Geology	1:50,000	Maps	Legends
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Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code Rock Name Rock Type		Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand And Peat	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TUFA	Tufa	Tufa, Calcareous	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD2	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD3	River Terrace Deposits, 3	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTDU	River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated)	Clay and Silt	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay and Silt	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD5	River Terrace Deposits, 5	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	GLT	Gault Formation	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Albian
	SAB Sandgate Formation		Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone	Not Supplied - Aptian
	HY	Hythe Formation	Sandstone and [Subequal/subordin ate] Limestone, Interbedded	Not Supplied - Aptian
	FO	Folkestone Formation Sandstone No		Not Supplied - Aptian
/		Faults		



Geology 1:50,000 Maps

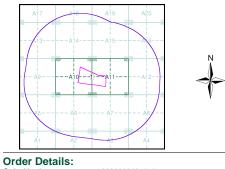
This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published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

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.

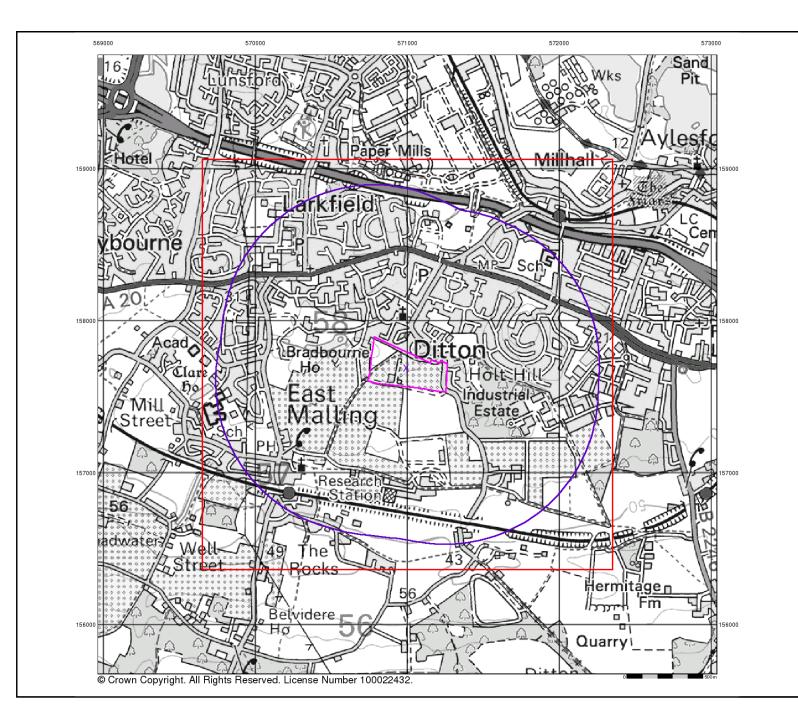
Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

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Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice A



Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):	269990042_1_ 52254 570990, 15769 A 11.47 1000	_
Site Details: 6, Brampton Field, Ditton, A	YLESFORD, ME2	20 6ED
	* Tel: Fax: Web	0844 844 9951
v15.0 03-Dec-2020		Page 1 of 5





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 engineering conditions and unstable ground.

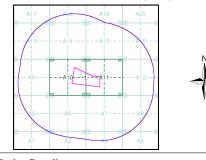
Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil
- 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.

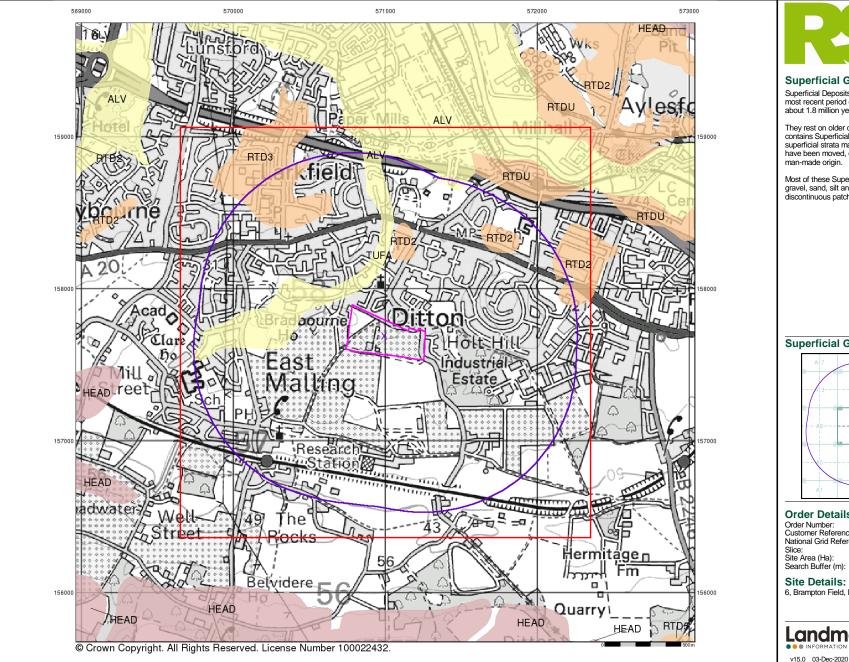
Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A



Order Details: Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):	269990042_1_1 52254 570990, 157690 A 11.47 1000	
Site Details: 6, Brampton Field, Ditton, A	YLESFORD, ME20) 6ED
	8 Tel: Fax: Web:	0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

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Page 2 of 5



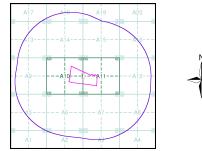
Superficial Geology

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.

