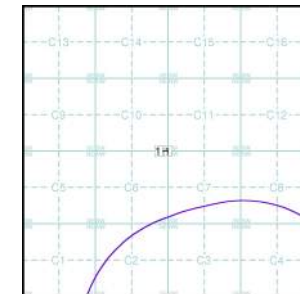
Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice C



Order Details:

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Reference: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 355290, 425700
 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

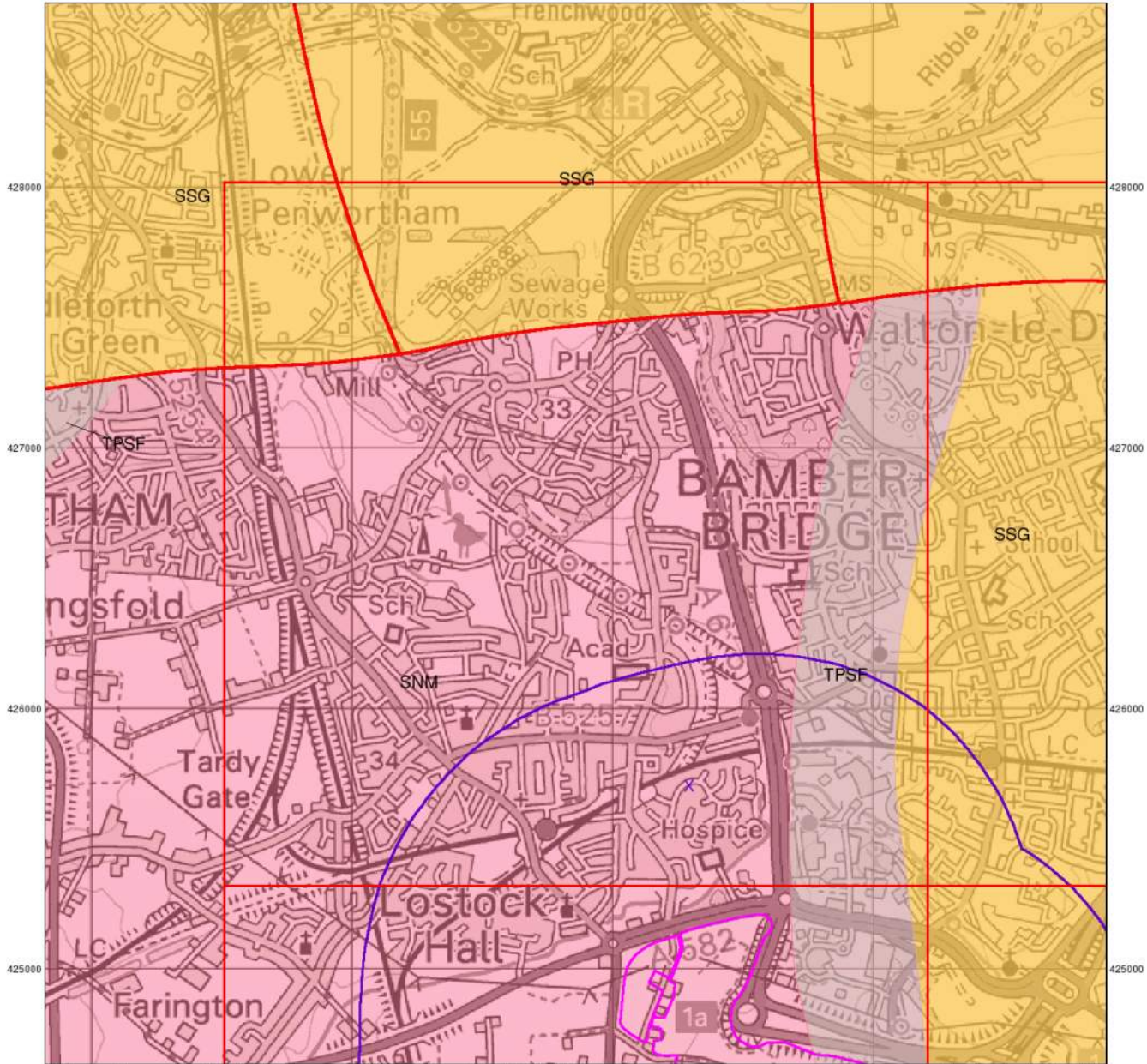
Site Details:

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Bedrock and Faults

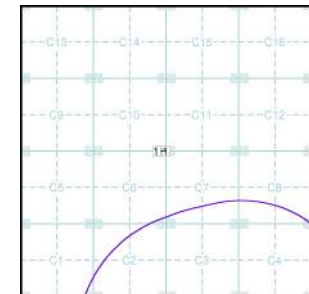
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice C



Order Details:

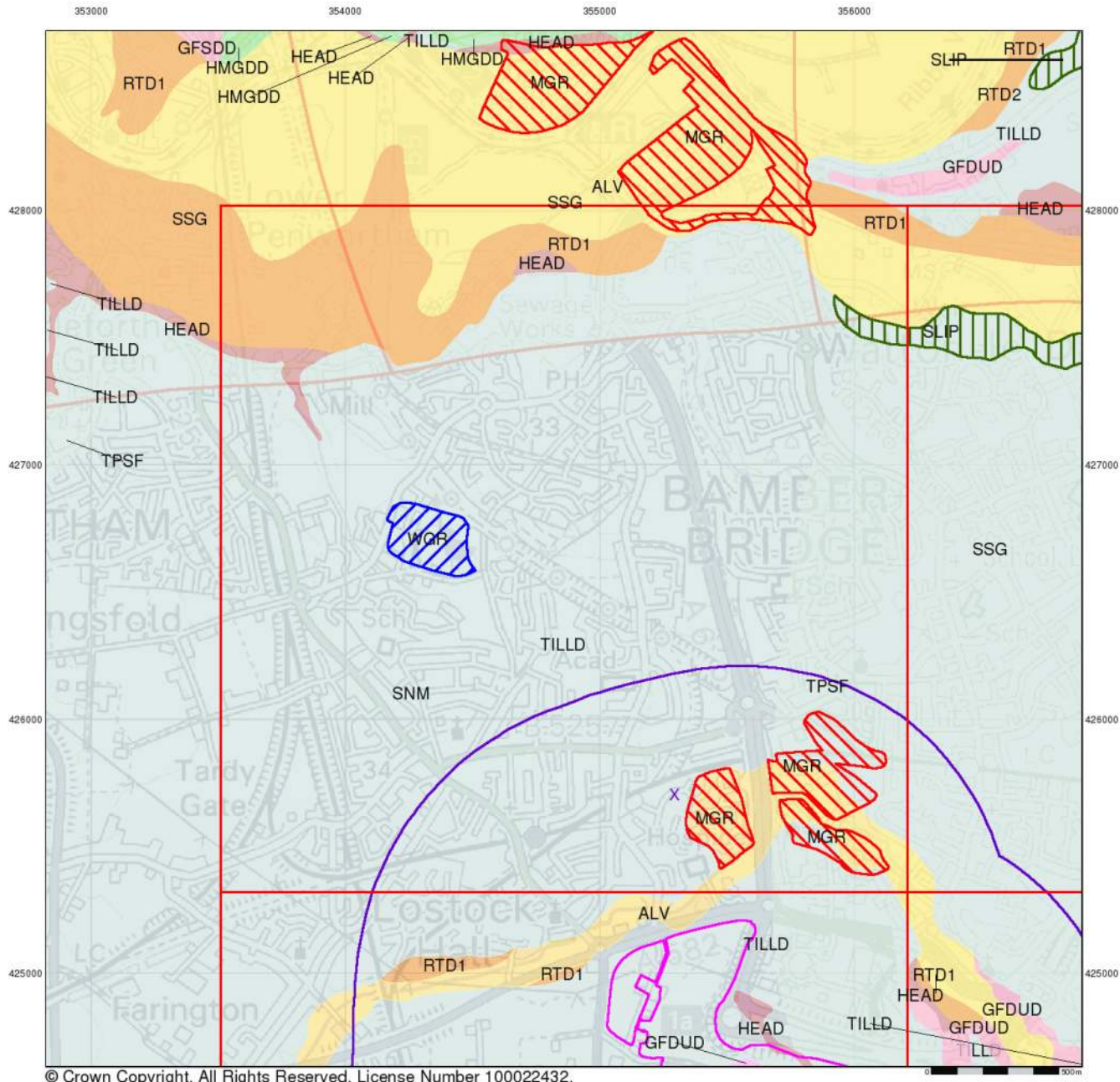
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Customer Reference:	WIE11556-107
National Grid Reference:	355290, 425700
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	61.13
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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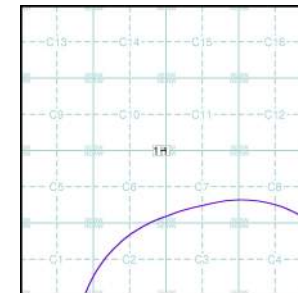
Additional Information

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Combined Geology Map - Slice C



Order Details:

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 Customer Reference: WIE11556-107
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 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
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Site Details:






Site at 355440, 424740

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





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Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends







Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	LSGR	Landsaped Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Quaternary - Quaternary

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Pleistocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	CLAY, SANDY, GRAVELLY, SILTY [UNLITHIFIED DEPOSITS CODING SCHEME]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Gravelly, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian
	RTD2	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Ryazanian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Siltstone and Sandstone	Anisian - Olenekian
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Ladinian - Late Permian
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	FLB	FLETCHER BANK GRIT	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	GSYG	Guiseley Grit	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	Fault			

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Geology 1:10,000 Maps

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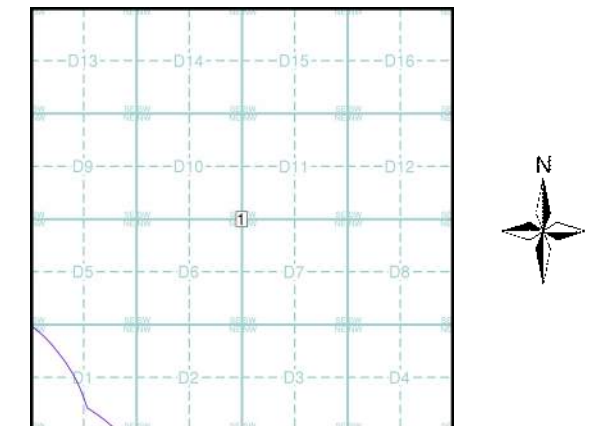
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

Please Note: Not all of the layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:10,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Name:	SD52NE
Map Date:	2006
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number:	289775268_1_1
Customer Ref:	WIE11556-107
National Grid Reference:	356380, 425560
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	61.13
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

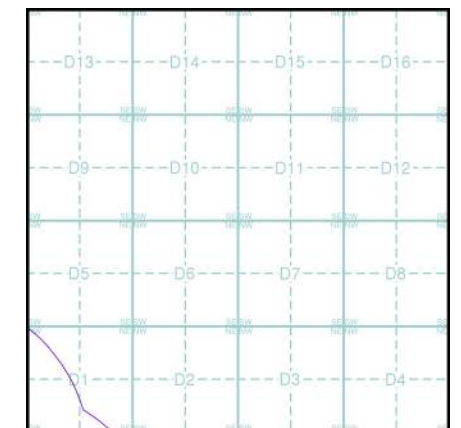
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Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes founded strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice D

