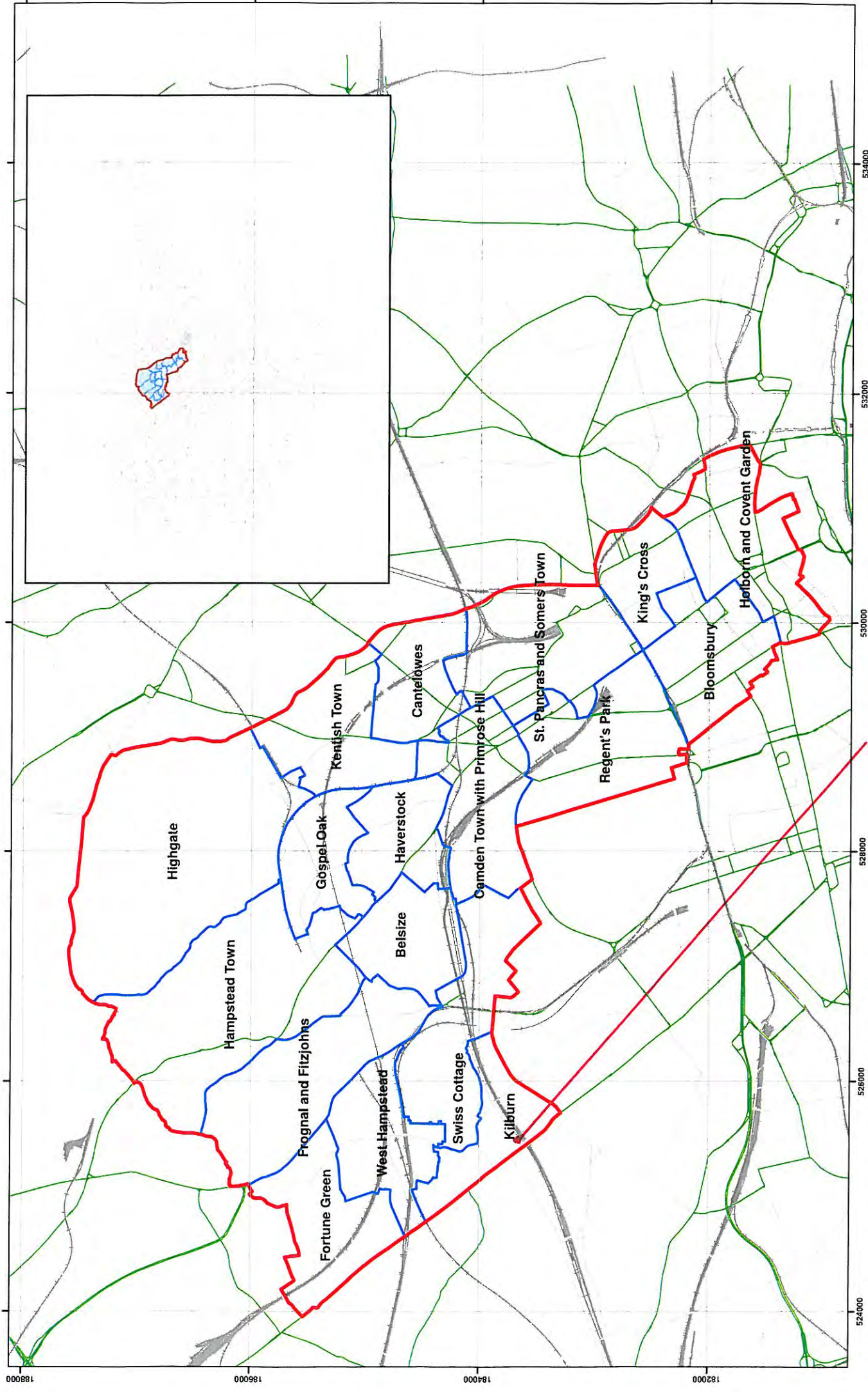


APPENDIX 2

Flow Charts



Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
Camden Administrative Boundaries

