

INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

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ASSESSMENT OF BRITISH SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES No. 12

The sand and gravel resources of the country around Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire

Description of parts of 1 : 25 000 resource sheets SU 98, SU 99, TQ 08 and TQ 09

H. C. Squirrell, BSc, PhD with contributions by C. E. Corser, BSc

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PREFACE

It has become increasingly clear in recent years that an assessment of resources of many minerals should be undertaken. This is the eleventh report of the Mineral Assessment Unit with was set up in May 1968 to undertake such work. It describes the resources of sand and gravel of 143.5 km² of country shown on the accompanying 1:25 000 resource sheet.

This survey is concerned with assessing sand and gravel resources on a regional scale at the indicated level; the deposits are not outlined completely nor their grade established throughout. The work may be regarded as the application to large areas of methods used commercially for evaluating reserves on small sites. It may also be regarded as an extension of geological mapping by providing information about the thickness and quality of deposits.

The survey was conducted by Dr H. C. Squirrell, assisted by Mr J. A. Gray, Mr A. R. Clayton, Mr P. Robson and Mr C. E. Corser as field officers who supervised the drilling and sampling programme. Mr Corser helped in the preparation of data for this publication. The work is based on a geological survey at 1:10 560 in 1902-1920 by Mr J. A. Howe, Mr R. L. Sherlock, Mr A. H. Noble and Mr C. N. Bromhead, and revised by Dr Squirrell in 1971.

Mr J.W. Gardner, CBE (Land Agent) was responsible for negotiating access to land for drilling. The ready cooperation of landowners and tenants in this work is gratefully acknowledged.

Financial support for the survey was provided by the Department of the Environment.

Kingsley Dunham Director

Institute of Geological Sciences Exhibition Road South Kensington London SW7 2DE 1 January 1974

Any enquiries concerning this report may be addressed to Head, Mineral Assessment Unit, Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DE



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Summary

The geological maps of the Institute of Geological Sciences, pre-existing borehole information, and 143 boreholes drilled for the Mineral Assessment Unit form the basis of the assessment of sand and gravel resources in the Gerrards Cross area, Buckinghamshire.

All deposits in the area which might be potentially workable for sand and gravel (mineral) have been investigated geologically and a simple statistical method has been used to estimate the volume. The reliability of the volume estimates is given at the 95 per cent confidence level.

The mineral-bearing ground shown on the $1:25\ 000$ map is divided into resource blocks, each ideally containing approximately $10\ km^2$ of sand and gravel. For each block the mineral-bearing area, the mean thickness of overburden and mineral, and the mean grading are given and the geomorphology and geology of the deposits described.

The position of the boreholes and exposures, the geology and topography and the outlines of the blocks are shown on the accompanying map. Detailed borehole data are given.

Sommaire

Les cartes géologiques de l'Institute of Geological Sciences, les renseignements sur des trous de sonde qui existaient déjà, et 143 trous de sonde, forés pour le Mineral Assessment Unit, constituent la base de l'évaluation des ressources en sable et en gravier dans la région de Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Tous les dépôts dans la région, qui présentent la possibilité d'exploitation pour le sable et le gravier (mineral) ont été étudiés du point de vue géologique, et on s'est servi d'une méthode statistique simple pour en évaluer le volume. Les évaluations de volume sont tenues d'être a 95% exactes.

Le terrain minéralisé montré à la carte 1:25 000 est divisés en blocs de ressources, chacun d'eux avant idéalement environ 10 km² de sable et de gravier. On donne pour chaque bloc l'étendue minéralisée, l'epaisseur moyenne de recouvrement et de minéral, et la gradation moyenne. On décrit la géomorphologie et la géologie des dépôts.

La situation des trous de sonde et des affleurements, la géologie et la topographie, et la configuration des blocs sont montrés sur la carte. Des données détaillées des trous de sonde sont données.

Zusammenfassung

Die geologischen Karten von der Institute of Geological Sciences, die vorher existierende information in Bezug auf Bohrlöchern, und 143 Bohrlöcher, die für das Mineral Assessment Unit gemacht waren, bilden den Grund für die Einschätzung der Sand- und Schotter-mittel im Gerrards Cross Gebiet, Buckinghamshire.

Man hat im Gebiet alle Ablagerungen, die möglich bearbeitbar für Sand und Schotter (Mineral) sind, geologisch untersucht, und man hat auch eine einfache statistische Methode benutzt, um das Volumen zu schätzen. Man gibt die Zuverlässigkeit der Volumenschätzungen mit 95% Vertrauensgrenzwerten.

Man teilt den mineralhaltigen Grund auf der 1:25 000 Karte in Mittelsblöcke, wovon feder idealisch ungefähr 10 km 2 von Sand und Schotter einschliesst.

Für jeden Block gibt man das mineralhaltige Gebiet, die Durchschnittsdicke von Überlastung und Mineral und die Durchschnittsklassifizierung. Man beschreibt auch die Geomorphologie und Geologie der Ablagerung.

Man zeigt die Lage von den Bohrlöchern und Aufschlüssen, die Geologie und Topographie, auch die Skizzen von den Blöcken auf der Begleitkarte. Man gibt ausführliche Bohrlöcherdaten.

The sand and gravel resources of the country around Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire

Description of parts of 1:25 000 resource sheets SU 98, SU 99, TQ 08 and TQ 09

H. C. SQUIRRELL¹, BSc, PhD

Introduction

AIMS AND LIMITATIONS

National resources of many of the 'bulk' or 'industrial' minerals may seem so large that stocktaking is unnecessary, but the demand for land for all purposes and for minerals is intensifying. In contrast with other developments of land there may be little or no choice of area for the working of minerals and in the case of low-price materials such as sand and gravel transport costs will be an important factor. Whereas the economic benefit of using land for many other purposes can be assessed, hitherto little has been known of the potential value, on a regional scale, of any mineral resources which may be present. An important aim of the work is to improve the factual background against which planning policies can be decided (Archer, 1969; Thurrell, 1971).

Sand and gravel, considered together as naturally occurring aggregate, was selected as the bulk mineral demanding the most urgent attention, particularly in the south-east of England, where about half the national output is won and very few sources of alternative aggregates are available. Following a short feasibility project, initiated in 1966 by the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, the Mineral Assessment Unit began systematic surveys on a regional scale in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk in May 1968. This work is being supported by the Department of the Environment (which incorporates the former Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Public Building and Works) and is being undertaken with the cooperation of the Sand and Gravel Association of Great Britain (SAGA). The detail is at the 'indicated' level, a term introduced in the United States in connection with the estimation of national mineral resources. The level is that 'for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence. The sites available for inspection, measurement, and sampling are too

¹Institute of Geological Sciences, 199 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1DZ widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to permit the mineral bodies to be outlined completely or the grade established throughout'. (Anon., 1948, p. 15).

The survey is therefore concerned not with the estimation of reserves (which can only be assessed in the light of particular or existing economic considerations), but rather with resources, which include deposits not currently exploitable but having a foreseeable use. Clearly, the social and economic criteria used to decide whether a deposit may be workable at some time in the future cannot be rigorously defined. After discussion with the industry, the following arbitrary physical criteria were adopted for this survey:

- a. the deposit should average at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in thickness.
- b. the ratio of overburden to sand and gravel should be no more than 3:1.
- c. the proportion of fines (that is, particles passing 1/16 mm (approximately No. 200 mesh B.S. sieve)) should not exceed 40 per cent.

Ground below 80 ft (24.4 m) from the surface is seldom explored, this being taken as the likely maximum working depth under most circumstances. It follows that boreholes are drilled no deeper than 60 ft (18.3 m) if they are still in overburden.

A deposit of sand and gravel that broadly fulfils the above criteria is considered to be 'potentially workable' and is assessed as 'mineral'. It is recognised that small parts of such a deposit may not satisfy all the requirements.

The volume and chief characteristics of sand and gravel within defined but relatively large areas, referred to as resource blocks, are assessed. Ideally, each resource block contains roughly $10~\rm km^2$ of sand and gravel.

The consequent limitation of the use to which the results can be put must be emphasised. The assessments of quantity and composition apply to the resource block as a whole.

Valid conclusions cannot be drawn about the mineral in parts of a block, except in the

immediate vicinity of the actual sample points.

It follows that reserves, which are accurately demarcated areas of economically workable mineral, must be proved by the customary detailed exploration undertaken by the industry. However, the information provided about the resource blocks in an area may assist in the selection of the best targets for such commercial exploration and evaluation.

Thus the work can be regarded as the statistically controlled application to large areas of methods similar to those applied by industry to establish the existence of workable reserves on a relatively small site, and also as an extension of conventional geological mapping techniques, which delineate (with varying degrees of accuracy, depending, for example, on the presence of cover) the areal extent of deposits.

PROCEDURE

Trial and error during preliminary studies showed that for the complex and variable glacial deposits of East Anglia and Essex, an absolute minimum of five sample-points evenly distributed across the sand and gravel are needed to provide a worthwhile statistical assessment, but that, ideally, there should be no fewer than ten. Sample-points are any points for which there exists adequate information about the nature and thickness of the deposit and, apart from the holes drilled during the survey, may include exposures and other boreholes. In particular, the cooperation of sand and gravel operators has ensured that boreholes have not been drilled where reliable information was already available. Such data are held confidentially by the Institute and cannot be disclosed, although they may have been used in the calculations.

The mineral shown on each 1:25 000 sheet is divided into resource blocks. The arbitrary size selected, 10 km², is a compromise to meet the aims of the survey and to provide sufficient sample-points in each block. As far as possible the block boundaries are determined by geological boundaries; for example, wherever practicable glacial and river terrace gravels are separated. Otherwise division is by arbitrary lines, which may bear no relationship to the geology. The blocks are drawn provisionally before drilling begins.

A reconnaissance of the ground is carried out to establish whether there are any exposures, and inquiries are made to ascertain what borehole information is available. Borehole sites are then selected to provide an even pattern of sample-points at a density of approximately one per square kilometre. Ideally the distribution should be unbiassed with respect to the geology,

to ensure that the data obtained are representative of any broad trend in the variation in thickness or grading, as this will govern spot values.

However, because broad trends are independently overlaid by smaller scale variations, characteristically random in form, it is unnecessary to adhere to a square grid pattern. Thus such factors as ease of access and the need to minimise disturbance to land and the public have been taken into account in siting the holes; at the same time it has been necessary to guard against the possibility that ease of access (that is, the positions of roads and farms) may reflect particular geological conditions, which may bias the drilling results. The built-up areas of Gerrards Cross, Chalfont St Peter, Beaconsfield, Slough and Burnham have been avoided, but other wise in siting the boreholes and in the subsequent calculations, no account is taken of any factors, for example, roads, villages and areas of high agricultural and landscape value, which might stand in the way of sand and gravel being exploited. The estimate of total volume of sand and gravel therefore bears no simple relationship to the amount that could be extracted in practice.

Ideally the drilling machine employed should be capable of providing a continuous sample representative of all unconsolidated deposits, so that the in-situ grading can be determined, if necessary, to a depth of 100 ft (30 m) at a diameter of about 8 in (200 mm), and beneath different types of overburden. It should be reliable, quiet, mobile and relatively small (so that it can be moved to sites of difficult access) and it should be fast. Although uncased continuous flight power augers can meet these requirements in some ground, they fail below the water table in some clay-free sand and gravel when the mineral does not stay on the flights or when the borehole caves. On the area covered by this sheet, shell and auger rigs were used exclusively. During conventional shell and auger operations water is added to facilitate the drilling of sand and gravel-bearing deposits lying above the water table, but the samples recovered are highly disturbed and suffer loss of some of the fine fraction (clay and silt). For the special requirements of this survey the rigs were modified in such a way that the deposits could be drilled without the addition of water, with the result that samples obtained from above the water table were practically undisturbed and representative of the in situ grading, thus satisfying one of the most important aims of the survey.

A continuous series of bulk samples is taken throughout the thickness of sand and gravel. Ideally, samples are composed exclusively of the whole of the material previously occupying the space defined by the hole's ideal dimensions, as determined by the internal diameter of the casing and the thickness penetrated. A new

sample is commenced whenever there is an appreciable lithological change within the sand and gravel, or for every 1 m (3.3 ft) depth. The samples are despatched in heavy-duty polythene bags to a laboratory for grading. Care is taken to discard, as far as possible, material which has caved, or been pumped from the bottom of a hole. The samples sent for analysis each weigh 60-100 lb (27-45 kg). The grading procedure is based on BS 1377 (Anon., 1967). Random checks are made on the accuracy of the laboratory grading.

All data, including mean grading analysis figures calculated for the total thickness of the mineral, are entered on standard record sheets, abbreviated copies of which are reproduced in Appendix C. Detailed records may be consulted at the appropriate offices of the Institute, upon application to the Director.

The method used in estimating the volume of mineral and other statistics for each of the resource blocks is described in Appendix A and the results are quoted on p.10.

THE MAP

The sand and gravel resource map is folded into the pocket at the end of this report. The base map is the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 Outline Edition in grey, on which the topography is shown by contours in green, the geological data in black and the mineral resource information in shades of red.

$Geological\, Data$

The geological boundary lines, symbols, etc. shown are taken from the geological map of the area, which was originally surveyed at the scale of 1:10 560 in 1902-1920, and recently amended in the light of present-day information. Borehole data, which include the stratigraphic relations and mean particle size distribution of the sand and gravel samples collected during the survey, are also shown.

The geological boundaries are regarded as the best interpretation of the information available at the time of survey. However, it is inevitable, particularly with glacial deposits (such as those included in this area) which change rapidly vertically and laterally, that local irregularities or discrepancies will be revealed by some boreholes (for example, at borehole 98 NE 112). These are taken into account in the assessment of resources (see below and Appendix A).

Mineral Resource Information

For assessment purposes the map is divided into areas of mineral and areas where sand and gravel is either not potentially workable or absent. (For definitions of 'mineral' and 'potentially workable' see page 1).

The mineral is subdivided into areas where it crops out and areas where it is present in continuous (or almost continuous) spreads beneath overburden. The whole area of exposed sand and gravel as mapped is considered as mineral, although there may be small patches where sand and gravel is not present or is not potentially workable.

Beneath overburden mineral may be continuous (or almost continuous) or discontinuous. The recognition of these categories is subjective, depending on the importance attached to the proportion of boreholes which did not find potentially workable sand and gravel and the distribution of barren boreholes within a block. The mineral is described as 'almost continuous' if it is present in 75 per cent or more of the boreholes in a resource block. The 'discontinuous' category has not been recognised on the present sheet.

Areas where bedrock crops out, where boreholes indicate absence of sand and gravel beneath cover and where sand and gravel beneath cover is interpreted to be not potentially workable are uncoloured on the map. Where appropriate the relevent criterion is noted. In such areas it is assumed that mineral is absent except in infrequent and relatively minor patches which can neither be outlined nor assessed quantitatively in the context of this survey.

The area of exposed sand and gravel is measured from the mapped geological boundary lines.

Description of the Gerrards Cross Area

GENERAL

The area assessed (Fig. 1) covers 143.5 km^2 (about 55 square miles) of country around Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, of which 116 km² are gravel bearing, that is, 81 per cent. Gerrards Cross is situated 34 km north-west of London, and 9 km north of Slough. The principal objective of this work was to assess the mineral content of the Glacial Sand and Gravel of the area, but it proved convenient also to include an area of Thames terrace deposits lying to the north of Slough (Block I), and the undifferentiated terraces, Alluvium and Dry Valley Deposits around Denham (Block E). The Thames terraces to the west of Slough, to the west of the River Thames and in the Wye Valley will be described in a later report embracing the Thames Valley from Windsor to west of Marlow. No assessment of the Alluvium of the Colne Valley has been made because extensive tracts have either been worked out (see resource sheet), or built over, and only relatively small unexplored potentially workable areas remain. The valley has been an important source of aggregate for many years and a rough estimate suggests that some 13 million m³ of

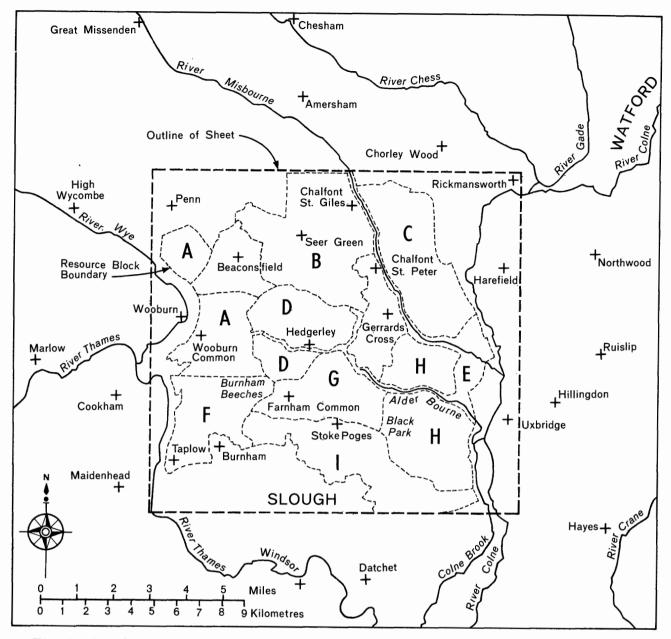


Fig. 1. Sketch-map showing the location of the Gerrards Cross area and the position of the resource block boundaries

sand and gravel have been extracted from the area. Other parts not assessed include the built up areas of Beaconsfield, Slough, Gerrards Cross, Uxbridge and Harefield.

During the course of the survey it was discovered that the Reading Beds contain substantial thicknesses of sand of possible commercial value. This sand has not been included in the mineral assessed statistically, but is discussed separately on p. 17.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area is bounded in the east by the Colne Valley, and in the west by the valleys of the Thames and its tributary, the Wye. The intervening, mainly drift-covered, ground rises gradually from under 30 m (100 ft) in the south to over 122 m (400 ft) in the north. The area

is deeply dissected by numerous valleys, in many of which the underlying solid formations are exposed. The valleys, most of which run southwards or eastwards, are either dry, particularly in the Chalk country, or occupied by misfit streams only. The main streams are the Misbourne and Alderbourne, which drain into the Colne.

GEOLOGY

The area around Gerrards Cross was first surveyed for the Geological Survey on the scale of six inches to one mile by J.A. Howe, R.L. Sherlock, A.H. Noble and C.N. Bromhead during the period 1902-1920, and the Beaconsfield (255) Sheet, and its memoir (Sherlock and Noble, 1922), were published in 1922. During the course of the present survey the drift and solid geological lines were amended by H.C. Squirrell and a new edition of the Beaconsfield Sheet was published in 1974.

The deposits of the area are classified as shown in Table 1, where they are listed, as far as possible, in order of increasing age.

Solid Deposits

The solid rocks range from near the base of the Upper Chalk, through the Reading Beds into the lower part of the London Clay. Their structure is simple; the beds, which are almost free of faults, dip gently, usually between 2° and 6°, towards the south-east. Thus the Chalk crops out in the north, north-west and west, the Reading Beds generally in the central part of the area and the London Clay in the south-east.

The borehole results of the survey have enabled the subdrift boundaries of these formations to be more accurately drawn than hitherto. It has been shown, for example, that the subdrift outcrops of the Reading Beds are not as extensive as previously thought. Previous workers apparently experienced difficulty in distinguishing some of the more clayey drift deposits from the Reading Beds, so that, in some parts of the region areas of Reading Beds were shown where Chalk is, in fact, the bedrock. This is apparent to the north of Burnham [930 830]¹, to the east and north of Seer Green [965 920] and in the Chalfont Common-Newland Park [010 940] area. The position of the subdrift boundary between the Reading Beds and London Clay has also been amended in several places. Under the Boyn Hill Terrace in the Stoke Poges [980 840] area the junction runs as much as 1600 m farther east than was previously shown and minor corrections have been made in the Alderbourne Valley [030 850].

The Upper Chalk is over 90 m thick and consists of thickly bedded white chalk with irregular bands of black flint nodules. In the boreholes the chalk was soft and putty-like at the contact with overlying sands and gravels, but became firmer with depth. The Upper Chalk is unconformably overlain by the Reading Beds, 11 to 17 m thick, at the base of which is usually found the Bullhead Bed, a characteristic dark brown clay containing abundant coarse and cobble-size black flints. This bed is usually thin, generally less than 2 m, and is thought to be a weathering product of the Chalk. Above the Bullhead Bed the Reading Beds fall into two broad subdivisions. The lower, usually 2 to 5 m thick, but reaching 7 m locally, consists dominantly of thick beds of sand with thin clay bands and lenticles at irregular intervals, and rare layers of gravel. The sand is buff to brown, uniformly fine to medium grained, uncemented, and generally appears to be virtually free of clay impurities.

The upper subdivision of the Reading Beds, 9 to 16 m thick, consists of silty and sandy clays, with a few thin bands of clayey sand. The clays are characteristically mottled in various colours, the most common being brown, grey, green, red and yellow. In the past the clays were widely used in the production of bricks and tiles.