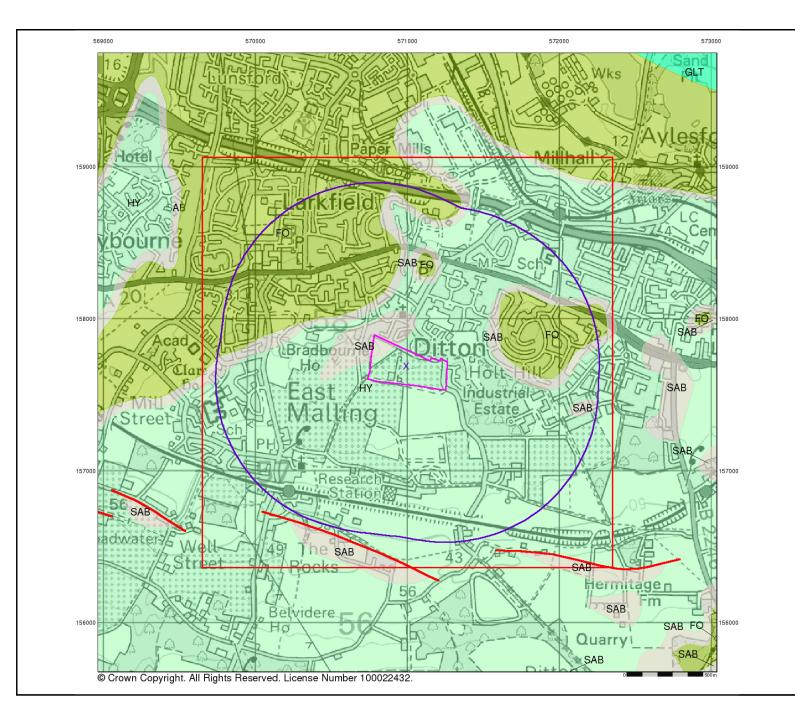
They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made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



Order Details: Order Number: Customer Reference: 269990042_1_1 52254 570990, 157690 National Grid Reference: Slice: A 11.47 Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000 Site Details: 6, Brampton Field, Ditton, AYLESFORD, ME20 6ED 0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 Tel: Fax: Web: Landmark www.envirocheck.co.uk ● ● ● INFORMATION GRO





Bedrock and Faults

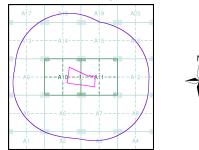
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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.

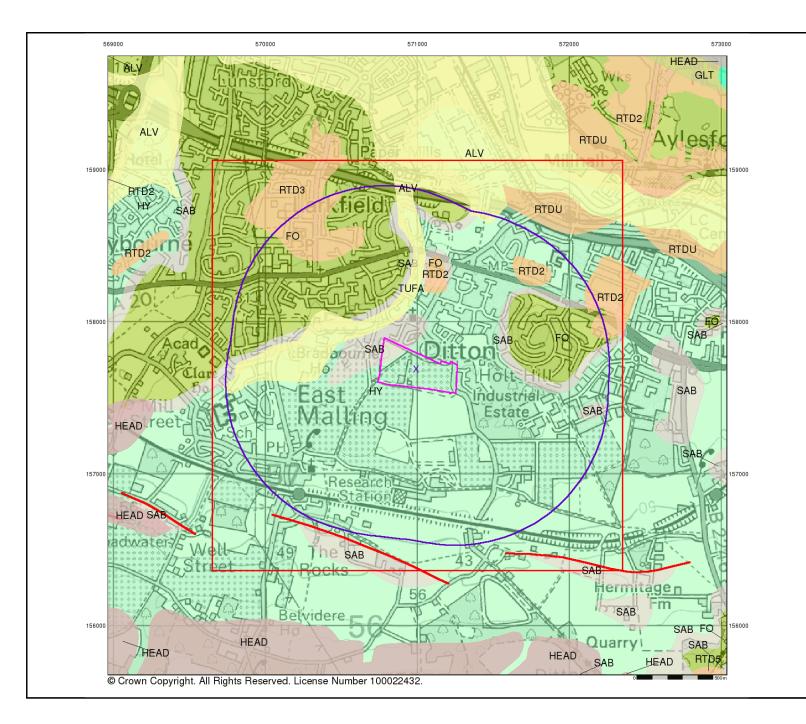
The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

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.