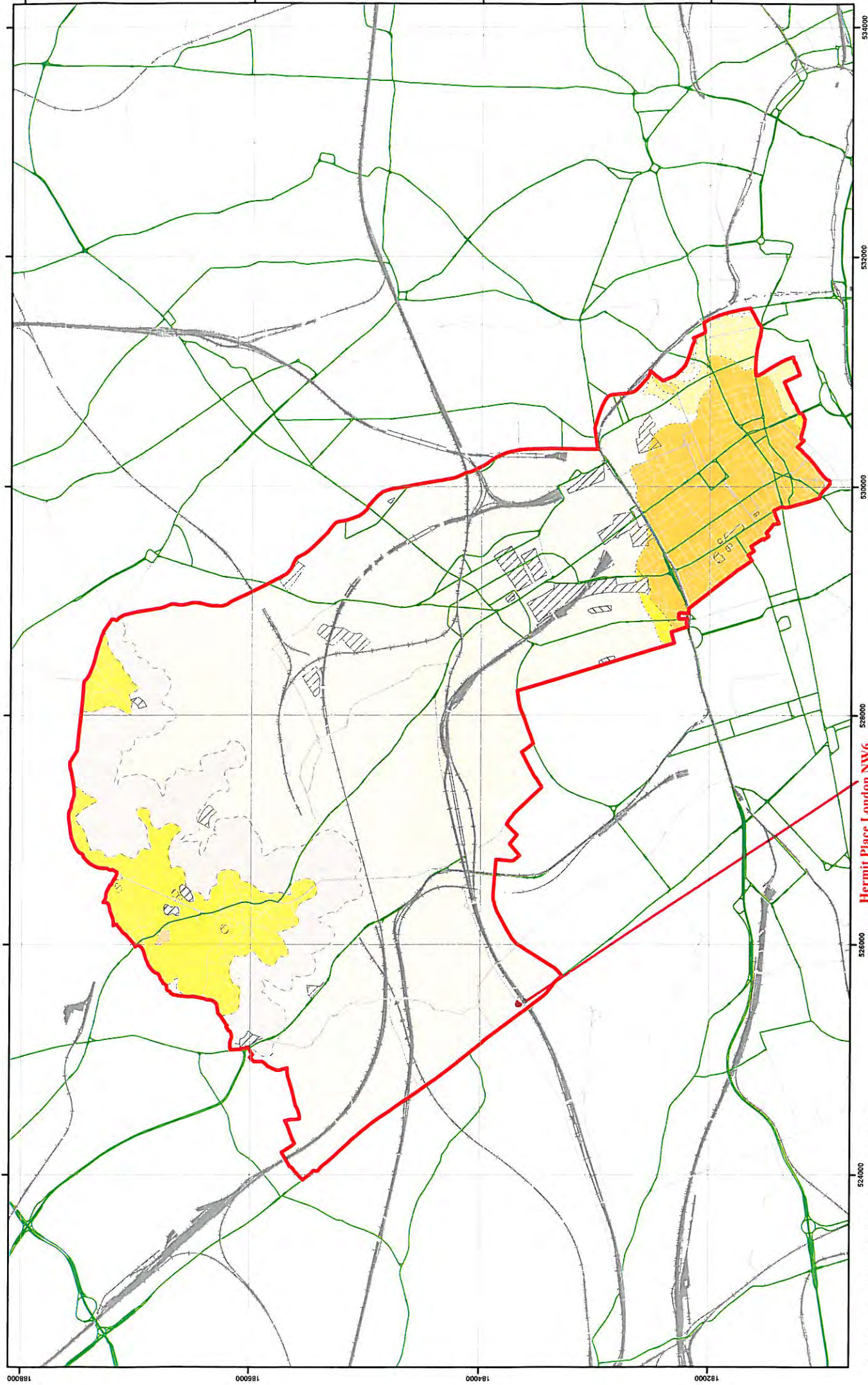
Legend

- Hermit Place London NW6
- London Borough of Camden
- Camden Wards
- Railway Lines
- A Roads

Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

Scale at A3: 1:30,000

0 0.5 1 2 3
Kilometers



Data source - BGS Mapping - Scale 1:10,000

Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

Legend
London Borough of Camden
Railway Lines
A Roads

BGS 1:10K Artificial Ground
MADE GROUND
WORKED GROUND

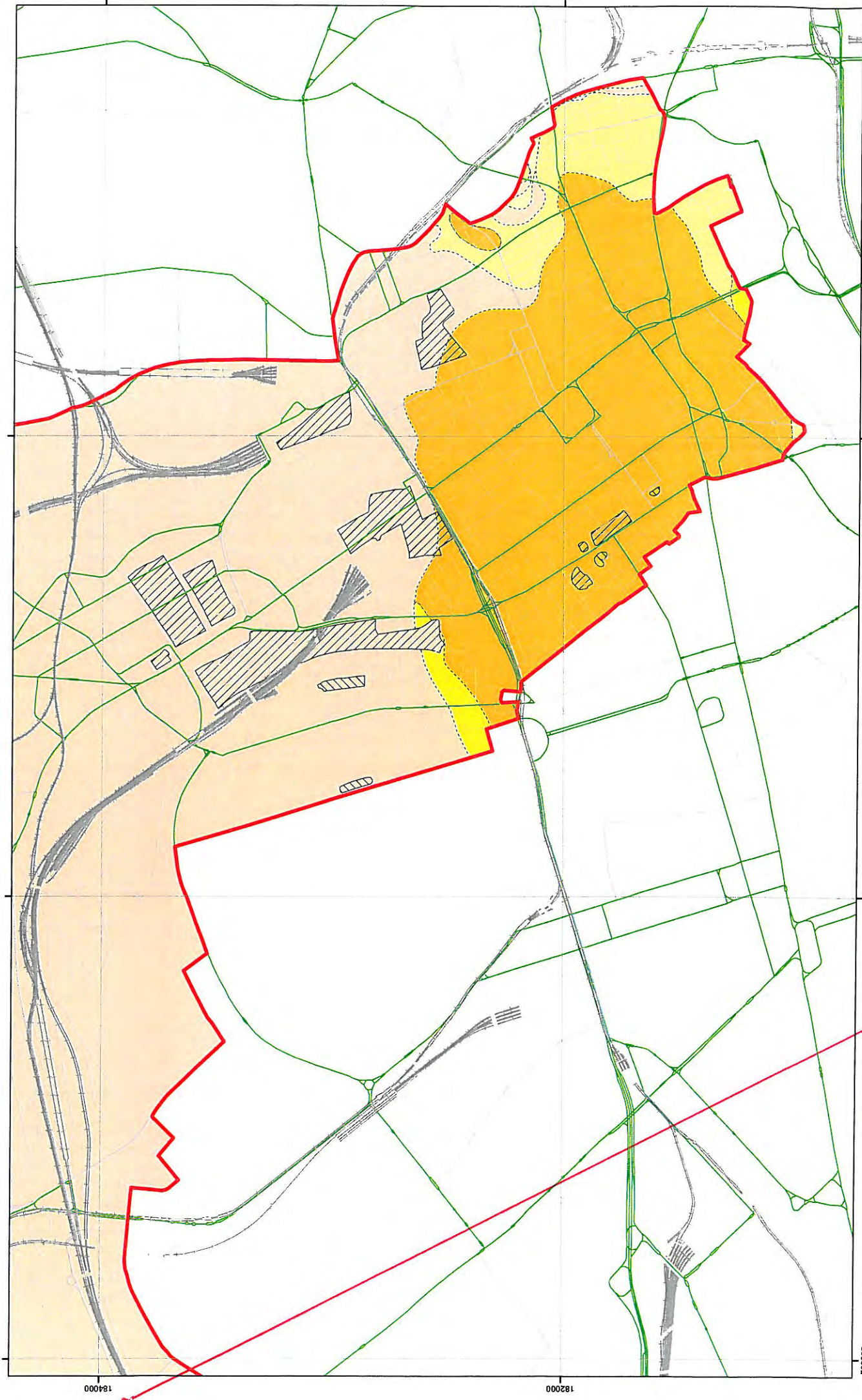
BGS 1:10K Drift Geology
ALLUVIUM
HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION
LANGLEY SILT FORMATION
LYNCH HILL GRAVEL FORMATION
STANMORE GRAVEL FORMATION

BGS 1:10K Solid Geology
BAGSHOT FORMATION
CLAYGATE MEMBER
LAMBETH GROUP
LONDON CLAY FORMATION

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study

Camden Geological Map

All geological boundaries are based on available geological mapping data.