The conformably overlying London Clay consists of stiff, bluish-grey clay, which is silty in parts and sandy at the base. When weathered it is brown, usually in the uppermost 1 m only. The junction with the Reading Beds was seen in boreholes 98 SE 45 and 98 NE 111; in both boreholes the sharp change from the bluish-grey silty and sandy clays of the London Clay to the variegated clays of the Reading Beds was easily recognised.

Drift Deposits

The Recent and Pleistocene deposits containing potentially workable sand and gravel include Alluvium, Dry Valley Deposits, River Terrace Deposits, and Glacial Sand and Gravel. No sand and gravel is present in either the River Brickearth or the Clay-with-flints. The small patches of drift classified as Pebbly Clay and Sand lie outside the area assessed, though they may contain mineral as defined in this report.

Small patches of Clay-with-flints are present in the north-west of the area, particularly around Penn. These deposits are considered (Sherlock and Noble, 1922) to be of glacial origin, the till of an ice sheet which advanced from the west or north-west. Claywith-flints consists of silty and sandy clay containing varying proportions of angular to rounded pebbles, mainly of flint, and some quartzite. The clays are variegated, usually brown, reddish-brown and yellow. A thickness of 4.2 m was proved in borehole 99 SW 3 and 2.3 m in 99 SW 4.

Pebbly Clay and Sand is found along the northern margin of the map, but outside the assessed mineral area. It is composed of well rounded flint pebbles in a matrix of either clay or sand, and, according to Sherlock and Noble (1922), it either underlies the Clay-with-flints or passes laterally into it. Sherlock and Noble considered Pebbly Clay and Sand to be the more gravelly part of a till derived from the Reading Beds, which they distinguished from Glacial Sand and Gravel that contains, in addition to flint, sandstone and quartzite pebbles.

Covering the Taplow Terrace, River Brick-earth is a silty and/or sandy clay, which may contain scattered pebbles of fine to medium flint. In colour it is usually buff, brown or grey.

By far the larger part of the Gerrards Cross

National Grid References in this publication lie within the 100 kilometre square SU or TQ

Table 1. Classification of mapped deposits

DRIFT

Recent and Pleistocene

Alluvium

Dry Valley Deposits

River Terrace Deposits, undifferentiated

River Brickearth

Flood Plain Terrace

Taplow Terrace

Boyn Hill Terrace

Taplow Terrace

Glacial Sand and Gravel,
including undifferentiated Head
Pebbly Clay and Sand
Clay-with-flints

Glacial

SOLID

Eocene

London Clay Reading Beds

Cretaceous

Upper Chalk

area is covered by drift, which, for the purposes of this report, is embraced within the term Glacial Sand and Gravel (including undifferentiated Head). The deposits lie above the level of the highest generally acknowledged terrace of the Thames, the Boyn Hill Terrace, found in the south of this area, and to the south-east of the extensive spreads of Clay-with-flints and associated Pebbly Clay and Sand lying to the north and north-west of Beaconsfield. Sherlock and Noble (1922) believed these deposits to be of fluvioglacial origin, a sheet of outwash carried by meltwater streams issuing from ice to the west and north-west. The position of these deposits to the south-east of the Clay-withflints (till), and their considerable thickness variations, support this view.

In complete contrast however, Hare (1947), following his detailed geomorphological study of the Beaconsfield-Slough area, suggested that the sands and gravels are terrace deposits of the Thames, which originally flowed from Bourne End eastwards through Rickmansworth and Watford. This was first suggested by White (1899) and Wooldridge (1938) who traced a terrace feature above the Boyn Hill Terrace at Burnham, that he correlated with his Winter Hill Terrace of areas to the west. Hare recognised eight terrace surfaces at different levels, the uppermost four lying higher than the Boyn Hill Terrace, based largely on surface form rather than the presence or thickness of drift deposits. Incongruously, extensive gravel-covered areas are not assigned to any of the eight terraces. Nevertheless, there is substantial evidence for the series of sand and

gravel terraces rising from Slough to Beaconsfield shown on Hare's map and this obtains some support from the general similarity of the grading in block I (Taplow and Boyn Hill terraces) with the Glacial Sand and Gravel of, for example, blocks F, G and H (Table 2). Further detailed geological mapping, combined with the borehole information now available including results of the present survey, might resolve the outstanding difficulties.

In the context of this mineral assessment survey the area, thickness and composition of the sands and gravels is more important than their mode of deposition. It was, therefore, expedient to base the survey on the existing geological maps, which reflect the views of Sherlock and Noble, although amendments were made to delimit more accurately the sand and gravel-bearing deposits.

Variable deposits, here called Head, mask the glacial sands and gravels in places. They vary from clay with scattered flint pebbles to gravel with clay and are probably solifluction deposits. As it is impossible to draw meaningful boundaries around these patches of Head they have to be included within the Glacial Sand and Gravel on the geological map, though they cannot be classified within even the broadest definition of such a deposit. Their presence is indicated by the additional note 'including undifferentiated Head'. Where Head has been recognised in boreholes it is classified separately in the log, for example, borehole 09 SW 28 (see Appendix C).

Where Head contains a predominance of

gravel bound by a matrix of clay, that may be associated with silt and sand, it is known as hoggin. This material is useful in the construction of roads, for sub-bases and embankments and considerable amounts have been worked in this area. From an engineering point of view the most important constituent of hoggin is the clay, which needs to occur in only small quantities (possibly as little as 10 per cent of the whole deposit) to bind the other components into an intractable mass, though larger quantities of clay (40 per cent or even more) would most likely provide satisfactory material. In this report the two components that comprise the fines fraction, clay and silt, are not distinguished separately and thus the quoted fines percentages may be made up of all silt, or all clay, or any combination of both. Consequently it is not apparent where clay is present, but it has been observed that as a general rule the higher the fines content the more likely it is for the deposit to contain clay and thus have the characteristics of a hoggin.

The Glacial Sand and Gravel consists mainly of ill-sorted sands and gravels, with a fines fraction that is usually less than 12 per cent. The proportions of sand and gravel vary considerably from sand virtually free of gravel to gravel almost free of sand. Overall, however, the largest proportion of the deposit is generally gravel, with sand and fines in subordinate amounts. In thickness the glacial deposits vary considerably, from less than 1 m to a maximum of just over 21 m, but average around 5 m.

The valley deposits consist dominantly of Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits and to a small extent of Dry Valley Deposits. The Thames terrace area north of Slough (block I) is occupied mainly by the Boyn Hill Terrace, although the Taplow Terrace is also present. The overburden on the sands and gravels of the former is usually less than 1 m thick, but the Taplow Terrace is concealed by River Brickearth, up to 4.4 m thick. Like the Glacial Sand and Gravel these terrace deposits consist largely of poorly sorted, water-lain sands and gravels and their silt and clay content is not significantly different (Table 2).

The undifferentiated terraces (those not correlated into a river terrace system) of block E at Denham are deposits of the River Colne and its tributary the Misbourne. The associated Alluvium of the Misbourne and Alderbourne lies slightly lower topographically and forms the present-day flood-plain level. Upstream from Fulmer [999 857] the Alluvium of the Alderbourne gives way to virtually

identical Dry Valley Deposits, so named because at the present day the Chalk valley they occupy is dry. These terrace deposits, Alluvium and Dry Valley Deposits are grouped together in the assessment calculations, for they can be regarded as a single deposit, the infilling of a valley system that previously had a base level considerably lower than at present. Also, despite their differing geological classifications, they have similar grading characteristics.

COMPOSITION OF THE SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

The potentially workable sand and gravel of the country around Gerrards Cross falls into two main categories, namely, the river deposits and the glacial deposits.

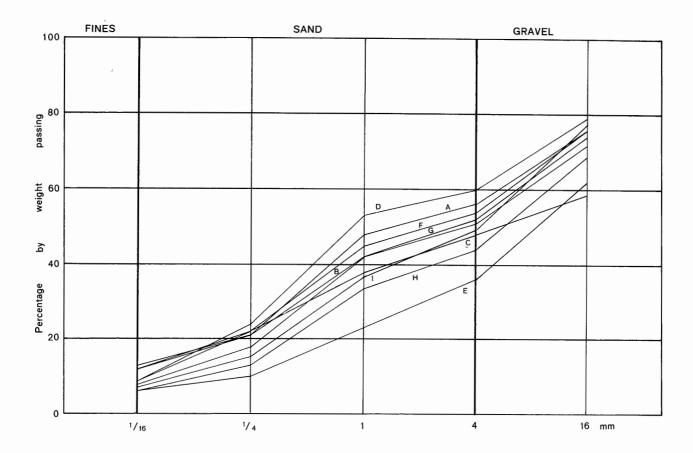
River Deposits

The river deposits include Alluvium, terrace gravels and Dry Valley Deposits; they are present in blocks E and I. The gravel fraction, which accounts for a mean of 64 per cent in block E and 51 per cent in block I, consists dominantly of angular to rounded, fine to coarse flint with some well rounded, fine to medium vein quartz and quartzite, with rare limestone pebbles. The sand, 30 to 50 per cent of the deposit, is predominantly subrounded quartz, with flint common in the coarser fraction. The fines, which usually account for less than 10 per cent of the deposit, average around 6 per cent. In general the fines decrease with depth, but the proportions of both the gravel and sand show no significant vertical changes. No significant lateral trend or pattern can be recognised in the variations in the proportions of these fractions.

Glacial Deposits

The glacial deposits consist entirely of Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head, and are present in the other seven blocks. The gravel, which comprises 40 to 56 per cent of the deposit, is dominantly subangular to well rounded, fine to coarse flint with some, usually well rounded, fine to medium vein quartz and quartzite. The sand, 38 to 51 per cent of the deposit, is mainly of subrounded quartz and flint, the latter commonly being predominant in the coarse fraction. The proportion of fines is highest in the north and north-west of the area, where it is around 12 per cent, decreasing to the south and south-east to a minimum of 6 per cent. In general, more fines occur in the uppermost parts of boreholes, but this is not such a distinct feature as in the river deposits.

A comparison of the mean grading percentages of the nine mineral blocks (A to I, Table 2) show some interesting features. The percentages of fines in the river deposits are similar, 6 per cent in block E and 7 per cent in block I, and it is significant that they are closely comparable with those of the glacial deposits of blocks D, F,



Resource	Percentage	by	weight pa	assing	
Block	1/16 mm	1/4 mm	1 mm	4 mm	16 mm
Α	12	21	48	56	76
В	13	21	42	51	72
С	12	22	38	48	69
D	9	24	53	60	79
E	6	10	23	36	62
F	9	22	45	54	76
G	8	18	42	52	74
Н	6	13	34	44	69
ı	7	15	37	49	77

Fig. 2. Particle size distribution for the assessed thickness of sand and gravel in resource blocks \boldsymbol{A} to \boldsymbol{I}

G and H (6 to 9 per cent). The similarity adds weight to Hare's belief that terraces of the Thames exist above the generally accepted highest terrace, the Boyn Hill. The three most northerly blocks, A, B and C, have a fines content of 12 per cent or over, a feature suggesting that the deposits in that area are more likely to have had a glacial origin.

Contrary to expectations the percentages of sand and gravel in the two blocks made up of river deposits (blocks E and I) are markedly different and block E is exceptional in that it contains more gravel and less sand than any other block. The sand content of block E is 12 per cent lower than of block I and 8 per cent lower than any of the other blocks, while conversely the gravel content of block E is 13 per cent higher than of block I and 8 per cent higher than any of the other blocks. The grading figures of the sand and gravel fractions also show that there is essentially little difference between the river deposits of block I and the glacial deposits, a fact which further supports Hare's view that they may have had a common genesis.

RESULTS

The statistical results are summarised in Table 2. Fuller grading particulars are shown in Fig. 2 and Tables 3 to 11. All limits quoted in this report have been calculated at the 95 per cent confidence level.

Accuracy of Results

For the nine resource blocks in this area the accuracy of the results at the 95 per cent confidence level (that is, the probability that nineteen times out of twenty the true volume present lies within the given limits) varies between 19 per cent and 42 per cent. It should be remembered, however, that the true values are more likely to be nearer the figure estimated than either of the limits. Moreover, it is probable that roughly the same percentage limits would apply for the estimate of volume of a much smaller parcel of ground (say 200 acres) containing similar sand and gravel deposits if the results from the same number of sample points (as provided by, say, ten boreholes) were used in the calculation. Thus, if closer limits are needed for quotation of reserves of part of a block, it can be expected that data from more than ten sample points are required, even if the area were quite small. This point can be illustrated by considering the whole of the potentially workable sand and gravel (as already defined) in the area. The volume (510 million m³) can be estimated to limits of ± 10 per cent at the 95 per cent confidence level, by a calculation based on the data from as many as 130 sample points spread across the nine resource blocks.

However, it must again be emphasised that the quoted volume of sand and gravel has no simple relationship with the amount that could be extracted in practice, for no allowance has been made in the calculations for any restraints (such as existing buildings or roads) on the use of land for mineral working.

NOTES ON RESOURCE BLOCKS

Block A

This block is in two parts; by far the larger part, lying south of Beaconsfield, is almost entirely covered by Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head, which overlies Reading Beds. In the smaller area, to the north-west of Beaconsfield, only patches of Glacial Sand and Gravel remain, on Chalk. The Glacial Sand and Gravel forms mainly gently sloping ground rising from about 300 ft in the south to 400 ft in the north-west. Sand and gravel has been worked fairly extensively near Sniggs Wood [905 918], but the scattering of other workings have been on a small scale only.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 17 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and three other records. The mean thickness of the mineral is 7.1 m; it ranges from 1.1 m in borehole 98 NW 56 to 15.2 m in borehole 98 NW 58. The estimated volume of the mineral is 80 million $m^3 \pm 27$ per cent at the 95 per cent confidence level. The thickness of the overburden averages 1.0 m, and varies from nil in borehole 98 NW 43 and 98 NW 53 to 4.8 m in borehole 98 NW 58. The overburden is thicker than 1.0 m in only five boreholes, namely 98 NW 56 in the extreme south-east, 99 SW 7near Forty Green and 98 NW 42, 58 and 59 grouped together just south of Beaconsfield. In each case the overburden is soil overlying Head, the latter being clay containing a small proportion of sand and gravel. From the evidence of boreholes 98 NW 42, 58 and 59 there appears to be a fairly extensive cover of Head overlying the Glacial Sand and Gravel in the Overs Farm area, the exact limits of which cannot be ascertained from the limited information available.

The fines content of the mineral over most of the area ranges from a mean of 7 per cent in boreholes 98 NW 38 and 98 NW 59 to 17 per cent in borehole 98 NW 37. Exceptionally, it increases to 25 per cent in the extreme southeast (borehole 98 NW 56) and to 26 per cent in the north-west (borehole 99 SW 2); it falls to only 4 per cent in borehole 99 SW 7. Where the fines content is in the higher part of its range and is dominantly clay, rather than silt, the mineral is a characteristic hoggin. The proportion of sand ranges widely, from 25 per cent in borehole 98 NW 37 to as much as 66 per cent in borehole 98 NW 56. Over most of the

Table 2. Summary of statistical results

	A	rea	Mea	ın Thick	ness		Voli	Volume of mineral				Mean g r ading percentage		
Resource block	Block	Mineral	Overb	urden	Min	eral			per	he 95 cent fidence	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
	${ m km}^2$	km ²	m	ft	m	ft	million m ³	million yd ³	±%	† Vol million m ³	-1/16 mm	-4 +1/16 mm	+4mm	
A	14.0	11.3	1.0	3.5	7.1	23.5	80	105	27	22	12	44	44	
В	24.1	18.0	2.2	7.0	4.2	14.0	76	99	42	32	13	38	49	
С	18.5	13.6	1.3	4.5	3.4	11.0	46	60	37	17	12	36	52	
D	14.6	10.1	0.7	2.5	4.4	14.5	44	58	19	8	9	51	40	
E	9.0	9.0	1.0	3.5	5.7	18.5	51	66	26	13	6	30	64	
F	12.4	11.8	0.6	2.0	4.2	14.0	50	65	41	21	9	45	46	
G	12.8	10.6	0.6	2.0	4.4	14.5	47	61	19	9	8	44	48	
Н	19.6	14.4	0.9	3.0	3.2	10.5	46	60	33	15	6	38	56	
I	18.5	17,1	1.9	6.0	4.1	13.5	70	92	21	15	7	42	51	
A to I	143.5	115.9	1.1	3.5	4.5	15.0	510	667	10	51				

area the proportion of gravel ranges from 32 to 62 per cent in boreholes 98 NW 60 and 98 NW 43 respectively, though it falls to only 25 per cent in borehole 99 SW 2 and is as low as 9 per cent in borehole 98 NW 56. To the south of Beaconsfield the percentage of gravel increases in a westerly direction, and has been found to be always over 50 per cent in the western part of the block, mainly at the expense of the sand content rather than the fines. The mean grading for the block is fines 12 per cent, sand 44 per cent, gravel 44 per cent.

Block B

This block is subdivided by a deeply cut valley running north-west to south-east through Long Bottom [968 909]. The valley, now dry, exposes a wide tract of solid rocks and is floored by Dry Valley Deposits which have not been assessed as their outcrop is so narrow. To the north-east and south-west of the valley an extensive covering of Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head is underlain largely by Chalk; Reading Beds are present in the south. The drift surface slopes gently southwards, falling from about 470 ft in the north to 250 ft in the south. Sand and gravel has been worked on a small scale.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 23 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and two other records. The

mineral has a mean thickness of 4.2 m, ranging from nil in five boreholes (99 SW 10, 99 SE 4, 99 SE 11, 99 SE 15 and 98 NE 112) to 11.2 m in borehole 99 SE 22. The estimated volume of mineral is 76 million $m^3 \pm 42$ per cent. The overburden in the mineral-bearing boreholes averages 2.2 m in thickness, ranging from nil in borehole 255/68 to 7.0 m in borehole 99 SE 23. The overburden is Head, which is irregularly distributed.

The fines content of the mineral ranges from 7 per cent in borehole 99 SE 7 to 18 per cent in borehole 99 SE 3; the proportion is less than 10 per cent in only three of the 15 boreholes which proved mineral. The two highest figures (17 and 18 per cent) are from boreholes in the north of the block, but otherwise there is no significant trend to the variations. The volume of sand varies widely from 27 per cent in borehole 99 SE 12 to 51 per cent in borehole 99 SE 5, but is usually between 34 and 44 per cent. The proportion of gravel commonly exceeds 45 per cent and reaches 59 per cent in boreholes 99 SE 20. The lowest reading, 33 per cent, was recorded in borehole 99 SE 23.

The mean grading for the block is fines 13 per cent, sand 38 per cent, gravel 49 per cent.

Block C

The extensive mineral-bearing drift deposits

Table 3. Data from assessment boreholes: block A

	Recorded	d thickness		Me	an grading	percentage		
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm
98 NW 37	4.2	0.3	17	4	11	10	26	32
98 NW 38	7.0	0.2	7	8	18	10	21	36
98 NW 39	5.6	0.2	14	7	12	9	25	33
98 NW 42	7.8	2.0	11	9	16	9	24	31
98 NW 43	5.2	0	11	6	12	9	23	39
98 NW 44	8.3	0.4	10	8	21	10	23	28
98 NW 47	7.2	0.8	16	6	24	8	23	23
98 NW 48	9.0	0.2	9	21	21	6	19	24
98 NW 49	9.1	0.1	11	13	27	6	17	26
98 NW 53	7.1	0	9	14	28	12	18	19
98 NW 56	1.1	2.0	25	29	35	2	5	4
98 NW 58	15.2	4.8	15	8	30	7	21	19
98 NW 59	7.2	1.4	7	9	41	8	19	16
98 NW 60	13.2	0.8	8	8	44	8	18	14
99 SW 2	3.8	0.2	26	8	35	6	10	15
99 SW 5	10.3	0.2	14	4	24	8	20	30
99 SW 7	3.2	1.9	4	13	41	5	14	23

of this block, Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head, lie on the divide between the Misbourne Valley in the west and the Colne Valley, tributaries of which have dissected the plateau-like area in the east. The gently sloping drift surface falls from a maximum of about 375 ft in the north to under 225 ft in the southeast. The Glacial Sand and Gravel overlies either Chalk, mainly in the north, or Reading Beds. Sand and gravel is being exploited in a pit [018 914] near Chalfont St Peter; other workings have been on a much smaller scale.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 14 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 19 other records. The thickness of the mineral, mean 3.4 m, varies from nil in boreholes 09 SW 27 and 08 NW 101 to 8.8 m in borehole 09 SW 30. The estimated volume of mineral is 46 million $\rm m^3 \ ^{\pm} \ 37 \ per \ cent.$

The overburden averages 1.3 m and ranges from 0.2 m in borehole 09 SW 30 to 3.5 m in boreholes 09 SW 28 and 08 NW 105. It is

thickest in the central part of the block, where it has been classified as Head, but the exact limits of the deposit are not known.

The fines show a wide variation, from 5 per cent in borehole 08 NW 111 to 20 per cent in borehole 08 NW 105. The proportion of sand generally ranges between 30 and 40 per cent, only falling lower, to 26 per cent, in borehole 09 SW 28, and rising exceptionally to 53 per cent in borehole 09 SW 33. Over most of the block the gravel fraction lies within the range 45 to 55 per cent. In borehole 09 SW 33 the proportion is unusually low, only 37 per cent, and in boreholes 08 NW 111 and 09 SW 28 the percentages reach 60 and 65 respectively.