Order Details: Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):	26999004 52254 570990, 1 A 11.47 1000			
Site Details: 6, Brampton Field, Ditton, A ^v	YLESFORD	, ME20	6ED	
		Tel: Fax: Web:	0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk	-
v15.0 03-Dec-2020			Page 4 of	5





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.

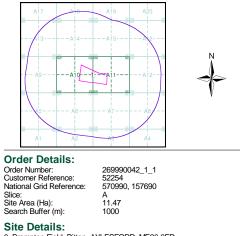
Additional Information

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

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 A



6, Brampton Field, Ditton, AYLESFORD, ME20 6ED

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 0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

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 Page 5 of

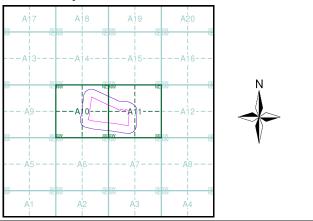
Historical Mapping Legends

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C Quarr	ry Shingle	Orchard		Sand Pit	, 	 Disused Pit or Quarry 		Rock		Rock (scattered)
<u>پ</u> [*] / [*] /	rs	Marsh		Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond		Boulders	0 0 0 0	Boulders (scattered)
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•	e of Antiquities 🔹 🛧	Bench Mark		Direct	tion of Flow of V	Water	_•_•	County boundary (England only) District, Unitary,	•••••	Ci∨il, parish or community boundary
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an indiana filing firms	Road over Railway	Railway over River	Road ' ''∏ Under	I''' Road /∕ Leve Over Crossi		Single Track Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line	چ چ چ چ	Orchard Rough	Щ. Ді	or Ösiers
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	River or Canal Road over) Stream		or County of City Municipal Boroug Burgh or District	gh, Urban or Ru	ıral District,	MHW(S)	Water feature Mean high	<−− MLW(S)	Flow arrows Mean low
/	Stream County Boundary (Geogra	aphical)		Shown only when no	ot coincident with o	other boundaries		water (springs) Telephone line		water (springs Electricity
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Co. Burgh Bdy.	Rural District Boundary	,	GP (Guide Post Mile Post	тсв	Telephone Call Box Telephone Call Post	•	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Kent	1:10,560	1869 - 1872	2
Kent	1:10,560	1898	3
Kent	1:10,560	1909	4
Kent	1:10,560	1931 - 1934	5
Kent	1:10,560	1936 - 1938	6
Kent	1:10,560	1947 - 1948	7
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1967	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1974 - 1976	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1989	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1992	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 570990, 157690 Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

