

British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

South West England Region
Aggregate Mineral Resources
outside of selected environmental designations
Scale 1:250 000

Accompanies BGS report CR08025: Aggregate Resource Assessments - Options for Future
Aggregate Mineral Supply in England (published 2008)
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SAND AND GRAVEL

Superficial Deposits

Sand and Gravel

Bedrock Deposits

Bedrock Sand and Gravel

CRUSHED ROCK

Sandstone

Igneous Rock

Dolomite

Limestone - Carboniferous

Limestone - Other

Active Quarry, Rail Depot, Wharf

() Sand and Gravel - Natural aggregate end uses only

() Crushed Rock - Natural aggregate end uses only

() Sand and Gravel / Crushed Rock - Natural aggregate end uses only

() Sand and Gravel - Natural aggregates (possibly as a by-product) and other commodities

() Crushed Rock - Natural aggregates (possibly as a by-product) and other commodities

Abbreviation descriptions

CCW China Clay Waste S Sand

Ch Chalk SAG Secondary Aggregates

CR Crushed Rock SG Sand and Gravel

Ig Igneous Rock SS Siliceous Sand

Lst Limestone/Dolomite St Sandstone

MSG Marine Sand and Gravel

Urban area Mineral Planning Authority boundary

Main road Quarry with estimated annual sales of 1 million tonnes or greater

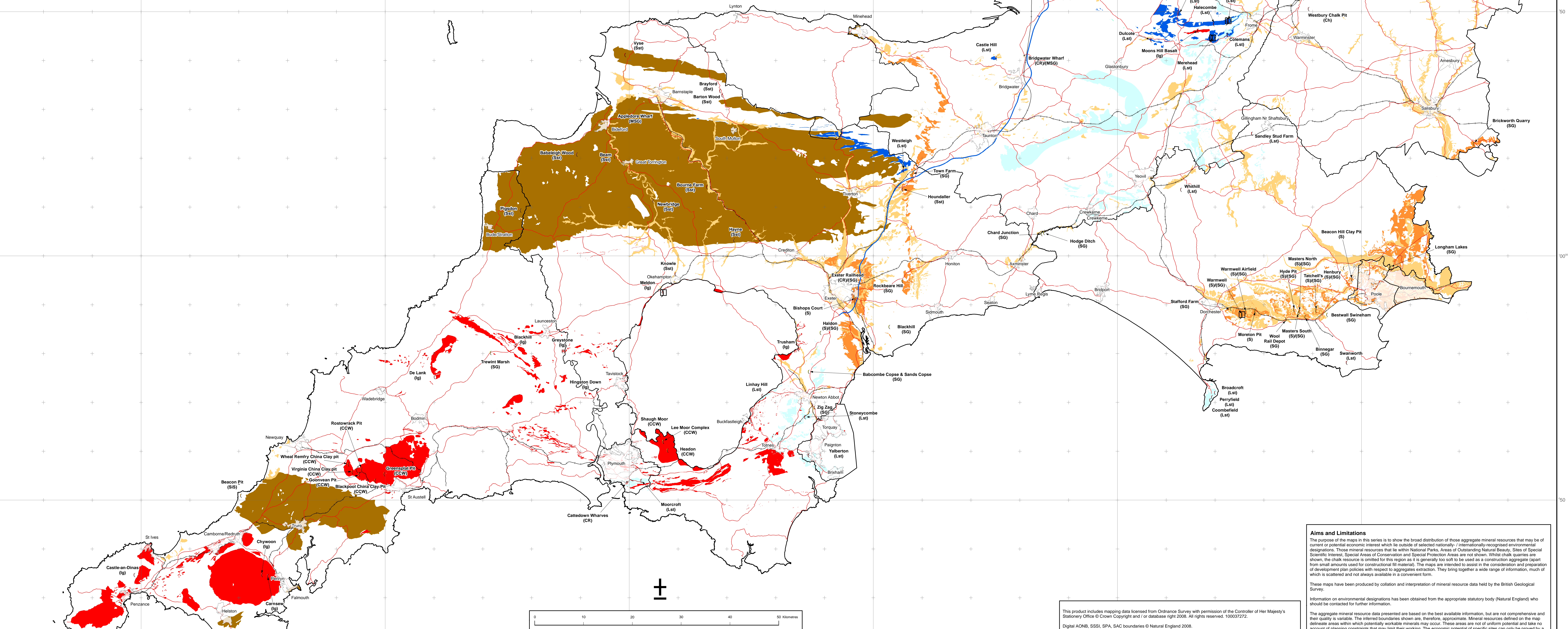
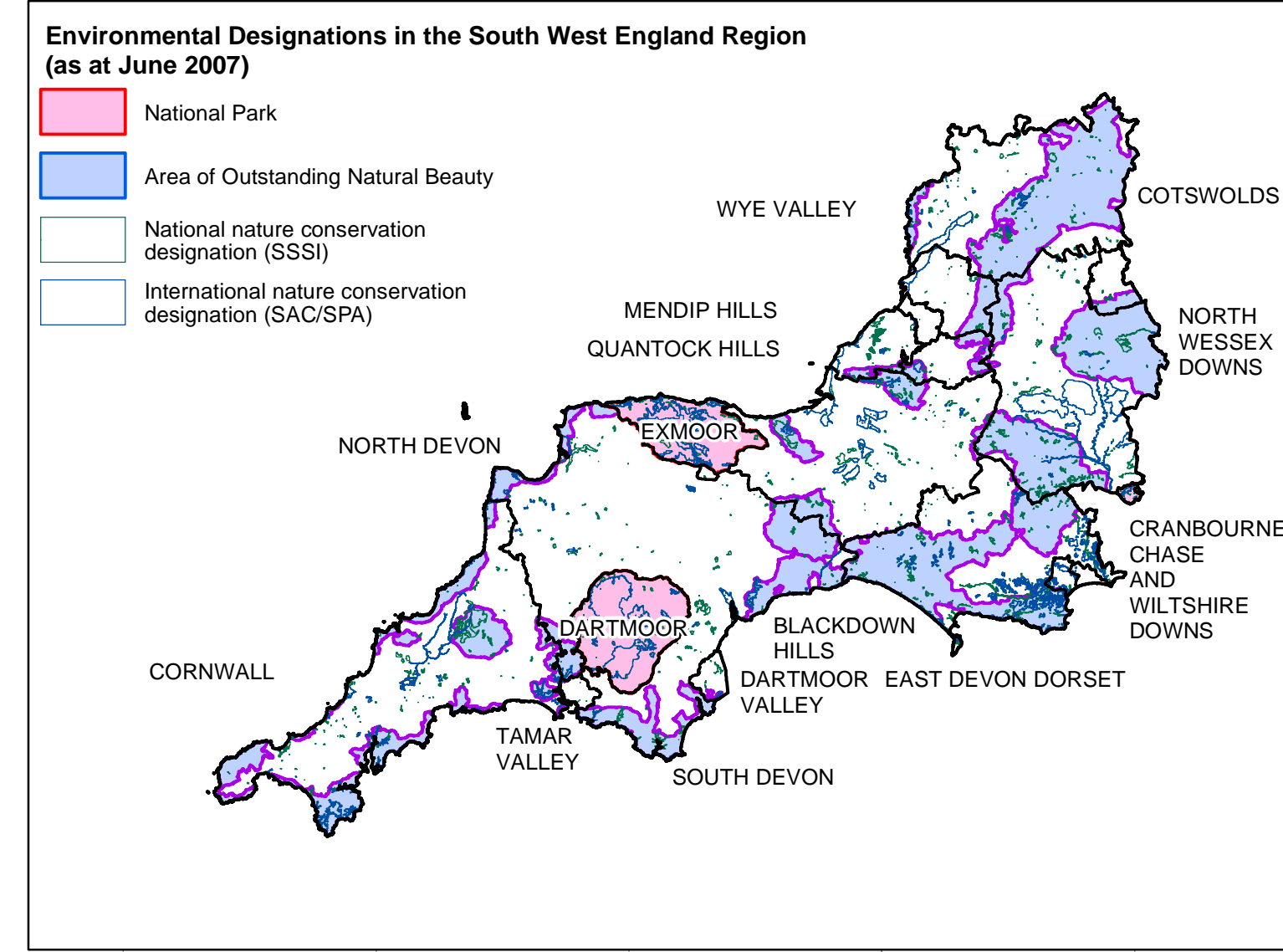
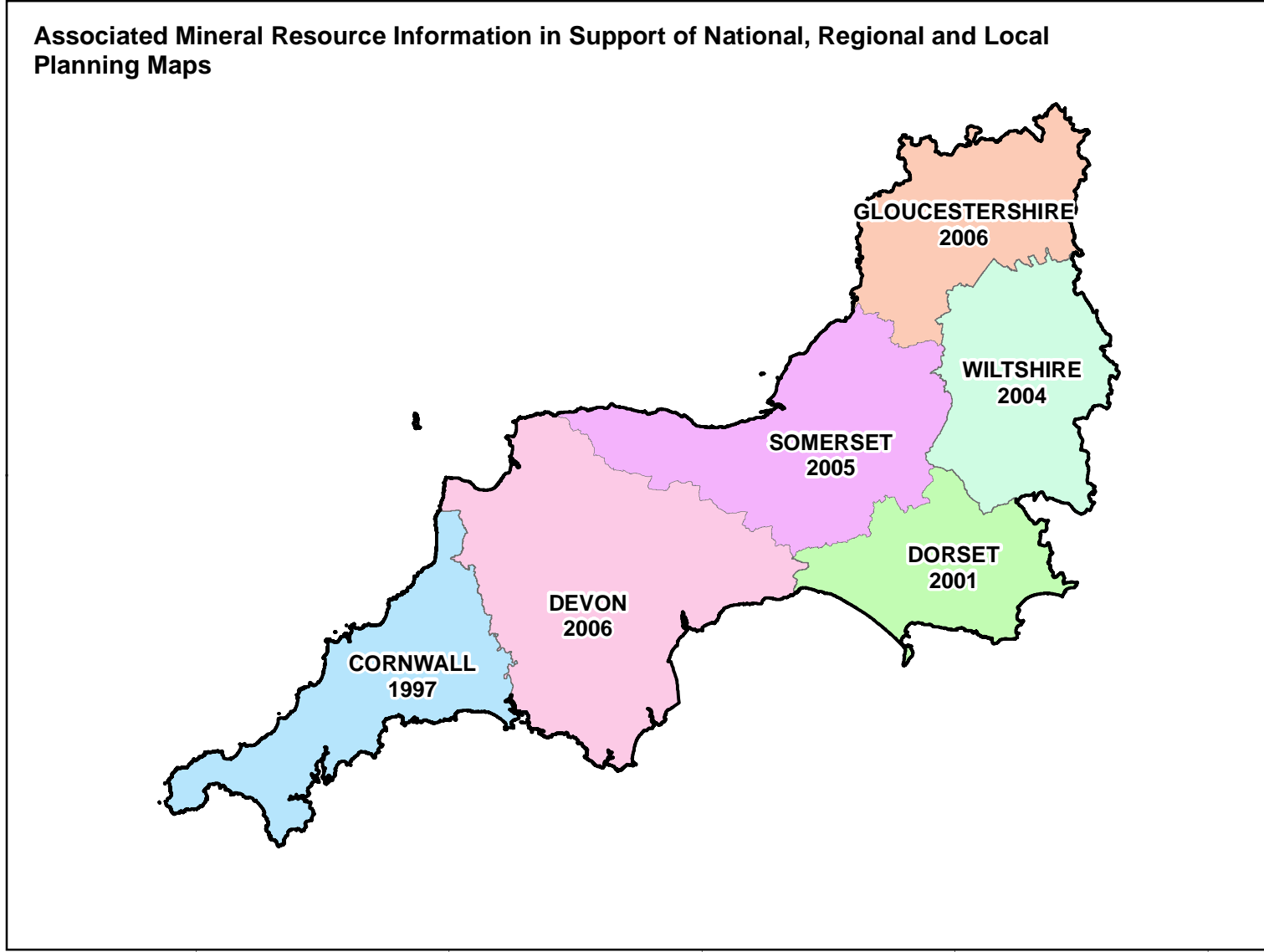
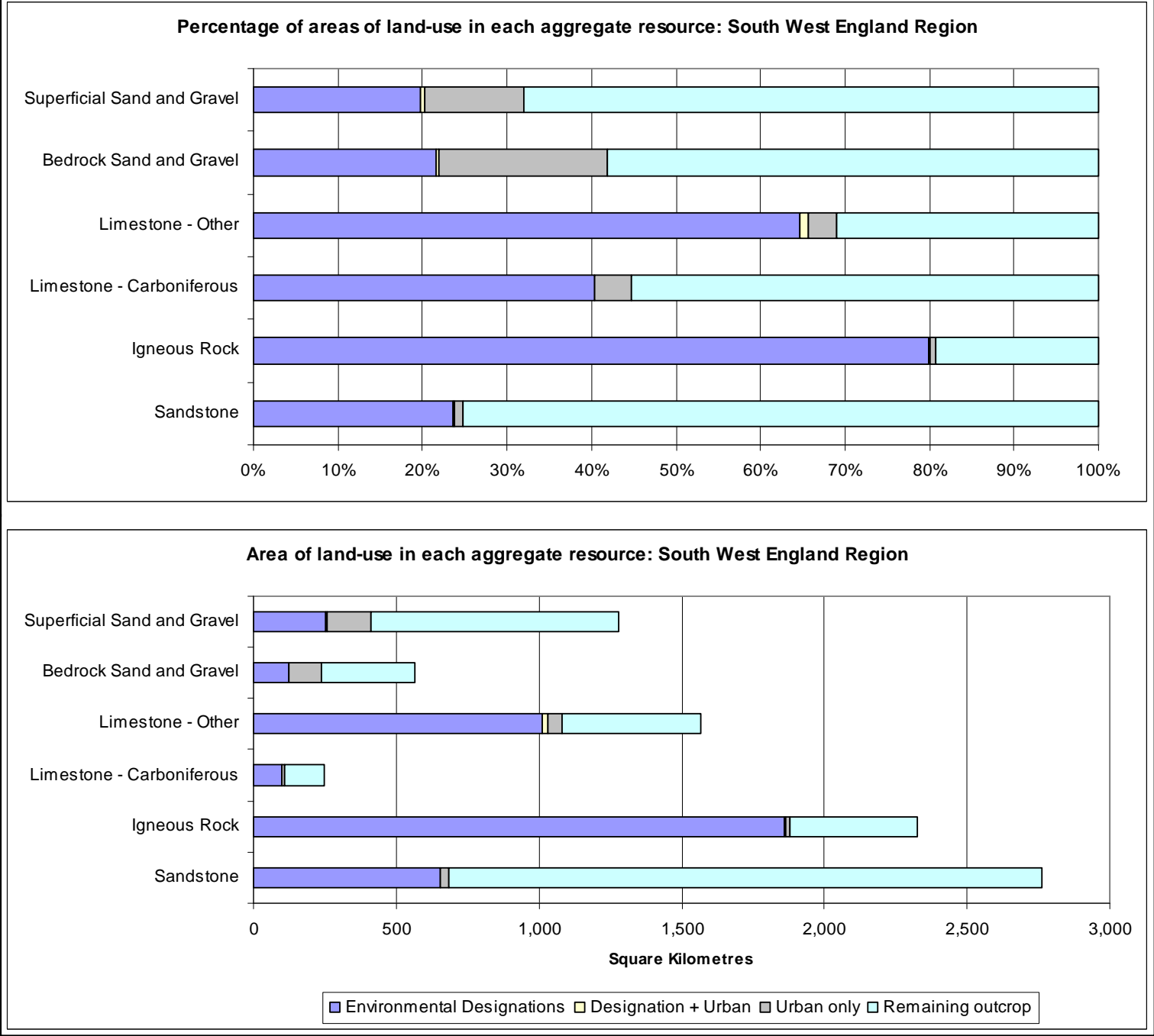
Motorway Rail Inland quarry