The mean grading for the block is fines 12 per cent, sand 36 per cent, gravel 52 per cent.

Block D

This block is divided into two unequal parts by a deep, east-west dry valley, Dormey Bottom, which is floored by Dry Valley Deposits included

Table 4. Data from assessment boreholes: block B

	Recorded	thickness		Mea	an grading	percentage		
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm
99 SE 3	6.9	3.4	18	10	10	11	21	30
99 SE 4	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
99 SE 5	6.4	5.6	7	18	26	7	17	25
99 SE 6	2.0	3.0	12	10	24	8	18	28
99 SE 7	3.0	0.1	7	9	22	5	13	44
99 SE 8	2.8	0.2	10	8	18	23	8	33
99 SE 9	5.6	0.4	11	11	23	7	17	31
99 SE 10	9.7	5.1	15	9	13	8	22	33
99 SE 11	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 SE 12	4.0	3.0	17	4	10	13	23	33
99 SE 13	3.3	3.7	10	10	15	11	20	34
99 SE 14	1.4	2.9	14	7	16	11	26	26
99 SE 15	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 SE 19	9.8	0.1	10	10	14	12	22	32
99 SE 20	3.2	0.2	13	6	11	11	23	36
99 SE 21	5.0	0.6	14	7	30	11	21	17
99 SE 22	11.2	5.0	15	3	29	8	26	19
99 SE 23	5.5	7.0	17	3	39	8	20	13
99 SE 24	2.2	0.3	15	0	26	10	27	22
99 SW 10	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 NE 112	Absent	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
98 NE 117	6.5	0.2	9	10	17	9	25	30
98 NE 122	(a) 1.0 (b) 2.1	2.3	18 11	9 5	19 31	7 8	27 22	20 23

in block E. Numerous smaller dry valleys dissect the area, some of which have cut through the drift to expose the underlying solid rocks. The extensive Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head mainly overlies Reading Beds, but Chalk is present below the mineral near Hyde Farm [959 893] and London Clay in the south-east of the block. The gently sloping drift surface falls from around 335 ft in the north-west to 275 ft in the south-east. The only large scale workings [975 885], west of Bulstrode Park, are currently being extended to the north-west.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 11 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 19 other records. The thickness of the mineral averages 4.4 m; the boreholes show that the mineral is usually between 2 and 7 m thick, but in borehole 98 NE 123 near Hyde Farm 16.7 m were recorded, the solid rock (Chalk) being struck at 21.2 m below the surface. This exceptionally thick deposit is probably part of the infilling of a deep concealed valley which existed before the deposition of the glacial deposits. This might run towards the north-east, as suggested by the conjectured subdrift junction of

Table 5. Data from assessment boreholes: block C

	Recorded	thickness		Mea	an grading	percentage	;	
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} \text{mm}$	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm
09 SW 25	2.7	0.7	19	12	11	7	16	35
09 SW 26	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 SW 27	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 SW 28	7.0	3.5	9	7	9	10	23	42
09 SW 29	2.9	0.6	18	7	11	10	22	32
09 SW 30	8.8	0.2	8	9	18	10	25	30
09 SW 31	7.0	3.0	15	14	16	8	20	27
09 SW 32	2.8	1.5	14	4	14	13	25	30
09 SW 33	2.0	2.5	10	11	34	8	14	23
08 NW 101	Absent	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
08 NW 105	3.5	3.5	20	10	20	5	19	26
08 NW 106	4.3	0.4	11	11	16	13	24	25
08 NW 110	3.0	0.3	8	5	25	9	25	28
08 NW 111	5.0	0.4	5	5	18	12	26	34

the Reading Beds and Chalk shown on the resource map. The estimated volume of the mineral in this block is 44 million $\rm m^3 \pm 19$ per cent. The overburden usually consists only of soil and subsoil, but Head, the exact limits of which are not known, was proved east of Hyde Farm where it attains a thickness of 4.5 m and in boreholes 98 NE 105 and 255/56.

The fines vary within relatively narrow limits, from 4 per cent in borehole 98 NE 107 to 13 per cent in boreholes 98 NE 121 and '98 NE 104. The proportion of sand is everywhere more than 40 per cent, but exceeds 60 per cent only in borehole 98 NE 124 where it is unusally high at 76 per cent. Gravel ranges between 34 per cent in borehole 98 NE 123 to 51 per cent in borehole 98 NE 105, except that in borehole 98 NE 124 there is only 15 per cent.

The mean grading for the block is fines 9 per cent, sand 51 per cent, gravel 40 per cent.

Block E

This block is drawn to include the terrace gravels of the Rivers Colne and Misbourne, the Alluvium of the Misbourne and Alderbourne, and the Dry Valley Deposits of the higher part of the Alderbourne Valley (including Dormey

Bottom). In the Misbourne Valley almost all of the Alluvium and terrace gravels lie on Chalk; in the Alderbourne Valley, as would be expected, the Dry Valley Deposits rest on Chalk and the Alluvium overlies Reading Beds. Workings have been only on a very small scale.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 13 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 18 other records. The mineral has a mean thickness of 5.7 m and ranges widely from only 1.4 m in borehole 08 NW 18 to 12.5 m in borehole 255/21f; no particular lateral trend can be recognised. The estimated volume of the mineral is 51 million m^{3 +} 26 per cent. The thickness of the overburden, which is normally only soil and subsoil, averages just under 1.0 m, and is nowhere more than 2.3 m. The fines content of the mineral is consistently low, generally being between 3 and 8 per cent and does not exceed 11 per cent. The proportion of sand is not less than 25 per cent, except in borehole 08 NW 107 where it falls to 16 per cent, and is nowhere greater than 34 per cent. The percentage of gravel generally ranges between 57 and 68 per cent except in borehole 08 NW 107, where it is 78 per cent.

It is notable that the proportions of fines,

sand and gravel normally fall within narrower limits than in the other blocks (except block I), and that the deposits have similar grading characteristics throughout the area whatever their geological classification. This is also true vertically, as best illustrated by the grading of the ten samples from the 11.1 m of mineral in borehole 98 NE 106; the fines range between only 4 and 8 per cent, the sand between 29 and 37 per cent and the gravel between 59 and 66 per cent.

The mean grading for the block is fines 6 per cent, sand 30 per cent, gravel 64 per cent.

Block F

Glacial Sand and Gravel, locally overlain by undifferentiated Head, covers almost all of the block, and overlies Reading Beds or Chalk. Dissection by streams has exposed the solid rocks over small areas in Gulley Wood [917 853], to the north and west of Burnham and in a deep dry valley along the eastern margin of the block. The drift forms flat, or gently sloping ground, lying mainly between 170 and 290 ft. Only very small quantities of mineral have been worked for local use.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 11 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 14 other records. The mean thickness of the mineral is 4.2 m, and it ranges from 1.0 m in borehole 98 SW 22 to 11.3 m in borehole 98 NW 51. The estimated volume of the mineral is 50 million $m^3 \pm 41$ per cent. The overburden averages 0.6 m, and varies from nil in boreholes 98 SW 23 and 98 NW 45 to 2.5 m in borehole 98 SW 26. Overburden with a thickness greater than 1.0 m was recorded only in the south-west where, in boreholes 98 SW 26 and 98 SW 22, it is a dense brown clay, containing only scattered flint pebbles, classified as Head, which has been used locally for brickmaking.

The fines content of the mineral ranges from 2 to 12 per cent except in borehole 98 SW 24 where it reaches 17 per cent. Generally speaking the upper part of the mineral contains a higher proportion of fines than the lower, so that the uppermost beds are hoggin-like. The sand ranges from 32 to 53 per cent by weight and the gravel varies between 37 and 55 per cent, being over 50 per cent along the western margin of the block and in the north-east. The mean grading for the block is fines 9 per cent, sand 45 per cent, gravel 46 per cent.

Block G

The mineral, Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head, rests on London Clay in the centre and east and on Reading Beds elsewhere. The gently undulating topography slopes from nearly 300 ft in the north-west to just over

200 ft in the south and south-east; a few small streams have cut through the drift to expose the solid rocks below. Sand and gravel has been dug on a fairly large scale in Hedgerley Park [976 866], and currently is being worked at the Pickeridge [985 859], but elsewhere workings have been on a much smaller scale for local use.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 10 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 10 other records. The mineral has a mean thickness of 4.4 m and over most of the area varies within fairly narrow limits from 2.0 m in borehole 98 SE 35 to 6.8 m in borehole 255/244. Mineral is absent only in borehole 98 SE 37, drilled near the edge of the mapped deposit. The estimated volume of the mineral is 47 million $m^3 \pm 19$ per cent. The overburden is usually less than 1.0 m thick, exceeding this figure only in two boreholes, 98 SE 41 and 98 NE 115, where local developments of Head, 1.4 m and 2.9 m thick respectively, overlie the mineral.

Fines commonly constitute 8 per cent or less, but 12 and 13 per cent were proved in boreholes 98 SE 44 and 98 NE 116 respectively, and 17 per cent in borehole 98 SE 41. Generally the fines content is higher in the eastern than the western part of the block. The proportion of sand varies widely between 30 per cent in borehole 98 SE 33 to 59 per cent in borehole 98 SE 44, but usually falls within the range 36 to 51 per cent. Over most of the area the percentage of gravel ranges between 42 and 53, but falls in the east to only 29 in borehole 98 SE 44 and rises to 66 in borehole 98 SE 33 in the west.

The mean grading for the block is fines 8 per cent, sand 44 per cent, gravel 48 per cent.

Block H

This block is divided by the Alderbourne Valley, which is floored by alluvial deposits included in block E. Except in the extreme north the Glacial Sand and Gravel with undifferentiated Head is underlain by London Clay. The surface of the drift slopes gently southwards, from about 260 ft in the north to around 150 ft in the south, and is dissected by several streams, some of which have exposed the underlying solid rocks. Sand and gravel has been dug extensively near Hollybush [022 862], but otherwise workings have been on a small scale only.

The assessment of resources is based on information from 14 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 6 other records. The mineral has a mean thickness of 3.2 m, with a maximum recorded thickness of 6.6 m in borehole 08 SW 13. No mineral is present in boreholes 08 SW 18 and 08 SW 22 at Iver Heath, where Head, and less than 1.0 m of Glacial Sand and Gravel respectively overlie the London Clay. The estimated volume

Table 6. Data from assessment boreholes: block D

	Recorded	thickness		Mea	an grading	percentage		
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm
98 NE 104	3.0	0.1	13	8	29	9	14	27
98 NE 105	4.5	2.2	7	11	22	9	25	26
98 NE 107	5.6	0.3	4	17	20	9	22	28
98 NE 109	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 NE 110	6.4	0.4	8	14	22	6	18	32
98 NE 111	4.9	0.1	6	16	35	8	19	16
98 NE 121	5.0	0.5	13	19	24	6	23	15
98 NE 123	16.7	4.5	10	17	33	6	18	16
98 NE 124	2.8	0.2	9	16	56	4	8	7
98 NW 52	2.9	0.6	11	13	25	14	18	19
98 NW 54	4.0	0.2	11	9	24	8	21	27

Table 7. Data from assessment boreholes: block ${\bf E}$

	Recorded	thickness		Mean grading percentage							
	ng:		Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel			
Borehole No.	Mineral (m)	Overburden (m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm			
08 NW 99	2.1	0.3	7	3	10	12	33	35			
08 NW 102	8.9	1.1	3	3	13	15	27	39			
08 NW 107	4.5	2.3	6	1	4	11	35	43			
08 NW 112	8.4	1.1	10	5	15	13	28	29			
08 NW 113	9.0	1.5	8	2	12	14	32	32			
08 NW 114	5.0	0.4	6	5	11	12	24	42			
08 NW 115	6.1	0.8	6	6	16	12	25	35			
98 NE 106	11.1	1.4	5	5	16	11	21	42			
98 NE 118	5.3	0.2	11	5	12	13	24	35			
98 NE 125	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	_			
99 SE 16	5.6	0.3	5	4	10	13	25	43			
99 SE 17	7.7	0.2	6	4	11	15	24	40			
99 SE 18	7.5	0.2	5	3	11	15	26	40			

Table 8. Data from assessment boreholes: block F

	Recorded	thickness		Mea	an grading	percentage		
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16 mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm
98 SW 22	1.0	1.2	8	13	19	7	23	30
98 SW 23	3.4	0	10	10	15	10	21	34
98 SW 24	3.0	0.4	17	8	8	16	28	23
98 SW 25	2.7	0.3	8	16	25	11	15	25
98 SW 26	3.7	2.5	7	6	31	12	23	21
98 SW 27	2.5	0.4	2	5	28	12	23	30
98 SW 28	7.5	0.1	10	22	22	9	18	19
98 NW 40	2.6	0.2	12	12	15	9	20	32
98 NW 45	6.0	0	6	11	26	9	23	25
98 NW 51	11.3	0.1	12	14	27	9	20	18
98 NW 57	4.6	0.1	7	7	23	9	25	29

Table 9. Data from assessment boreholes: block G

	Recorded	d thickness		Mean grading percentage							
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel			
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16+4mm	+16mm			
98 NE 108	4.8	0.4	5	14	22	12	26	21			
98 NE 115	5.0	2.9	5	9	24	9	25	28			
98 NE 116	5.1	0.1	13	9	18	10	24	26			
98 NE 119	5.6	0.9	7	11	30	10	21	21			
98 NE 120	4.6	0	8	7	21	12	32	20			
98 SE 33	6.2	0.3	4	5	14	11	28	38			
98 SE 35	2.0	0.3	7	8	31	9	23	22			
98 SE 37	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
98 SE 41	4.5	1.4	17	6	21	9	23	24			
98 SE 44	4.6	0.1	12	14	39	6	17	12			

of mineral is 46 million $m^3 \pm 33$ per cent. The overburden is generally less than 1.0 m thick, but in a few places there are developments of Head, for example, 3.4 m in borehole 08 SW 7 and 3.5 m in borehole 08 NW 104. The exact extent of the Head is not known.

The fines content of the mineral is usually 10 per cent or less, but it is higher in two boreholes, the recorded maximum being 19 per cent, in 08 NW 104. The percentage of sand is usually between 30 and 50 per cent and is higher in only one borehole, 08 SW 7, where it is 64 per cent. The proportion of gravel usually ranges between 46 and 62 per cent, but is as low as 26 per cent in borehole 08 SW 7 and 31 per cent in 08 NW 104 and as high as 66 per cent in borehole 08 NW 103.

The mean grading for the block is fines 6 per cent, sand 38 per cent, gravel 56 per cent.

Block I

Extending east-west for over 3 miles, this block is bounded to the south by the urban area of Slough, and to the north by the back-slope of the Boyn Hill Terrace. The mineral is composed entirely of the Boyn Hill and Taplow Terrace deposits of the River Thames, predominantly the former. The similarity of the sands and gravels of the two terraces is such that they may be regarded as one mineral deposit. The terrace deposits are underlain by Reading Beds in the west and London Clay in the east. Sand and gravel has been dug on a commercial scale at several places in both terraces; in 1971 there were active workings at Bottom Walton [945 834], Middle Green [004 801] and Sawyers Green [016 802].

The assessment of resources is based on information from 20 Mineral Assessment Unit boreholes and 29 other records. The mean mineral thickness is 4.1 m, ranging up to 9.1 m in borehole 255/185. Less than 1.0 m of sand and gravel is present in one borehole only, 98 SE 38, at Stoke Poges. In borehole 98 SE 43 the mineral is divided into a lower part, 1.3 m thick, and an upper part, 2.6 m thick, by 1.2 m of clay containing a few pebbles. The estimated volume of mineral is 70 million m^{3 ±} 21 per cent.

The sand and gravel of the Taplow Terrace is everywhere covered by an overburden of River Brickearth, which is invariably thicker than 1.0 m and reaches a maximum of 4.4 m in borehole 08 SW 16. The average thickness of the Brickearth is 2.6 m. The overburden of the Boyn Hill Terrace is commonly less than 1.0 m thick, but there are local unmapped patches of either Brickearth or Head, that reach a thickness of 2.2 m in borehole 98 SE 34.

The fines content in the 19 boreholes from which samples were collected ranges from 3 to only 11 per cent, except in borehole 98 SE 45 where it increases to 19 per cent, indicating a widespread consistency in the nature of the

deposit. Similarly, the proportion of sand generally has a small range, between 36 and 45 per cent, exceeded only in one borehole, 98 SE 34, near Farnham Royal, where it is 51 per cent. The proportion of gravel ranges from 38 per cent in borehole 98 SE 45 to 59 per cent in the lower part of the mineral in borehole 98 SE 43. The mean grading for the block is fines 7 per cent, sand 42 per cent, gravel 51 per cent.

SAND IN THE READING BEDS

The beds of sand in the lower subdivision of the Reading Beds fall within the definition of mineral, but they have not been included in the above assessments because a comprehensive investigation would have necessitated an unjustified amount of drilling through the Reading Beds clays. However, where sands were found to underlie gravel-bearing deposits closely, drilling was continued in order to investigate their grading characteristics, as they are used commercially for making mortars, for example, in the quarry [975 885] west of Bulstrode Park.

At an early stage in the investigations two deep boreholes, 98 SE 45 [9979 8369] and 98 NE 111 [9649 8680] were sunk to prove the thickness and stratigraphical position of the sands. Both penetrated the London Clay and thick (up to 9.4 m) Reading Beds clays to prove 3.0 m+ of sand in a single bed in borehole 98 SE 45 and 3.3 m in three beds in borehole 98 NE 111. In both boreholes the sand is predominantly fine grained and is associated with 30 and 42 per cent of silt respectively, high percentages by comparison with other samples. Twelve other boreholes encountered the sands at the base of the Reading Beds and showed that locally they thicken and become coarser grained, particularly in the north-west. The evidence is incomplete because drilling was normally stopped before the base of the Reading Beds was reached, but the existing information proves that the sands are up to 6.7 m in thickness (in borehole 99 SW 4): the data is given in Table 12.

Grading analyses were obtained of 49 samples of Reading Beds sands; the results are given separately in the borehole records (Appendix C). The mean grading of the 49 samples is fines 14 per cent, fine sand 49 per cent, medium sand 35 per cent, coarse sand 1 per cent, gravel 1 per cent. Thus most of the deposit is fine to medium sand and it is notable that no sample contained more than 2 per cent of coarse sand. The small gravel fraction is most commonly present in the top of the sand, and is probably the result of contamination from the overlying gravel deposits during drilling operations. In one borehole however, 98 NW 60, the rare occurrence of a thin bed (10 mm) of fine to medium flint gravel was noted at 5.3 m below the top of the sand. The fines fraction is predominantly of silt, with clay occurring in very small amounts only.

Table 10. Data from assessment boreholes: block H

	Recorded	thickness		Mea	an grading	percentage		
Borehole	Mineral	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
No.	(m)	(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16 + 4mm	+16mm
08 SW 6	5.0	0.4	4	12	26	10	23	25
08 SW 7	1.4	3.4	10	22	36	6	19	7
08 SW 8	5.0	0.7	5	8	29	9	23	26
08 SW 12	6.6	0.8	3	7	19	9	22	40
08 SW 13	6.6	0.8	6	5	20	12	31	26
08 SW 14	1.4	0.5	14	4	27	9	23	23
08 SW 17	5.5	0.6	7	6	20	11	22	34
08 SW 18	Absent	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
08 SW 19	1.8	0.6	9	7	24	11	23	26
08 SW 21	3.0	0.8	7	5	16	10	25	37
08 SW 22	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08 NW 103	3.2	0,2	2	4	18	10	26	40
08 NW 104	1.3	3,5	19	3	34	13	19	12
08 NW 108	3.1	0.4	10	5	13	13	27	32

Table 11. Data from assessment boreholes: block I

	T		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	Recorded thickness Mean grading percentage							
Borehole No.	Mineral (m)	Overburden	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Fine gravel	Coarse gravel
		(m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	-16 + 4mm	+16mm
98 SE 34	2.2	2.2	7	15	29	7	18	24
98 SE 36	2.7	0.6	10	14	20	10	24	22
98 SE 38	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
98 SE 39	2.0	1.8	7	8	20	11	27	27
98 SE 40	3.1	2.1	11	9	17	13	27	23
98 SE 42	7.4	0.2	5	9	24	12	25	25
98 SE 43	(a) 2.6 (b) 1.3	1.7	3 4	8 5	20 23	11 9	20 26	38 33
98 SE 45	1.4	1.1	19	30	12	1	7	31
98 SE 46	5.4	0.6	8	4	27	7	33	21
98 SE 47	5.1	3.6	6	4	22	16	26	26
98 SE 48	4.8	0.3	4	5	25	11	30	25
98 SW 29	5.2	0.2	9	11	23	11	45	1
98 SW 30	4.0	0.2	7	7	22	11	26	27

08 SW 9	6.2	0.7	4	6	25	13	24	28
08 SW 10	6.6	3.0	4	5	22	14	25	30
08 SW 11	4.0	2.2	6	6	14	16	32	26
08 SW 15	6.7	0.7	11	7	20	15	27	20
08 SW 16	3.4	4.4	5	6	23	15	24	27
08 SW 20	2.9	0.6	9	13	20	12	26	20
08 SW 24	4.3	0.2	7	7	23	12	30	21

Table 12. The thickness and mean grading percentages of Reading Beds sands proved in assessment boreholes

		Mean grading percentage						
Borehole	Thickness	Fines	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Gravel		
No.	proved (m)	-1/16mm	$-\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$ mm	$-1 + \frac{1}{4}$ mm	-4+1mm	+4mm		
98 NW 40	3.0	11	45	43	1	0		
98 NW 48	2.7+	12	83	4	1	0		
98 NW 53	0.9+	18	62	14	2	4		
98 NW 60	6.0+	9	20	68	2	1		
98 SW 27	1.9	3	21	75	1	0		
98 SW 30	4.3	11	61	25	1	2		
98 SE 36	4.5	5	43	50	1	1		
98 SE 38	5.5	8	67	23	2	0		
98 SE 45	3.0+	30	56	12	2	0		
98 NE 111	3,3	42	55	2	1	0		
98 NE 117	1.8	6	52	41	1	0		
99 SE 15	3.3	10	25	60	1	4		
99 SW 4	6.7	20	23	55	2	0		
09 SW 33	5.1	8	74	17	1	0		

LIST OF QUARRIES

In 1972 six sand and gravel quarries were known to be operational, and workings in five quarries had been discontinued. A list of active and disused quarries is given below in Table 13.

