

Photo 15 – View from stream looking back to pond.



Photo 16 – Trash screen where stream passes through culvert.



Photo 17 – Wooden board/ weir upstream of trash screen



Photo 18 – Stream channel immediately upstream of culvert.



Photo 19 – View up to Shaw Lane from stream bed, upstream of culvert.



Photo 20 – Looking down Shaw Lane from junction with Meadowfield Close.



Photo 21 – Overgrown streambed near junction of Shaw Lane and Meadow field close.



Photo 22 – View from Meadowfield Close towards railway and car park.



Photo 23 – Stream culverted under footpath entering site.



Photo 24 – Stream just after site.



Photo 25 – end of footpath at Shaw Lane.



Photo 26 – existing houses on Shaw Lane.



Photo 27 – Stream bed downstream, emerging into site.



Photo 28 – direction of incoming stream from private land.



Photo 29 – area of fenced off private land to north of site.



Photo 30 – eastern boundary of site to railway line.



Photo 31 – View from North Eastern corner of site looking west.



Photo 32 – View of railway line from Eastern boundary.



Photo 33 – View from high point of site looking North.



Photo 34 – View from high point of site looking south.



Photo 35 – View from high point of site looking West.



Photo 36 – South east corner of site looking down onto Dinting Road.



Photo 37 – Site used for advertising.



Photo 38 – low ground indicative of active drainage.



Photo 39 – Evidance of flood debris on pond bank.



Photo 40 – Evidance of flood debris on pond bank.



Photo 41 – Private land to the south of Dinting Road.

Appendix 2:

Geological Report

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Quaternary - Quaternary

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	SUPNM	Superficial Theme Not Mapped [For Digital Map Use Only]	Unknown/Unclassified Entry	Not Applicable - Not Applicable
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Flandrian
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Devensian - Devensian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Devensian - Devensian
	RTDU	River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated)	Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WH	Woodhead Hill Rock	Sandstone	Langsettian (Westphalian A) - Langsettian (Westphalian A)
	PLCM	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Langsettian (Westphalian A) - Langsettian (Westphalian A)
	RR	Rough Rock	Sandstone	Yeadonian - Yeadonian
	GSYG	Guiseley Grit	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	MGG	Midgley Grit	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	HDW	Huddersfield White Rock	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	RDG	Readycon Dean Flags	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	CHG	Chatsworth Grit	Sandstone	Marsdenian - Marsdenian
	UK	Upper Kinderscout Grit	Sandstone	Kinderscoutian - Kinderscoutian
	KG	Kinderscout Grit	Sandstone	Kinderscoutian - Kinderscoutian
	MG	Millstone Grit Group [See also Migr]	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Namurian - Namurian
		Faults		
		Rock Segments		

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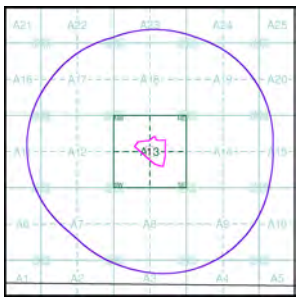
Geology 1:50,000 Maps

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.
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

Map ID:	**1**
Map Sheet No:	**086**
Map Name:	**Glossop**
Map Date:	**1974**
Bedrock Geology:	**Available**
Superficial Geology:	**Available**
Artificial Geology:	**Available**
Faults:	**Available**
Landslip:	**Available**
Rock Segments:	**Available**

