







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
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Holocene - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	LASI	Langley Silt Member	Clay, Silty [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Devensian - Ipswichian
	LHGR	Lynch Hill Gravel Member	Sand and Gravel	Wolstonian - Chokierian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	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.

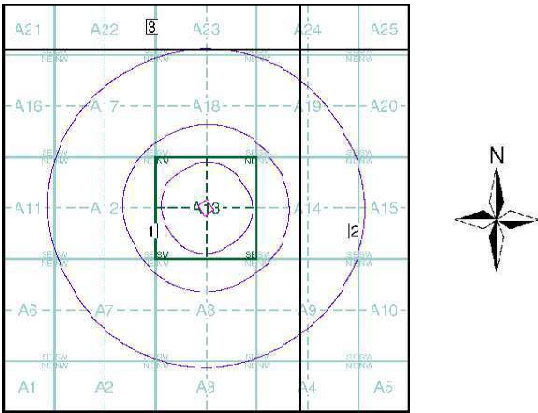
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

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: 1	Map Name: TQ28SE	Map ID: 3	Map Name: TQ38NW
Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999
Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available
Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available
Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available
Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available
Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available
Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available
Map ID: 2	Map Name: TQ38SW	Map ID: 3	Map Name: TQ28NE
Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999	Map Date: 1999
Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available	Bedrock Geology: Available
Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available	Superficial Geology: Available
Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available	Artificial Geology: Available
Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available	Faults: Not Available
Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available	Landslip: Not Available
Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available	Rock Segments: Not Available