Data source: BGS Mapping - Scale 1:10,000

Hermit Place London NW6

528000

530000

213923

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study

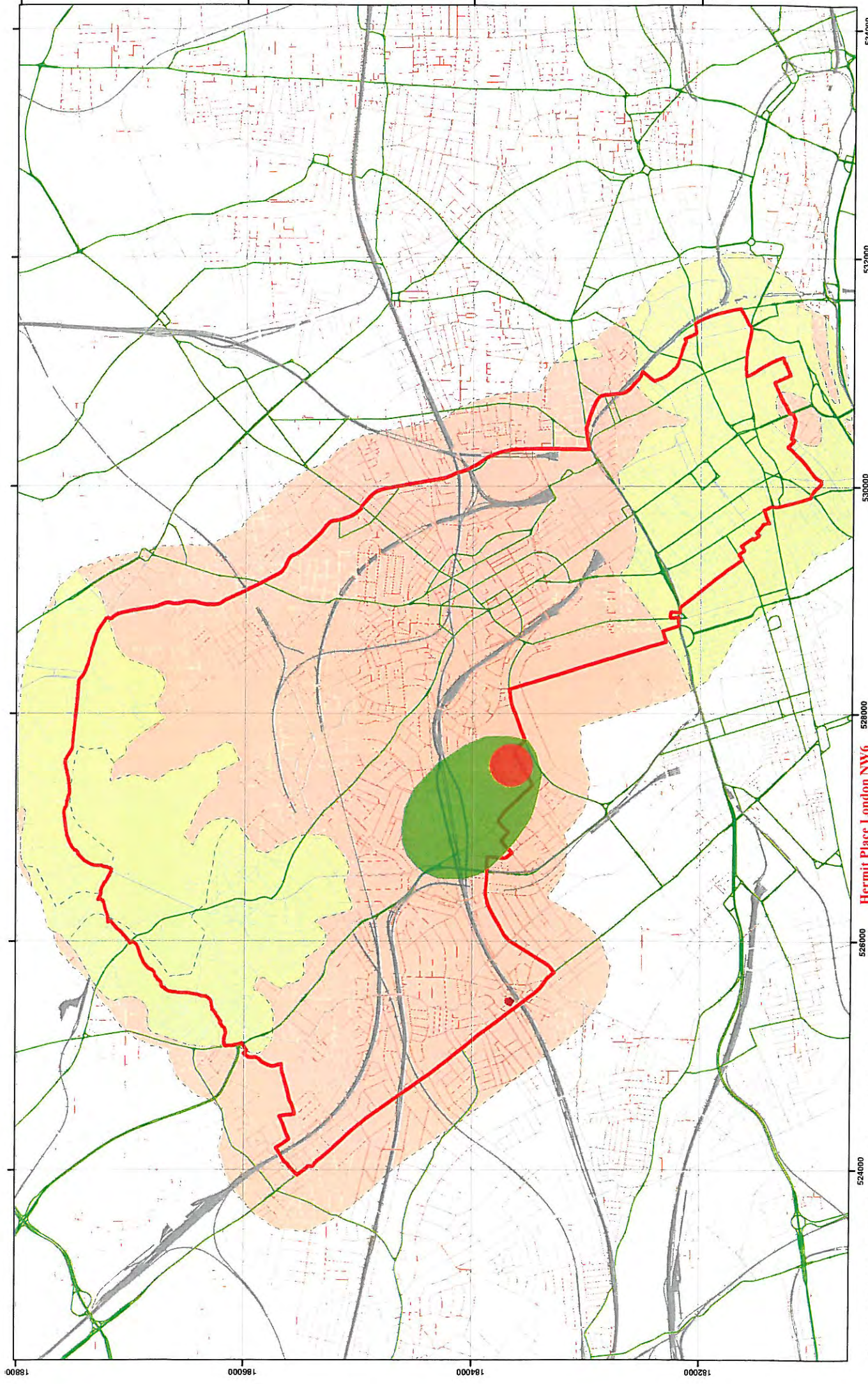
South Camden Geological Map

Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

- BGS 1:10K Artificial Ground**
- ALLUVIUM
 - HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION
 - LYNCH HILL GRAVEL FORMATION
 - STAMMORE GRAVEL FORMATION
- BGS 1:10K Drift Geology**
- MADE GROUND
 - WORKED GROUND
- BGS 1:10K Solid Geology**
- BAGSHOT FORMATION
 - CLAYGATE MEMBER
 - LAMBETH GROUP
 - LONDON CLAY FORMATION

- Legend**
- London Borough of Camden
 - Railway Lines
 - A Roads





Environment Agency Aquifer Designation based on BGS Mapping

Scale at A3: 1:30,000

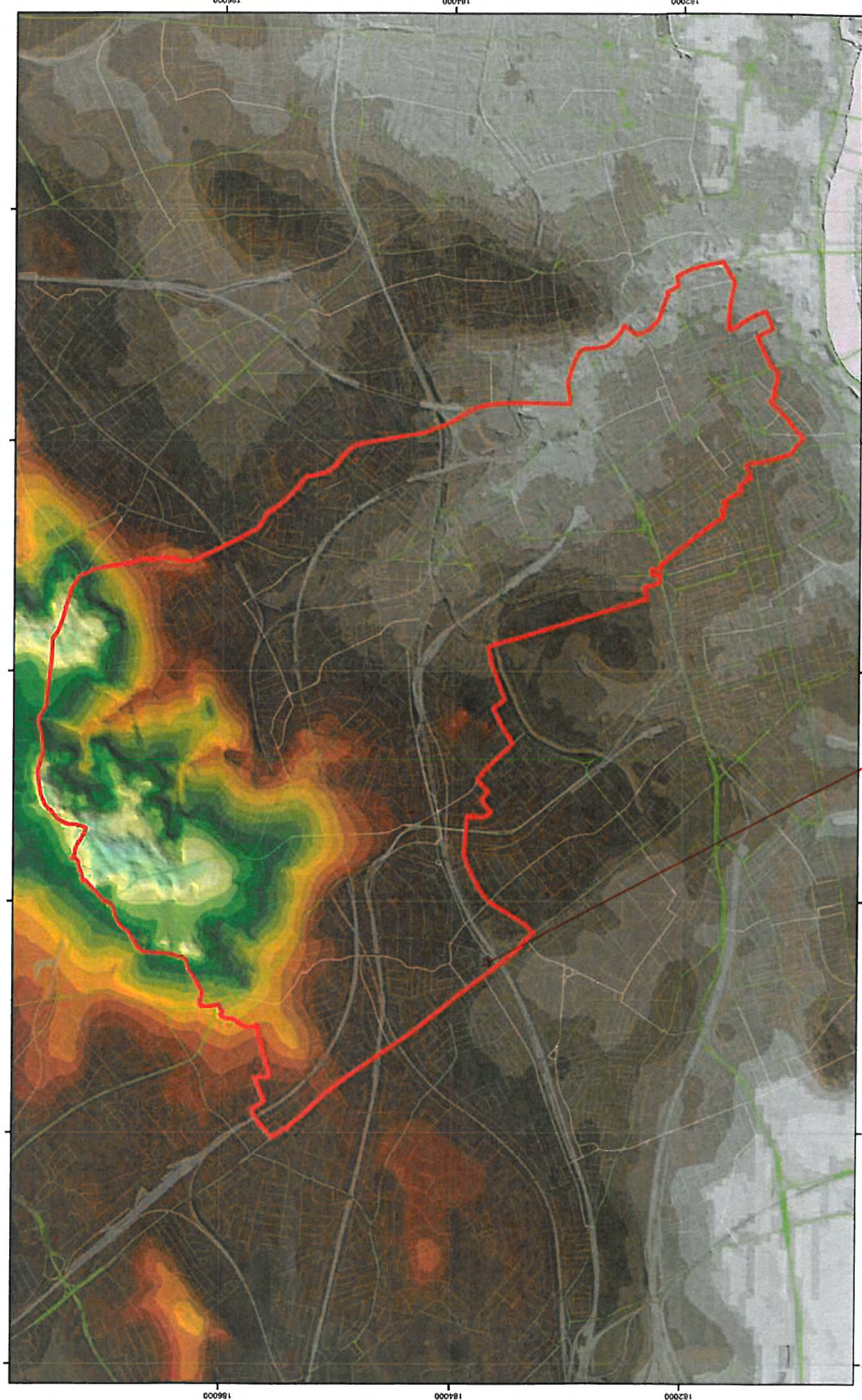
Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