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice A



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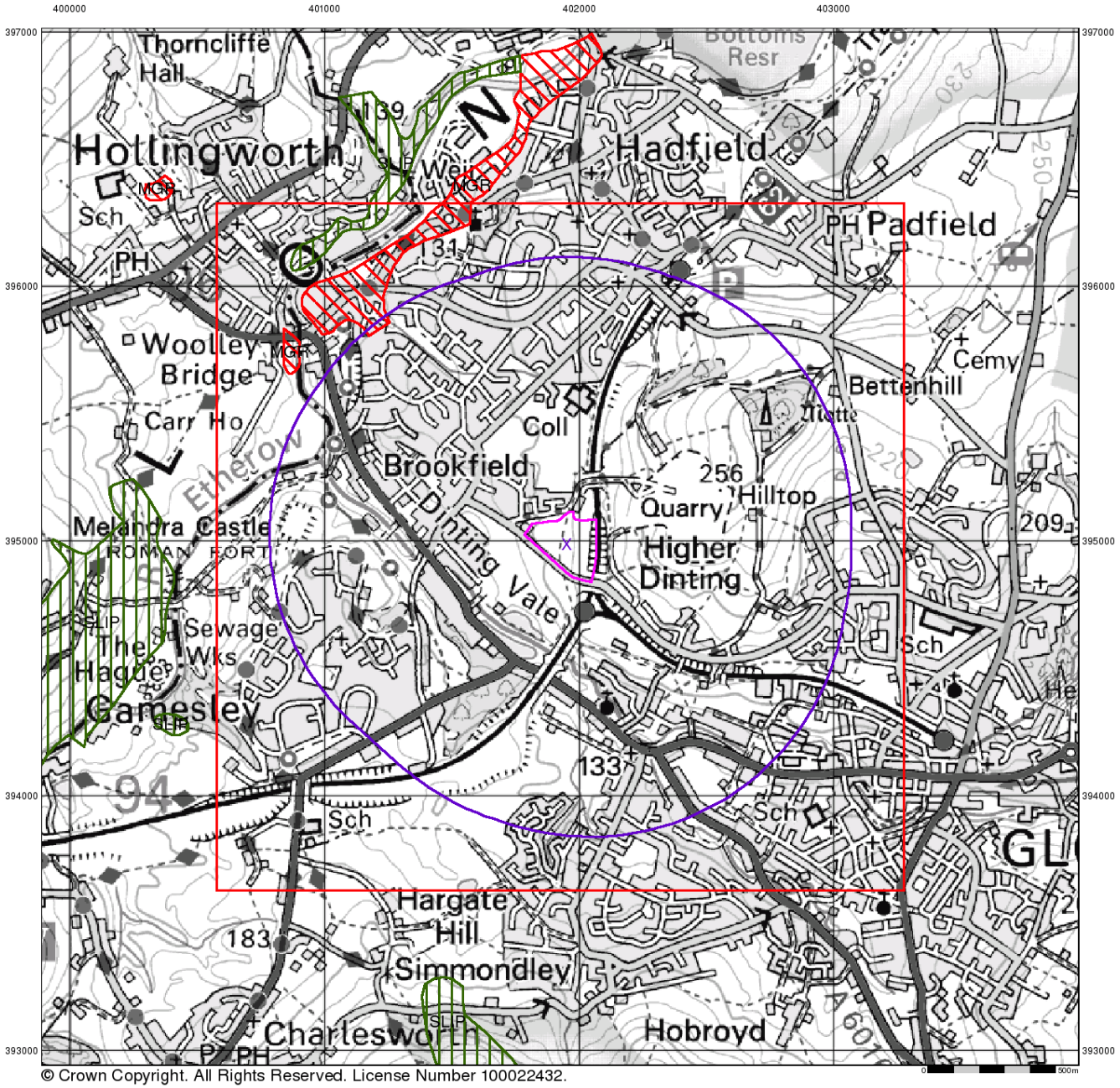
National Grid Reference:	401950, 394990
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	4.77
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details:

Land off, Shaw Lane, Dinting Lane, GLOSSOP, Derbyshire

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



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Artificial Ground and Landslip