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice A

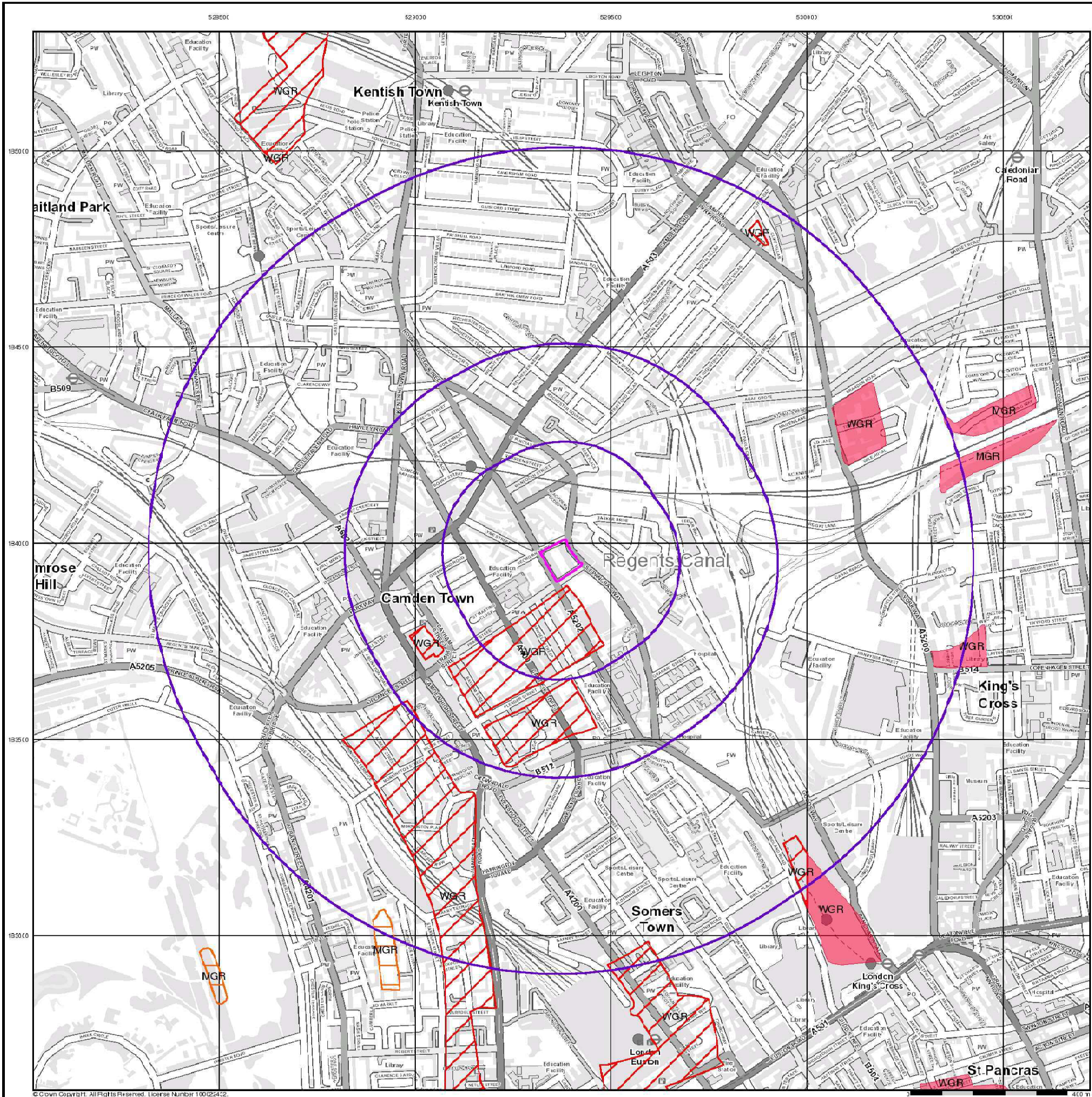


Order Details

Order Number:	168239354_1_1
Customer Ref:	4409 - St Pancras Campus
National Grid Reference:	529370, 183960
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.61
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

St Pancras Campus, Pratt Street, LONDON, NW1 0BY



Artificial Ground and Landslip

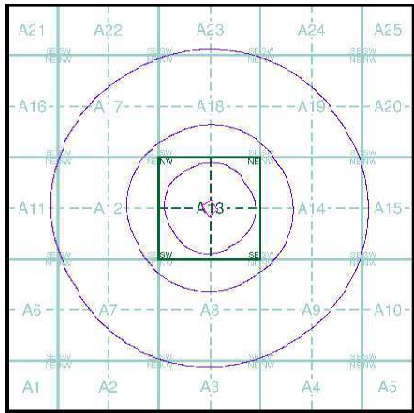
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions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



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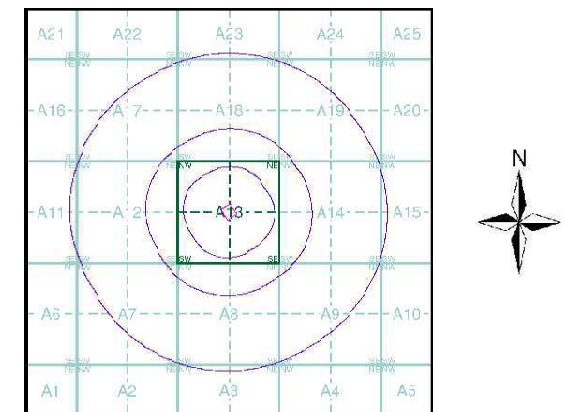
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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

