

CHAS. E. GOAD, LTD.
CIVIL ENGINEERS

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED ON INSURANCE PLANS OF TOWNS & CITIES

56 CROUCH HILL
LONDON N.4.

ABBREVIATIONS

ASB.	ASBESTOS
CORR.	CORRUGATED IRON
D.I.D.	DOUBLE IRON DOORS
DRA.	DRAPERY
D.	DWELLING
ELECT.	ELECTRICIAN
(E.M.)	ELECTRIC MOTORS
(ENG.)	STEAM ENGINE
FURNE.	FURNITURE
GAR.	GARAGE
(G.E.)	GAS ENGINE
H.W.	HARDWARE
I.COLS.	IRON COLUMNS OR STEEL STANCHIONS
JWLY.	JEWELLERY
M.CL.	METAL CLAD
M.W.	MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE
m.l.	MATCH (OR WOOD) LINED
OIL	OIL & COLOR
(O.E.)	OIL ENGINE
P.H.	PUBLIC HOUSE
S.	SHOP
S.I.D.	SINGLE IRON DOORS
S.I.S.	SINGLE IRON SHUTTERS
TAI.	TAILORS
TENS.	TENEMENTS
W.G.	WIRED GLASS
W.N.	WIRE NETTING OVER GLASS.

COLORS

	BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE
	WOOD
	AREAS CLEARED DUE TO ENEMY ACTION
	SKYLIGHTS ON 1 & 2 STORY BUILDINGS
	SKYLIGHTS ON HIGHER BUILDINGS
	METAL BUILDINGS.
	TIMBER PILED OR STACKED

WALLS

	PARTY WALL 2 STORIES OR OVER, A PROBABLE FIRE CUT OFF
	ENTIRE WALL, BUT DOUBTFUL AS FIRE CUT OFF
	DEFECTIVE WALL - IMPERFECT
	WALL ABOVE, IRON COLS. UNDER
	WALL SOME FLOORS ONLY (OR WOOD OR PLASTER PARTITION)
	ABOVE ROOF 6' TO 1'-6"
	— D9 — 1'-6" TO 2'-6"
	MATCH OR WOOD LINED
	WOOD CLAD WITH CORRUGATED IRON

OPENINGS

	PASSAGE UNDER
	ON ALL FLOORS
	SOME FLOORS ONLY
	ALL FLOORS (PROTECTED)
	ALL FLOORS (SOME PROTECTED)
	SOME FLOORS ONLY (PROTECTED)
	ALL FLOORS (SOME PROTECTED)
	ALL FLOORS (PROTECTED)
	SOME FLOORS ONLY (PROTECTED)
	WOOD LOADING DOOR
	IRON LOADING DOOR

WINDOWS

	ON ALL OR MOST FLOORS
	MORE THAN USUAL
	OVERLOOKING
	NEARLY ALL GLASS
	OPENINGS THRO' & WINDOWS OVER
	ON SOME FLOORS ONLY
	PROTECTED BY WIRED GLASS
	PROTECTED BY SINGLE IRON SHUTTERS
	PROTECTED BY DOUBLE IRON SHUTTERS
	WINDOWS IN FRONT & REAR OF BUILDINGS UNDERSTOOD UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

FLOORS

1.2.3.3½ &c ON BUILDINGS ARE NUMBER OF STORIES ABOVE GROUND
(3½=3 FLOORS & ATTIC)
2 & 2B MEANS 2 STORIES & 2 BASEMENTS EAST & SUB-BASEMENT.

SKYLIGHTS

A LESS THAN 50 SQUARE FEET (SAY 10'x5', OR 7'x7')
OPENINGS THROUGH 2 FLOORS UNDER (EACH STROKE
DENOTES AN OPENING.)
WITH WELL HOLE THROUGH 3 FLOORS.
LANT. LANTERN LIGHT, SIDES ONLY GLASS. OVER 50 SQ. FT. TO SCALE
OR VENT. OR RAISED VENTILATOR

HOISTS & LIFTS

	OPEN		OPEN TO STREET
	OPEN (WOOD FLAPS TO FLOORS)		ENCLOSED BRICK OR FIRE RESISTING
	ENCLOSED WOOD OR PLASTER		WIRED GLASS DOORS

