

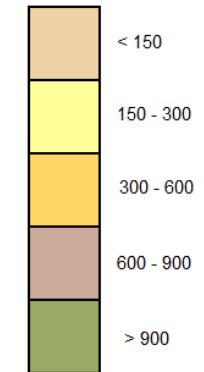
General

- ▲ Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- X Bearing Reference Point

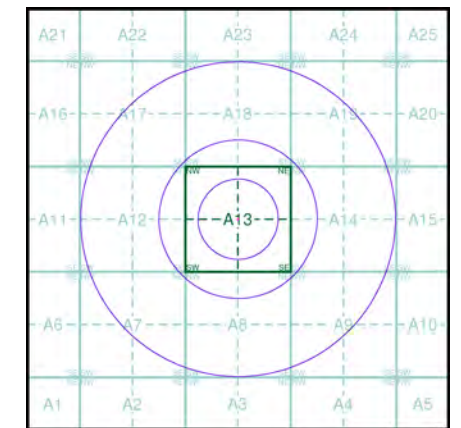
Urban Soil Chemistry Lead

● BGS Urban Soil Chemistry Measured Concentration Values (mg/kg)

Lead Concentrations mg/kg



Urban Soil Chemistry Lead - Slice A

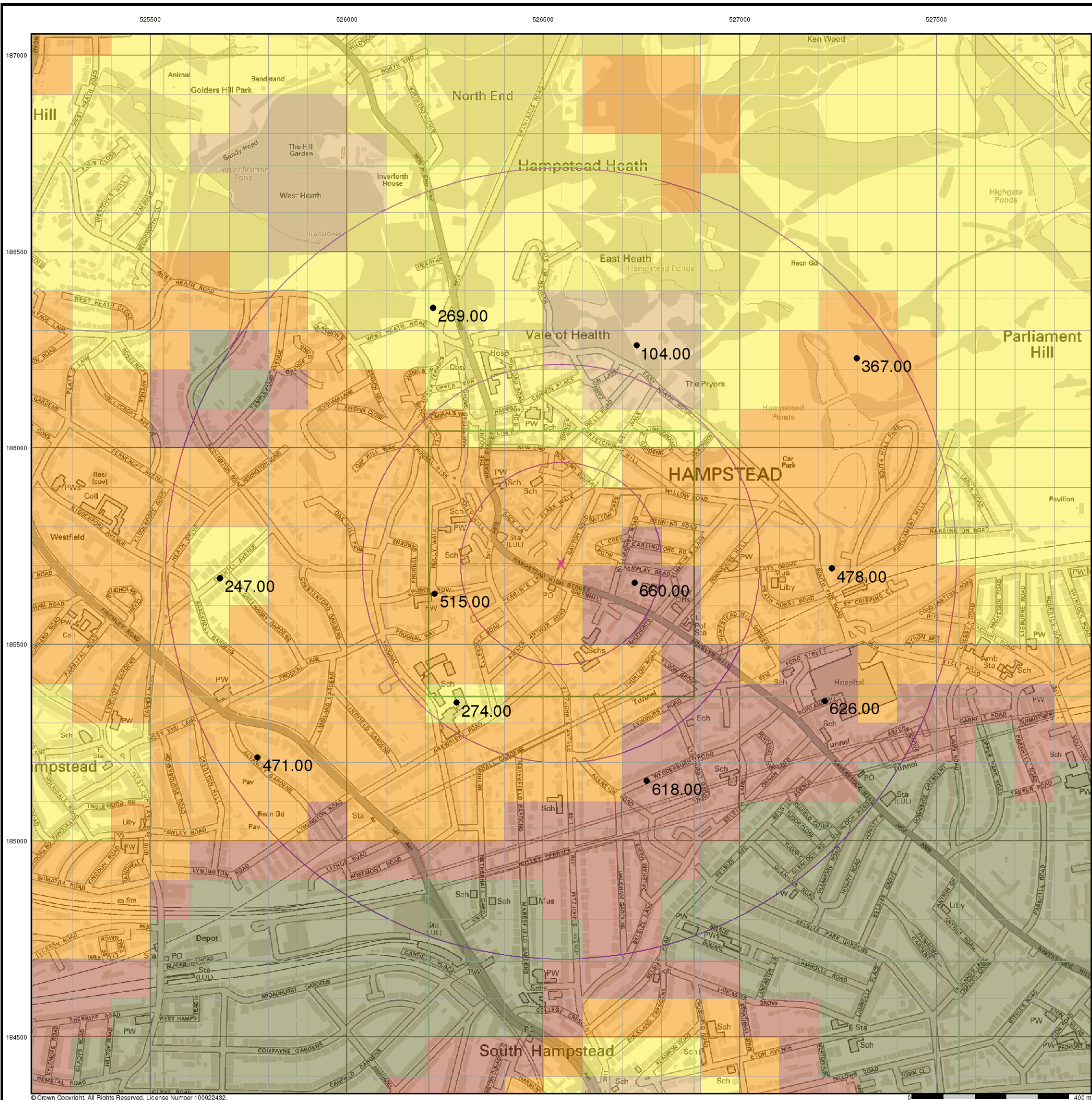


Order Details

Order Details: 69108266_1_1