Table 13. List of quarries

Location	Grid Reference
Active	
Bottom Walton West of Bulstrode Park The Pickeridge Near Chalfont St Peter Middle Green Sawyers Green	945 834 975 885 985 859 018 914 004 801 016 802
Disused	
Hollybush Near Penn Hedgerley Park Gallions Lane Near Iver	022 862 905 918 976 866 994 833 035 802

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Appendix A: Assessment Procedure

- Within a resource block, a statistical assessment is made for a sampled area of mineral greater than 2 km² and containing a minimum of five evenly-spaced boreholes.
- 2. If the sampled area of mineral is between 0.25 and 2 km² and contains one or two suitably sited boreholes an inferred assessment is made. An inferred assessment may also be attempted for any area where the deduced mineral content is small and which consequently has not been sampled by boreholes. No specific level of accuracy is claimed for such subjective assessments.
- No assessment is attempted for an area of mineral less than 0.25 km².

Statistical Assessment

- 4. The simple methods used in the calculations are consistent with the amount of data provided by the survey. Conventional confidence limits (that is, the tolerance on the estimate or the range within which the result falls) are calculated at the two-sided 95 per cent confidence level, that is, there is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 1 in 40 chance that the result exceeds the stated upper limit and a corresponding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent chance that it is less than the stated lower limit.
- 5. The volume estimate (V) for the sampled mineral in a given block is the product of the two variables, the sampled areas (A) and the mean thickness (I) calculated from the individual thicknesses at the sample points. The standard deviations for these variables are related such that

$$S_{V} = \sqrt{S_{A}^{2} + S_{1}^{2}} \dots (1)$$

where S_V , S_A and S_I^- are the standard deviations for volume, area and mean thickness, expressed as proportions of V, A and I, respectively.

The above relationship may be transposed such that

$$S_{V} = S_{\bar{1}} \sqrt{[1 + (\frac{S_{A}^{2}}{S_{\bar{1}}})]} \dots (2)$$

From this it can be seen that as $(\frac{S_A}{S_{\overline{1}}})$ tends

to 0, S_V tends to $S_{\hat{\mathbf{l}}}$. If, therefore, the standard deviation for area is small with respect to that for mean thickness, the standard deviation for volume approximates to that for mean thickness.

7. Given that the number of approximately

evenly spaced sample points in the sampled area is n, with mineral thickness measurements $l_1,\ l_2,\ \ldots\ l_n$, then the best estimate of mean thickness, $\bar{1}$ =

$$\frac{\sum (1_1 + 1_2 \dots 1_n)}{n}$$

For groups of closely spaced boreholes a discretionary weighting factor may be applied to avoid bias (see note on weighting below). The standard deviation for mean thickness, $S_{\overline{l}}$ expressed as a proportion of the mean thickness is given by

$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{1} \sqrt{\frac{\sum (1 - 1)^{2}}{(n - 1)}}$$
 where 1 is any

value in the series l_1 to l_n .

8. The sampled area A in each resource block is coloured pink on the map. Wherever possible, calculations relate to the mineral within mapped geological boundaries (which may not necessarily correspond to the limits of a deposit). Generally, therefore, the only error in determining the area is the negligible planimetering error and SA is 0. Where the area is not defined by a mapped boundary, that is, where the boundary is inferred (and the distinctive symbol is used), experience suggests that SA is small relative to ST.

The relationship

$$\frac{S_A}{S_1^-} \leqslant \frac{1}{3}$$
 is assumed in all cases.

It follows from equation (2) that

$$S_{1} \leq S_{V} \leq 1.05 S_{1} \dots (3)$$

9. The two-sided 95 per cent confidence limits, Lī, for the estimate of mean thickness of mineral in the sampled area, for values of n between 5 and 20, may be expressed in absolute units.

$$\bar{1} \pm (t \times S_{\bar{1}} \times \bar{1}),$$

or as a percentage

٤1

$$\bar{1} \pm (t \times S_{\bar{1}} \times 100)$$
 per cent

where t is Student's t at the two-sided 95 per cent confidence level for (n - 1) degrees of freedom and is evaluated by reference to statistical tables. In applying Student's t it is assumed that the measurements are distributed normally.

10. Values of t at the two-sided 95 per cent confidence level for values of n up to 20 are set out below:

n	t	n	t
1	∞	11	2.228
2	12.706	12	2.201
3	4.303	13	2.179
4	3.182	14	2.160
5	2.776	15	2.145
6	2.571	16	2.131
7	2.447	17	2.120
8	2.365	18	2.110
9	2.306	19	2.101
10	2.262	20	2.093

(From Table 12, Biometrika Tables for Statisticians, Volume 1, Second Ed. Cambridge University Press, 1962).

The value of t, 1.96, when n is infinity is used when n is greater than 20.

11. In calculating the two-sided 95 per cent confidence limits for volume, L_V, the following inequality corresponding to (3) is applied:

$$L_1 \leq L_V \leq 1.05$$
 L_1

12. In summary, for values of n between 5 and 20, $L_{\rm V}$ is calculated as

$$\frac{1.05 \times t}{1}$$
 $\times \sqrt{\frac{\sum (1-1)^2}{n (n-1)}}$ $\times 100 \text{ per cent}$

and when n is greater than 20, as

$$\frac{1.05 \times 1.96}{\bar{1}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\sum (1-\bar{1})^2}{n (n-1)}} \times 100 \text{ per cent}$$

13. An illustration of the procedures outlined above is given in Figs. 3 and 4, where a volume estimate with confidence limits at the 95 per cent level of confidence is derived from fictitious data.

Inferred Assessments

- 14. If the sampled area of mineral in a resource block is between 0.25 km² and 2 km² an assessment is inferred based on geological and topographical information usually supported by the data from one or two suitably sited boreholes. The volume of mineral is calculated as the product of the sampled area, chosen from interpretation of field data as in the statistical assessment, and the judged average mineral thickness. Confidence limits are not calculated.
- 15. In some cases in addition to the sampled area of mineral a resource block includes an area left uncoloured on the map, generally based on interpretation of mapping and sample data. On occasions some mineral

may be present in such areas and an assessment is made on the basis of the average mineral thickness deduced from exposures and any other evidence available.

Note on Weighting

- 16. The thickness of a deposit at any point in a sampled area may be governed solely by the position of the point in relation to a broad trend. However, most sand and gravel deposits in addition exhibit a random pattern of local, and sometimes considerable, variation in thickness.
- Thus, in estimating mean thickness of sand and gravel from a number of data points in a sampled area only the use of simple weighting factors is justified, and the distribution of data points need be only approximately regular. In practice, equal weighting can often be applied to thicknesses at all data points within the sampled area. If, however, there is a distinctly unequal distribution of points, the thicknesses must be weighted to avoid the bias this creates. Weighting factors are determined by first dividing the sampled area into broad zones, to each of which a value roughly proportional to its area is assigned. This value is then shared between the data points within the zone.

Appendix B: Classification and Description of Sand and Gravel

The terminology commonly used by geologists when describing sedimentary rocks (Wentworth, 1922) is not entirely satisfactory for the purposes of this Report. For example, Wentworth proposed that a deposit should be described as a 'gravelly sand' when the proportion of sand is greater than that of gravel which must exceed 10 per cent, fines and oversize materials (that is, with diameter greater than 64 mm) being less than 10 per cent. Because deposits containing more than 10 per cent fines (material less than 1/16 mm) are not embraced by this system a modified binary classification based on Willman (1942) has been adopted.

For the purposes of assessing resources of sand and gravel a classification should take account of economically important characteristics of the deposit, in particular the absolute content of fines and the ratio of sand to gravel.

When the fines content exceeds 40 per cent the material is considered to be not potentially workable and falls outside the definition of mineral. Deposits which contain 40 per cent fines or less are classified primarily on the ratio of sand to gravel and qualified in the light of the fines content, as follows: less than 10 per cent fines—no qualification; 10 per cent or more, but less than 20 per cent fines—'clayey'; 20 to 40 per cent fines—'very clayey'.

The term 'clay' (as written, with single quote marks), is used to describe all material passing

Area

Overburden: Mineral:

Volume

21 million m_3^3 38 million m_3^3

Thickness

Block: 11.08 km_2^2 Mineral: 8.32 km

95 per cent confidence limits of the estimate

of mineral volume

Overburden: Mineral:

2.5 m 4.5 m

Percentage: ± 53 per cent
Units of volume: ± 20 million m

		Thickness estim Measuremer	ate (1 = thickn its in metres	ess)		
Sample point	Weighting w	Overbu lo	rden wlo	Mine lm	ral wlm	Remarks
SE 14 SE 18 SE 20 SE 22 SE 23 SE 24 SE 17 123/45 1 2 4 5	1	1.5 3.3 nil 0.7 6.2 4.3 1.2 2.0 2.4 4.5 0.4 2.8	1.5 3.3 - 0.7 6.2 4.3 1.6	5.2 nil 2.1 9.3 5.7 6.5 4.2 3.6 3.4 0.8 4.3 6.0	5.2 - 2.1 9.3 5.7 6.5 3.9	MAU Borcholes Ilydrogeol. Dept. record Close group of four borcholes (commercial)
Totals	∑w = 8	∑wlo =	20.1(25)*	∑wlm :	= 36.3(25)*	
Averages		Ìo =	2.5(16)*	lm :	= 4.5(41)*	

Calculation of Confidence Limits

1	(1 - 1)	(1 - 1)2
5.2	0.7	0.49
nil	4.5	20.25
2.1	2.4	5.76
9.3	4.8	23.04
5.7	1.2	1.44
6.5	2.0	4.00
3.9	0.6	0.36
3.6	0.9	0.81
$\sum 1 = 36.3 (25)$	∑(1 -	$(1)^2 = 56.15$
n = 8		ļ
1 = 4.5 (41)		
≃ 4.5		

$$n = 8$$

 $t = 2.365$

$$L_{V} = 1.05 \frac{t}{1} \sqrt{\frac{\sum (1-1)^{2}}{n (n-1)}} \times 100$$

$$= 1.05 \times \frac{2.365}{4.541} \sqrt{\frac{56.15}{8 \times 7}} \times 100$$

$$= 54.77$$

$$\approx 55\%$$

Fig. 3. Example of resource block assessment: statement and calculation

^{*} The figures in brackets are additional decimal places used only in the calculation of confidence limits.

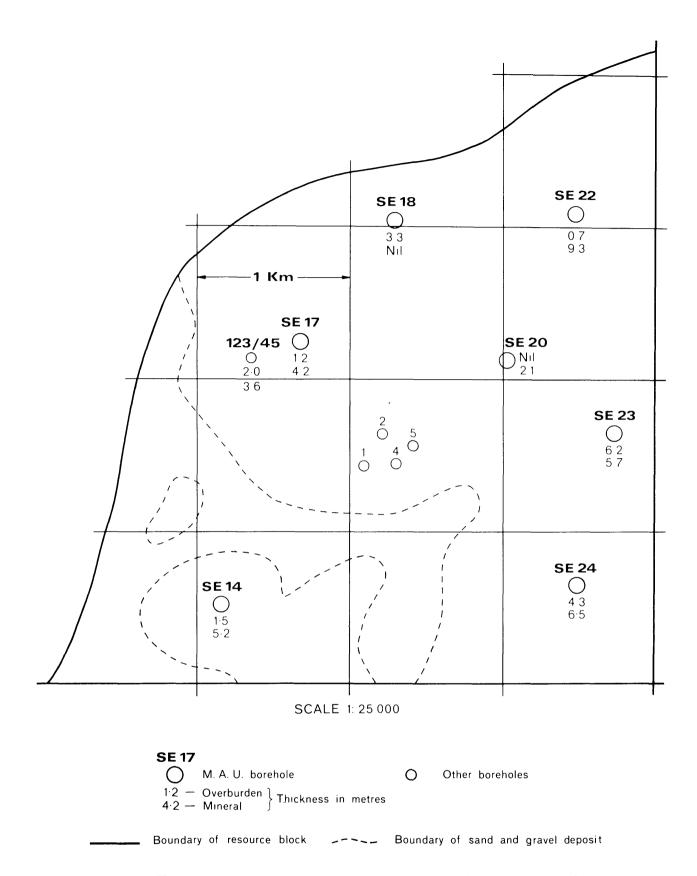


Fig. 4. Example of resource block assessment: map of a fictitious block

1/16 mm. Thus it has no mineralogical significance and includes particles falling within the size limits of silt. Wherever the term clay does not appear in single quotation marks the normal meaning applies.

The ratio of sand to gravel defines the boundaries between Sand, Pebbly Sand, Sandy Gravel and Gravel (at 19:1, 3:1 and 1:1).

Thus it is possible to classify the mineral into one of twelve descriptive categories (see Fig. 5). The procedure is as follows.

1. Classify according to ratio of sand to gravel.

2. Describe fines.

For example, a deposit grading: gravel, 11 per cent; sand, 70 per cent; fines, 19 per cent is classified as 'clayey' pebbly sand. This short description is included in the borehole log (see Note 10, p.28).

Many differing proposals exist for the classification of the grain size of sediments (Atterberg, 1905; Udden, 1914; Wentworth, 1922; Wentworth, 1935; Allen, 1936; Twenhofel, 1937; Lane and others, 1947). As Archer (1970 a, b) has emphasised, there is a pressing need for a simple metric scale acceptable to both scientific and engineering interests, for which the class limit sizes correspond closely with certain marked changes in the natural properties of mineral particles. For example, there is an important change in the degree of cohesion between particles at about the 1/16 mm size, which approximates to the generally accepted boundary between silt and sand. In this and other respects the system shown in Table 13, used in this report, is satisfactory. It is based on Udden's geometric scale and a simplified form of Wentworth's terminology.

The fairly wide intervals in the scale are consistent with the general level of accuracy of the quantitative assessments of the resource blocks. Three sizes of sand are recognised, fine (-¼ + 1/16 mm), medium (-1 + ¼ mm) and coarse (-4 + 1 mm). The boundary at 16 mm distinguishes a range of finer gravel (-16 + 4 mm), often characterised by abundance of worn tough pebbles of vein quartz, from coarser ranges often of notably different average composition. The boundary at 64 mm distinguishes pebbles from cobbles. The term 'gravel' is used loosely to denote both pebble-sized and cobble-sized material.

The size distribution of borehole samples is determined by sieve analysis, and is presented by the laboratory as logarithmic cumulative curves (see, for example, British Standard 1377:67). In this report the grading is tabulated on the borehole record sheets (Appendix C), the intercepts corresponding with the simple geometric scale 1/16 mm, ¼ mm, 1 mm, 4 mm, 16 mm, and so on as required. Original sample grading curves are available for reference at the appropriate office of the Institute.

Each bulk sample is described, subjectively, by a geologist at the borehole site. Being based on visual examination, the description of the grading is inexact, the accuracy depending on the experience of the observer. The descriptions recorded are modified, as necessary, when the laboratory results become available for inclusion in Appendix C.

The relative proportions of the rock types present in the gravel fraction are indicated by use of the words 'and' or 'with'. For example, 'flint and quartz' indicates very approximate equal proportions with neither constituent accounting for less than about 25 per cent of the whole; 'flint with quartz' indicates that flint is dominant and quartz, the accessory rock type, comprises 5 to 25 per cent of the whole. Where the accessory material accounts for less than 5 per cent of the whole, but is still readily apparent, the phrase 'with some' has been used. Rare constituents are referred to as 'trace'.

The terms used in the field to describe the degree of rounding of particles—which is concerned with the sharpness of the edges and corners of a clastic fragment and not the shape—(after Pettijohn, 1957) are as follows.

Angular: showing little or no evidence of wear; sharp edges and corners.

Subangular: showing definite effects of wear. Fragments still have their original form but edges and corners begin to be rounded off.

Subrounded: showing considerable wear. The edges and corners are rounded off to smooth curves. Original grain shape is still distinct.

Rounded: original faces almost completely destroyed, but some comparatively flat surfaces may still remain. All original edges and corners have been smoothed off to rather broad curves. Original shape is still apparent.

Well-rounded: no original faces, edges or corners left. The entire surface consists of broad curves; flat areas are absent. The original shape is suggested by the present form of the grain.

Table 13. Classification of gravel, sand and fines

Size limits	s	Designation	Qualification	Primary classification
64 mm		Cobble		
			Coarse	Gravel
16 mm		Pebble		
4 mm			Fine	
			Coarse	
1 mm		Sand	Medium	Sand
1/4 mm	_		Fine	
1/16 mm		Fines (silt and clay)		Fines

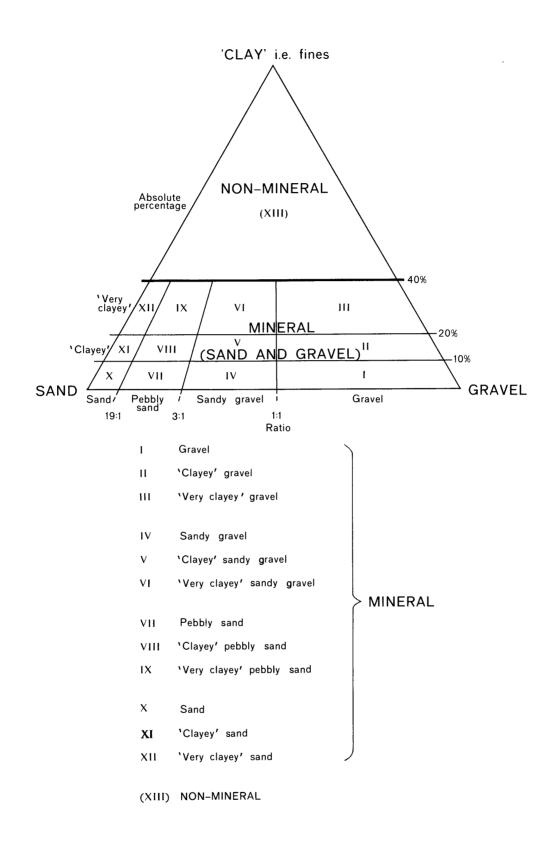


Fig. 5. Diagram to show the descriptive categories used in the classification of sand and gravel

Appendix C: Borehole Records

EXPLANATION

SU 98 NE 106

Annotated Example of Borehole Records

Pennlands Farm, Hedgerley

11.1

(36.5)

Surface level (+63.7 m) +209 ft Water not struck ⁵	Overburden 1.4 m (4.5 ft) Mineral 11.1 m (36.5 ft)
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. January 1971 ⁶	Bedrock 0.5 m+ (1.5 ft+)

Depth¹¹ Thickness m ft Soil 1.4 (4.5)1.4 (4.5)

Gravel 10 Dry Valley Deposits Gravel: fine to coarse,

with trace of cobbles, subangular to subrounded flint with some fine to medium quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and a little flint; brown, slightly clayey

9609 8711²

Upper Chalk Chalk 0.5+ (1.5+)13.0 (42.5)

	%	mm	%	Depth below 12	P	ercentage	13
				surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	15 6.2	+16 :	42	1.4 - 2.4	4	32	64
Graver	03	- 16+4 :	21	2.4 - 3.4	4	30	66
				3.4 - 4.4	4	30	66
		- 4+1 :	11	4.4 - 5.4	[4	30	66] ¹⁴
Sand	32	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	16	5.4 - 6.4	5	30	65
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5	6.4 - 7.4	4	35	61
				7.4 - 8.4	6	29	65
Fines	5	-1/16 :	5	8.4 - 9.4	6	32	62
				9.4 - 10.4	4	37	59
				10.4 - 11.4	5	33	62
				11.4 - 12.5	8	32	60

The numbered paragraphs below correspond with the annotations given on the specimen record above.

1. Borehole Registration Number.

Each Mineral Assessment Unit (MAU) borehole is identified by a Registration Number. This consists of two statements.