IRON DOORS SHOWN AS EXPLAINED UNDER "OPENINGS"

ROOFS

ASB	ASBESTOS	PROFILES
C	CONCRETE	
CORR.	CORRUGATED IRON	
T	METAL	
P	PATENT (FELT &c)	
O	SLATE	
T	TILE	WITH NORTH LIGHTS

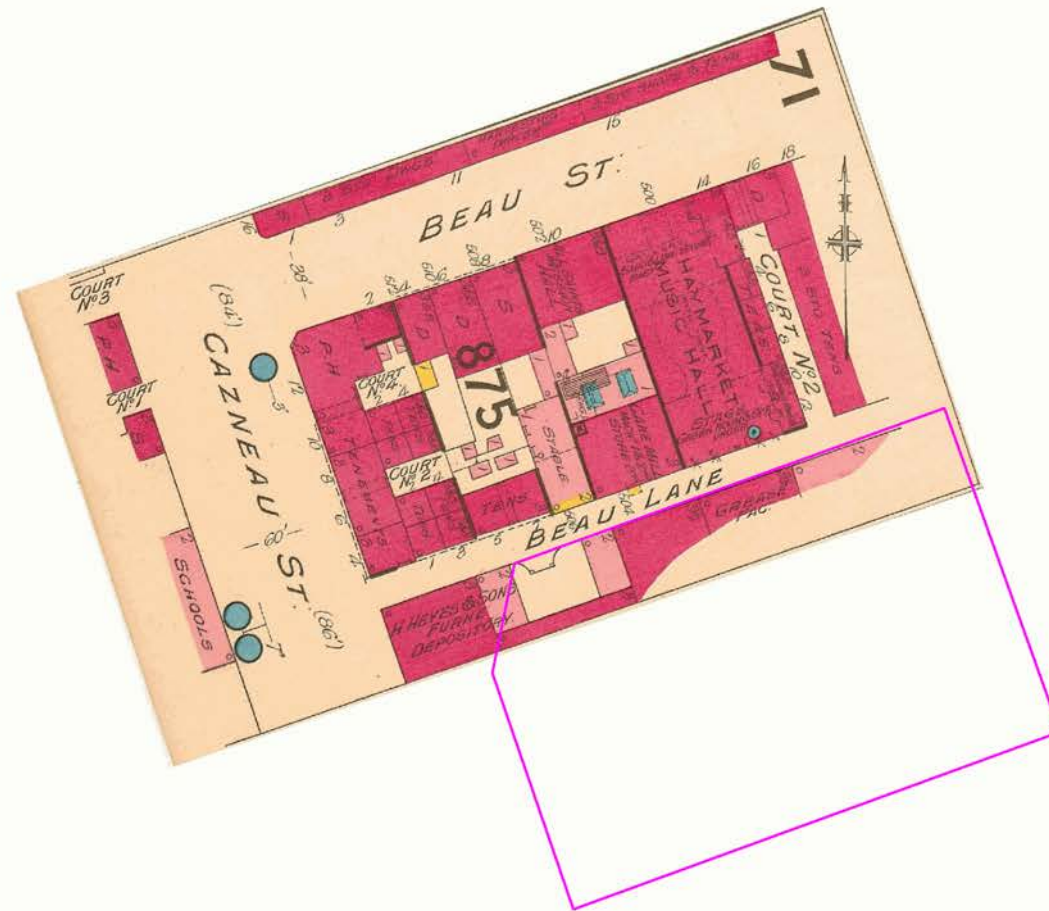
SUNDRIES

	STEAM BOILERS
	BOILER SET IN BRICK
	FACTORY CHIMNEYS
	STEAM ENGINE
	OVERHANGING WOOD CORNICE
	FIRE ALARM BOX
	D9 ON KEY PLAN
	HYDRANT
	HYDRAULIC HYDRANT
	PRIVATE HYDRANT OR STAND PIPE
	DOUBLE HYDRANT
	SALT WATER HYDRANT
	SPRINKLER OR AUTO ALARM BELL