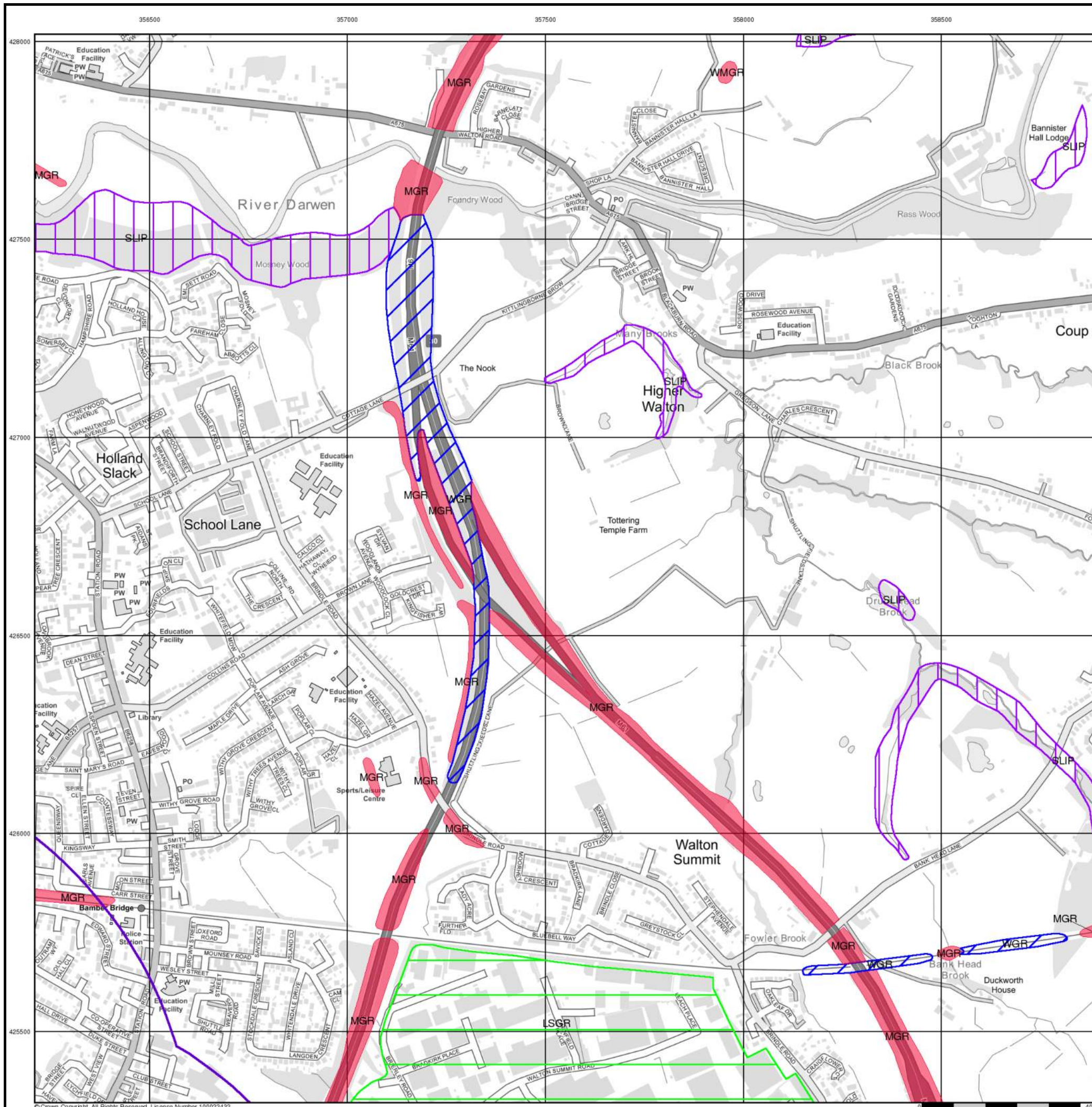


Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 356380, 425560
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 61.13
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 355440, 424740



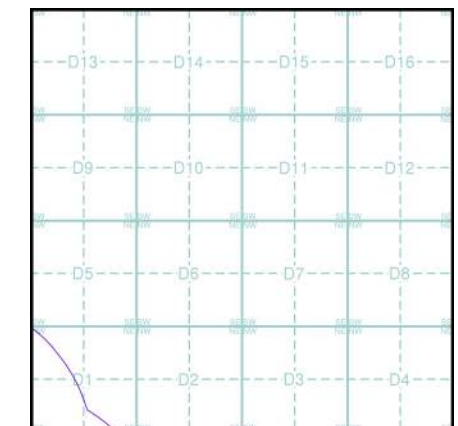
Superficial Geology

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Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice D