269990042_1_1 52254 А 11.47 1000

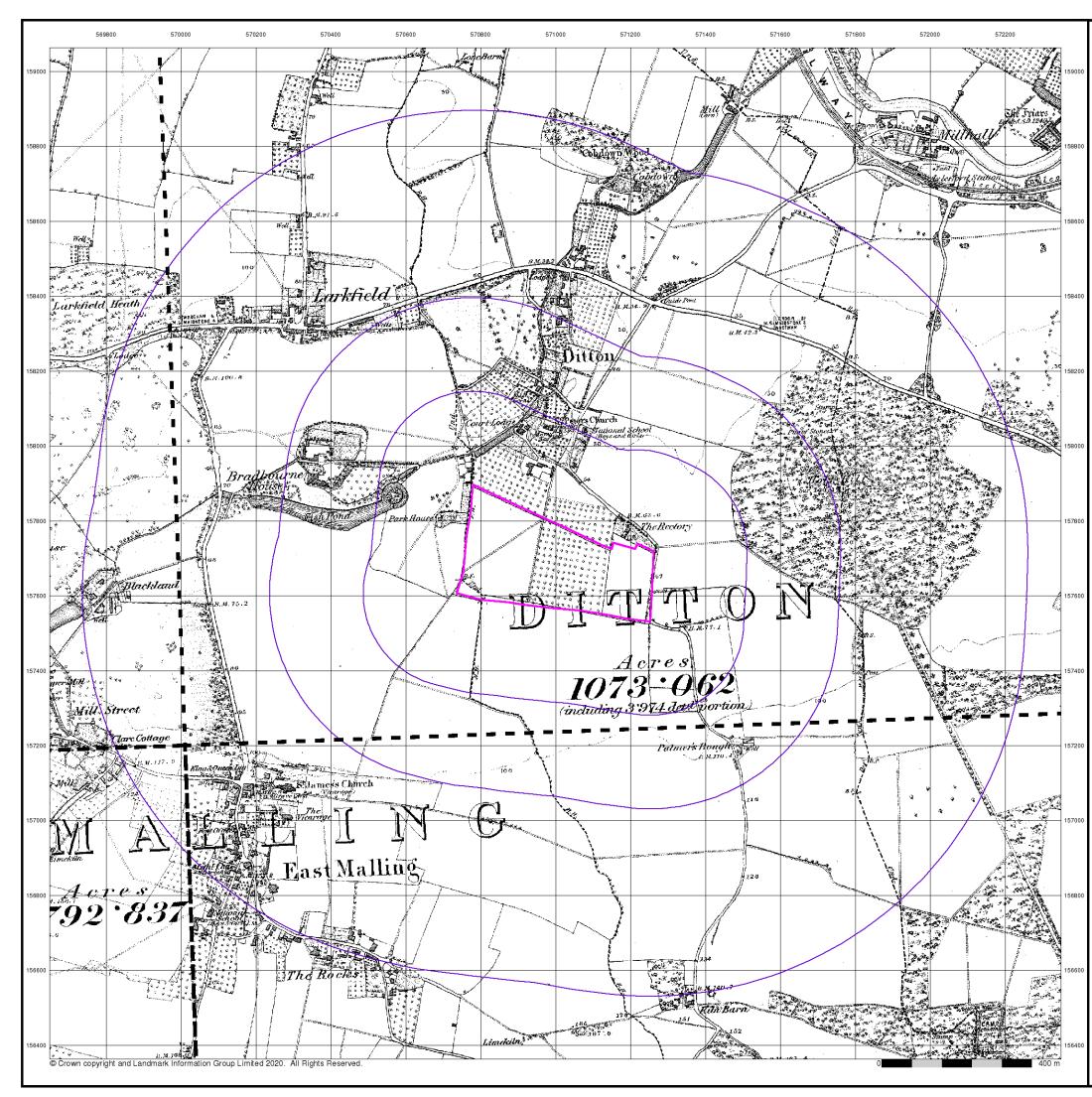
Site Details

6, Brampton Field, Ditton, AYLESFORD, ME20 6ED



Tel: Fax: Web:

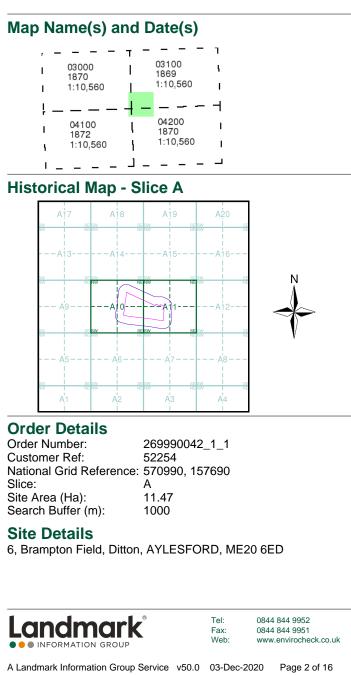
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