REFERENCE NUMBERS

	NUMBERS PARALLEL WITH STREET ARE EXISTING STREET N ^{OS}
	WHERE TWO SETS OF STREET N ^{OS} IN SAME BLOCK COINCIDE, ADDITIONAL ARBITRARY N ^{OS} ARE GIVEN TO ONE SET (500 & UPWARDS)
	WHERE BUILDINGS TO WHICH THEY APPLIED ARE DEMOLISHED, STREET & ARBITRARY N ^{OS} ARE SHOWN & CROSSED THROUGH ON REVISION
	ARE STREET WIDTHS.
	ARE HEIGHTS OF GROUND ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM
	HEIGHT IN FEET OF ADJOINING BUILDINGS WHERE STORIES DIFFER IN HEIGHT




	SIZES OF WATER MAINS SUPPLYING HYDRANTS
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Appendix III

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)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Fill	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Fill	Holocene - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ITDU	Intertidal Deposits (Undifferentiated)	Clay, Silty, Sandy [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Holocene - Saalian
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Clay, Sandy, Gravelly, Cobbly [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Devensian - Ipswichian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	HEY	Helsby Sandstone Formation	Sandstone	Anisian - Early Triassic
	WLSF	Wilmslow Sandstone Formation	Sandstone	Early Triassic - Early Triassic
	CPB	Chester Pebble Beds Formation	Sandstone	Early Triassic - Early Triassic
	Fault			

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.

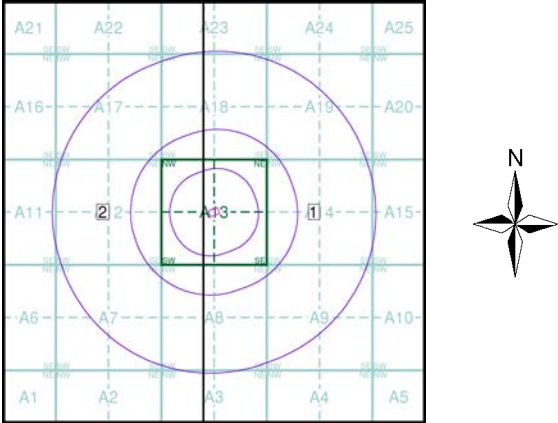
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

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 ID:	2
Map Name:	SJ39SE	Map Name:	SJ39SW
Map Date:	2006	Map Date:	2006
Bedrock Geology:	Available	Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available	Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available	Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Available	Faults:	Available
Landslip:	Not Available	Landslip:	Not Available
Rock Segments:	Not Available	Rock Segments:	Not Available