0 0.5 1 2 3

Legend

 Borough of Camden	 Outer Source Protection Zone	 Inner Source Protection Zone
— Railway Lines	 Secondary A Aquifer	 Unproductive Strata
— A Roads		

NB. Aquifer boundaries are indicative based on available geological mapping data



Topographic map based on digital terrain model provided by Camden Borough Council

Scale at A3: 1:30,000

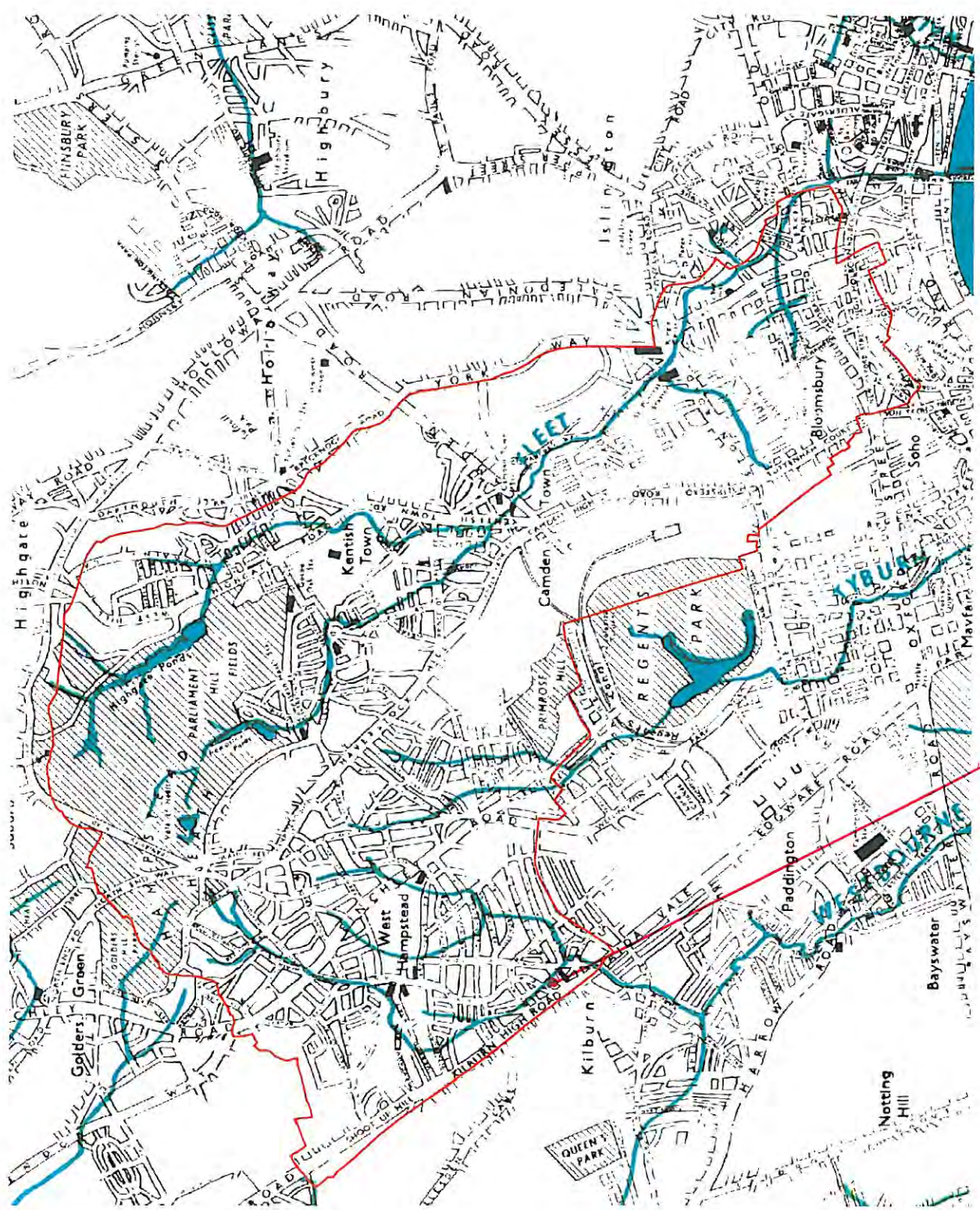
Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 3 3.75