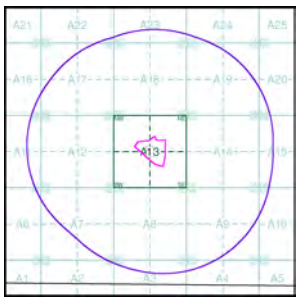
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions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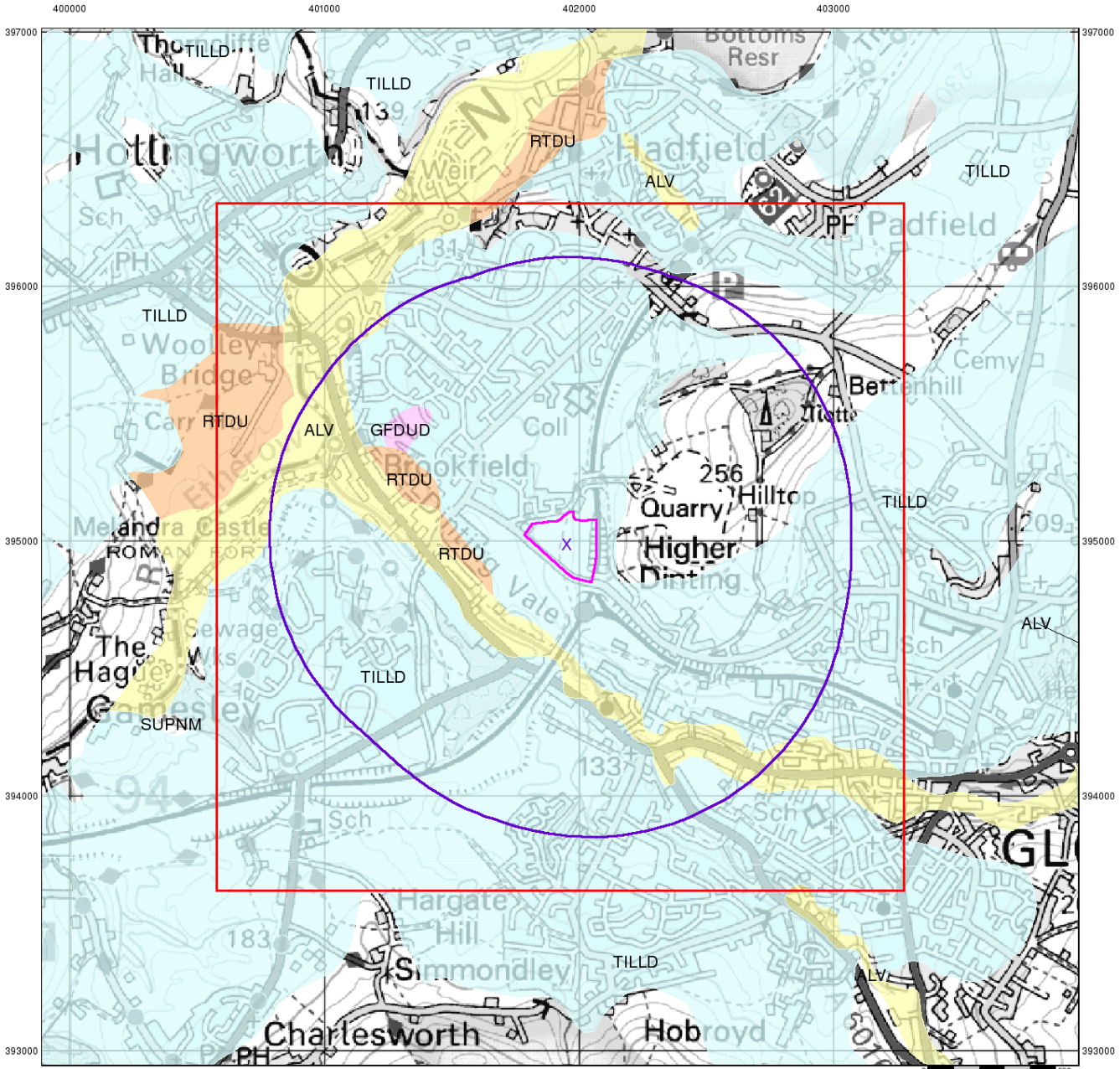

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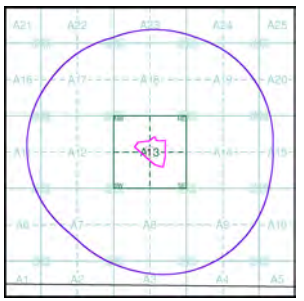
Superficial Geology