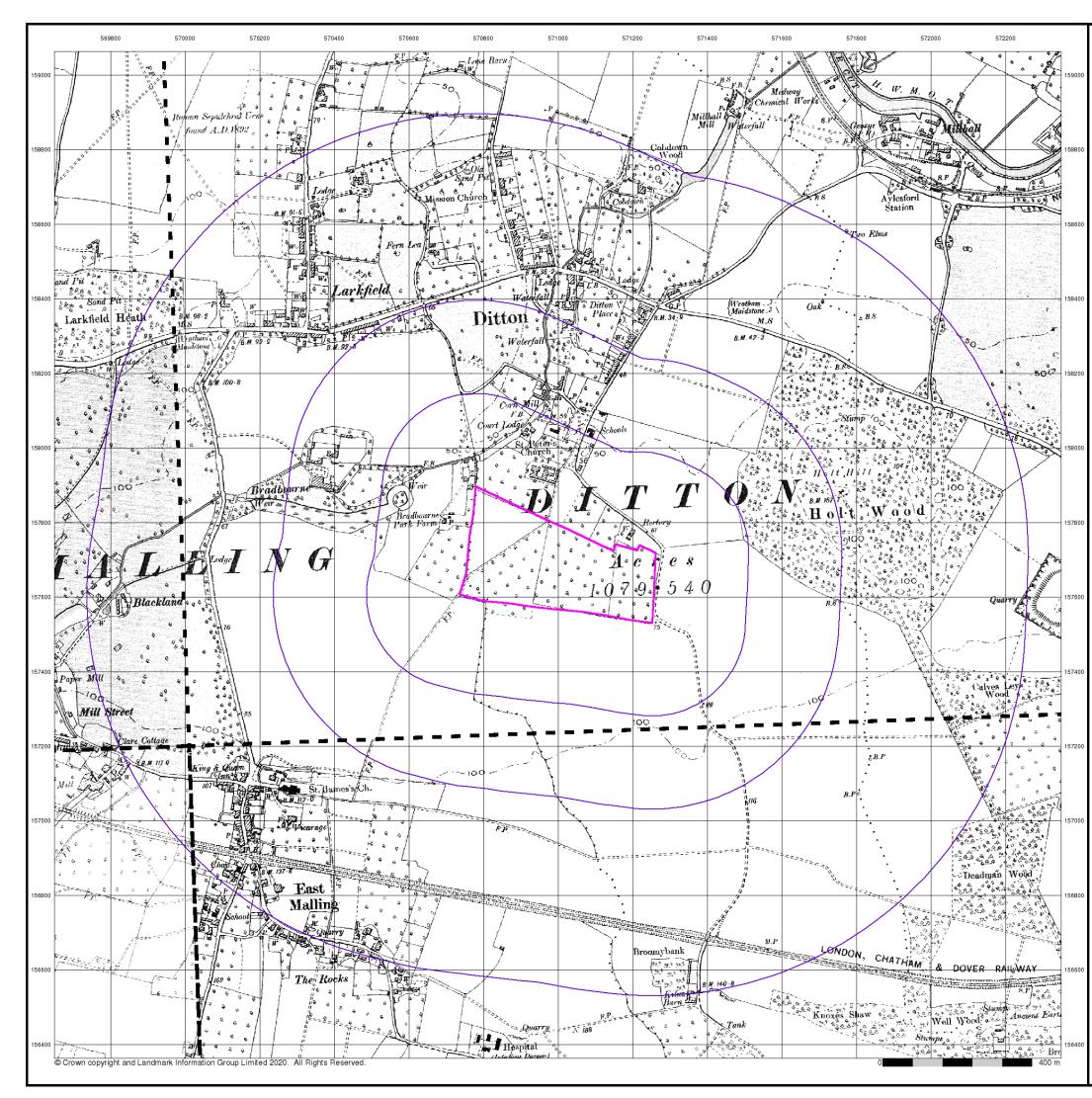




Published 1869 - 1872 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

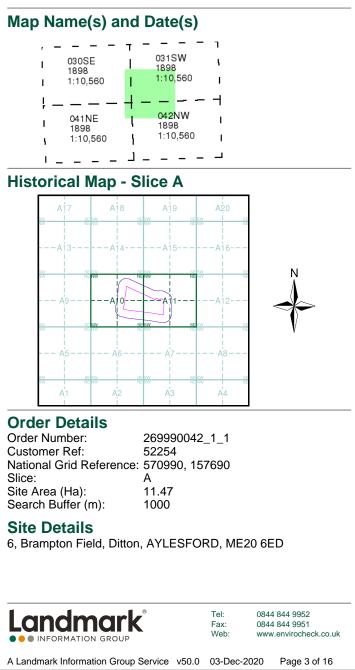