**Camden Geological, Hydrogeological
and Hydrological Study**
Camden Topographic Map

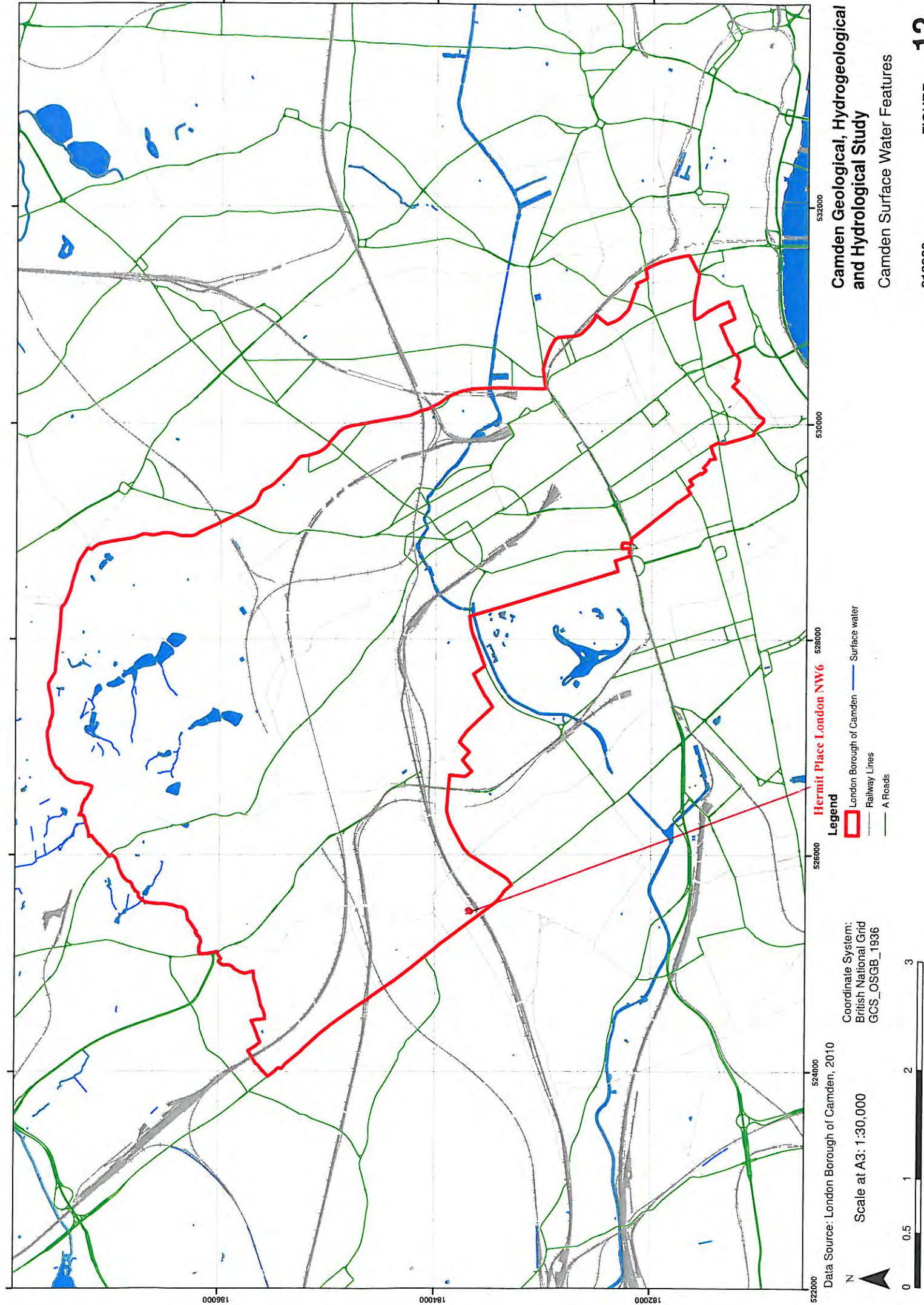
213923

FIGURE 10



Hermit Place London NW6

Source — Barton, Lost Rivers of London



Camden Geological, Hydrogeological
and Hydrological Study
Camden Surface Water Features

520000 524000 528000 532000
182000 184000 186000

Data Source: London Borough of Camden, 2010
Scale at A3: 1:30,000
Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