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



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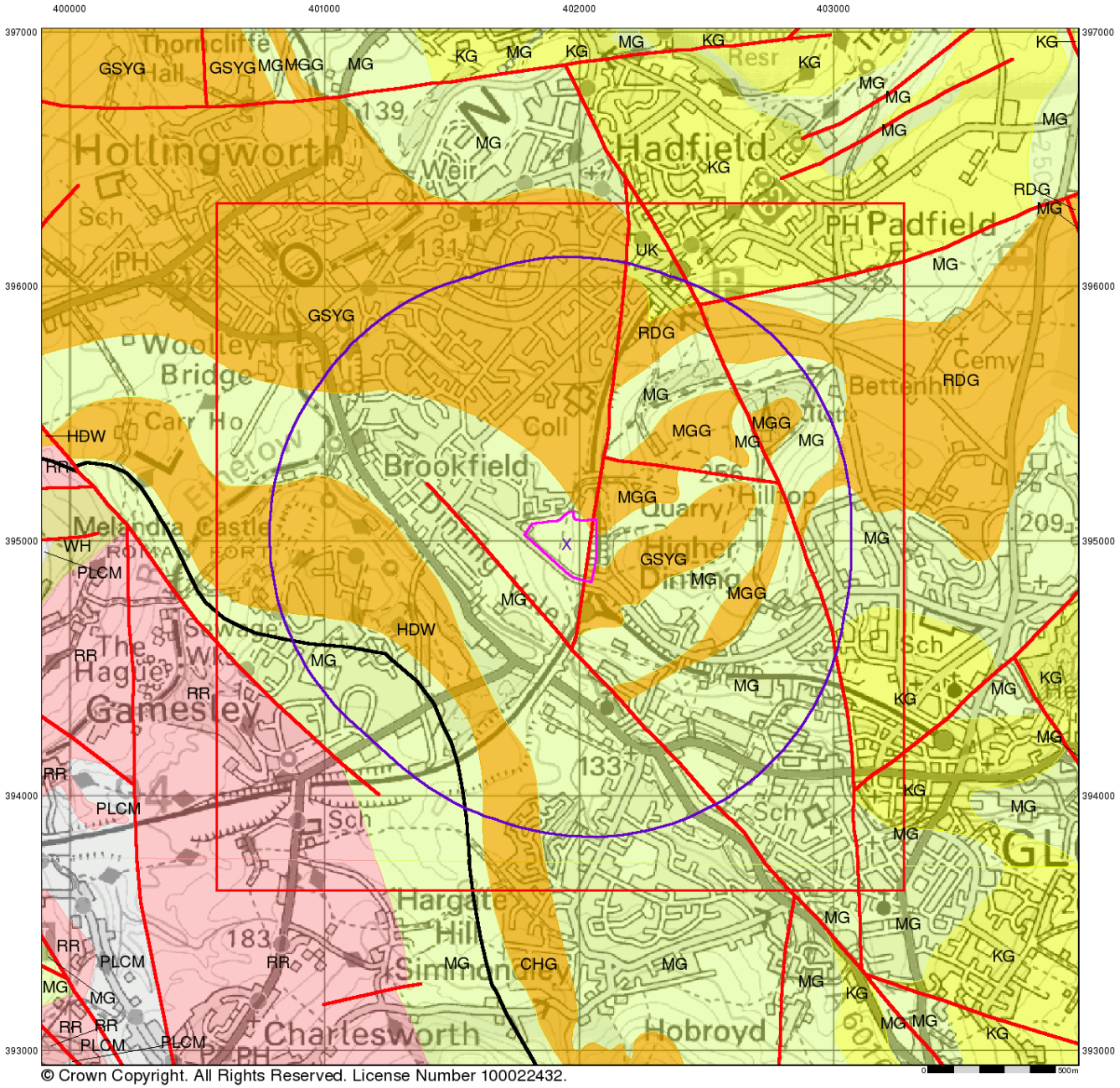

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Bedrock and Faults

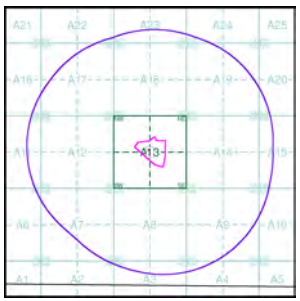
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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 (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.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A