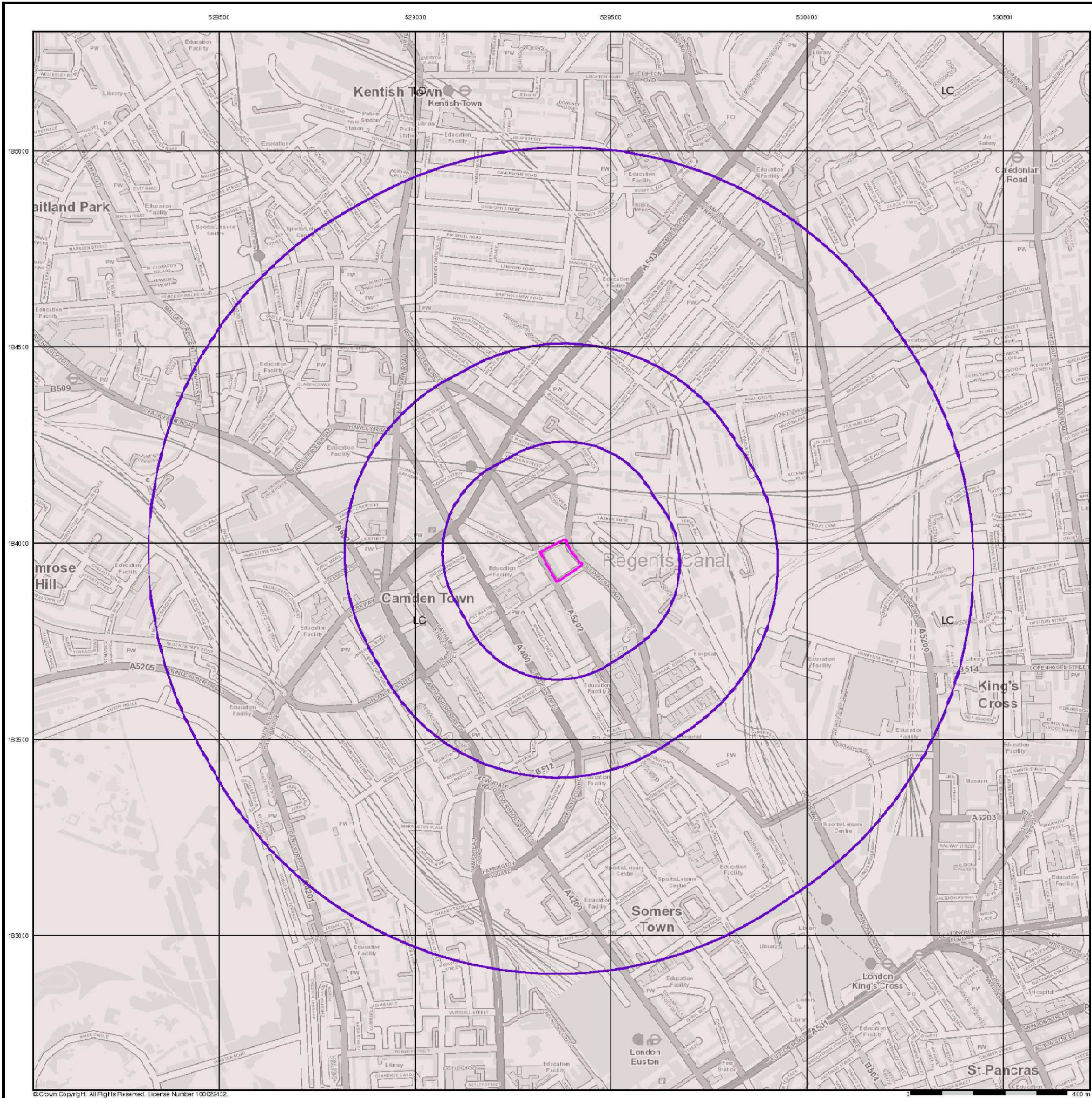


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Bedrock and Faults

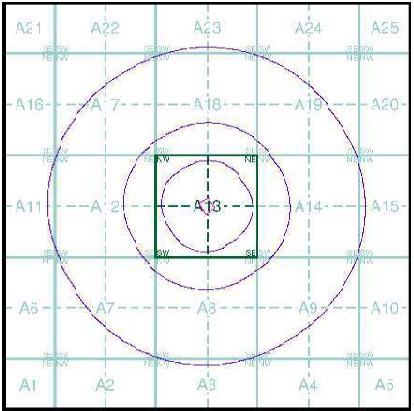
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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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Appendix 7

Section 106 Application with Thames Water





Miss Martyna Brudlo,
AKT II,
White Collar Factory,
1 Old Street Yard,
LONDON
NW1 7BB

- DS reference: DS6070027
- @ developer.services@thameswater.co.uk
- ☎ 0800 009 3921
Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm
- 💻 thameswater.co.uk/developerservices

5 March 2020

Notice of consent to indirectly connect to a public sewer

Site address: 63 Pratt Street London NW1 0BY

Dear Miss Brudlo,

Thank you for your application for a new sewer connection at the above address.