Legend
London Borough of Camden
Surface water
Railway Lines
A Roads

Hermit Place London NW6

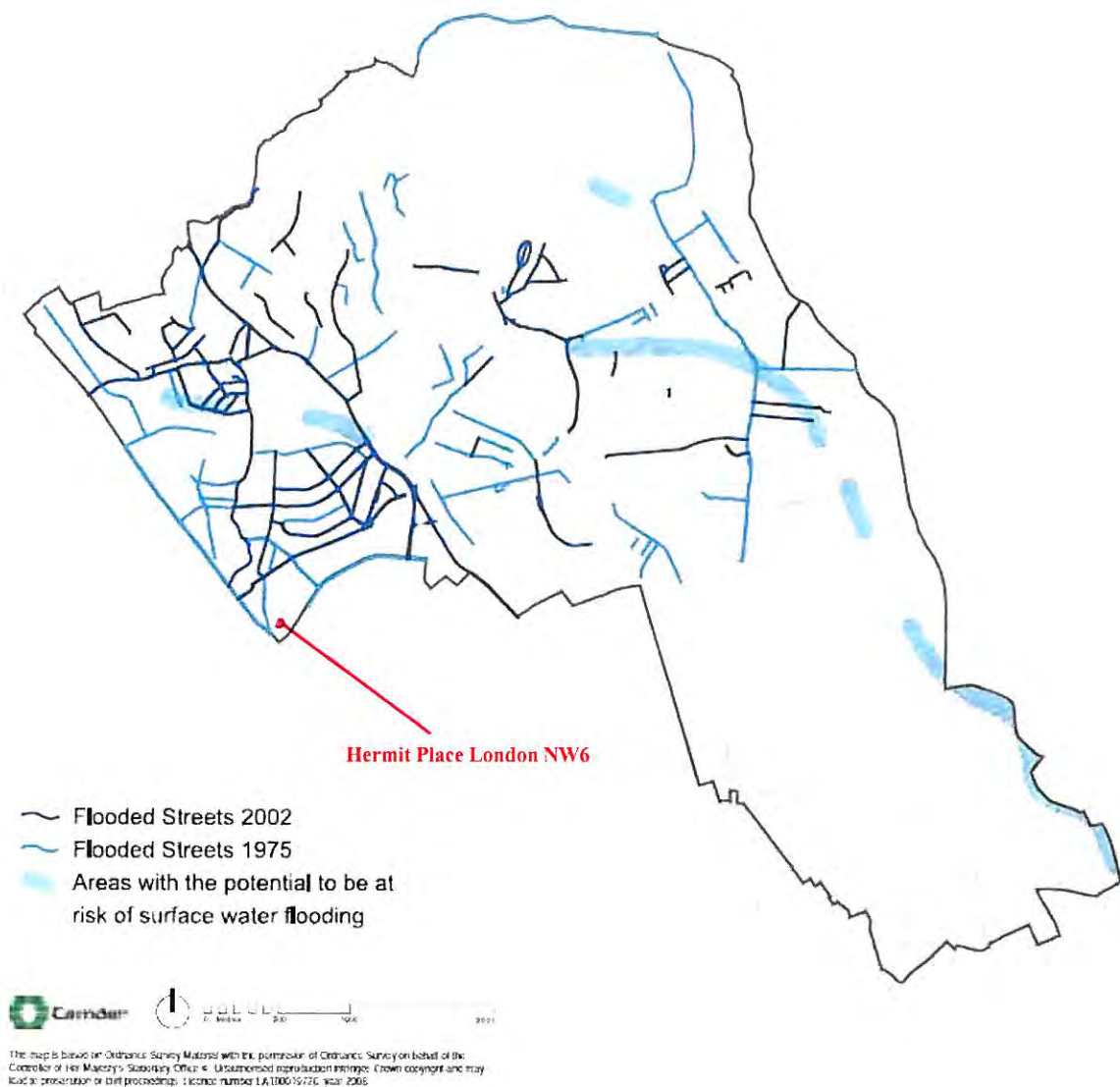
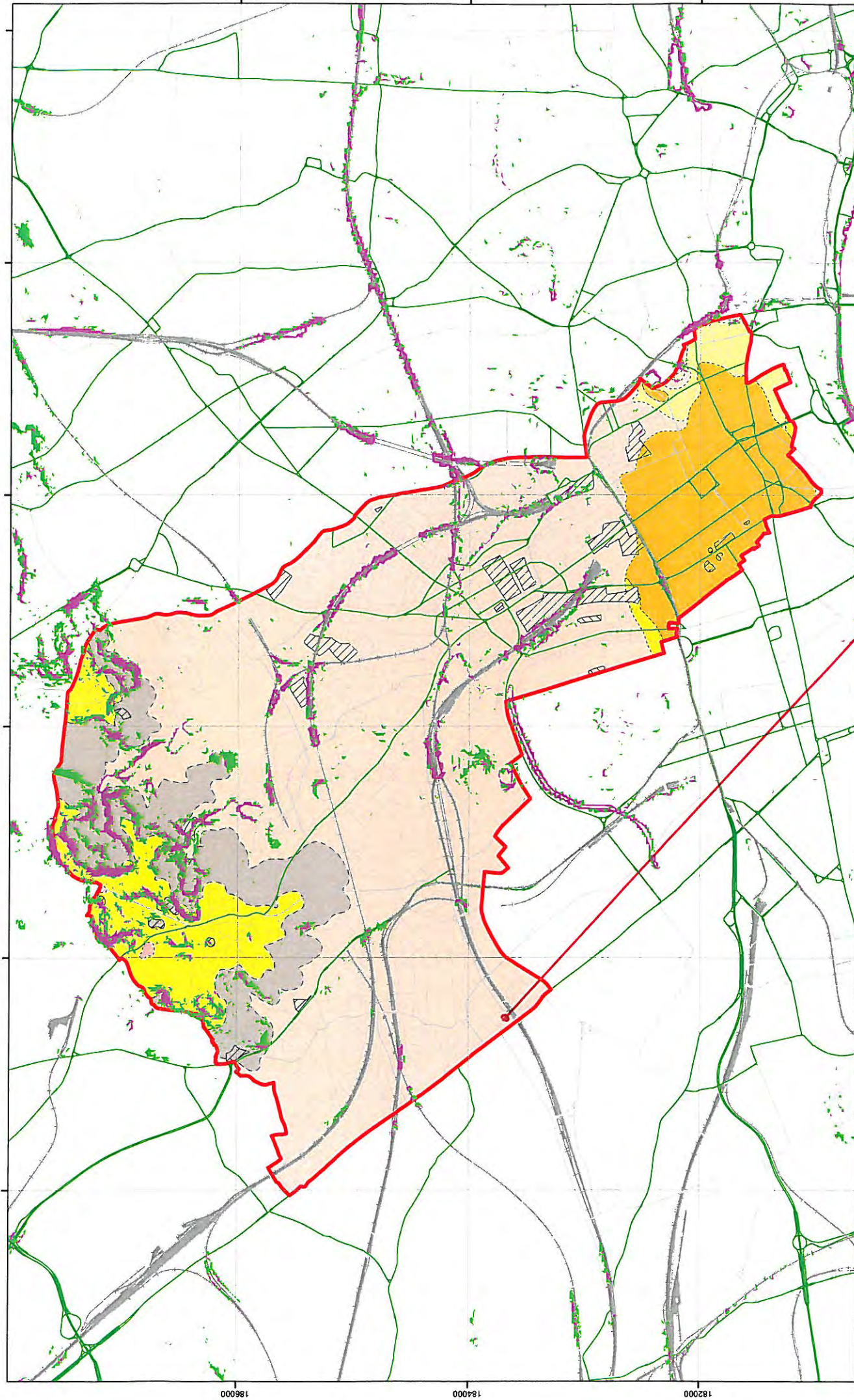


Figure 5 from Core Strategy, London Borough of Camden

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study Flood Map



Slope Angles calculated from Digital Terrain Model Provided By Camden Borough Council

Scale at A3: 1:30,000

1:10,000 BGS Mapping
Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

Legend

- Slope**
- 0° - 2°
 - 2° - 7°
 - 7° - 10°
 - > 10°
- BGS 1:10K Solid Geology**
- ALLUVIUM
 - HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION
 - LAMBETH GROUP
 - LONDON CLAY FORMATION
 - STANMORE GRAVEL FORMATION
- BGS 1:10K Drift Geology**
- ALLUVIUM
 - HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION
 - LAMBETH GROUP
 - LONDON CLAY FORMATION
 - STANMORE GRAVEL FORMATION
- London Borough of Camden**
- Railway Lines
 - A Roads
- Hermit Place London NW6**

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study Slope Angle Map

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FIGURE

16

The assessment of the potential for slope instability

Due to a long history of intensive land use and urban development it has only been possible to recognise and map, with confidence, a few areas of east landslide activity. However, beyond the north London district, areas of similar bedrock geology and topography contain significant areas of mapped landslides. Therefore, a slope instability assessment has been made to act as a guide to where areas of significant landslide potential are present, but obscured, and where further information regarding their stability are needed before development or major changes in land use are made (Forster et al. 2003).

The assessment used a deterministic approach that looks at the presence at a site of landslide causative factors, such as slope angle, lithology and groundwater conditions that increase the susceptibility of a site to landslide activity. The causative factors were weighted according to their relative importance in promoting landslides and combined in a Geographical Information System to produce a computer-generated map of the relative susceptibility to landslides activity across the area. It does not necessarily mean that landslides have happened in the past or will do so in the future but if conditions change through natural or artificial means and a causative factor increases, then slope instability may be triggered.

This assessment gave a measure of the potential landslide activity divided into five classes ranging from zero to very high. For clarity the two highest classes, HIGH and VERY HIGH have been combined on this map to give a single rating to indicate the presence of a significant potential. More detailed information about particular locations may be obtained through the BGS Enquiry Service enquiry.bgs.ac.uk. Telephone 0113 936 3143.

The shaded relief image is derived from NEXTMap™. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data gridded at 10 m intervals. Illumination is from the north-west and vertical exaggeration is x10. Artificial artefacts such as buildings have been removed from this dataset using smoothing algorithms. The geology of the district can be related to the topography as revealed by the map. The hill tops capped by the Claygate Member and Bagshot Formation are clearly identifiable. The watersheds draining the Thames, Lea and Colne river valleys are visible, as are the large reservoirs on the floor of the Lea valley.