- 1) The number of the 1:25 000 sheet on which the borehole lies, for example, SU 98.
- The quarter of the 1:25 000 sheet on which the borehole lies and its number in a series for that quarter, for example, NE 106.

Thus the full Registration Number is SU 98 NE 106. Usually this is abbreviated to 98 NE 106 in the text.

2. The National Grid Reference. National Grid References in this publication lie

within the 100 km squares SU or TQ. Grid references are given to eight figures, accurate to within 10 m, for borehole locations. (In the text, sixfigure grid references are used for more approximate locations, for example, for farms).

(41.0)

12.5

3. Location.

The borehole location is generally referred to the nearest named locality on the 1:25 000 base map.

4. Surface Level.

The surface level at the borehole site is given in metres and feet above Ordnance Datum. All measurements were made in metres; approximate conversions to feet are given in brackets. The abbreviation 'c' (circa) indicates that the surface level has been estimated.

5. Groundwater Conditions.

Two kinds of entry are made: either the level at which groundwater was encountered is given in metres above Ordnance Datum or, where no groundwater was encountered, this is stated.

6. Type of Drill and Date of Drilling.

Modified shell and auger rigs were used in this survey. The type of machine, the external diameter of the casing used, and the month and year of the completion of the borehole are stated.

7. Overburden, Mineral, Waste and Bedrock.

Overburden is any material other than mineral which occurs between the ground surface and the top of the mineral

Mineral is defined as sand and gravel which, as part of a deposit, falls within the arbitrary definition of potentially workable material (see p. 1).

Waste is any material other than mineral or overburden occurring above bedrock.

Bedrock is the formation, rock type, country rock or rock-head, below which potentially workable sand and gravel will not be found.

Thicknesses are given in metres and feet.

8. The plus sign (+) indicates that the base of the deposit was not reached during drilling.

The borehole log

9. Geological Classification.

A geological classification of the strata encountered in drilling is given whenever possible. (For an explanation of the terms used see p. 5.

10. Lithological Description.

When mineral is recorded a general description based on the mean grading characteristics is followed by more detailed particulars. (For explanation of conventions see Appendix B). A description of other rock types is based on visual field examination.

11. Depth.

The figures relate to depths from surface to base of the strata recorded on the log.

Grading information

12. Sampling.

A continuous series of bulk samples is taken throughout the thickness of sand and gravel. A new sample is commenced whenever there is an appreciable lithological change within the sand and gravel, or for every 1 m of depth (see also p.2).

13. Grading Results.

The limits are as follows: gravel, +4 mm; sand, -4+1/16 mm; fines, -1/16 mm.

14. Exceptionally, the results of the grading of a sample are not available, but an attempt has been made to give grading information by comparing the grading and field descriptions of adjacent samples with the sample in question. Such estimates are shown in square brackets.

15. Mean Grading.

The mean grading for the mineral thickness is the mean of the individual sample gradings, but where the thicknesses of mineral represented by the samples are not constant each grading result is first weighted by its relative thickness.

The results are given for the three main classes, gravel, sand and fines, and for the smaller ranges within these classes.

Note:

- All measurements were made in metres. Approximate imperial conversions appear in brackets.
- 2) Imperial conversions of measurements of the depth and thickness of beds have been rounded off to the nearest 0.5 ft, because a more detailed quotation would imply a higher order of accuracy than could be justified by the original figures. Where the figures have been rounded in this way there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the thicknesses and the depths as recorded.

LIST OF ASSESSMENT BOREHOLES

Borehole No. by sheet quadrant	Grid Reference	Borehole No.	Grid Reference
98 NW 37 (pp. 31-51) 38 39 40 42 43 44 45 47 48 49 51 52 53 54 56 57 58	SU 9186 8738 9106 8687 9183 8634 9148 8552 9254 8865 9287 8788 9273 8662 9278 8532 9355 8880 9359 8724 9359 8633 9370 8512 9462 8864 9402 8810 9481 8744 9460 8645 9478 8565 9293 8911	98 NE 104 (pp. 52-73) 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121	SU 9579 8980 9505 8826 9609 8711 9574 8674 9579 8568 9643 8972 9630 8770 9649 8680 9742 8976 9711 8744 9730 8623 9743 8552 9924 8910 9903 8838 9828 8581 9919 8570 9749 8775 9835 8954
98 SE 33 (pp. 74-91) 34 35 36 37 38	9350 8938 9421 8931 9553 8461 9535 8383 9647 8440 9660 8355 9735 8464 9730 8364	123 124 125 98 SW 22 (pp. 92-100) 23 24 25 26	9602 8933 9867 8848 9931 8631 9083 8259 9168 8477 9130 8390 9173 8305 9248 8389
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	9718 8285 9789 8166 9836 8477 9825 8338 9882 8262 9944 8489 9979 8369 9947 8244 9984 8136 9990 8308	27 28 29 30	9358 8432 9389 8318 9449 8418 9475 8337
09 SW 25 (pp. 101-104) 26 27 28	TQ 0054 9409 0037 9327 0080 9239 0088 9133	09 SW 29 (pp. 105-109) 30 31 32 33	TQ 0151 9369 0127 9267 0149 9168 0147 9037 0238 9023

Borehole No. by sheet quadrant	Grid Reference	Borehole No.	Grid Reference
08 NW 98 (pp. 110-127) 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	TQ 0071 8757 0061 8548 0057 8528 0134 8921 0134 8833 0177 8701 0102 8647 0231 8936 0239 8801 0272 8752 0269 8671 0225 8504 0333 8961 0349 8873 0394 8760 0371 8648	08 SW 6 (pp. 128-145) 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	TQ 0054 8416 0050 8327 0093 8243 0097 8173 0106 8068 0019 8049 0138 8487 0147 8325 0160 8215 0166 8113 0163 8053 0287 8432 0216 8290 0272 8161 0286 8020 0367 8378
114 115	0363 8517 0448 8690	22 23 24	0357 8296 0356 8113 0008 8227
99 SE 3 (pp. 146-167) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	9528 9276 9536 9206 9509 9086 9690 9232 9641 9180 9618 9087 9771 9264 9733 9148 9694 9040 9806 9323 9841 9269 9818 9128 9866 9042 9922 9354 9970 9258 9983 9165 9895 9140 9927 9000 9821 9198 9633 9406 9673 9319 9739 9387	99 SW 2 (pp. 168-176) 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	9062 9139 9123 9263 9122 9178 9132 9049 9236 9213 9224 9142 9344 9270 9314 9214 9475 9286

THE RECORDS

SU 98 NW 37 9186 8738 Farm Wood, Hedsor

Surface level (+99.lm) + 325 ftOverburden 0.3m (1.0 ft) Water struck at (+95.9m) Mineral 4.2m (14.0 ft) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Bedrock 1.0m+(3.5 ft +) February 1971

						Thic m	kness (ft)	De _l m	oth (ft)
		Soil, gr	ave	lly		0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Glacial S and Grav		su qu Sc fl: Sand: w: cl pa up	el: uban ound uart eatte int. m ith f aye	fine to coarse, gular to well led flint with z and quartzite. ered cobbles of edium and coarse line quartz; y and silty, cularly in 2.0m, reddish		4.2	(14.0)	4.5	(15.0)
Reading	Beds	brow pale red.	nisl gre Ca	sh brown to n red, streaked en and bright rbonaceous common		1.0+	(3.5+)	5.5	(18.0)
					Depth bel	low		Pe rcent	age
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	58	+16 -16+4	:	32 26	0.3 - 1 1.3 - 2 2.3 - 3	2. 3	19 19 21	21 12 35	60 69 44
Sand	25	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	10 11 4	3.3 - 4		8	34	58
Fines	17	-1/16	:	17					

SU 98 NW 38 9106 8687 Woolman's Wood, Hedsor

Surface level (+96.9 m) +318 ft Water struck at (+90.9 m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. September 1970

Overburden 0.2 m (0.5 ft) Mineral 7.0 m (23.0 ft) Bedrock 0.8 m + (2.5 ft +)

		Thick	ness	Depth
		m	(ft)	m (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2 (0.5)
Hacial Sand	Gravel	7.0	(23.0)	7.2 (23.5)

Glacial Sand and Gravel

Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to subrounded flint with a little quartz and

quartzite

Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and some flint and quartzite; clayey bands, reddish brown to brown

Reading Beds Clay, yellowish brown with streaks of red and greenish grey

0.8+ (2.5+) 8.0 (26.0)

					Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	57	+16	:	36	0.2 - 1.2	6	22	72
		-16+4	:	21	1.2 - 2.2	8	32	60
					2.2 - 3.2	10	40	50
		-4+1	:	10	3.2 - 4.2	10	40	50
Sand	36	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	18	4.2 - 5.2	8	37	55
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8	5.2 - 6.2	6	35	59
		- ,			6.2 - 7.2	3	42	55
Fines	7	-1/16	•	7				

SU 98 NW 39 9183 8634 Hedsor Court, Hedsor

Water not struc	(modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam	Overburden 0.2 m (0.5 ft) Mineral 5.6 m (18.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2 m + (0.5 ft +)					
		Thick m	kness (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2 (0.5)			
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel, with a band of clay and scattered flints at 3.2 to 3.8 m Gravel: fine to coarse, subangular to well rounded flint with a trace of well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz with some flint; very clayey in parts, grey or brown	5.6	(18.5)	5.8 (19.0)			
Reading Beds	Clay, yellowish brown with coloured streaks	0.2+	(0.5+)	6.0 (19.5)			
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Perc Fines	entage Sand Gravel			
Gravel 58	+16 : 33 -16+4 : 25	0.2 - 1.2 $1.2 - 2.2$ $2.2 - 3.2$	10 23 10	21 69 15 62 28 62			
Sand 28	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 9 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 12 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 7 \end{array} $	3.2 - 3.8 3.8 - 4.8 4.8 - 5.8	Clay 16 11	44 40 30 59			
Fines 14	-1/16 : 14						

SU 98 NW 40 9148 8552 Gulley Wood, Hedsor

Surface level (+87.8m) + 288 ft

Water no	ot str d aug	er (modifi		38 ft , 6 inch (152mm) diam-	N	Overburden /Iineral 2.6: Bedrock 3.7	m (8.5 ft)		
					Thic m	kness (ft)	:	Depth m (ft)	
		Soil			0.2	(0.5)	(0.2 (0.5)	
Glacial S and Grav		s t t San	vel with subs rour rac so w quan d: r	ravel fine to coarse, some cobbles, angular to sub- nded flint with ses of subrounded rell rounded quartz and rtzite nedium with fine coarse quartz and se flint; very rey in parts	2.6	(8.5)	2	2.8 (9.0)	
Reading	Beds	a fe laye mai yell	w ters	yey in parts, with hin carbonaceous . Medium grained subrounded quartz; ish brown to n brown	3.0	(10.0)	!	5.8 (19.0)	
		Clay,	red	dish brown	0.7+	(2.5+)	(6.5 (21.5)	
	%	mm		%		h below ace (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	52	+16 -16+4	:	32 20	1.	2 - 1.2 2 - 2.2 2 - 2.8	11 12 12	40 32 39	49 56 49
Sand	36	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	9 15 12					
Fines	12	-1/16	:	12					
		eading Be		sment)					
Cm1	0	+16	:	0					
Gravel	Ü	-16+4	:	0		8 - 3.8	10	90	0
						8 - 4.8	14	86	0
		-4+1	:	1	4.	8 - 5.8	9	91	0
Sand	89	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	43					
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	45					
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11	,				

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft)

SU 98 NW 42 9254 8865 Overs Farm, Wooburn

Surface level (+100.9m) +331 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970

Overburden 2.0m(6.5 ft) Mineral 7.8m (25.5 ft) Bedrock 0.7m+ (2.5 ft +)

							Thic m	kness (ft)		De m	pth (ft)	
Head		few th	in ba	brown, a ands of sand ered flint			2.0	(6.5)		2.0	(6.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel 'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with subrounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz, flint and quartzite; clayey throughout, brown							7.8	(25.5)		9.8	(32.0)	
Reading I	Beds		, wit	l yellowish th traces of l			0.7+	(2.5+)		10.5	(34.5)	
					Б	enth	below	7		Perc	entage	
	%	mm		%			e (m)		Fines		and	Gravel
Gravel	55	+16 -16+4	:	31 24	3	2.0 - 3.0 -	4.0		21 9 11		20 26 36	59 65 53
		-4+1	:	9	5	.0 -	5.4		9		41	50
Sand	34	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	16		.4 -			16		77	7
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	9		.0 -			5		37	58
Fines	11	1/16		11		.0 -			11 7		35	54
rmes	11	-1/16	:	11		3.0 -			8		33 30	60
					8	0.0 -	3.0		U		30	62

SU 98 NW 43 9287 8788 Castleman's Farm, Wooburn

Surface level (+100.9m) +331 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam-September 1970 Mineral 5.2m (17.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)

			Thickness m (ft)	Dep m (:		
Glacial S and Grav		'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse with trace of cobbles, subangular to subrounded flint with some sub- rounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite. Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz with flint clayey throughout, brown	:	5.2 ((17.0)	
Reading	Beds	Clay, yellow and brown	0.3+ (1.0+)	5.5 (18.0)	
	%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Per Fines	centage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	62	+16 : 39	0.0 - 1.0	No samp	ole	
		-16+4 : 23	1.0 - 2.0	12	28	60
			2.0 - 3.0	9	30	61
		-4 +1 : 9	3.0 - 4.0	10	30	60
Sand	27	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 12 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 6	4.0 - 5.2	14	19	67
Fines	11	-1/16 : 11				

Surface level (+95.7m) +314 ft Water struck at (+89.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970 Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 8.3m (27.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m+ (1.0 ft +)

		Thi	ckness	D	epth
		m	(ft)	m	(ft)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: medium to coarse, with trace of cobbles, angular to well rounded flint with subrounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz with	0.4 8.3	(1.5) (27.0)	0.4 8.7	(1.5) (28.5)
	flint; clayey in upper part, brown to reddish brown				
Reading Beds	Clay, yellowish brown, with coloured streaks	0.3+	(1.0+)	9.0	(29.5)

					Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	51	+16	:	28	0.4 - 1.4	17	28	55
		-16+4	:	23	1.4 - 2.4	24	30	46
					2.4 - 3.4	8	75	17
		-4+1	:	10	3.4 - 4.4	10	33	57
Sand	39	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	21	4.4 - 5.4	9	28	63
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8	5.4 - 6.4	8	42	50
					6.4 - 7.4	2	33	65
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10	7.4 - 8.4	2	42	56
		•			8.4 - 8.7	No sampl	e	

SU 98 NW 45 9278 8532 Brookend, Burnham

Surface level (+64.6m) +212 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diama September 1970

Fines

6 -1/16 : 6

Mineral 6.0m (19.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

1										
							Γhick m	ness (ft)	Dep m	oth (ft)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz with flint; a little clay, brown		6	3. 0	(19.5)	6.0	(19.5)				
Upper Cl	halk	Cha	lk,			0	.5+	(1.5+)	6.5	(21.5)
	%	mm		%		Depth be surface		Fines	Perce Sand	•
Gravel	48	+16	:	25		0.0 - 1	. 0	6	39	55
		-16+4	:	23		1.0 - 2	2.0	5	53	42
						2.0 - 3	3.0	6	65	29
		-4+1	:	9		3.0 - 4	Ł. 0	5	45	50
Sand	46			26		4.0 - 5		6	38	
		$\frac{1+\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{1}{4}+1/16}$:	11		5.0 - 6		5	36	59

Water n Shell an	Surface level (+95.4m) +313 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam February 1971				iam.	Overburden 0.8m (2.5 ft) Mineral 7.2m (23.5 ft) Bedrock 1.5m + (5.0 ft +)					
						Thickr m	ness (ft)			pth (ft)	
		Soil	and	d subsoil		0.5	(1.5)		0.5	(1.5)	
Head		v	rith	lty, reddish brown, scattered fine to se flint and quartz po	ébbles	0.3	(1.0)		0.8	(2.5)	
Glacial Sand 'Clayey gravel, with two and Gravel bands of silty clay at 3.1 to 3.6m and 4.6 to 5.0m				7.2	(23. 5	5)	8.0	(26. 0) ·		
		C	ray r tr and ar tr	vel: fine to coarse ubangular to well ounded flint with a race of quartz l: medium with coars nd fine quartz with a race of flint; clayey n upper 2.2m, brown or reddish brown		2	(20.0		0.0	(20.0)	,
Reading	Bed		l, w ello	vith a few clay lenses ow	5,	0.3	(1.0)		8. 3	(27. 0))
		0		vith interbedded band and, yellow to reddis vn		0.7	(2.5)		9. 0	(29. 5))
		r	edd	reenish yellow, with lish brown and pale en clay at base		0.5+	(1.5+	-)	9. 5	(31.0)	
	%	mm		%		th below ace (m)		Fines		entage and	Gravel
Gravel	46	+16 -16+4	:	23 23	1.6	- 1.6 - 2.1 - 3.1		29 24 16	2 2 5	2	43 54 32
Sand	38	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	8 24 6	3.1 3.6	- 3.6 - 4.6 - 5.0		Clay 21 Clay	5	7	22
Fines	16	-1/16	:	16	6.0 7.0	- 6.0 - 7.0 - 7.3 - 7.9		9 9 13 13	2 2 1 7	0 7	65 71 70 13
						- 8.0		No sa			

SU 98 NW 48 9359 8724 Hicknaham, Burnham

Surface level (+96.6m) +317 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970 Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 9.0m (29.5 ft) Bedrock 2.8m + (9.0 ft +)

			Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)				
		Soil				0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Glacial S and Grav		wit ang flir Sand: coa flir	el: fi h tra gular it wit fine rse o it; sli	ne to coarse, ce of cobbles, to subrounded h some quartzite and medium with quartz and some ightly clayey, prown		9.0	(29.5)	9. 2	(30.0)
Reading 1	Beds	of sar	ıd	own, with bands		0.1	(0.5)	9.3	(30.5)
		sang, nne slight		nedium grained, ayey		2.7+	(9.0+)	12.0	(39. 5)
					Depth	below	Pe	ercentage	
	%	mm	. %	,	surfa	ce (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	43	+16	: 2	4	0.2 -	1.2	4	32	64
		-16+4	: 1		1.2 -		10	31	59
					2.2 -		14	24	62
		- 4+1	:	6	3.2 -		6	34	60
Sand	48	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 2	21	4.2 -	5. 2	8	56	36
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 2	21	5.2 -	6.2	No samp	le	
		- ,			6.2 -	7.2	6	48	46
Fines	9	-1/16	:	9	7.2 -	8.2	7	74	19
					8.2 -	9. 2	15	85	0
		ading Beds n the asse		ent)					
Gravel	0	+16		0	9.3 -	10.2	7	93	0
Graver	U	-16+4	:	0	10.3 -		20	80	0
		-10+ 1	:	U	11.3 -		9	91	0
Sand	88	- 4+1	:	1	11.0 -	12.0	J	O I	J
Julia	00	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	4					
		4		33					
		4 1 1 1 1 0	. '						
Fines	12	-1/16	:	12					

Surface level (+93.9m) +308 ft Water struck at (+89.9m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. March 1971 Overburden 0. lm (0.5 ft) Mineral 9. 1m (30.0 ft) Bedrock 2.6m + (8.5 ft +)

					Thickness		ness	Depth	
						m	(ft)	m	(ft)
		Soil				0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Glacial Stand Grav		suba rour little Sand: n and	fir ngu dec e qu ned: coa	ly gravel ne to coarse ular to sub- d flint with a uartzit e ium with fine arse quartz and layey, brown		9. 1	(30.0)	9.2	(30.0)
Reading 1	Beds	_	-	soft, brown, streaks		2.6+	(8. 5+)	11. 8	(38. 5)
					Depth 1	below	P	ercentag	e
	%	mm		%	surfac	e (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	43	+16	:	26	0.1 -	1.1	13	27	60
		-16+4	:	17	1.1 -		10	22	68
					2.1 -		16	39	45
		-4+1	:	6	3.2 -		18	80	2
Sand	46	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	27	4.2 -		11	80	9
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	13	5.0 -		5	31	64
					6.0 -		5	40	55
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11	7.0 -		5	59	36
					8.0 -	9.2	17	37	46

Surface level (+65.8m) +216 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. March 1971 Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 11.3m (37.0 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

				Thick m	ness (ft)	Dep m	oth (ft)	
		Soil		0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)	
Glacial Sar and Gravel		a band some g 7.5m Gravel with angu with Sand: r coar brow	andy gravel, with of sandy silt and cravel at 6.5 to : fine to coarse, a trace of cobbles, alar to rounded flint a quartz and quartzite medium with fine and crse quartz and flint; wn, grey, yellow or en; clayey in parts	11.3	(37.0)	11.4	(37. 5)	
Upper Cha	.lk	Chalk		0.1+	(0.5+)	11.5	(37. 5)	
				Depth b	elow	Per	rcentage	
1	% m	nm	%	surface		Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 3	38 +1	16 .	18	0.1 -	1.1	17	38	45
G1 G 101		16+4 :	20	1.1 -		20	39	41
	_			2.1 -	3.1	11	29	60
	- 4	4+1 :	9	3.1 -	4.1	15	40	45
Sand 5		$1+\frac{1}{4}$:	27	4.1 -	5.1	9	41	50
			14	5.1 -	5.5	10	45	45
	•	- /		5.5 -	6.5	23	77	0
Fines :	12 -1	1/16 :	12	6.5 -	7.5	Silt		
		•		7.5 -		5	65	30
				8.5 -		7	70	23
				9.5 - 1		6	69	25
				10.5 - 1	1.4	7	35	58