We are pleased to inform you that we have given our conditional consent for your proposed indirect connection(s) to the public sewer, under Section 106 of the Water Industry Act 1991.

What is this consent for?

This consent is given solely for the legal right of communication (i.e. method/mode of connection) with the public sewer, in accordance with the description below.

This consent does not guarantee capacity exists within our network. For capacity based enquiries or pre planning concerns regarding our network please make a Pre-Planning Enquiry application. Applications can be made on the Thames Water website.

This Consent does not give you any inferred right to enter or cross land owned by a third party, and must not be used to discharge any drainage-related planning conditions. You will be responsible for obtaining any necessary licences and/or permission from the highway authority, planning authority and/or third party land owners.

You must obtain permission from the owner of the private drainage system you propose to connect to

Sewer Connection Quotes

We do not currently offer competitive sewer connection quotes, unless the sewer connection is to a trunk or strategic sewer. We're sorry if this causes any inconvenience, and hope to provide this service again in the near future.



Inspections

We do not need to inspect your works because your connection as agreed below is to a private drainage system which is not maintained by Thames Water. Your contractor can now carry out the connection, which we do not need to supervise/inspect.

Please take note of the 'Additional guidance' included below.

Our consent is subject to the below conditions:

Location	Description
63 Pratt Street London NW1 0BY	1 x 225mm diameter indirect foul water connection, via existing private drainage within development site boundary (discharging to public combined water sewer in Pratt Street). 1 x 225/300mm diameter indirect surface water connection, via existing private drainage within development site boundary (discharging to public surface water sewer in Georgiana Street). Drawing No. 21000 Revision P03

Please note that we will allow for ONE amendment to be made to this consent. Any further changes will require additional fees and/or a new application to be submitted along with the appropriate fees.

The reference number for your application is DS6070027; please quote this in any future correspondence.

If you're proposing to build within three metres of a public sewer, or within one metre of a lateral drain, you'll need to apply to us for a separate build over agreement. You can do this via thameswater.co.uk/buildover.

If you've any queries, please call our helpdesk on 0800 009 3921 (8am to 5pm, Monday to Friday) or email developer.services@thameswater.co.uk.

Yours sincerely,

James Kitching
Project Engineer – Wastewater



Additional Guidance/Conditions

An infrastructure charge will be payable as a result of connecting a property to the public sewerage system for the first time for domestic purposes, under Section 146(2)b of the Water Industry Act 1991. We will invoice this charge separately if applicable.

Please note that this approval only covers the connections detailed in the attached notice. No other works affecting the public sewerage system may be carried out without our written consent.

Under no circumstances should foul water be discharged into the surface water sewerage system. Surface water drainage must not discharge to the foul sewerage system unless otherwise stated in the description above.

When detailing the private drainage, we advise you to assume that the public sewer may occasionally surcharge up to ground level and particular care is needed where development is proposed in low lying areas.

Where a developer proposes to discharge groundwater into a public sewer, a groundwater discharge permit will be required. Groundwater discharges typically result from construction site dewatering, deep excavations, basement infiltration, borehole installation, testing and site remediation. For permit enquiries, call our Risk Management Team on 0203 577 9483 or email wwriskmanagement@thameswater.co.uk. You can apply online via www.thameswater.co.uk, by searching within the 'Wholesale' section for 'Trade effluent'.

Where the developer/owner/occupier proposes to discharge trade effluent into the public sewer, a trade effluent consent will be required. Trade effluent can be best described as anything other than domestic sewage (toilet, bath or sink waste and groundwater) or uncontaminated surface water and roof drainage (rainwater). For enquiries, call our trade effluent team on 0203 577 9200 or email wwgservicedesk@thameswater.co.uk. You can apply online via www.thameswater.co.uk, by searching within the 'Wholesale' section for 'Trade effluent'.

Neither groundwater nor trade effluent should be discharged into the surface water system. Any discharge made without a permit is illegal and may result in prosecution under the Water Industry Act 1991.