FORSTER A., WILDMAN G. AND POULTON C. 2003. Landslide potential modelling of North London. British Geological Survey Internal Report, IR/03/122R

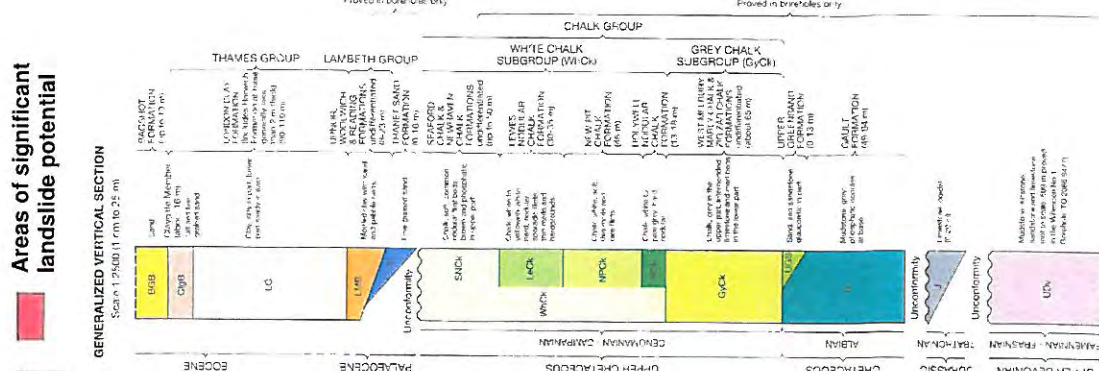
Due to a long history of intensive landuse and urban development it has only been possible to recognise and map, with confidence, a few areas of post landslide activity. However, beyond the north London district, areas of similar bedrock geology and topography contain significant areas of mapped landslides. Therefore, a slope instability assessment has been made to act as a guide to where areas of significant landslide potential are obscured, and where further information regarding their stability are needed before development or major changes in landuse are made (Forster *et al.* 2003).

The assignment used a deterministic approach that looks at the presence at a site of landslide causative factors, such as slope angle, lithology and groundwater conditions that increase the susceptibility of a site to landslide activity. The causative factors were weighted according to their relative importance in promoting landslides, and combined in a Geographical Information System to produce a computer-generated map of the relative susceptibility to landslides activity across an area. It does not necessarily mean that landslides have happened in the past or will do so in the future but if conditions change through natural or artificial means and a causative factor increases, then slope instability may be triggered.

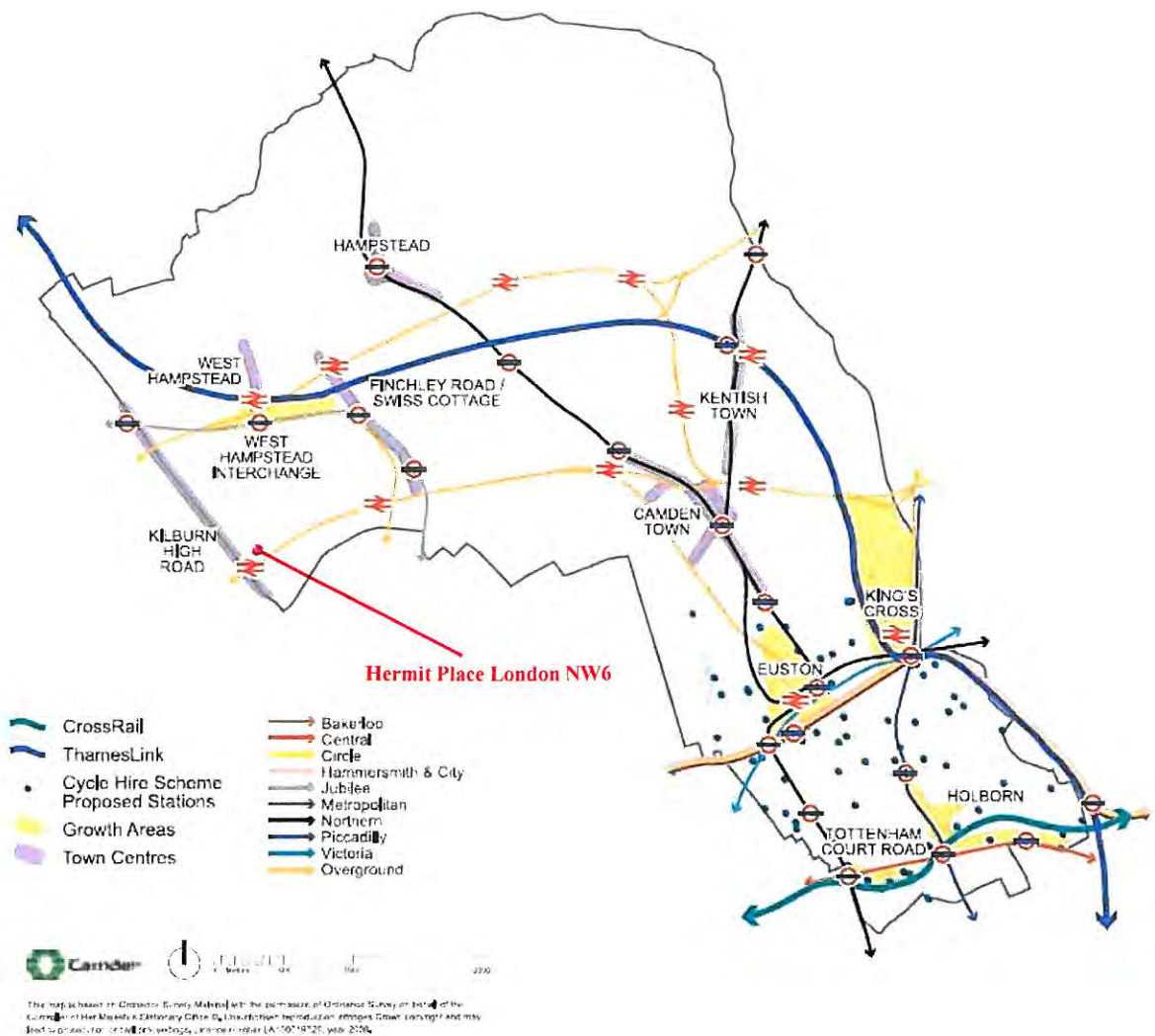
This assessment gave a measure of the potential landscape activity divided into five classes ranging from zero to very high. For clarity the two highest classes, HIGH and VERY HIGH have been combined on this map to give a single rating to indicate the presence of a significant potential. More detailed information about particular locations may be obtained through the BGS Enquiry Service enquiry.bgs.ac.uk. Telephone 0115 936 3143.