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SU 98 NW 52 9462 8864 Holloways, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+93.6m) +307 ft							
Water not struck							
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.							
September 1970							

Overburden 0.6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 2.9m (9.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil	0.6	(2.0)	0.6 (2.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to well, rounded flint, with some subrounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine mainly quartz with a little flint; clayey in parts, brown and grey	2.9	(9. 5)	3. 5 (11. 5)

Reading Beds

Clay, yellowish brown with red and green mottling 0.5+(1.5+) 4.0(13.0)

					Depth below	P	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	37	+16	:	19	0.6 - 1.6	5	40	55
		-16+4	:	18	1.6 - 2.4	19	47	34
					2.4 - 3.0	15	78	7
		-4+1		14	3.0 - 3.5	8	43	49
Sand	52	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$		25				
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	13				
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11				

SU 98 NW 53 9402 8810 Woodlands, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+94.2m) +309 ft	\mathbf{M}
Water not struck	\mathbf{B}
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	
September 1970	

Fines 18 -1/16 : 18

Mineral 7.1m (23.5 ft) Bedrock 0.9m + (3.0 ft +)

			Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)	
Glacial S and Grav		Sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse angular to subrounded flint, with some sub- rounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and some flint; clayey in parts, brown	7.1 (23.5)	,	7.1 (23.	5)
Reading	Beds	Sand, clayey	0.9+ (3.0+)		8.0 (26.	0)
	%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	F Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	37	+16 : 19 -16+4 : 18 -4+1 : 12	0 - 1.0 1.0 - 1.3 1.3 - 2.5 2.5 - 3.5	15 7 12 14	25 30 31 82	60 63 57 4
Sand	54	-4+1 : 12 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 28 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 14	2. 5 - 3. 5 3. 5 - 4. 5 4. 5 - 5. 5 5. 5 - 6. 5	4 5 6	81 80 44	15 15 50
Fines	9	-1/16 : 9	6.5 - 7.1	7	40	53
		ading Beds n the assessment)				
Gravel	4	$^{+16}$: 0 $^{-16+4}$: 4	7.1 - 8.0	18	78	4
Sand	78	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 2 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 14 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 62 \end{array} $				

Harehatch Lane, Hedgerley SU 98 NW 54 9481 8744

Surface level (+92.0m) +302 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 4.0m (13.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)

		Thic m	kness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2 (0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to sub- rounded flint, with a little well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and some flint; clayey below 1.9m, brown.	4.0	(13.0)	4. 2 (14. 0)

Reading Beds Clay, yellow brown

Depth below surface(m)	Fi nes	Percentage Sand	Grav e l
0.2 - 1.2	13	52	35
1.2 - 2.2	12	38	50
2.2 - 3.2	9	37	54
3.2 - 4.2	8	38	54

0.3+ (1.0+)

4. 5 (15. 0)

SU 98 NW 56 9460 8645 Staplefurze Wood, Burnham

Surface level (+83. 2m) +273 ft

Water not struc	ck (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Mineral 1. Bedrock 1.			
		Thickness m (ft)	D m	epth (ft)	
	Soil	0.3 (1.0	0.3	(1.0)	
Head	Sand, clayey, with scattered subangular to rounded flint pebbles Clay, sandy, mottled orange and grey, with bands and lenses of angular to	0.5 (1.5)	0.8	(2.5)	
	rounded flint and quartz pebble	es 1.2 (4.0) , 2.0	(6.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Very clayey' pebbly sand Gravel: fine to medium subangular to rounded flint and quartz Sand: medium and fine with coarse quartz and some flint; yellow to brown, clayey in parts	1.1 (3.5) 3.1	(10.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, sandy, yellow and brown; thin bands of grey sand	1. 9 (6. 0	+) 5.0	(16.5)	
		Depth below surface (m)		ccentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 9	+16 : 4 -16+4 : 5	2.0 - 3.1	25	66	9
Sand 66	-4+1 : 2 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 35 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 29				
Fines 25	-1/16 : 25				

Overburden 2.0m (6.5 ft)

SU 98 NW 57 9478 8565 The Moat, Burnham Beeches

Fines 7 -1/16 : 7

Surface level (+80.2m) +263 ft Water struck at (+78.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970	Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 4.6m (15.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)			
	Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)		
Soil	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.5)		
Glacial Sand and Gravel, with a band of clay with flints at 1.8 to 2.0m Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with some quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and some flint; light brown to reddish brown	4.6 (15.0)	4.7 (15.5)		
Reading Beds Clay, light brown, mottled green	0.3+ (1.0+)	5.0 (16.5)		
% mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Percentage Fines Sand	Gravel	
Gravel 54 +16 : 29 -16+4 : 25	0.1 - 1.1 1.1 - 1.8 1.8 - 2.0	12 38 7 48 Clay	50 45	
Sand 39 $-4+1$: 9 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 23 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 7	2.0 - 3.0 3.0 - 4.0 4.0 - 4.7	9 45 2 30 1 39	46 68 60	

Surface level (+108.9m) +346 ft

Water not struck	k (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Mineral 15. 2m (50. 0 ft) Bedrock 2. 8m + (9. 0 ft +)				
		Thicknes m (ss ft)	Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.8 (2	2. 5)	0.8 (2.5))	
Head	Clay, with traces of gravel Clay: brown, slightly silty, with some fine to coarse sand, trace of bedding Gravel: fine to medium subangular to subrounded flint	4.0 (13	3.0)	4.8 (16.0))	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to well- rounded flint with traces of well rounded quartz, quartzite and green and brown sandstone Sand: predominantly medium with fine and coarse quartz with flint; variably clayey, brown	15.2 (50	0.0)	20.0 (65.5	5)	
Reading Beds	Clay, brown	0.2 (0	. 5)	20.2 (66.	5)	
	Sand, medium grained quartz, clayey lenses, brown	1. 0 (3	. 5)	21.2 (69.	5)	
	Clay, brown	0.1 (0	. 5)	21.3 (70.	0)	
	Clay, dark brown, with coarse black flints	1. 5+ (5.	. 0+)	22.8 (75.	0)	
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentag Sand	ge Gravel	
-1 -4 Sand 45 -1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.8 - 5.8 5.8 - 6.8 6.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 8.8 8.8 - 10.0	39 22 18 17 21	17 28 31 27 19	44 50 51 56 60	
	$\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 8 $1/16$: 15	10.0 - 11.2 11.2 - 12.2 12.2 - 13.2 13.2 - 14.2 14.2 - 14.9 14.9 - 15.9 15.9 - 16.9 16.9 - 17.9 17.9 - 18.9 18.9 - 20.0	10 15 12 13 8 10 12 10 6	37 71 71 70 52 63 43 52 58 35	53 14 17 17 40 27 45 38 36 59	
		_0.0 =0.0	-		-	

Overburden 4.8m (16.0 ft)

SU 98 NW 59 9350 8938 Near Widgenton, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+101. 2m) + 332 ft Overburden 1. 4m (4. 5 ft) Water not struck Mineral 7. 2m (23. 5 ft) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152m) diam. Bedrock 1. 7m + (5.5 ft +) November 1971

		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Head	Clayey sand, with scattered angular to subrounded fine to medium flint, with a little well rounded quartz; rusty brown	1.2	(4. 0)	1.4	(4. 5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse angular to well rounded flint with a little well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: predominantly medium with coarse and fine quartz; clayey in parts, rusty brown	7.2	(23.5)	8.6	(28.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, sandy, grey to buff	1.2	(4.0)	9. 8	(32.0)	
	Sand, medium grained, slightly clayey, olive green	0.5+	(1.5+)	10.3	(34.0)	
%	mm %	Depth l		Per Fines	rcentage Sand	Gravel
	-16 : 16 -16+4 : 19	1.4 - 2.4 - 3 0 -	3.0	8 6 5	51 90 94	41 4 1
Sand 58	-4+1 : 8 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 41 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 9	3.6 - 4.6 - 5.6 -	4.6 5.6 6.6	10 7 7	59 43 41	31 50 52
Fines 7	-1/16 : 7	6.6 - 7.0 - 7.7 -	7.7	8 5 6	44 67 51	48 28 43

Surface level (+91.1m) +299 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1971 Overburden 0.8m (2.5 ft) Mineral 13.2m(43.5 ft) Bedrock 6.0m + (19.5 ft +)

Head Clay, brown and silty 0.6 (2.0) 0.6 (2.0)							Thick m	ness (ft)	De m	pth (ft)	
Sandy gravel, with sandy clay containing traces of flint between 1.0m and 2.6m, and brown clay between 8.0m and 8.5m Gravel: fine to coarse with occasional cobbles, subangular to well-rounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand; medium with fine and coarse subrounded to subangular quartz and flint; clayey, brown Reading Beds Sand, predominantly medium with fine, brown to buff; band of fine to medium flint gravel, 10mm thick, at 19.3m 1.0+ (3.5+) 20.0 (65.5)			Soil				0.6	(2.0)	0.6	(2.0)	
Clay containing traces of flint between 1. 0m and 2. 6m, and brown clay between 8. 0m and 8. 5m	Head		Clay, h	oro	wn and silty		0.2	(0.5)	0.8	(2. 5)	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and Gravel clay containing traces of flint between 1.0m and 2.6m, and brown clay between 8.0m and 8.5m Gravel: fine to coarse with occasional cobbles, subangular to well- rounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse subrounded to sub- angular quartz and flint;						13. 2	(43. 5)	14.0	(46. (0)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Reading	Beds	with Sand, p	fir rec	ne, brown to buff dominantly medium		5. 0	(16. 5)	19.0	(62.	5)
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			gra	vel,	, 10mm thick, at 19.3	3m	1.0+	(3. 5+)	20.0	(65. 5	5)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		%	mm		%			Fines		_	Gravel
Sand 60 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 8 4.0 - 5.0 8 52 40 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 8 6.0 - 7.0 7 45 48 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 8 6.0 - 7.0 7 45 48 7.0 - 8.0 9 44 47 Fines 8 -1/16 : 8 8.0 - 8.5 Clay 8.5 - 9.5 19 79 2 9.5 - 9.7 3 97 0 9.7 - 10.0 7 92 1 10.0 - 11.0 6 53 41 11.0 - 12.0 6 60 34 12.0 - 13.0 6 30 64	Gravel	32		:					42		49
Sand 60 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 44 5.0 - 6.0 8 64 28 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 8 6.0 - 7.0 7 45 48 7.0 - 8.0 9 44 47 Fines 8 -1/16 : 8 8.0 - 8.5 Clay 8.5 - 9.5 19 79 2 9.5 - 9.7 3 97 0 9.7 - 10.0 7 92 1 10.0 - 11.0 6 53 41 11.0 - 12.0 6 60 34 12.0 - 13.0 6 30 64			4.4		•						
Fines 8 -1/16 : 8 6.0 - 7.0 7 45 48 7.0 - 8.0 9 44 47 Fines 8 -1/16 : 8 8.0 - 8.5 Clay 8.5 - 9.5 19 79 2 9.5 - 9.7 3 97 0 9.7 - 10.0 7 92 1 10.0 - 11.0 6 53 41 11.0 - 12.0 6 60 34 12.0 - 13.0 6 30 64	Sand	60		:							
Fines 8 -1/16 : 8	ballu	00									
Fines 8 $-1/16$: 8 8.0 - 8.5 Clay 8.5 - 9.5 19 79 2 9.5 - 9.7 3 97 0 9.7 - 10.0 7 92 1 10.0 - 11.0 6 53 41 11.0 - 12.0 6 60 34 12.0 - 13.0 6 30 64			-4:1/10	•	· ·						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fines	8	-1/16	:	8			Clay			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								19			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
12.0 - 13.0 6 30 64											

/ continued

SU 98 NW 60 continued

Sand in the Reading Beds (not included in the assessment)

	%	mm		%
Gravel	1	+16 -16+4	:	0 1
Sand	90	$ \begin{array}{l} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $: : :	2 68 20
Fines	9	-1/16	:	9

Depth below surface (m)	Per Fines	centage Sand	Gravel
14.0 - 15.0	10	88	2
15.0 - 16.0	14	84	2
16.0 - 17.0	12	88	0
17.0 - 18.0	5	95	0
18.0 - 19.0	4	95	1
19.0 - 20.0	10	88	2

SU 98 NE 104 9579 8980 Pyebushes, Beaconsfield

13 -1/16 : 13

Fines

Surface level (+101. 8m) +334 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971			1 3.0m (1	m (0.5 ft) 10.0 ft) + (3.0 ft +)		
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Dep m	oth (ft)	
	Soil	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel, with a band of very clayey sand with a little gravel at 0.7 to 1.4m Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to subrounded flint, and some quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and a little flint; brown, clayey	3. 0	(10.0)	3. 1	(10.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, stiff, mottled buff and grey	0.9+	(3.0+)	4.0	(13.0))
%	mm %	Depth b surface		P ere	centage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 41	+16 : 27 -16+4 : 14	0.1 - 0 0.7 - 3	1.4	16 Clay	30	54
Sand 46	-4+1 : 9 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 29 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 8	1.4 - 3 2.4 - 3		12 13	47 56	41 31

SU 98 NE 105 9505 8826 Bower Wood, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+89. 3m) +293 ft Water struck at(+85.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Bedrock 1.3m + (4.5 ft +)September 1970

Overburden 2.2m (7.0 ft) Mineral 4.5m (15.0 ft)

september 10	O .				
		Thickness	De	epth	
		m (ft)	m	(ft)	
	Soil	0.3 (1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Head	Clay, grey, soft	0.4 (1.5)	0.7	(2.5)	
	Clay, with some gravel	1.5 (5.0)	2.2	(7.0)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with a few cobbles, subangular to sub- rounded flint and some quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and some flint; brown, clayey throughout	4.5 (15.0)	6. 7	(22.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, sandy, brown	1.3+ (4.5+)	8. 0	(26.0)	
		Depth below	Pe	Percentage	
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 51 +	-16 : 26	2.2 - 3.2	12	48	40
-	-16+4 : 25	3.2 - 4.2	7	43	50
		4.2 - 5.2	4	41	55
	4+1 : 9	5.2 - 6.2	6	39	55
	$1 + \frac{1}{4}$: 22	6.2 - 6.7	[6	39	55]
-	$\frac{1}{4} + 1/16$: 11				
Fines 7	-1/16 : 7				

Pennlands Farm, Hedgerley

~				
$s_{\rm H}$	98	N H;	106	

Surface level (+63.7m) +209 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

9609 8711

Overburden 1.4m (4.5 ft) Mineral 11.1m (36.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m+ (1.5 ft +)

·					Thicks m	ness (ft)		Dept m	th (ft)	
		Soil			1.4	(4.5)		1.4	(4. 5)	
Dry Val Deposit			ra V s i an an	vel: fine to coarse with trace of cobbles, subangular to sub- rounded flint with some fine to medium quartz and quartzite d: medium with coarse and fine quartz and a ittle flint; brown, slightly clayey	11.1	(36. 5)		(12.5)	(41.0)
Upper C	Chalk	Cha	lk		0.5+	(1.5+)		13.0	(42.5)
					Depth b	elow		Percer	ntage	
	%	mm		%	surface		Fines		and	Gravel
Gravel	63	+16	•	42	1.4 -	2.4	4	ę	32	64
0.20.102	• -	-16+4	:		2.4 -	3.4	4	5	30	66
					3.4 -	4.4	4	3	30	66
		- 4+1	:	11	4.4 -	5.4	[4	;	30	66]
Sand	32	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	16	5.4 -	6.4	5	Ş	30	65
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5	6.4 -	7.4	4	3	35	61
					7.4 -		6		29	65
Fines	5	-1/16	:	5	8.4 -		6		32	62
					9.4 -		4		37	59
					10.4 -		5		33	62
					11.4 -	12.5	8	:	32	60

SU 98 NE 107 9574 8674 Collum Green, Hedgerley

Surface level (+92.0m) +302 ft Water struck at (+89.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971 Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 5.6m (18.5 ft) Bedrock 0.6m + (2.0 ft +)

		Thic m	kness (ft)	De m	pth (ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to subrounded flint and some sub- rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium and fine with coarse flint, quartz and quartzite; brown	5. 6	(18. 5)	5. 9	(19.5)
D 11 - D 1	C1 1	0 0.	(0, 0, 1)		(01 5)

Reading Beds Clay, brown, tenaceous, with 0.6+ (2.0+) 6.5 (21.5) coloured streaks

					Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sa nd	Gravel
Gravel	50	+16	:	28	0.3 - 1.3	11	42	47
		-16+4	:	22	1.3 - 2.3	7	35	58
					2.3 - 3.3	4	47	49
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1$:	9	3.3 - 4.3	3	66	31
Sand	46	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	20	4.3 - 5.3	0	34	66
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}/16$:		5.3 - 5.9	1	53	46
Fines	4	-1/16	:	4				

SU 98 NE 108 9579 8568 Egypt, Farnham Common

Surface level (+79.2m) +260 ft Water struck at (+75.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970 Overburden 0. 4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 4. 8m (16.0 ft) Bedrock 0. 3m + (1.0 ft +)

				Thickness m (ft)			Depth m (f		
		Soil		0.4	(1.5)		0.4	(1.5))
Glacial S		wi su r qu Sand ar re	ravel el: fine to coarse ith trace of cobbles, bangular to well ounded flint with lartzite medium with fine ad coarse quartz; eddish brown, clayey parts	4.8	(16.0)		5. 2	(17.	0)
Reading 1	Beds	•	nottled red and brown o, grey and silty v	0.3+	(1.0+)		5. 5	(18.0))
	%	mm	%	Depth surfac	below e (m)	Fines	Percer Sa:	_	Gravel
Gravel	47	+16 :	21	0.4 -		15 8	48 43		37 49
		- 16+4 :	26	1.4 - 2.4 -		10	43		47
		- 4+1 :	12	3.4 -		8	40		52
Sand	48	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:		4.4 -		9	38		53
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}$ 16:							
Fines	5	-1/16 :	5						

SU 98 NE 109 9643 8972 Lower Pyebushes, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+83.8m) +275 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970 Waste 7.8 m (25.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2 m + (0.5 ft +)

		Thick m	ness (ft)	De m	epth (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Clay, with traces of gravel	0.6	(2.0)	0.8	(2.5)	
	Clay, brown, with medium to coarse sand and fine to medium flint and quartzite gravel	0.8	(2.5)	1.6	(5. 5)	
	Clay, brown, with some gravel and traces of sand	1.2	(4. 0)	2.8	(9.0)	
	Sand, clayey, with traces of gravel	0.5	(1.5)	3. 3	(11.0)	
	Clay, brown, sandy, with traces of black, carbonaceous material	4.5	(15.0)	7.8	(25. 5)	
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+	(0.5+)	8.0	(26.0)	

Surface level (+92.4m) +303 ft Water struck at (+88.9m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 6.4m (21.0 ft) Bedrock 0.7m + (2.5 ft)

Septembe	er 197	70										
						T		ness (ft)		De m	pth (ft)	
		Soil				0	. 4	(1.5)		0.4	(1.5)	
Glacial S and Grav		clay at 0 Gra v s r s s a San f t	with vel: vith subarcounce ond quith ind color of the col	ngular t ded flim ounded (uartzit) edium v	gravel m coarse f cobbles, o sub- t with quartz e vith fine quartz and , par- upper	6	. 4	(21.0)		6.8	(22. 5)
Reading	Beds	san	d; br		aces of yellow with	0.	7+	(2.5+)		7. 5	(24. 5)
						Dept	h be	low		Pe	rcentag	(e
	%	mm		%		surf	ace	(m)	Fine	s	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	50	+16 -16+4	:	32 18		0.7	4 - 0 7 - 1 7 - 2	. 7	19 Clay 14		31 35	50 51
		-4+1	:	6			$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$		19		29	52
Sand	42	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	.22			' - 3		8		45	47
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	14		3.7	' - 4	. 7	4		41	55
							7 - 5		6		43	51
Fines	8	-1/16	:	8		5. 7	' - 6	. 8	1		29	70