 Customer Ref: J12252 HC
 National Grid Reference: 526550, 185710
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

2 Gayton Road, LONDON, NW3 1TX



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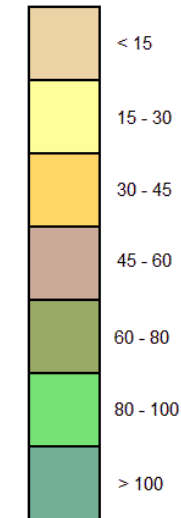
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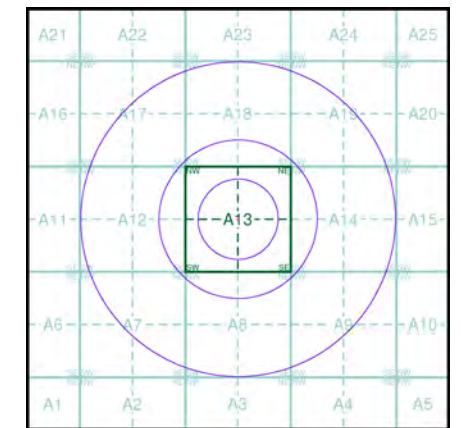
Urban Soil Chemistry Nickel

● BGS Urban Soil Chemistry Measured Concentration Values (mg/kg)