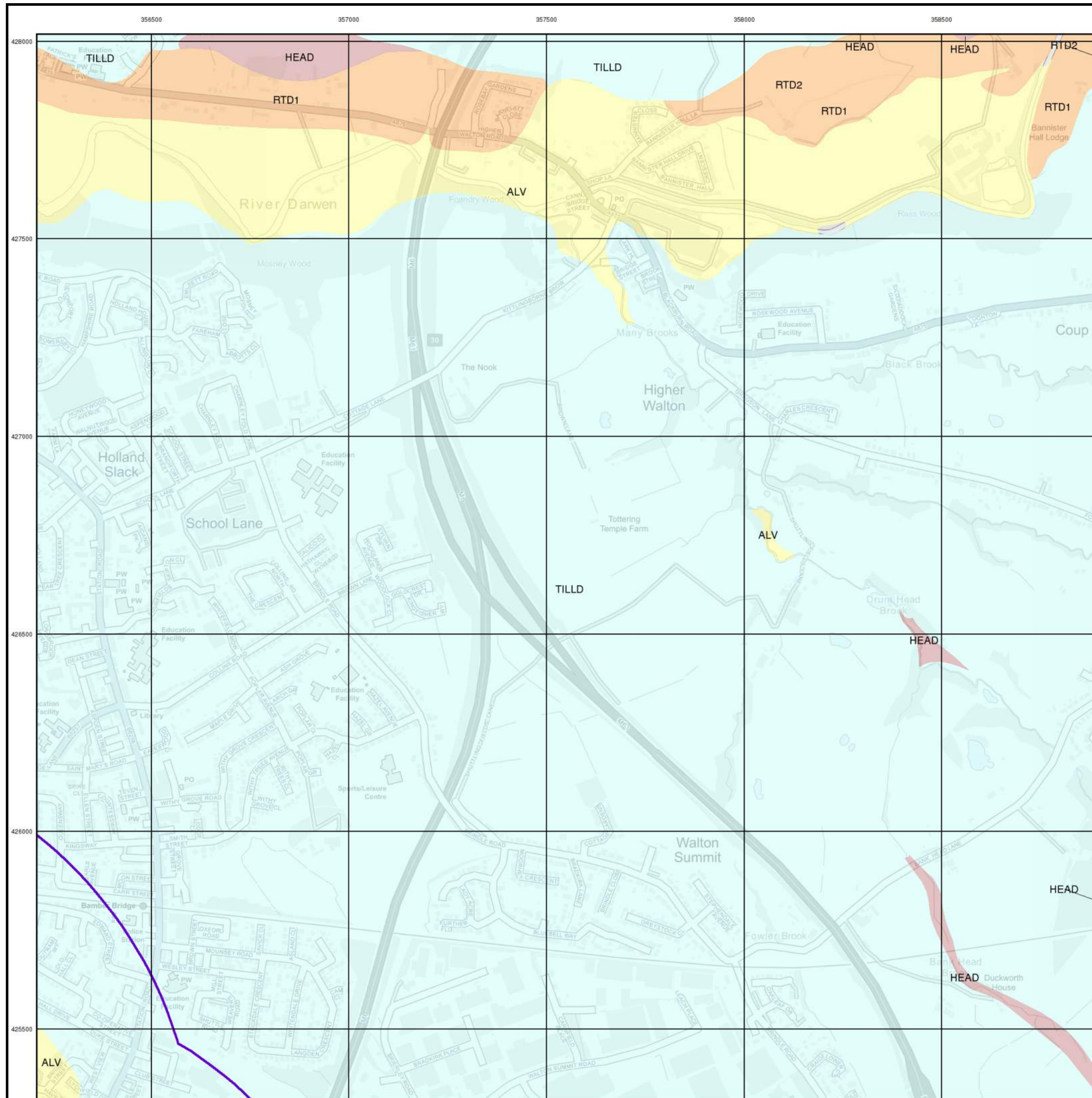


Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
 Customer Ref: WIE11556-107
 National Grid Reference: 356380, 425560
 Slice: D
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Site Details

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Bedrock and Faults

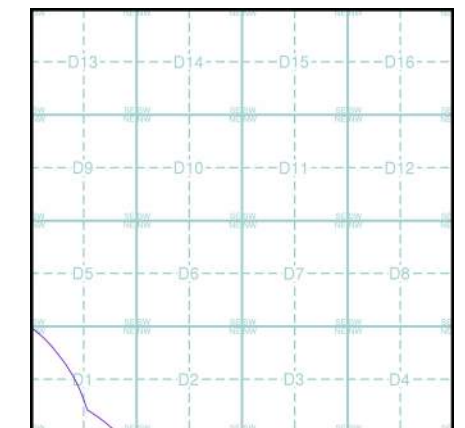
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The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults and thin beds mapped as lines such as coal seams and mineral veins. These are not restricted by age and could relate to features of any of the 1:10,000 geology datasets.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice D