SU 98 NE 111 9649 8680 Near Kiln Wood, Hedgerley

Surface level (+91.1m) +299 ft

Fines 42 - 1/16 : 42

Surface level (+91.1m) +299 ft Water struck at (+88.1m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970						Mi	Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 4.9m (16.0 ft) Bedrock 26.0m+ (85.5 ft)					
						Thic m	Thickness m (ft)			Depth m (ft)		
		Se	oil			0.1	(0.5)	0.1	((0. 5)		
Glacial (and Gra		Sa	Gra w s r s Sand a	vith rare subangular counded fl come quar	r to well int with rtzite n with fine e quartz, clayey in	4.9	(16.0)	5. 0	(1	6. 5)		
London	Clay	C		stiff, blui ly toward		9. 2	(30.0)	14.	2 (46. 5)		
Reading	Bed	Si C Si C Si B Si	browilt, briday, hand, filt, li lay, sand, pand, oand, clints, in a	wn and brown Frown Fine grain ght brown silty in pa pale gree f small fl blive gree fine to c matrix o	ed, light brown n, sandy nrts, brown n ints en oarse,	6. 3 1. 5 1. 6 1. 0 1. 0 2. 4 2. 1 0. 1 0. 2	(20. 5) (5. 0) (5. 5) (3. 5) (3. 5) (8. 0) (7. 0) (0. 5) (0. 5)	20. 22. 23. 24. 25. 28. 30. 30.	0 (°66 (°66 (°66 (°66 (°66 (°66 (°66 (°6	67. 5) 72. 0) 77. 5) 80. 5) 84. 0) 92. 0) 98. 5) 99. 0) 00. 0)		
	%	mm		%		Depth bel surface (Fines	Pe ro	entag ind	ge Gravel	
Gravel	35	+16 -16+4	:	16 19		0.1 - 1 1.0 - 2 2.0 - 3	. 0	14 11 9		31 57	55 32 41	
Sand	59	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/1$: : 16 :			3. 0 - 4 4. 0 - 5	. 0	1 4	ϵ	57 31	32 15	
Fines	6	-1/16	:	6								
Sand in (not incl		_										
Gravel	0	+16 -16+4	:			23.6 - 28.0 - 30.2 -	30.1	42 No san No san	nple	58	0	
Sand	58	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/1$: : 16 :	1 2 55								
	40	1/10		40								

Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft)

Surface level (+89.0m) +292 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm)diam January 1971 Waste 15.5m (51.0 ft) Bedrock 3.0m + (10.0 ft +)

				Thic m	ckness (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
		Soil			0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5	5)
Head		rou		n, with sub- flint and e	1.4	(4. 5)	1.5	(5. 0	0)
		with	ı tra	led grey and brown, ces of sand and to coarse flint	0.8	(2.5)	2. 3	(7. 5	5)
		clay	ey,	brown to grey, with fine to coarse l quartz gravel	0.7	(2.5)	2.9	(9. 5	5)
				nish grey, with pebbles	1.8	(6.0)	4.8	(16.	0)
		sub	angu	nish grey with lar to s ub- flint pebbles	0.4	(1.5)	5.2	(17.	0)
and Gravel b		bro to 7 silt Gra s f a San	wn s. 8m from vel: subas lint nd c d: m nd f	ravel, with greyish andy clay from 5.9 and orange brown m 9.0 to 10.0m fine to coarse agular to subrounded and a little quartz quartzite edium with coarse ine quartz and brown, clayey	7. 6	(25.0)	12.8	(42	. 0)
		scat		y, brown, with ed medium to coarse evel	2. 7	(9.0)	15.5	(51	1.0)
Upper Cl	nalk			t, white, with of clay and gravel	3. 0+	(10.0+)	18.5	(60). 5)
	%	mm		%	Depth b surface			entage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	53	+16 -16+4	:	37 16	5. 2 - 5 5. 9 - 7 7. 8 - 8	7.8	20 Sandy cla 10	32 y 29	48 61
Sand	28	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	7 16 5	8.8 - 9 9.0 -1 10.0 -1	9. 0 0. 0	16 Silt 11	34 31	50 58
Fines	19	-1/16	:	19	11.0 -1 12.0 -1		11 14	29 28	60 58

SU 98 NE 114 9711 8744 Near Church Wood, Hedgerley

Surface level (+82.0m) +269 ft Water not struck Waste 0.3m (1.0 ft) Bedrock 4.7m (15.5 ft +)

Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. January 1971

		Thick	kness	Depth		
		m	(ft)	m	(ft)	
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled brown, grey and green	4.7	(15. 5+)	5. 0	(16.5)	

Surface level (+79.6m) + 261 ft

Water struck at (+74.6m)

Fines

-1/16

5

5

Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Bedrock 2.1m + (7.0 ft +)February 1971 Thickness Depth m (ft) m (ft) Made Ground 0.2 (0.5)0.2 (0.5)Head Clay, yellowish buff, with flint pebbles 0.4 (1.5)0.6 (2.0)Clay, yellowish buff, streaked reddish brown, with trace of flint pebbles 0.2 (0.5)0.8 (2.5)Clay, reddish brown, mottled yellowish buff and pale grey, sandy at base, trace of flint pebbles 0.8 (2.5)1.6 (5.5)Clay, stiff, mottled reddish brown and grey with subangular to rounded flint and quartzite 0.2 (0.5)1.8 (6.0)Clay, reddish brown and light grey with some flint pebbles in bands 1.1 (3.5)2.9 (9.5)Glacial Sand 5.0 Gravel (16.5)7.9 (26.0)and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, angular to rounded flint with a little well rounded quartz, quartzite and sandstone Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and some flint; brown to pale green, clayey in parts Reading Beds Clay, stiff, reddish brown, yellowish green, and greenish blue 2.1 + (7.0+)10.0 (33.0)Percentage Depth below % mm% surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel 2.9 - 3.7Gravel 53 +16 28 8 54 38 3.7 - 4.0-16+4 25 84 8 8 4.0 - 5.055 32 13 5.0 - 6.0 9 -4+1 41 56 . 3 6.0 - 7.0Sand 42 24 32 67 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ 1 7.0 - 7.9 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$ 9 2 37 61

Overburden 2.9m (9.5 ft)

Mineral 5.0m (16.5 ft)

SU 98 NE 116 9743 8552 Brockhurst Wood, Farnham Common

Water struck at (+74.4m)	Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 5.1m (17.0 ft) Bedrock 0.8m + (2.5 ft +)
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				Thicks m	ness (ft)	Dej m	oth (ft)
		Soil		0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel		Grav su ro qu Sand an fli in	'gravel rel: medium to coarse abangular to well ounded flint and martzite redium with coarse and fine quartz and some int; silty and clayey a parts, light brown o reddish brown	5. 1	(17.0)	5. 2	(17.0)
London Clay		black	range-brown, mottled at top, passing to sh grey	0.8 +	(2.5+)	6.0	(19.5)
				Depth belo	137	Percentag	re.
	%	mm	%	surface (m		Sand	Gravel
Gravel	50	+16 -16+4	: 26 : 24	0.1 - 1.1 1.1 - 2.1 2.1 - 3.1	18 17 11	35 31 39	47 52 50
Sand	37	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 10 : 18 : 9	3. 1 - 4. 1 4. 1 - 5. 2	8 9	46 36	46 55
Dinos	1.9	1/16	. 19				

SU 98 NE 117 9924 8910 East of Siblet's Wood, Gerrards Cross

Surface level (+ Water not struc Shell and auger January 1971	Overb Minera Bedro					
		Thickr m	ness (ft)		Dep m	oth (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)		0.2	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel, with sandy clay and scattered flints at 3.0 to 3.7m Gravel: fine to coarse, with rare cobbles, subangular to sub- rounded flint with subrounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and flint; brown to dark grey, clayey in parts	6.5	(21. 5)		6. 7	(22.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, dark brown and grey	0.3	(1.0)		7.0	(23.0)
Sand, medium grained, grey, clayey towards base		1.8	(6.0)		8.8	(29.0)
	Clay, tenaceous, grey with green sandy partings Clay, sandy with coarse and	0.2	(0.5)		9.0	(29.5)
	cobble flints	0.2	(0.5)		9.2	(30.0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.3+	(1.0+)		9.5	(31.0)
% r	nm %	Depth b surface		F in es	Percent Sand	tage Gravel
Gravel 55 +1		0.2 -		11	25	64
-1	6+4 : 25	1.2 - 2.2 -		$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 10 \end{array}$	$\frac{25}{44}$	58 46
	+1 : 9	3.0 -	3.7	Clay	41	.
Sand 36 -	$\frac{1+\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}+1/16}$: 10	3.7 - 4.7 -		$7\\4$	41 46	52 50
		5.7 -		4	35	61
Fines 9 -	1/16 : 9					
Sand in the Rea (not included in	ding Beds the assessment)					
	16 : 0	7.0 -		2	97	1
	16+4 : 0	8.0 -	8.8	10	90	0
	$\frac{1+1}{4}$: 1					
	$\frac{14}{11}$: $\frac{41}{52}$					
Fines 6 -	1/16 : 6					

Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross

Surface level (+58.8m) +193 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

9903 8838

SU 98 NE 118

Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 5. 3m (17. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 5m + (1. 5 ft +)

5 marting 1										
						Thickr m	ness (ft)		Deptl m	n (ft)
		Soil				0.2	(0.5)		0.2	(0.5)
Dry Valley Deposits 'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse with rare cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint with subrounded quartz and quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine quartz and flint; brown			5. 3	(17. 5)		5. 5	(18.0)			
Upper Ch	nalk	. Chalk				0.5+	(1.5+)		6.0	(19.5)
					т	Depth be	low	D	ercenta	v 40
						surfac e		Fines	Sand	-
Gravel	59	+16	:	35		0.2 -	1. 1	19	29	52
		-16+4	•	24		1.1 -	2.1	10	31	59
			•			2.1 -		11	32	57
		-4+1	:	1 3		3.1 -		5	27	68
Sand	30	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	12 5		4.1 -		10	34	56
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11						

SU 98 NE 119	9828	8581	Fox and Ph	ea
Surface level (+ Water struck at Shell and auger February 1971	(+75.4m)		152mm) diam	1.
	Soil			
Head	Clay, red sandy,		wn and me gravel	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	with sub rou sub rou qua	e: fine to n rare co angular nded flin rounded nded qua rtzite	obbles, to well at with to well	

Overburden 0.9m (3.0 ft) Mineral 5.6m (18.5 ft) Bedrock 1.0m + (3.5 ft +)

		Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.5)
Head	Clay, reddish brown and sandy, with some gravel	0.8 (2.5)	C.9 (3.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with rare cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with subrounded to well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz; yellow to orange- brown, clayey in upper part	5.6 (18.5)	6.5 (21.5)
London Clay	Clay, reddish brown to light brown at top, passing to dark greyish blue	1.0+ (3.5+)	7.5 (24.5)
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Percentage Fines Sand Gravel
Gravel 42	+16 : 21 -16+4 : 21	0.9 - 2.0 2.0 - 3.0 3.0 - 4.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sand 51	-4+1 : 10 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 30 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 11	4. 0 - 5. 0 5. 0 - 6. 0 6. 0 - 6. 5	2 43 55 3 53 44 9 34 57
Fines 7	-1/16 : 7		

Surface level (+75.0m) +246 ft Water struck at (+72.0m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971 Mineral 4.6m (15.0 ft) Bedrock 0.9m+ (3.0 ft +)

,						Thick m	ness (ft)		Dept: m	h (ft)
Glacial S		sı re so qı Sand ar bı	uba our om iai : n id	: fine to coarse angular to well aded flint, with e well rounded rtzite nedium with coarse fine quartz; orange- wn, silty and clayey oughout		4.6	(15.0)	4. 6	(15.0)
London Clay C		strea top,	ake pa	f, reddish brown ed pale blue at ssing to dark n blue below		0.9+	(3. 0+)	5. 5	(18.0)
						Depth b	elow	P	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	\$	surface	(m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	52	+16	:	20		0 - 1.	0	9	31	60
		-1 6+4	:	32		1.0 - 2.		10	44	46
						2.0 - 3.		11	40	49
		-4+1	:			3.0 - 4.		7	48	45
Sand	40	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	21 7	4	4.0 - 4.	б	3	39	58
Fines	8	-1/16	:	8						

SU 98 NE 121 9749 8775 Near Manor Farm, Hedgerley Green

Overburden 0.5m (1.5 ft)

Surface level (+91.1m) +299 ft

-1/16 : 13

Fines

13

Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1971	Mineral 5. 0m (16. 5 ft) Bedrock 1. 8m + (6. 0 ft)				
	Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
Soil	0.5 (1.5)	0.5 (1.5)			
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with well rounded white quartz and quartzite Sand: medium and fine with coarse quartz; clayey in parts, brown	5.0 (16.5)	5.5 (18.0)			
Reading Beds Clay, soft, mottled black to blue, slightly sandy	1.8+ (6.0+)	7.3 (24.0)			
	Depth below	Percentage			
% mm $%$	surface (m) Fines	Sand Gravel			
Gravel 38 +16 : 15 -16+4 : 23	0.5 - 1.5 24 1.5 - 2.3 21 2.3 - 3.3 12	35 41 35 44 56 32			
- 4 +1 : 6	3. 3 - 4. 3	82 12			
Sand 49 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 24	4. 3 - 4. 5 11	65 24			
$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 19	4. 5 - 5. 5 2	34 64			

Surface level (+8 Water not struck Shell and auger (October 1971		Overburden 2. 3m (7.5 ft) Mineral 1.0m (3.5 ft) Waste 3.6m (12.0 ft) Mineral 2.1m (7.0 ft) Bedrock 3.0m + (10.0 ft+)					
		Thickr m	ness (ft)	_	Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)		
Head	Clay, mottled brown and white, sandy, with traces of angular white flint and well rounded quartz and quartzite	2.1	(7. 0)	2.3	(7.5)		
Glacial Sand (a) and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse with trace of cobbles, subrounded to well rounded flint with well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: predominantly medium with fine and coarse quartz with flint; white to buff	1.0	(3.5)	3. 3	(11.0)		
	Clay, sandy, buff, with traces of fine angular white flint and well rounded quartz and quartzite	3.6	(12.0)	6.9	(22. 5)		
(b)	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse with trace of cobbles, sub- angular to well rounded flint, with well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: predominantly medium with coarse and some fine quartz and flint; clayey in upper metre, white to buff	2.1	(7.0)	9.0	(29.5)		
Reading Beds	Clay, sandy, variably coloured from greenish brown to mottled green and reddish brown	2.8	(9.0)	11.8	(38. 5)		
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+	(0.5+)	12.0	(39. 5)		

/continued.....

SU 98 NE 122 (continued

					Depth below		Percentage		
					surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gra	
(a)	%	mm		%					
Gravel	47	+16 -16+4	: :	20 27	2.3 - 3.3	18	35	47	
Sand	35	$ \begin{array}{l} -4-1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $:	19					
Fines	18	-1/16	:	18					
(b) Gravel	45	+16 -16+4			6.9 - 7.9 7.9 - 8.6	17 5	35 52	48 43	
Sand	44	$ \begin{array}{l} -4 - 1 \\ -1 - \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} + 1 / 16 \end{array} $:	8 31 5					
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11					

Water no Shell and	Surface level (+93.3m) +306 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam November 1971				Overburden 4.5m (15.0 ft) Mineral 16.7m (55.0 ft) am. Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)				
					Thick m	ness (ft)	D m	epth n (ft)	
		Soil			0.4	(1.5)	0	. 4 (1. 5)	
Head		clay wir medium passing betweer gravel i subangu	gravel. Silty brown th scattered fine to a flint and quartz grainto gravel with cland 2.0m to 3.4m, the being fine to coarse alar to rounded flint out 5% quartz and te	y	4.1	(13. 5)	4	.5 (15.0)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel		sligh	ne Ly ning	16.7	(55. 0)	2	1.2 (69.5)		
Upper Ch	nalk	base Chalk	•		0.2+ (0.5+)		21	21.4 (70.0)	
	%	mm	%	Depth b	elow	J	Percentag	ge	
Gravel	34	+16 :	16	surface	(m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
		-16+4 : -4+1 :	18	4.5 - 5 5.5 - 6 6.5 - 7	6.5	10 9 2	44 40 45	46 51 53	
Sand	56	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	33 17	7.5 - 8		10	43	47	
Fines	10	- 1 /16 :		8. 5 - 9 9. 5 -1 10. 5 -1 11. 5 -1	0.5 1.5 2.8	5 5 8 8	41 60 57 44	54 35 35 48	
				12. 8 -1: 12. 9 -1: 14. 5 -1: 15. 5 -1: 16. 2 -1: 17. 2 -1: 18. 2 -1: 19. 1 -1: 19. 7 -20: 20. 4 -2:	4.5 5.5 6.2 7.2 8.2 9.1 9.7	Clay 11 7 10 10 10 7 19 20 13	89 93 89 58 43 61 77 66 47	0 0 1 32 47 32 4 14 40	

SU 98 NE 124 9867 8848 Bullstrode Park, Gerrards Cross

Surface level (+83.8m) +275 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1971

9 -1/16 : 9

Fines

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 2.8m (9.0 ft) Bedrock 0.8m + (2.6 ft +)

November 197	1			,	
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Dep m	th (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Pebbly sand Gravel: fine to coarse, angular to well rounded flint with traces of quartz Sand: predominantly medium (56% of total samples) with fine and trace of coarse, mainly quartz; buff to brown	2.8	(9.0)	3.0	(10.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, stiff, mottled reddish brown and greenish grey	0.8+	(2.5+)	3.8	(12. 5)
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 15	+16 : 7 -16+4 : 8	0.2 - 1.2 1.2 - 2.0 2.0 - 3.0	6 7 12	79 88 66	15 5 22
Sand 76	-4+1 : 4 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 56 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 16				

SU 98 NE 125 9931 8631 South of Duke's Wood, Fulmer

Surface level (+44.8m) + 147 ft Water struck at (+42.7m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

Waste 3.4m (11.0 ft) Bedrock 2.6m + (8.5 ft +)

		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Alluvium	Clay, black, stony	2.2	(7.0)	2.4	(8.0)
	Clayey sand with gravel Gravel: mainly fine and medium subangular chalk with flint Sand: medium to coarse subangular flint and quartz; brown, clayey	0.7	(2.5)	3. 1	(10.0)
	Silt, grey	0.3	(1.0)	3.4	(11.0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	2.6+	(8.5+)	6.0	(19. 5)

SU 98 SE 33 9553 8461 East Burnham Common, Farnham Common

Surface level (+75. 3m) + 247 ft Water struck at (+72. 3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970

Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 6. 2m (20.5ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

					Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (n (ft)
		Soil			0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Head		Clay, brow	n an	d sandy	0.2	(0.5)	0.3	(1.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, subangular to well rounded flint and some well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium and coarse with fine quartz, some coarse flint, brown; clay bands in the top 2.0m			6.2	(20. 5)	6. 5	(21.5)		
Reading B	Beds	Clay, stiff	, bro	own	0.5+	(1.5+)	7.0	(23.0)
	%	mm		%	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	e Gravel
Gravel	66	+16 -16+4	:	38 28	0.3 - 1.3 1.3 - 2.3 2.3 - 3.3	10 6 5	53 35 37	37 59 58
Sand	30	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	11 14 5	3. 3 - 4. 3 4. 3 - 5. 3 5. 3 - 6. 5	1 2 0	27 23 7	72 75 93
Fines	4	-1/16	:	4				

SU 98	8 SE 34	9535 8383	East I	Burnham	Park.	Burnham

Surface level (+51.5m) +169 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970				Overburden 2.2 m (7.0 ft) Mineral 2.2m (7.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)				
				Thick m	ness (ft)	De m	epth (ft)	
Brickearth		y, brown and , grey towards		2.2	(7.0)	2.	2 (7.0)	
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	suba rour trac well Cobb Sand: n and littl	vel : fine to coarse angular to sub- nded flint and ce of fine to medium l rounded quartz. bles at base medium with fine coarse quartz, a e coarse flint; wn and buff	n	2.2	(7.0)	4.	4 (14.5)	
Reading Beds	Clay, firm	n, brown		0.3+	(1.0+)	4.	7 (15.5)	
			Depth l		P	ercentage		
•	mm	%	surface	e (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel 4	2 +16 -16+4	: 24 : 18	2. 2 - 3. 2 - 3. 7 -	3.7	7 7 7	43 44 85	50 49 8	
Sand 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $: 7 : 29 : 15	4.1 -		5	49	46	
Fines	7 -1/16	: 7						

SU 98 SE 35	9647 8440	Parsonage Lane,	Farnham Royal

Surface level (+69.8m) +229 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970			Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 2.0m (6.5 ft) Waste 0.4m (1.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)				
			Thicks m	ness (ft)		Dept m	h (f†)
	Soil		0.3	(1.0)		0.3	(1.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, subangular to well rounded flint Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and coarse flint; brown		2.0	(6.5)		2.3	(7.5)
	Clay, reddish brown or grey, with scattered flints		0.4	(1.5)		2.7	(9.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled light blue and brown		0.5+	(1.5+)		3. 2	(10.5)
% m	nm %	Depth b surface		Fines	Percent: Sand	_	Gravel
Gravel 45 +10 -10	6 : 22 6+4 : 23	0.3 - 1 1.3 - 2		6 8	40 56		54 36
-4- Sand 48 -1- -1/4-	· -						
Fines 7 -1,	/16 : 7					•	