The studied relief image is derived from NEXTMapTM Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data gridded at 10 m intervals. Illumination is from the north-west and vertical exaggeration is $\times 10$. Artificial artefacts such as buildings have been removed from this dataset using smoothing algorithms. The morphology of the district can be related to the topography as revealed by the image. The hill tops capped by the Claygate Member and Bagshot Formation are clearly identifiable. The watershed dividing the Thames, Lea and Colne river valleys are visible, as are the large reservoirs on the floor of the Lea valley.

FORSTER A, WILDMAN G AND POULTON C 2003. Landslide potential modelling of North London. British Geological Survey Internal Report, IR/03/122R



Source - British Geological Society, 1:50,000 Series
England and Wales Sheet 256 – North London

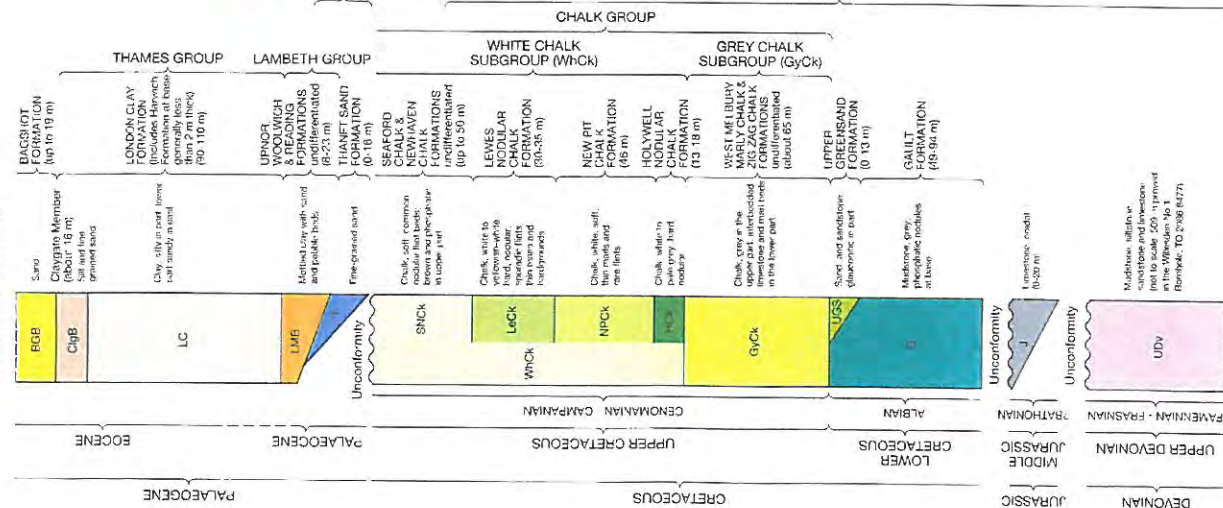


Source - London Borough of Camden, January 2010. *Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission*.

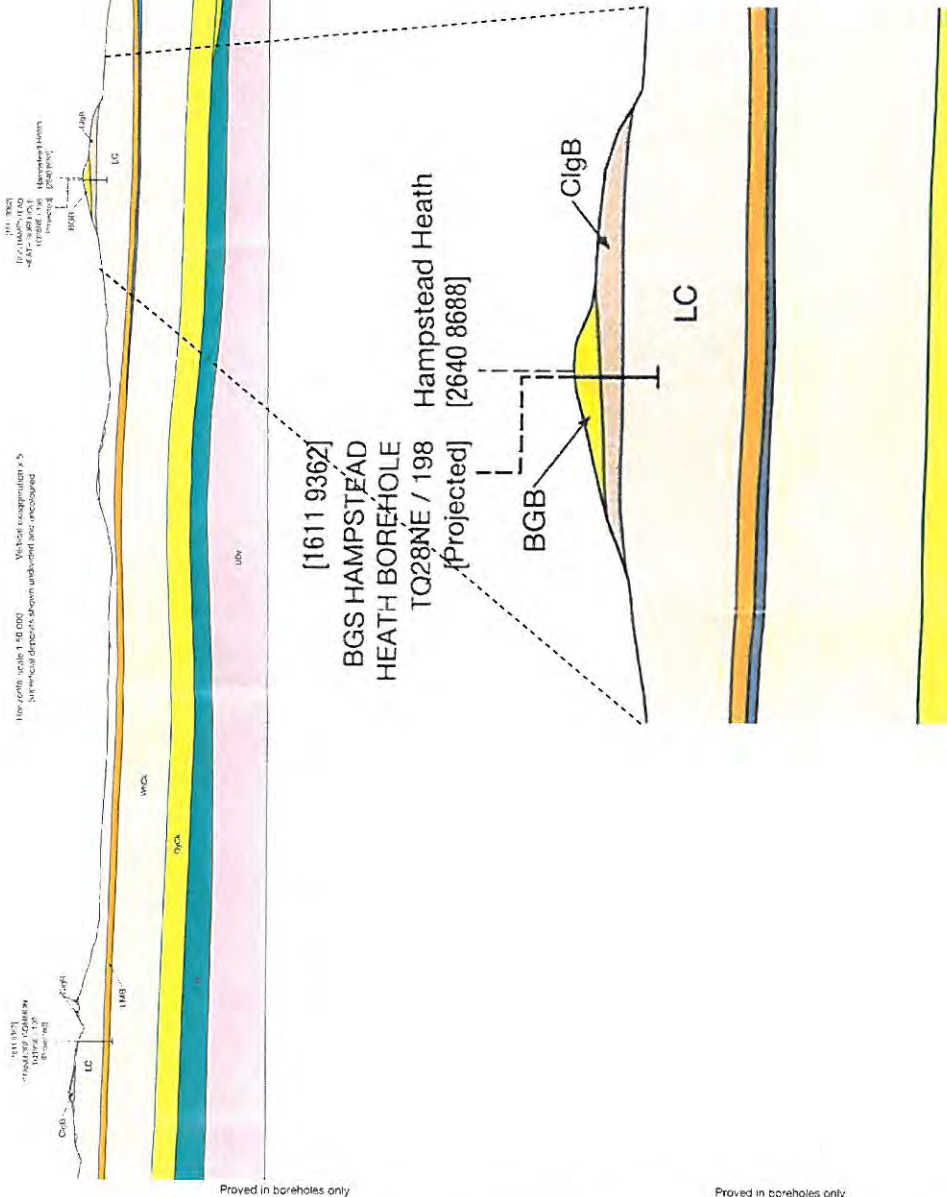
Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study Transport Infrastructure

GENERALIZED VERTICAL SECTION

Scale 1:2500 (1 cm to 25 m)



Source - British Geological Society, 1:50,000 Series England and Wales Sheet 256 - North London



Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
Geological Long Section (NW - SE)