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice A

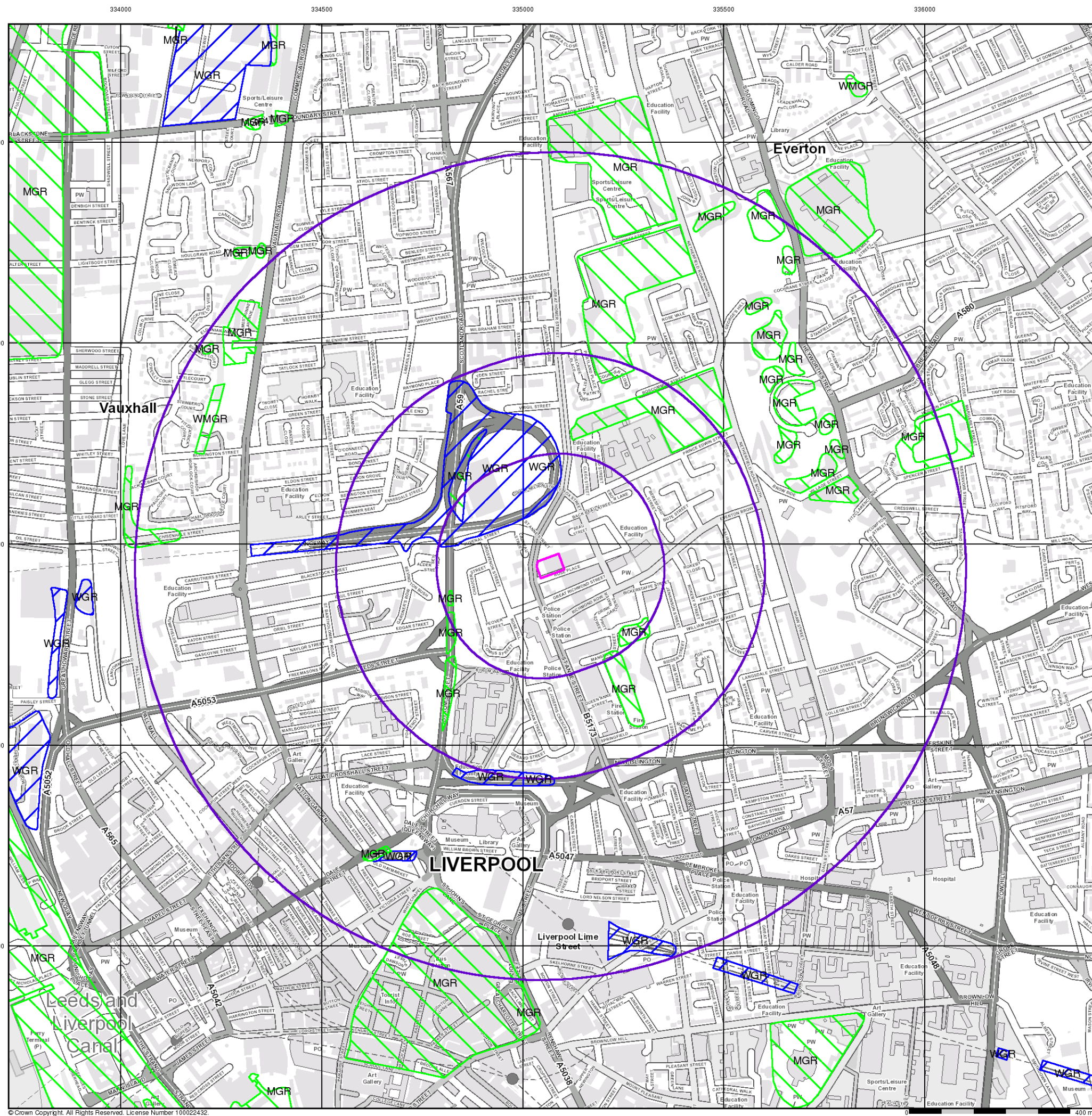


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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.25
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

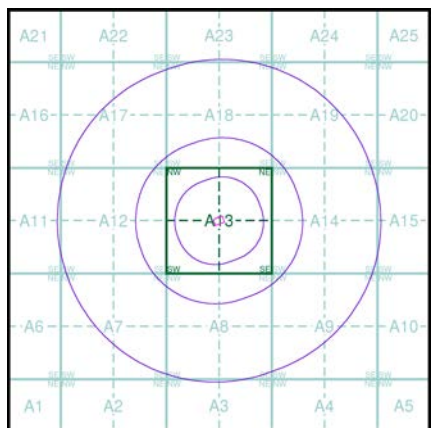
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions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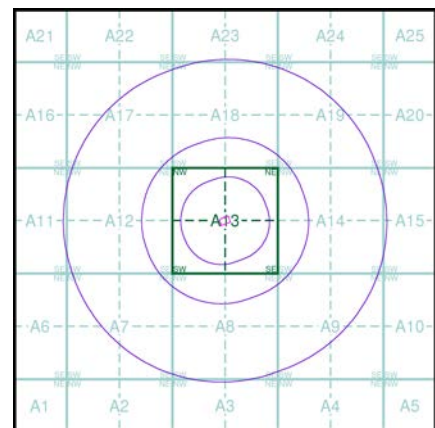
Superficial Geology