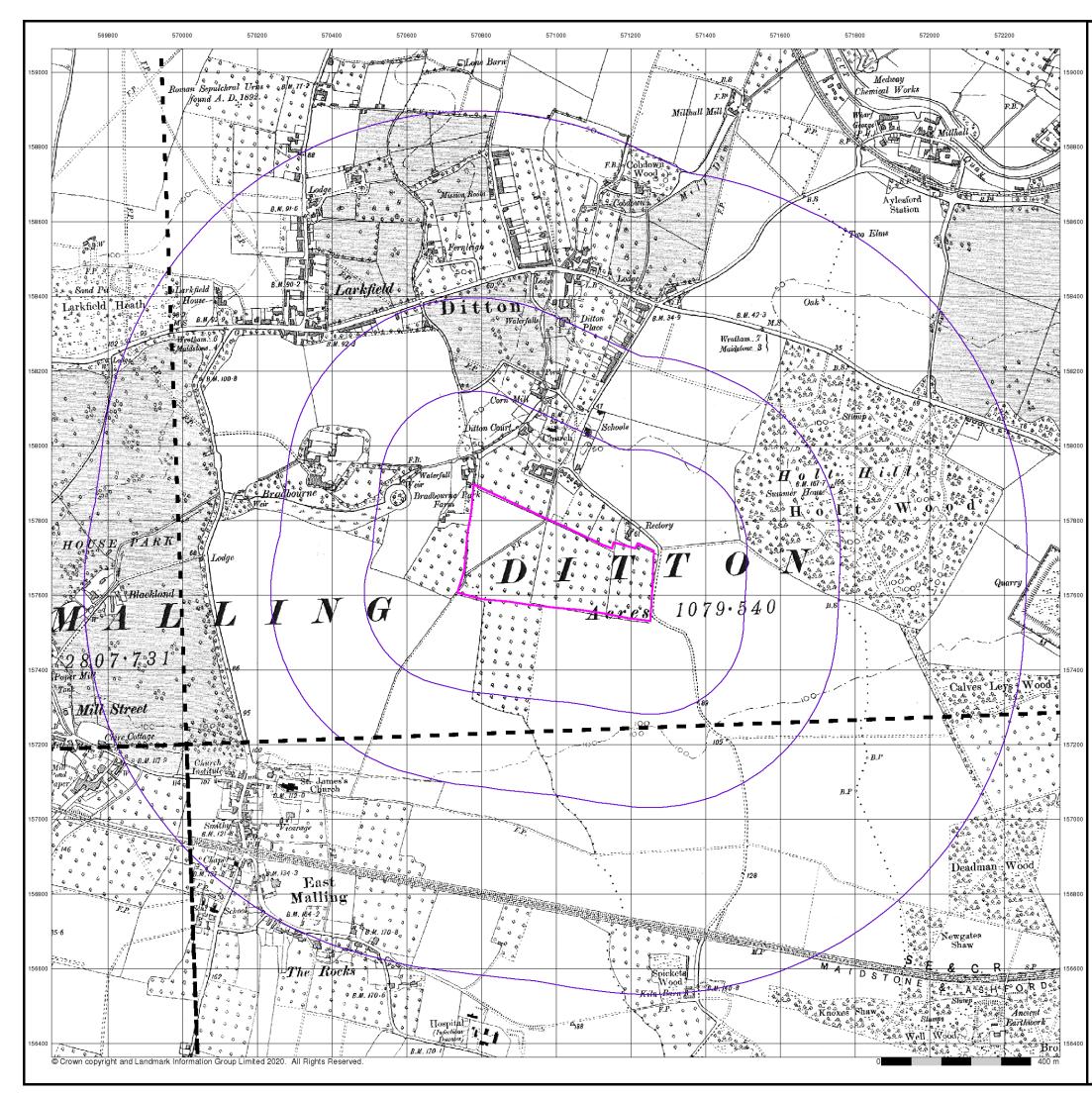




Published 1898 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

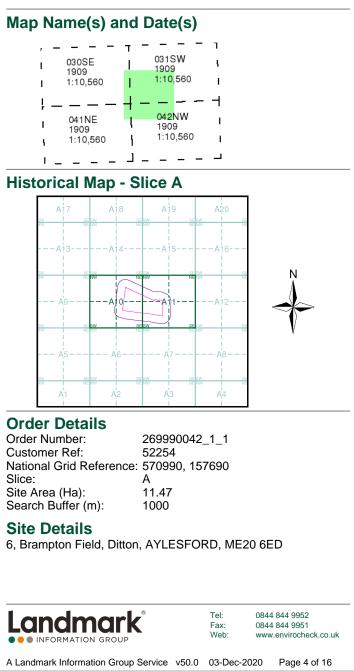