Nickel Concentrations mg/kg



Urban Soil Chemistry Nickel - Slice A

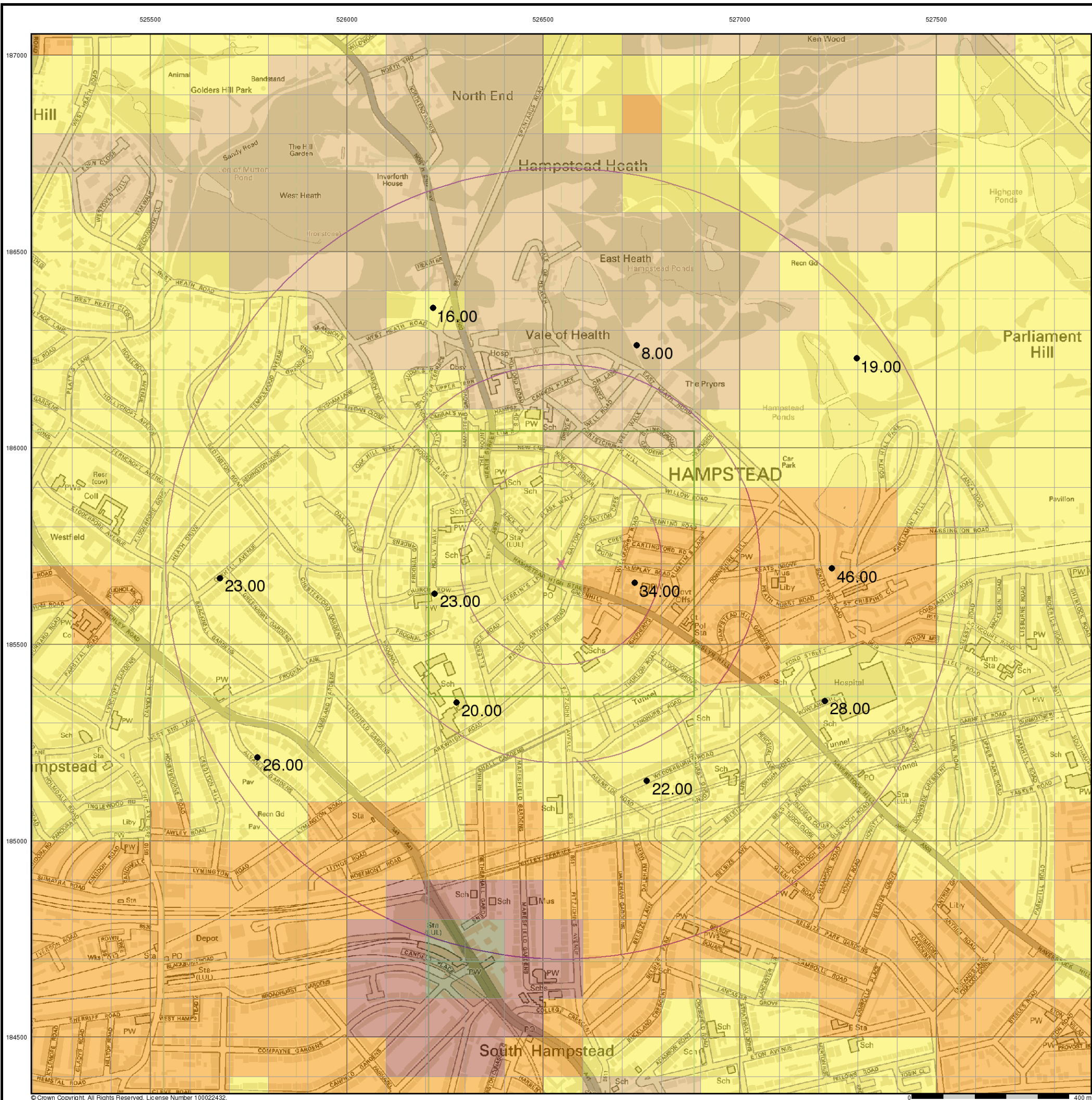


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Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends




Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	STGR	Stanmore Gravel Formation	Sand and Gravel	Pleistocene - Pragian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	CLGB	Claygate Member	Sandstone	Eocene - Eocene
	BGS	Bagshot Formation	Sand	Eocene - Eocene
	LC	London Clay Formation	Clay	Eocene - Eocene

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.

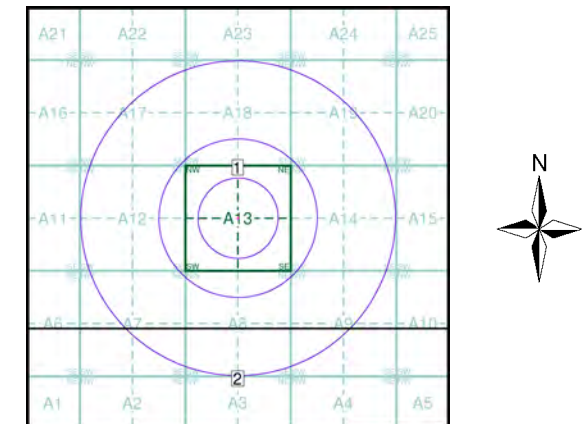
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

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:	2	Map ID:	1
Map Name:	TQ28SE	Map Name:	TQ28NE
Map Date:	1999	Map Date:	1999
Bedrock Geology:	Available	Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available	Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available	Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Available	Faults:	Not Available
Landslip:	Not Available	Landslip:	Not Available
Rock Segments:	Not Available	Rock Segments:	Not Available

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice A



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Artificial Ground and Landslip

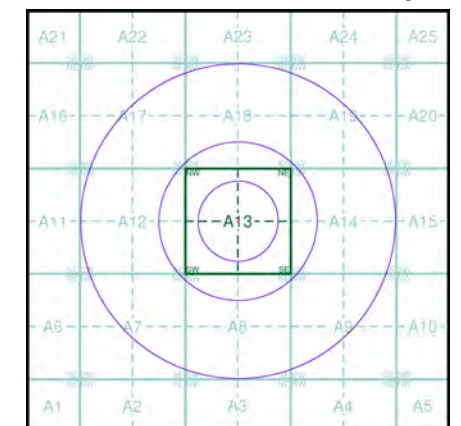
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions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

