Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

	Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
WMGR Infilled		Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene	
	Ζ	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
		WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Not Supplied - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	SMCL	Sheringham Cliffs Formation	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Pleistocene
	BRLSG	Briton's Lane Sand and Gravel Member	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Pleistocene
	HPGL	Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Pleistocene
	SMCL	Sheringham Cliffs Formation	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Pleistocene
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD1	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WRCG	Wroxham Crag Formation	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Pre- Pastonian
	LPCK	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated)	Chalk	Not Supplied - Turonian

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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

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: Map Sheet No: Map Date: Bedrock Geology: Superficial Geology: Artificial Geology: Faults: Landslip: Rock Segments:	1 147 Aylesham 2014 Available Available Not Supplied Not Available Not Supplied
Geology 1:50	0,000 Maps - Slice C
C13	C14C15C16
SV SE SW WW NE SW	22 PW 22 PW 25 PW
C9	C10C11C12 N
SW SESW W NEWW	
C5	-c6c7c8
	2C3C4
Order Details Order Number: Customer Reference National Grid Reference Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):	186667864_1_1 e: 3551,EC,AR,DS
Site Details: Marriotts Park, Tave	erham, Norfolk, NR8 6HL
	Tel: 0844 944 9952 Fax: 0844 944 9951 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

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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:

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- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.
 Worked around - areas where the ground has been cut away such as
- 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.





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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



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v15.0 20-Nov-2018				Page 3 of 5	



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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.





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v15.0 20-Nov-2018		Page 4 of 5	



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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.

Contact

v15.0 20-Nov-2018