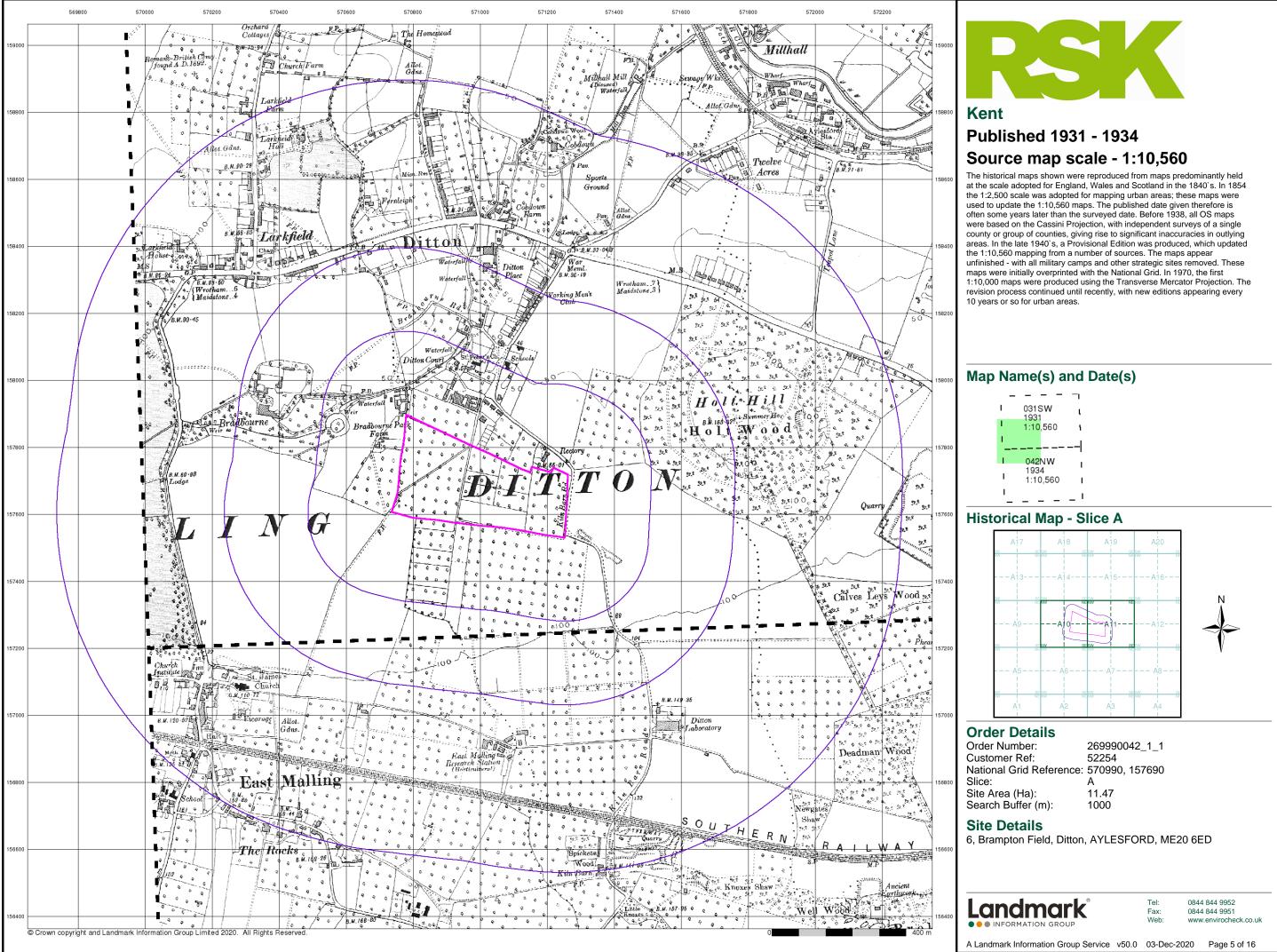




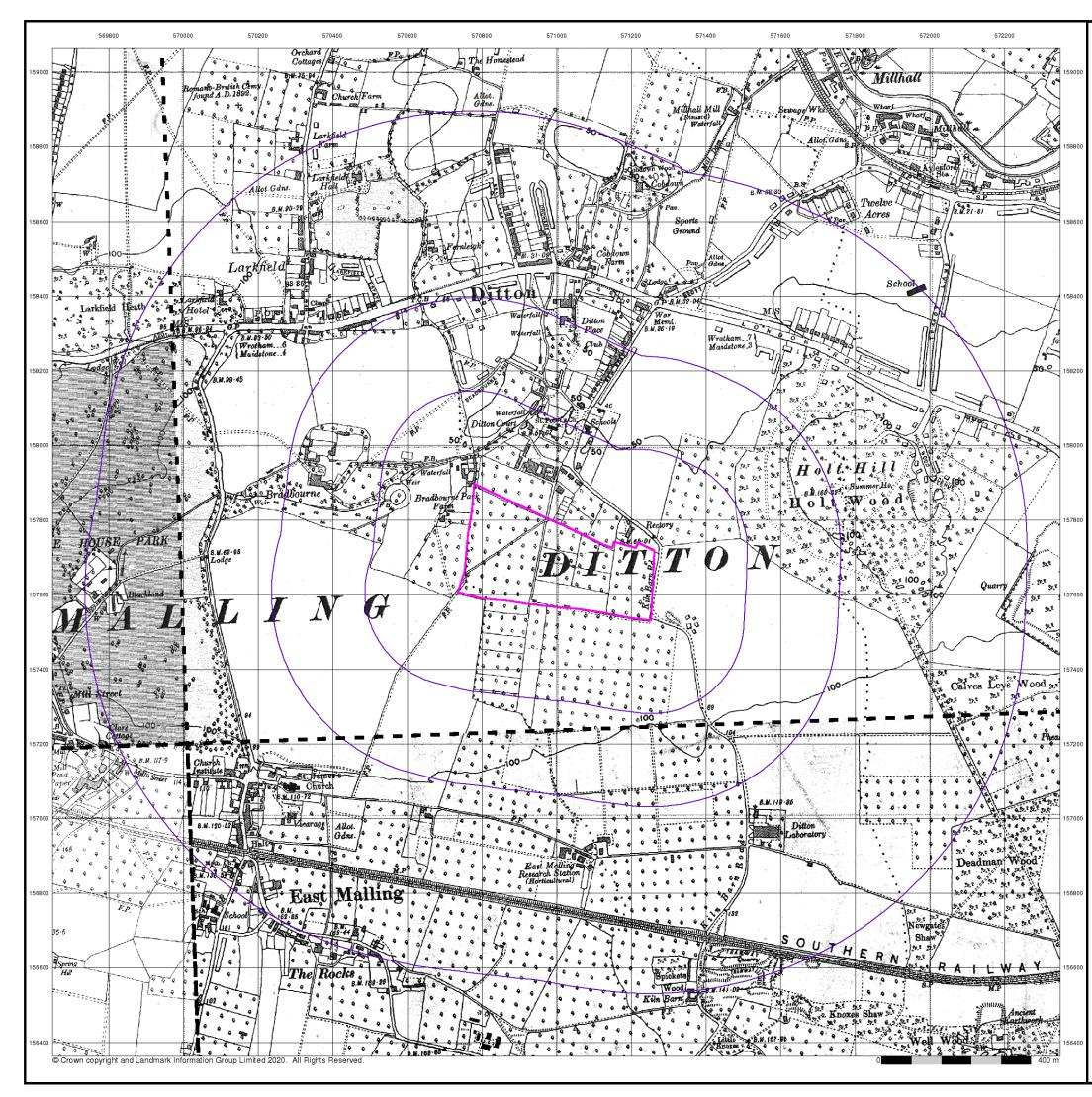
Published 1909 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.