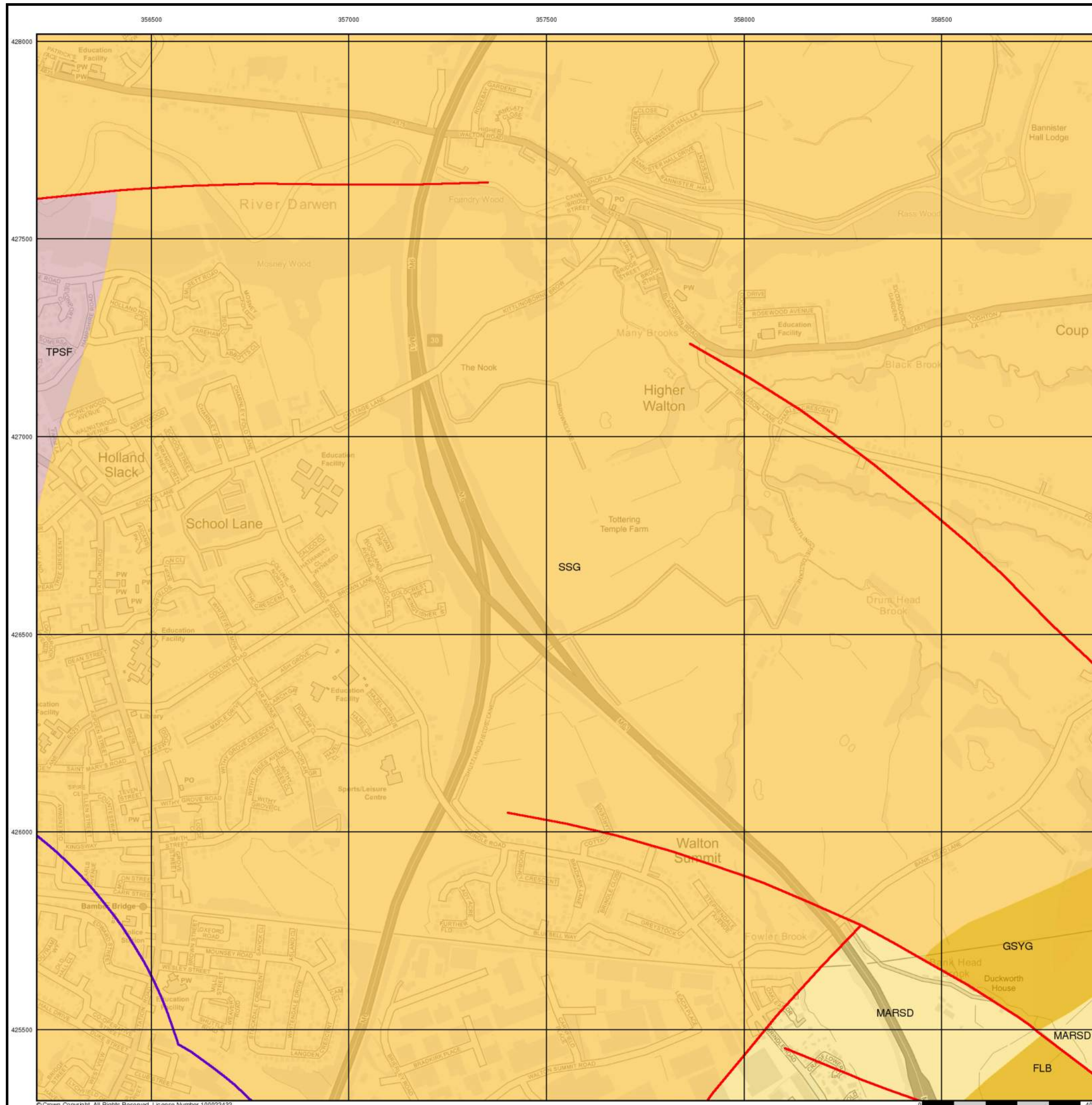


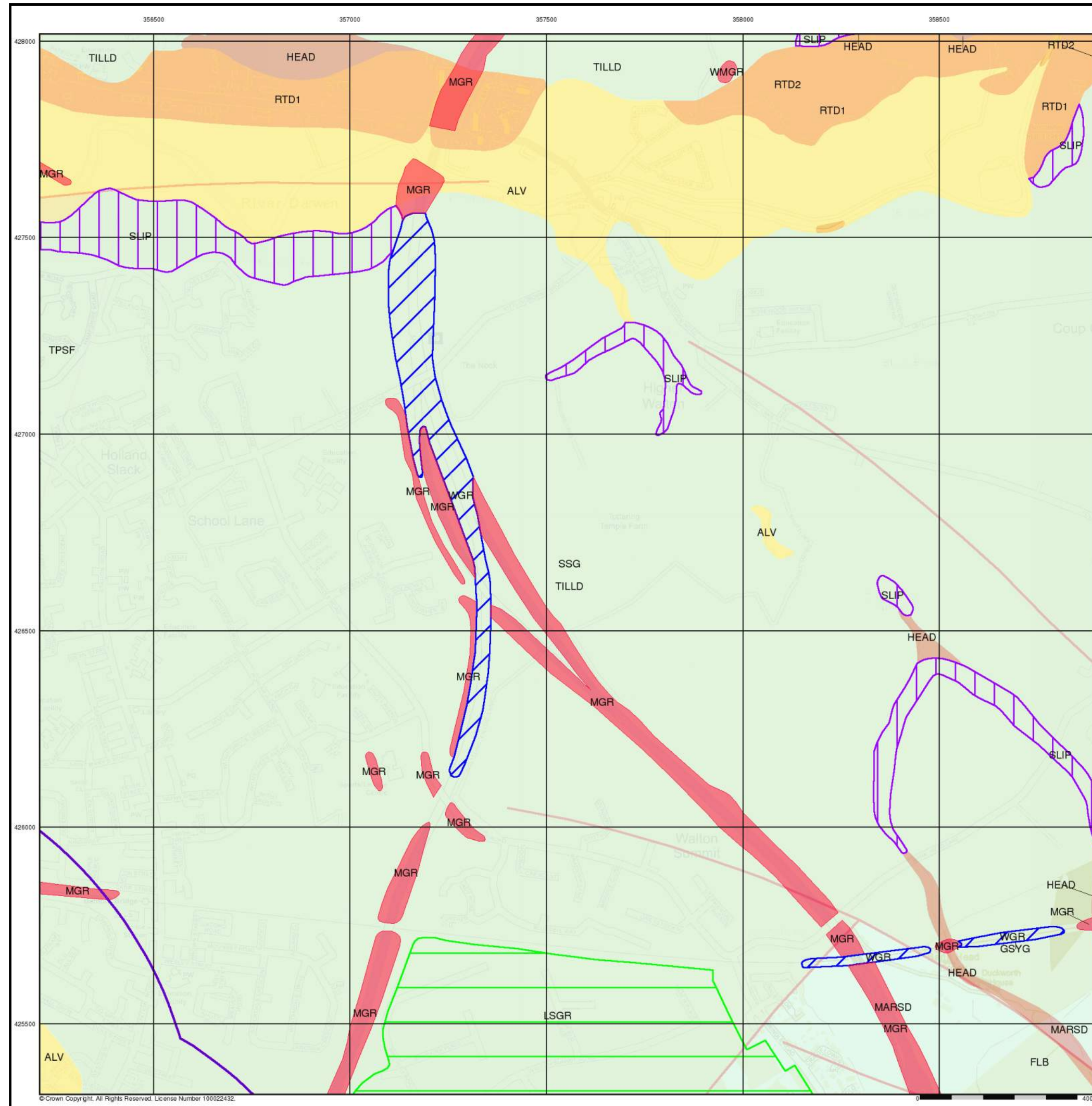
Order Details

Order Number: 289775268_1_1
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Site Details

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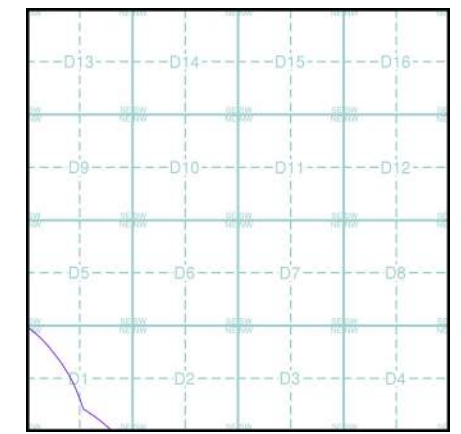
Additional Information

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Combined Geology Map - Slice D



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





Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	GSYG	Guiseley Grit	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
		Faults		