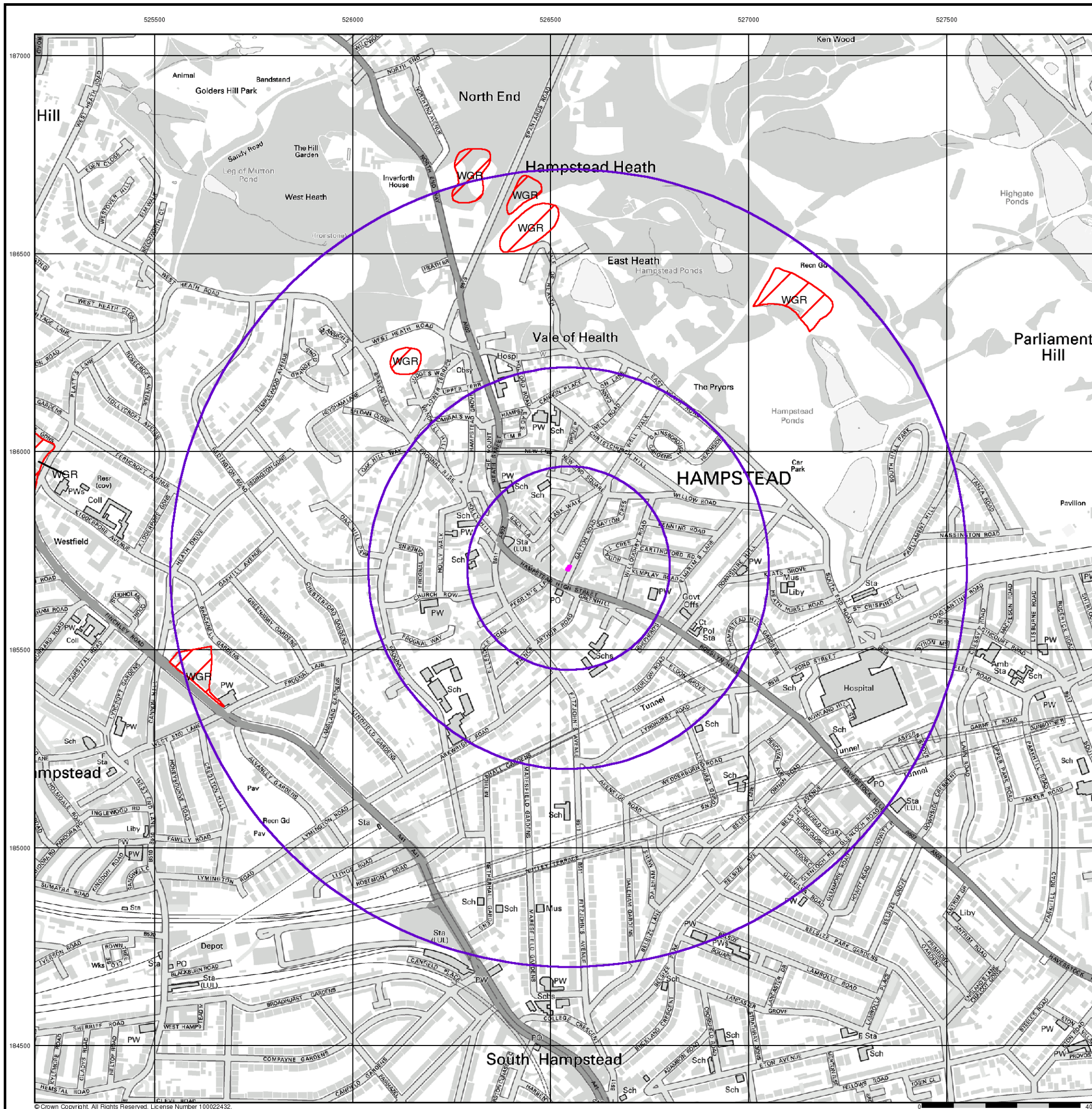


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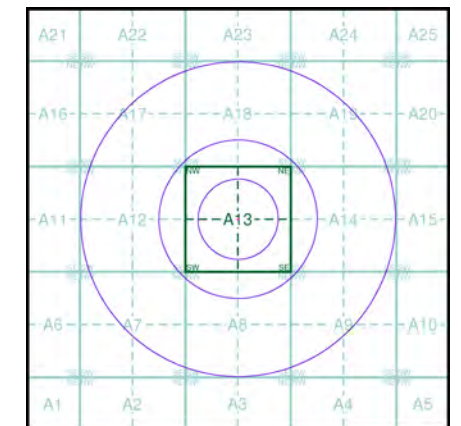
Superficial Geology