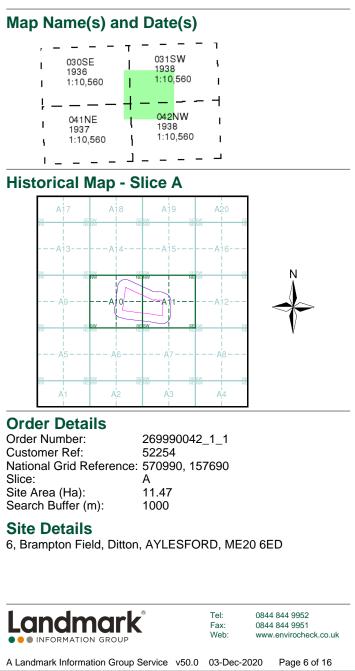


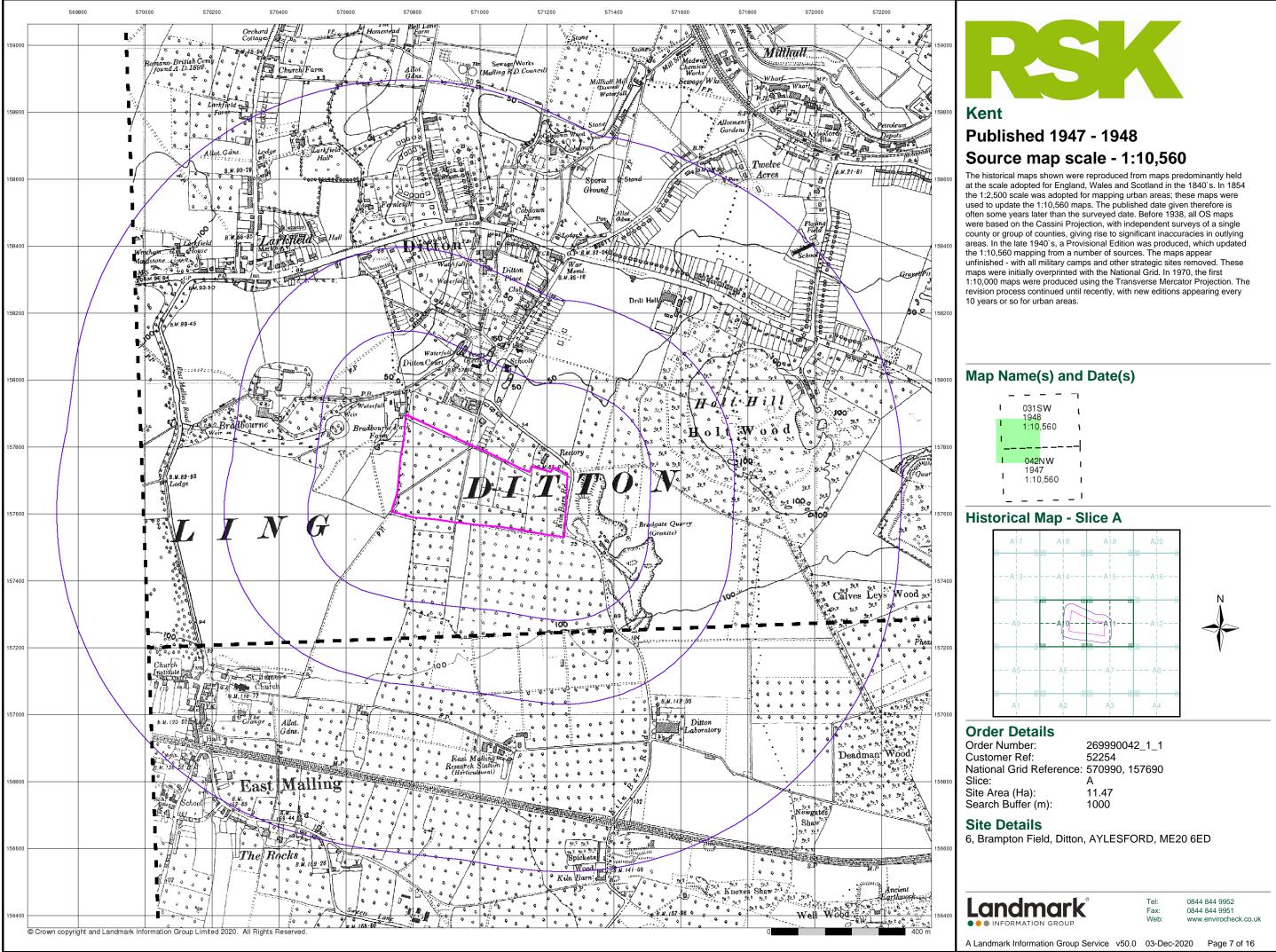




Published 1936 - 1938 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.











Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