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Devensian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HMGDD	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian	Clay, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD2	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	TPSF	Tarporley Siltstone Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Olenekian
	SNM	Singleton Mudstone Member	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Early Triassic
	SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group	Sandstone	Not Supplied - GUADALUPIAN
	MARSD	Marsden Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian
	FLB	FLETCHER BANK GRIT	Sandstone	Not Supplied - Namurian

Geology 1:50,000 Maps

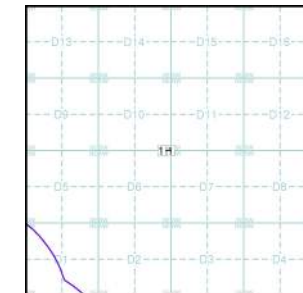
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Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Sheet No:	075
Map Name:	Preston
Map Date:	2012
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice D

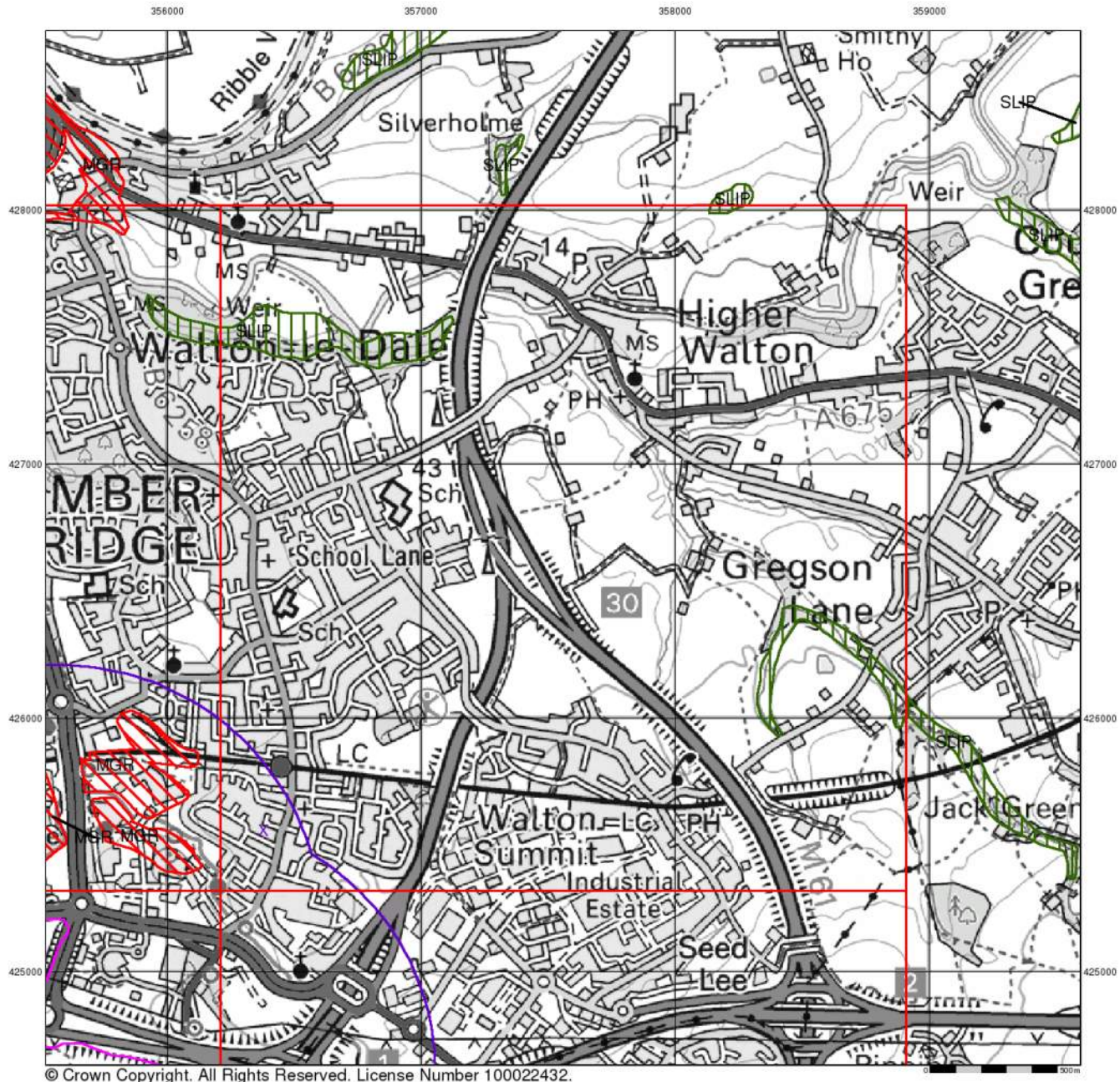


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Customer Reference:	WIE11556-107
National Grid Reference:	356380, 425560
Site:	D
Site Area (Ha):	61.13
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details:

Site at 355440, 424740



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Artificial Ground and Landslip

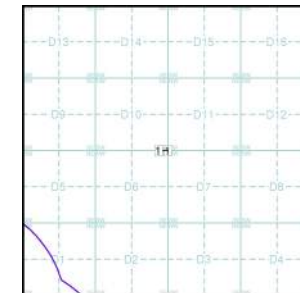
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.
- Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
- Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice D



Order Details:

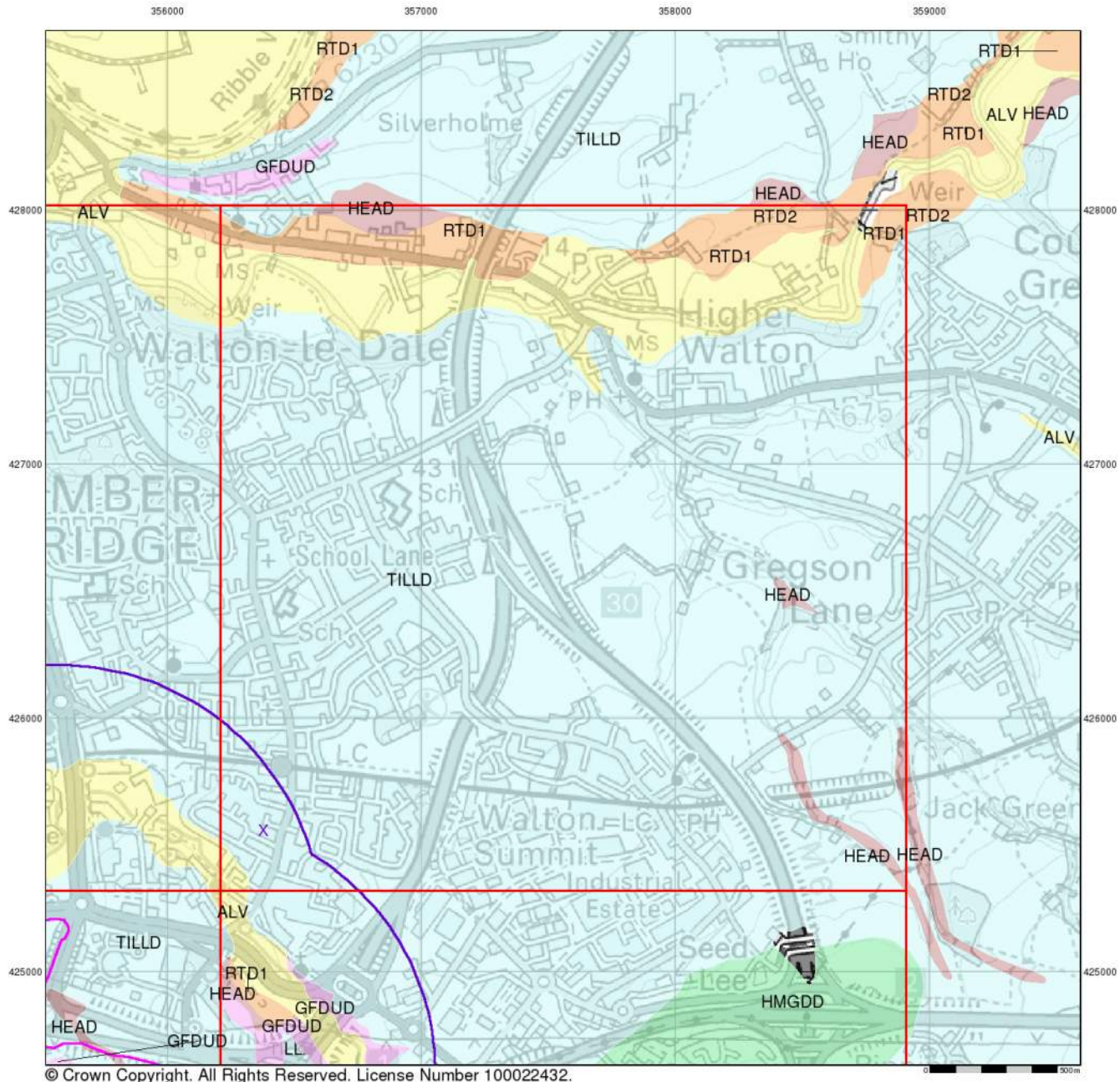
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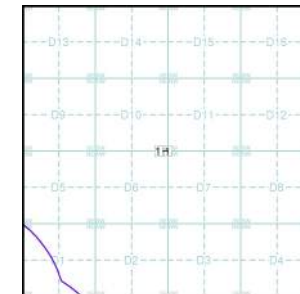
Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice D



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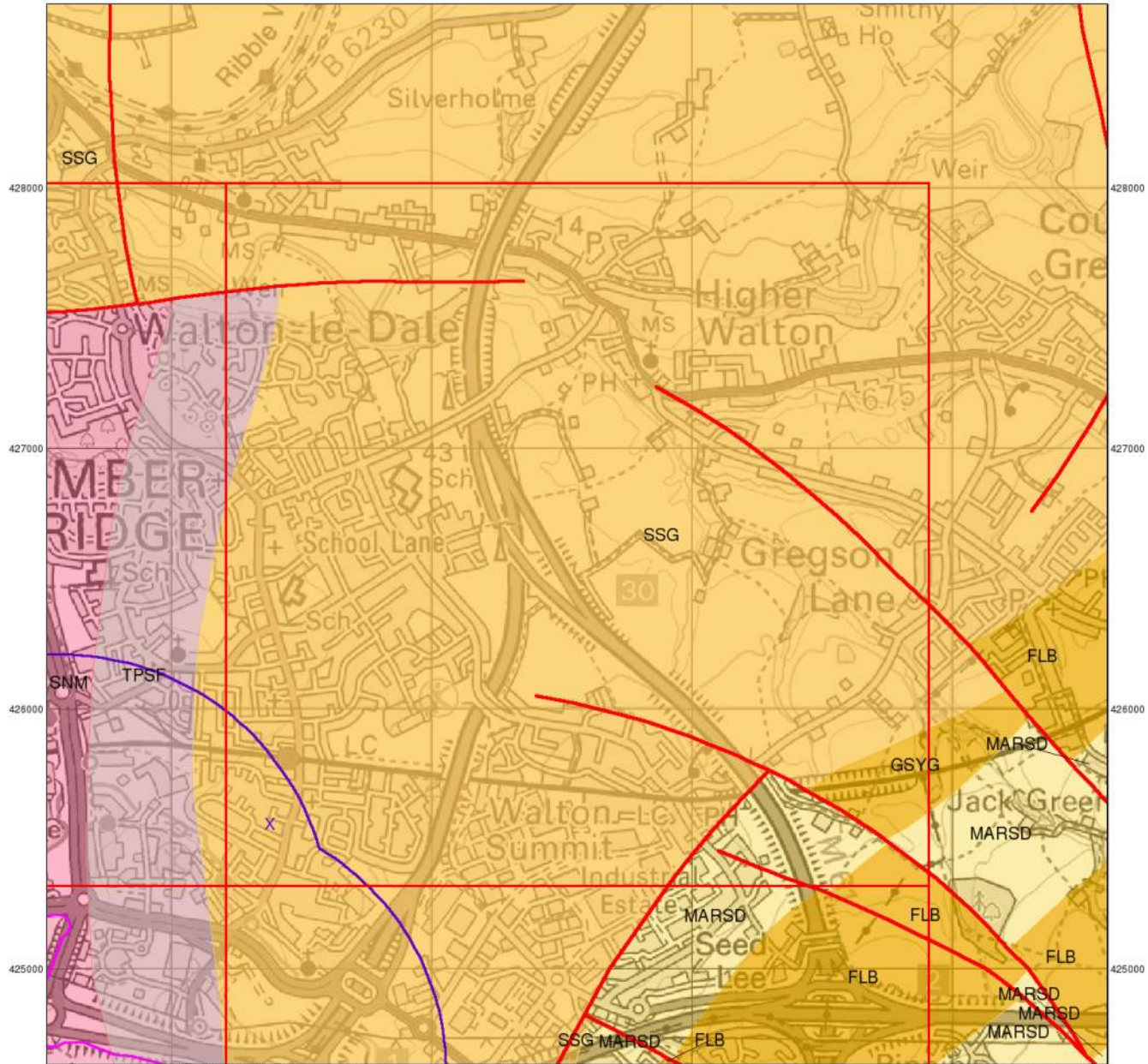
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Bedrock and Faults