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

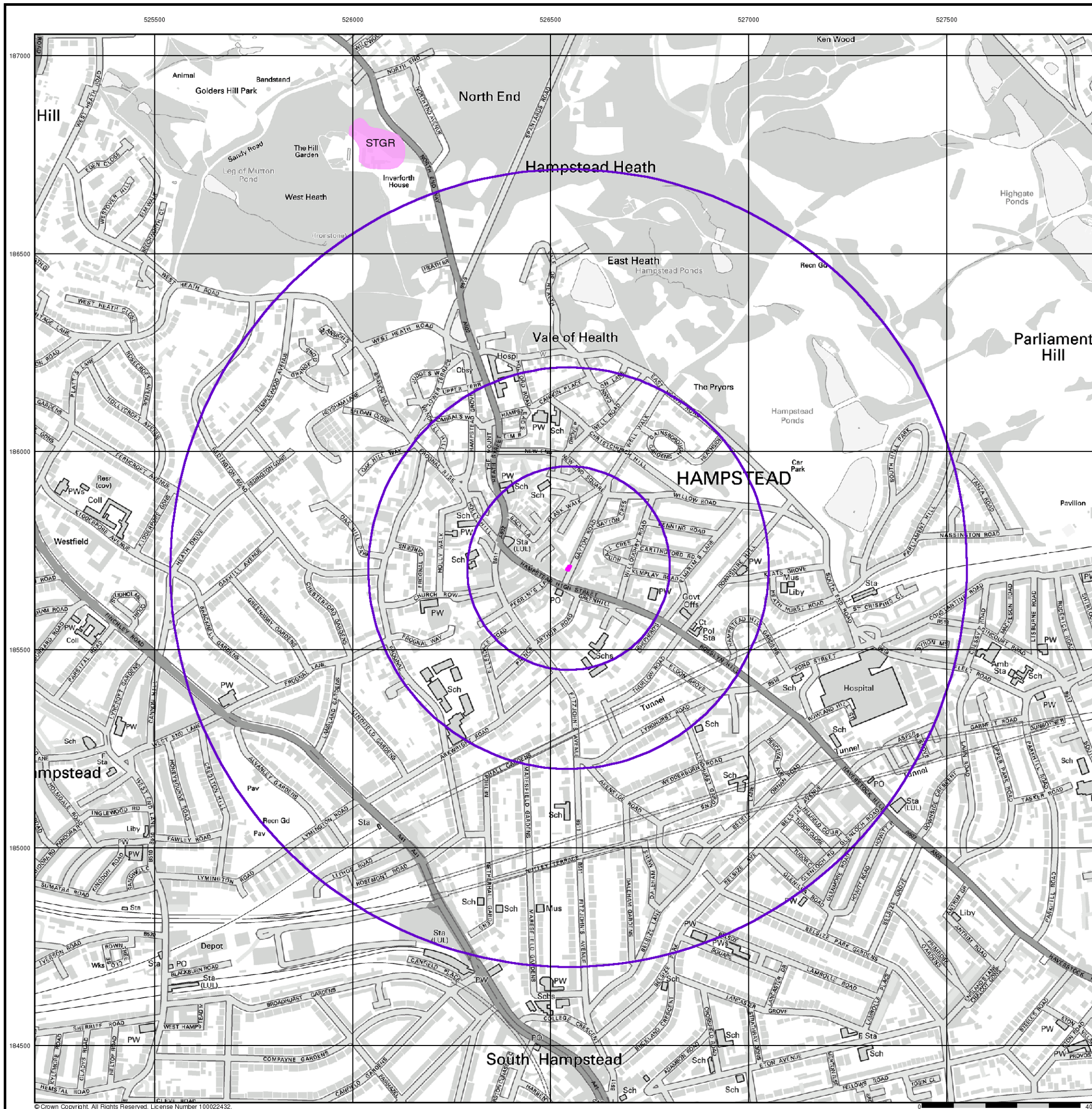


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Bedrock and Faults

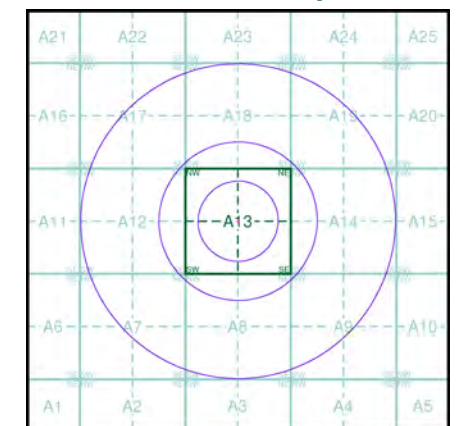
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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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