Railway

Mineral deposits within selected environmental designations are not shown (see Aims and Limitations).

Mineral resources covered by other areas are shown as transparent.

The chalk resource is not shown in this region (see Aims and Limitations).



Aims and Limitations

The purpose of the maps in this series is to show the broad distribution of those aggregate mineral resources that may be of current or potential economic interest which lie outside of selected nationally or internationally recognised environmental designations. Those mineral resources that lie within National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are not shown. Whilst chalk quarries are shown, the chalk resource is omitted for this region as it is generally too soft to be used as a construction aggregate (apart from small amounts used for construction fill materials). The maps are intended to assist in the consideration and preparation of development plan policies with respect to aggregate extraction. They bring together a wide range of information, much of which is scattered and not always available in a convenient form.

These maps have been produced by collation and interpretation of mineral resource data held by the British Geological Survey.

Information on environmental designations has been obtained from the appropriate statutory body (Natural England) who should be contacted for further information.

The aggregate mineral resource data presented are based on the best available information, but are not comprehensive and their quality is variable. The inferred boundaries shown are, therefore, approximate. Mineral resources defined on the map delineate areas within which potentially workable minerals may occur. These areas are not of uniform potential and take no account of planning constraints that may limit their working. The economic potential of specific sites can only be proved by a detailed evaluation programme. Such an investigation is an essential precursor to submitting a planning application for a mineral working. Extensive areas are shown as having no aggregate mineral resource potential, but some isolated mineral workings may occur in these areas.

The locations of those quarries active in 2005 and extracting aggregate either as a primary product or as a by-product of other mineral extraction are shown (including those that lie within the selected environmental designations). The locations of those quarries and rail depots active in 2005 and where known, are also shown. While the compilers have tried to ensure that the site details are as accurate as possible, any map of active quarries is a snapshot in time. Moving the extraction location as reserves become exhausted is a new extension starts production, and renaming of sites are regular occurrences. Also sites may cease to be active at any time.

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