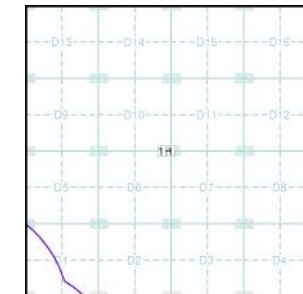
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice D



Order Details:

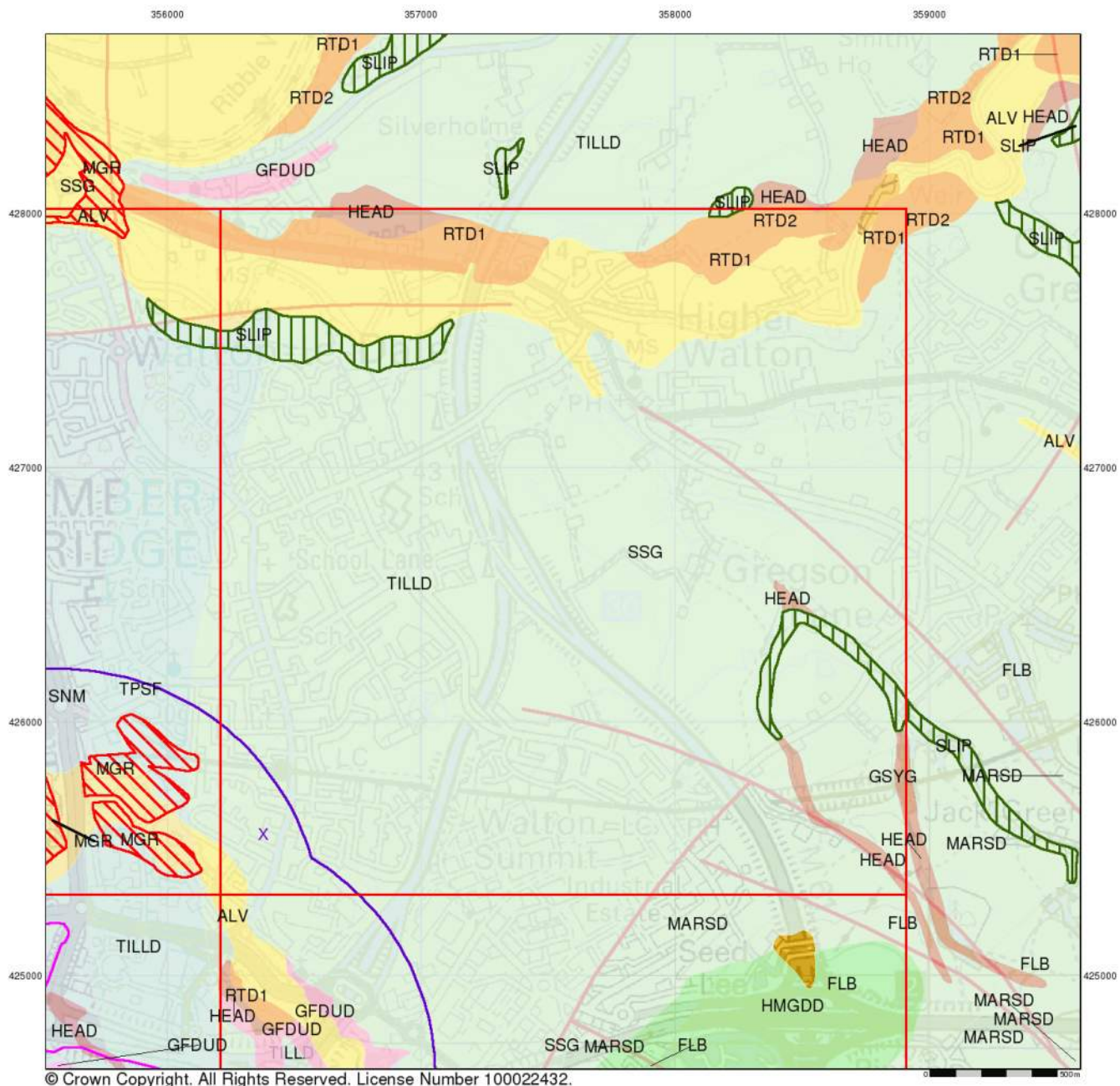
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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

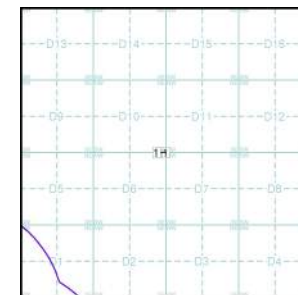
Additional Information

More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

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 website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice D



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