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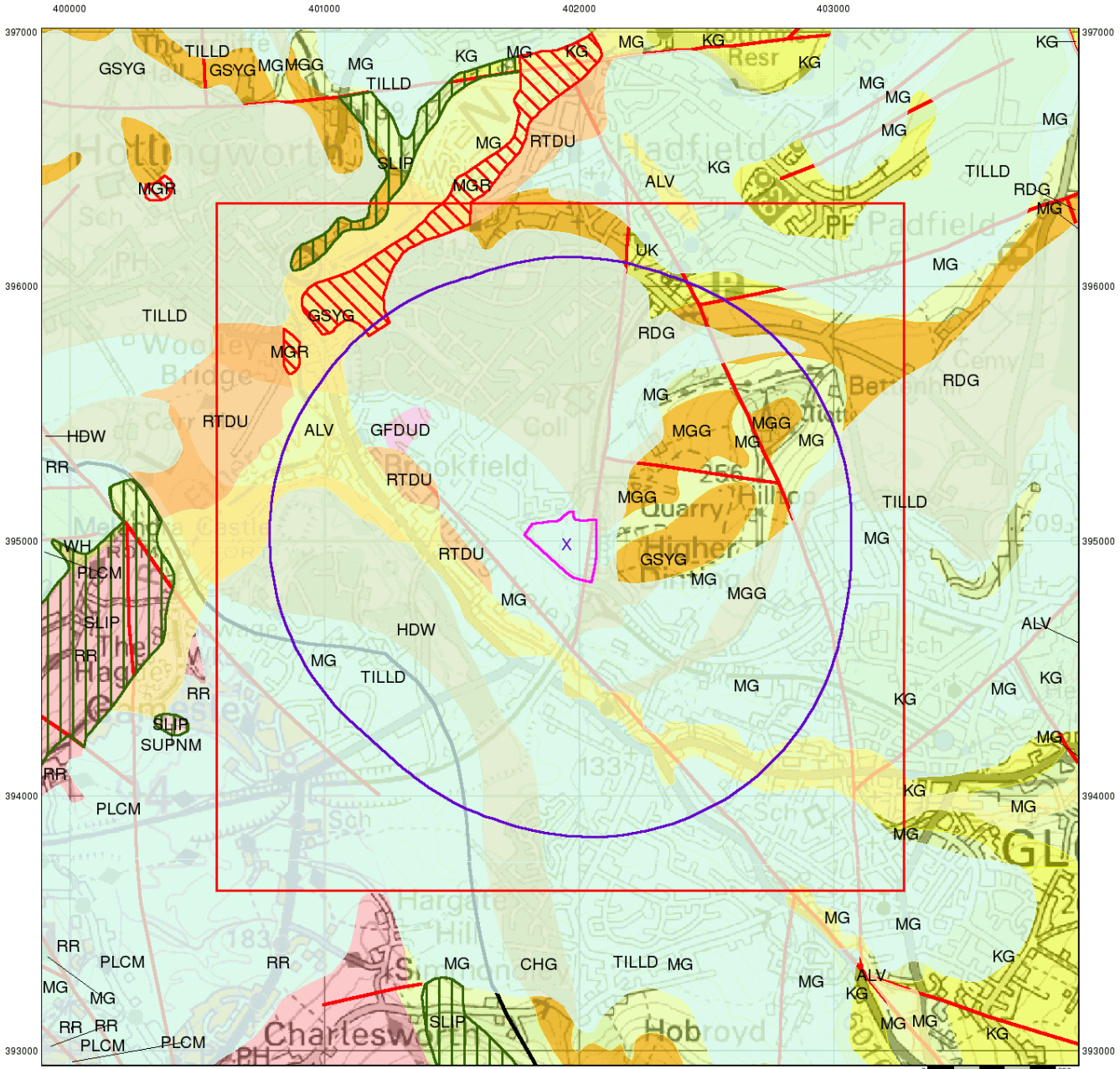

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Combined Surface Geology

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.

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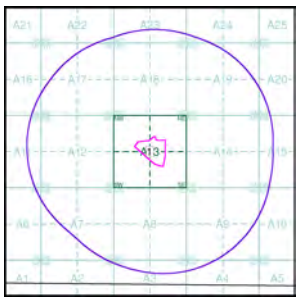
website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice A



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