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



Order Details

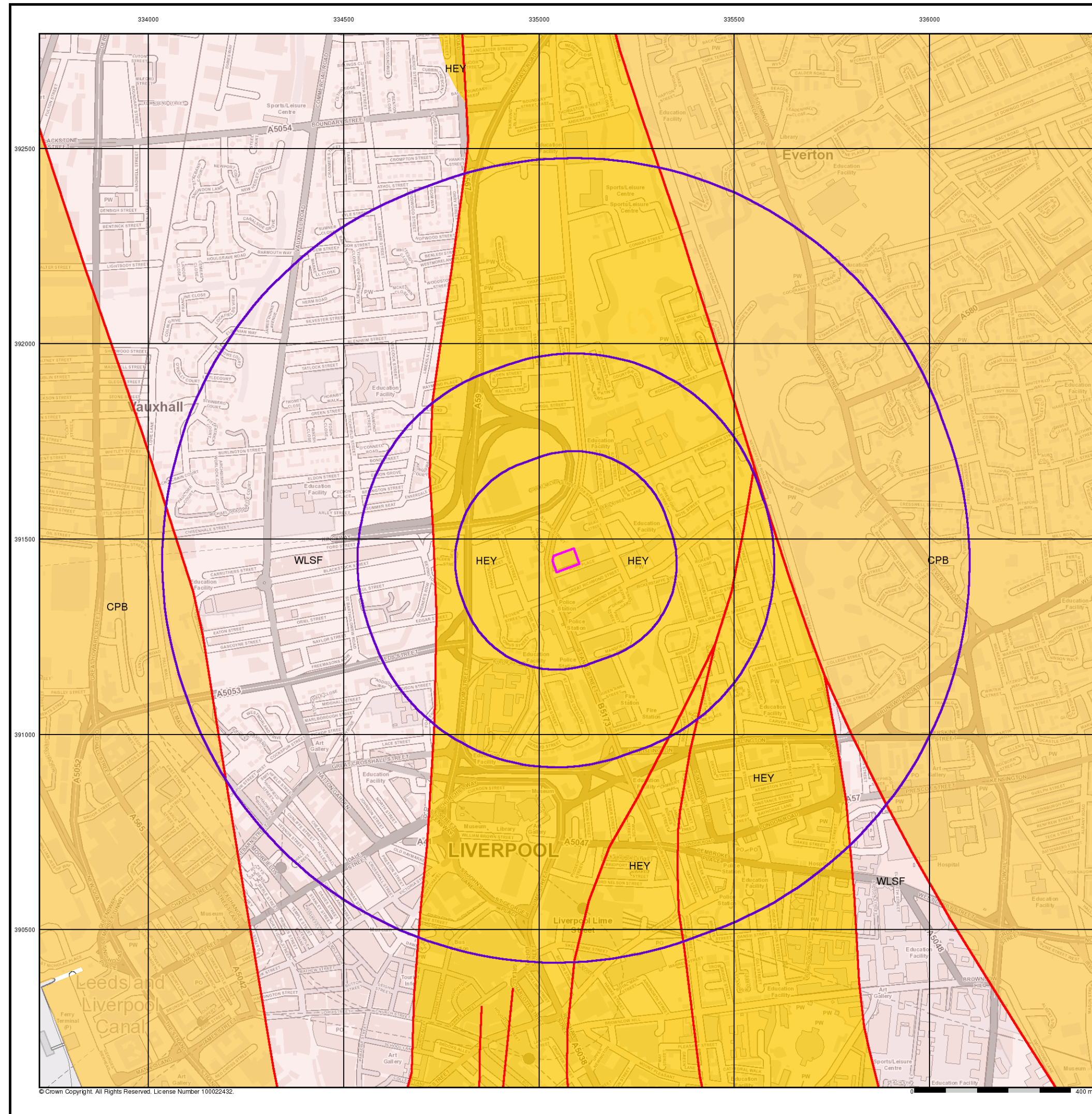
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Bedrock and Faults

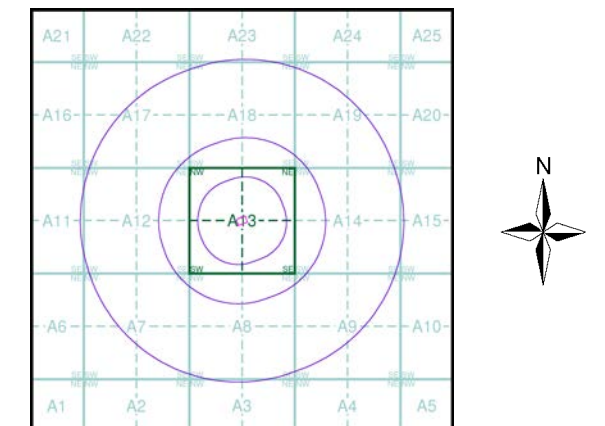
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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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