SU 98 SE 36 9660 8355 Near Farnham Park, Farnham Royal

Water str	ruck a		.)	ft 6 inch (152mm) diam.		Overburden 0. 6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 2.7m (9.0 ft) Bedrock 5.7m + (18.5 ft +)				
						Thick m	ness (ft)		Deptl m	n (ft)
		Soil				0.6	(2.0)		0.6	(2.0)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hil Terrace)		San	vel Suba Tint quan d: r and	e fine to coarse, angular to angular to angular to angular to, with subrounded rtz and quartzite nedium with fine coarse quartz, and rese flint; brown.		2.7	(9.0)		3. 3	(11.0)
Reading 1	Beds	gra bro qua	ineo wn. rtz	nly fine to medium d with a little clay; Very rare flint and gravel ash grey		4.5 1.2+	(15. 0) (4. 0+)		7.8 9.0	(25. 5) (29. 5)
	~			er.		h below ace (m)		Per Fines	centage Sand	e Gravel
Gravel	% 46	mm +16 -16+4	:	% 22 24	0.6 1.6	- 1.6 - 2.6 3 - 3.3		12 9 10	44 48 37	44 43 53
Sand	44	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	10 20 14						
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10						
		ading Bed n the asse		nent)						
Gravel	1	+16 -16+4	:	0 1	4.	3 - 4.3 3 - 5.3 3 - 6.3		4 6 6	93 94 94	3 0 0
Sand	94	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	1 50 43	6.	3 - 7.3 3 - 7.8		5 5	95 95	0

SU 98 SE 37 9735 8464 Rickman's Hill, Stoke Poges

Surface level (+74.1m) +243 ft
Water struck at (+73.4m)
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.
February 1972

Waste 1.5m (5.0 ft) Bedrock 3.5m+(11.5 ft +)

		Thicki m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
	Made ground and soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, light brown, with some fine to medium flint and quartzite gravel	1.3	(4. 5)	1.5	(5.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, reddish brown, bluish grey, green and yellow; carbonaceous streaks	3. 5	(11. 5)	5. 0	(16. 5)

SU 98 SE 38 9730 8364 Stoke Court, Stoke Poges

Surface level (+47.8m) +157 ft Water struck at (+39.9m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971 Waste 2.0m (6.5 ft) Bedrock 7.5m + (24.5 ft +)

				Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
		Soil		0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)
Head		Clay, reddish brown with some gravel		1.1	(3.5)	1.5	(5.0)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hil Terrace)	1	Gravel, fine to coarse flint and trace of quartz, with fine to coarse quartz sand and a little		0 5	(1 5)	2. 0	(G 5)
D 11 1	D . 1 .	clay		0.5	(1.5)	2.0	(6.5)
Reading l	seas	Clayey silt, pale orange, mottled greenish grey Sand, fine to medium		0.5	(1.5)	2.5	(8.0)
		grained, yellowish orange, a little clay Clay, light to dark brown,		5.5	(18.0)	8.0	(26.0)
		grey, light blue, silty in parts Sand, fine to medium		1.4	(4. 5)	9.4	(31.0)
		grained, pale brown, with clay lenses		0.1+	(0.5+)	9.5	(31.0)
	%	mm %	Depth surfac		Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	53	+16 : 23 -16+4 : 30	1.5 -	2.0	9	38	53
Sand	38	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 11 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 18 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 9 \end{array} $					
Fines	9	-1/16 : 9					
		iding Beds the assessment)					
Gravel	0	+16 : 0 -16+4 : 0	2.5 - 3.5 - 4.5 -	4.5	14 6 9	86 94 90	0 0 1
Sand	92	-4+1 : 2 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 23 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 67	5. 5 - 6. 5 - 7. 5 -	6.5 7.5	4 6 9	96 93 91	0 1 0
Fines	8	-1/16 : 8					

SU 98 SE 39 9718 8285 Stoke Poges Golf Course

Surface level (+4 Water struck at Shell and auger January 1971		Minera n. Waste	urden 1.8m (6 al 2.0m (6.5 2.0m (6.5 ft) ck 1.7m + (5.	ft)	-
		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, mottled grey to brown, sandy, with some flints	1.6	(5.5)	1.8	(6.0)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to rounded flint and some quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz; buff, yellow, brown and white, clayey	2.0	(6.5)	3.8	(12.5)
	Clay, silty and sandy with gravel, brown	2.0	(6.5)	5.8	(19.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled buff and blue, passing to bluish grey and brown	1.7+	(5.5+)	7.5	(24. 0)
		Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentag Sand	ge Gravel
Gravel 54	+16 : 27 -16+4 : 27	1.8 - 2.8 2.8 - 3.8	10 5	40 37	50 58
Sand 39	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 11 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 20 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 8 \end{array} $				
Fines 7	-1/16 : 7				

Surface level (+ Water struck a Shell and auger January 1971		Mineral 3.1m (10. Waste 0.7m (2.5 f	Overburden 2.1m (7.0 ft) Mineral 3.1m (10.0 ft) Waste 0.7m (2.5 ft) Bedrock 2.1m + (7.0 ft +)			
		Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
	Soil	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.5)			
Brickearth	Clay, silty, reddish brown passing to buf.f	2.0 (6.5)	2.1 (7.0)			
Terrace Deposits (Taplow Terrace)	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse mainly subrounded flint with a little quartzite. A few cobble size flints in lower part Sand: medium with coarse as fine quartz; clayey in parts, brown	3.1 (10.0)	5. 2 (17. 0)			
Reading Beds	Clay, silty and sandy, yellow Clay, dark brown in upper part passing to mottled brown and pale greyish blue, hard and	0.7 (2.5)	5.9 (19.5)			
	compact	2.1+ (7.0+)	8.0 (26.0)			
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m) Fines	Percentage Sand Gravel			
	-16 : 23 -16+4 : 27	2.1 - 3.1 11 3.1 - 4.1 14 4.1 - 5.2 7	39 50 50 36 32 61			
Sand 39 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	3 <u>-</u> 31			
Fines 11	-1/16 : 11					

30 30 3E 41 3030 0477 Near Frame wood, Stoke Fog	SU 98 SE 41	9836 8477	Near Frame Wood,	Stoke Poges
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Surface level (+76.9m) +252 ft Water struck at (+72.9m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971	Overburden 1. 4m (4.5 ft) Mineral 4. 5m (15.0 ft) Bedrock 1.1m + (3.5 ft +)				
	Thickness Depth m (ft) m (ft)				
Made ground	1.2 (4.0) 1.2 (4.0)				
Head Clay, orange, streaked pale grey. Scattered subangular to rounded fine to medium flint and a little quartzite	0.2 (0.5) 1.4 (4.5)				
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to rounded flint with a little well rounded quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz; orange brown, clayey	4.5 (15.0) 5.9 (19.5)				
London Clay Clay, orange brown, streaked bluish grey in upper part, uniformly bluish grey below	1.1+ (3.5+) 7.0 (23.0)				
% mm %	Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel				
Gravel 47 +16 : 24 -16+4 : 23	1. 4 - 2. 7 16 34 50 2. 7 - 3. 9 23 27 50 3. 9 - 4. 9 26 42 32				
Sand $36 \begin{array}{rrrr} -4+1 & : & 9 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 21 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 6 \end{array}$	4.9 - 5.9 3 43 54				
Fines 17 -1/16 : 17					

SU 98 SE 42 9825 8338 Farthing Green Lane, Stoke Poges

Surface level (+48.5m) +159 ft
Water struck at (+43.5m)
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.
January 1971

Overburden 0. 2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 7. 4m (24.5 ft) Bedrock 3. 4m + (11.0 ft +)

		Thick m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	Gravel Gravel: fine and medium with coarse, trace of cobbles, angular to well rounded flint with a little quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and flint; white, yellow and brown. Clayey, particularly in the upper part	7.4	(24. 5)	7.6	(25.0)

Reading Beds Clay, mottled yellow and green, passing to blue and brown

3.4+ (11.0+) 11.0 (36.0)

					Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	50	+16	:	25	0.2 - 1.2	10	34	56
		-16+4	:	25	1.2 - 2.2	8	36	56
					2.2 - 3.2	7	66	27
		- 4+1	:	12	3.2 - 4.2	5	52	43
Sand	45	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	24	4.2 - 5.2	5	47	48
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}/16$:	9	5.2 - 6.2	1	42	57
		4 /			6.2 - 7.6	1	38	61
Fines	5	-1/16	:	5				

3 -1/16 : 3

Sand

Fines

Water struck a	+45.1m) +148 ft t (+43.4m) · (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Overburden 1.7m (5.5 ft) Mineral 2.6m (8.5 ft) am. Waste 1.2m (4.0 ft) Mineral 1.3m (4.5 ft) Bedrock 3.2m + (10.5 ft +)					
		Tł m	nickness (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
	Soil, brown and clayey with a few pebbles	0.	2 (0.5)	0.2 (0.5)			
Terrace Deposits	Clay, brown to black, with a few flints	0.	9 (3.0)	1.1 (3.5)			
(Boyn Hill Terrace)	Sand, clayey, with a few flints (a) Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse,	0. 2.	• •	1.7 (5.5) 4.3 (14.0)			
	angular to rounded flint and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and flint; white to brown, clayey in parts						
	Clay, with a few pebbles	1.	2 (4.0)	5.5 (18.0)			
	(b) Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, angular to rounded flint and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and flint; white to brown, clayey in parts	1.	3 (4.5)	6.8 (22.5)			
London Clay	Clay, bluish grey to black	3.	2+ (10.5+)	10.0 (33.0)			
%	mm %	Depth belosurface (n		Percentage Sand Gravel			
(a) Gravel 58	+16 : 38 -16+4 : 20	1.7 - 2.7 2.7 - 3.7 3.7 - 4.3	7 2	47 48 33 65 33 65			
G 1 00	-4+1 : 11						

/continued

12 -1/16 : 12

Fines

			Depth b surface		P Fines	ercentage Sand	Gravel
(b) Gravel	% mm 59 +16 -16	% : 33 + 4 : 26	5.5 - 6	. 8	4	37	59
Sand	$ \begin{array}{rrr} -4+1 \\ 37 & -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1 \end{array} $						
Fines	4 -1/1	6 : 4					
SU 98 SE 44	9944	8489 Framewood	l, Fulmer				
Surface leve Water struc Shell and au February 19	k at (+73. iger (mod		n) diam.	Miner	urden 0.1m al 4.6m (15 ck 0.8m + (.0 ft)	
				Thick m	ness (ft)	Dep ^t m	th (ft)
	Soi	1		0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel		layey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coars subangular to rous flint with a little quartzite Sand: medium with fi and coarse quartz and clayey; yellow brown	nded ine s, silty	4.6	(15.0)	4.7	(15. 5)
London Clay		ay, reddish brown, s pale bluish grey at to passing to dark bluis grey	op	0.8+	(2.5+)	5. 5	(18. 0)
%	mm	%		below ce (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	
Gravel 29	+16 -16+4	: 12 : 17	1.1	- 1.1 - 1.6 - 2.6	13 13 10	31 44 84	56 43 6
Sand 59	$ \begin{array}{r} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $: 6 : 39 6 : 14		- 3.6 - 4.7	16 9	75 61	9

Fines 19 - 1/16 : 19

Surface Water s Shell an dian Februar	trucl d au n.	x at (+33 ger (mo	3.4m)	97 ft 8 to 6 inch (204	4 to 152m	Overburden 1. 1m (3. 5 ft) Mineral 1. 4m (4. 5 ft) 2mm) Waste 0. 3m (1. 0 ft) Bedrock (London Clay) 14. 0m(46. 0 ft) (Reading Beds) 10. 8m+ (35.5 ft+)					
							Γhi c kn m	ess (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)	
		So	il			(0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Head		Cl	b r own grey,	ottled, pale oran and pale greeni with scattered es and pebbles of	sh to rounded		0.9	(3.0)	1.1	(3. 5)	
Terrace Deposit (Boyn H Terrace	s ill	'C	layey' Grave wit cob qua Sand: and cla	n me	1.4	(4.5)	2.5	(8.0)			
		Cl		ndy, with scatte l, orange	red	(0.3	(1.0)	2.8	(9.0)	
London	Clay	Cl	grey,	sentially dark bl silty and lamina with occasional	ated in	1	14.0	(46.0)	16.8	(55. 0)	
Reading	Bed	s Cl	pale g and or chocol with d Sand f fine gr	ually mottled from reen to blue, yet ange, brown to late brown and bepth, silty in parom 24.6 to 27. rained, orange oilt content	ellow ouff orts. 6m,		10.8	(35. 5)	27 6	(90. 5)	
			iiigii s	In content	I	Depth be		(55. 5)	Percentage	(90. 3)	
	%	mm		%		surface		Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	38	+16 -16+4	:	31 7		1.1 - 2	2.5	19	43	38	
Sand	43	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/1$: : 6 :	1 12 30							

/continued

					Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
		Reading Be d in the as mm		sment) %				
Gravel	0	+16 -16+4			24.6 - 25.6 25.6 - 26.6 26.6 - 27.0	31 34 25	68 66 75	1 0 0
Sand	70	$ \begin{array}{l} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $:	2 12 56				
Fines	30	-1/16	:	30				

SU 98 SE 46 9947 8244 Bell Farm, Wexham

Surface level (+45.7m) +150 ft Water struck at (+40.4m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

Overburden 0.6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 5.4m (18.0 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)

		Thick: m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
	Soil	0.6	(2.0)	0.6	(2.0)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	Gravel, with sand and trace of gravel from 2.4 to 2.8m Gravel: fine to coarse sub- angular to well-rounded flint with a little quartzite and quartz Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and a little flint; brown	5.4	(18.0)	6.0	(19.5)
London Clay	Clay, brown	0.2+	(0.5+)	6.2	(20.5)

					Depth below	D	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	54	+16	:	21	0.6 - 1.6	10	35	55
		-1 6+ 4	:	33	1.6 - 2.4	12	27	61
					2.4 - 2.8		No samp	le
		-4+1	:	7	2.8 - 3.8	5	44	51
Sand	38	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	27	3.8 - 4.8	9	45	44
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	4	4.8 - 5.8	3	38	59
Fines	8	-1/16		8				

George Green, Wexham

Surface level (+30.5m) +100 ft Water struck at (+24.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

9984 8136

SU 98 SE 47

Fines

6

-1/16 : 6

Overburden 3. 6m (12.0 ft +) Mineral 5.1m (17.0 ft +) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)

January 1511					
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m ((ft)
	Made ground	2.3	(7.5)	2.3	(7.5)
Brickearth	Clay, silty, grey, with scattered flints Clay, silty, mottled	0.9	(3.0)	3. 2	(10.5)
	light blue and brown, with scattered flints	0.4	(1.5)	3. 6	(12.0)
Terrace Deposits (Taplow Terra	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, ce) trace of cobbles, angular to well rounded flint Sand: medium with coarse, and fine quartz, silty at top; brown	5.1	(17.0)	8.7	(28. 5)
London Clay	Clay, stiff, mottled green and red	0.3+	(1.0+)	9. 0	(29. 5)
		Depth below		Percentage	
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 52	+16 : 26	3.6 - 4.6	16	49	35
	-1 6+4 : 26	4.6 - 5.6	9	41	50
		5.6 - 6.3	9	39	52
	-4+1 : 16	6.3 - 7.3	0	41	59
Sand 42	$\begin{array}{rcl} -1 + \frac{1}{4} & : & 22 \\ -\frac{1}{4} + 1/16 & : & 4 \end{array}$	7.3 - 8.7	1	40	59

SU 98 SE 48 9990 8308 Rowley Wood, Wexham

Surface level (+54.9m) +180 ft Water struck at (+51.4m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1971 Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 4.8m (16.0 ft) Bedrock 0.4m+ (1.5 ft+)

October	10.1	•					
				Thick m	ness (ft)	$\mathrm{D}_{e}pt$	h (ft)
		Soil		0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn H Terrace	s ill		el ravel: fine to coarse, subangular to sub-rounded flint with trace of white quartz and well rounded buff quartzite nd: essentially medium with coarse and some fine quartz with flint; brown	4.8	(16.0)	5.1	(17.0)
London	Clay	Clay,	brown	0.4+	(1.5)	5. 5	(18.0)
	%	mm	%	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	55		25	0.3 - 1.3	3	36	61
		-16-4 :	30	1.3 - 2.3	6	39	55
				2.3 - 3.3	5	45	50
		- 4+1 :		3.3 - 4.3	4	48	48
Sand	41	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	- ·	4.3 - 5.1	1	39	60
Fines	4	-1/16 :	4				

Surface level (+64.9m) +213 ft

Fines 8 - 1/16 : 8

Water n	ot si d au	ger (modi		213 ft l), 6 inch (152mm) diam		Mineral 1. 2m (4. 0 ft) Mineral 1. 0m (3. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 8m + (2. 5 ft +)					
						Thick	ness		Dep	th	
						m	(ft)		m	(ft)	
		Soil				0.4	(1.5)		0.4	(1.5)	
Head		Cla	y, k	prown		0.8	(2.5)		1.2	(4.0)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, some cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint, with some well- rounded quartz and quartzite Sand; medium and fine with coarse flint and quartz; brown					1.0	(3.5)		2.2	(7.0)		
Reading	Вес	ds Cla	y, 1	mottled grey and red		0.8+	(2.5+)		3.0	(10.0)	
	%	mm		%	Depth b		Fines	Percenta Sa	ige ind	Gravel	
Gravel	53	+16 -16+4	: :	30 23	1.2 - 2	. 2	8		39	53	
Sand	39	$ \begin{array}{l} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $: :	7 19 13							

Overburden 1.2m (4.0 ft)

Surface level (+77. 4m) +254 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970

10 -1/16 : 10

Fines

Mineral 3.4m (11.0 ft) Bedrock 0.6m +(2.0 ft +)

						Thicki m	ness (ft)		Dept m	h (ft)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, traces of cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint with traces of fine subrounded to subangular quartz and quartzite Sand: medium, with fine and coarse, mainly quartz; brown						3. 4	(11.0)		3. 4	(11.0)
Reading	Beds			own (0.3 m thick), on grey, sandy clay		0.6+	(2.0+)		4.0	(13.0)
					Depth	below		Percent	age	
	%	mm		%	surfac		Fines	San	nd	Gravel
Gravel	55	+16	:	34	0 -	1.0	10	2	9	61
		-16+4	:	21	1.0 -	2.0	9	3	7	54
					2.0 -		10		.0	50
		-4+1	:		3.0 -	3.4	14	2	9	57
Sand	35		:	15						
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	10						

SU	98 SW	24	9130 8390	Near	Hunt's Woo	d. Taplow

Surface level (+64.6m) +212 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970 Overburden 0. 4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 3.0m (10.0 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

Septembe	er 19	70									
							Γhick: n	ness (ft)	De m		h (ft)
		Soil				C). 4	(1.5)	0.	4	(1.5)
Glacial S		Sai	ave ang wit rou nd: me in	el: fingular sh tra undec coar edium uppe	el ne to coarse sub- to subrounded flint ace of fine well- d quartzite se with fine and n (predominantly fine r metre) quartz, with of flint; brown	e	3.0	(10.0)	3.	4	(11.0)
Upper Cl	halk	Chalk				C).1+	(0.5+)	3.	5	(11.5)
						Depth 1	below	P	ercentage		
	%	mm		%		surfac	e (m)	Fines	Sand		Gravel
Gravel	51	+16	:	23		0.4	- 1.4	40	27		33
		-16+4	:	28		1.4	- 2.4	3	33		64
				•		2.4	- 3.4	8	36		56
		- 4+1	:	16							
Sand	32	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	8							
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8							
Fines	17	-1/16	:	17							

SU 98 SW 25 $$ 9173 8305 $$ Near Hitcham Park, Taplow

Fines 8 -1/16 : 8

SU 98 SW 25 9175 8305 Near Hitcham Park	, Taplow	
Surface level (+51.8m) +170 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. September 1970	Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 2.7m (9.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft)	
	Thickness Depth m (ft)	
Soil	0.3 (1.0) 0.3 (1.0)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel Sandy gravel. Clayey in upper 0.7m, gravel mainly in lower 2m Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to sub- rounded flint with traces of fine well- rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: mainly medium with fine and coarse, but medium and fine in upper 0.7m, quartz with traces of flint; brown	2.7 (9.0) 3.0 (10.0)	
Upper Chalk Chalk	0.5+ (1.5+) 3.5 (11.5)	
% mm %	Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel	
Gravel 40 +16 : 25 -16+4 : 15	0.3 - 1.0 16 75 9 1.0 - 2.0 6 48 46 2.0 - 3.0 4 37 59	
Sand 52 $-\frac{1}{4}$: 11 $-\frac{1}{4}$: 25 $-\frac{1}{4}$: 16	2.0 - 0.0 ± 01 00	

Near Rosehill, Burnham

SU 98 SW 26

9248 8389

Surface level (+53.6m) + 176 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. March 1971 Overburden 2. 5m (8.0 ft) Mineral 3. 7m (12.0 ft) Waste 1.1m (3.5 ft) Bedrock 0.7m + (2.5 ft +)

IVI	arch 1971		Bedrock 0. 7m + (2.5 1t +)						
			Thicks m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	ı (ft)			
		Soil and made ground	0.7	(2.5)	0.7	(2.5)			
Н	ead	Clay, brown, with traces of rounded pebbles	1.8	(6.0)	2.5	(8.0)			
	lacial Sand nd Gravel	Sandy Gravel. Clayey in lower 0.7m Gravel: fine to coarse with medium subangular to subrounded flint with quartz Sand: medium with coarse, trace of fine quartz and flint; yellow	3. 7	(12.0)	6.2	(20. 5)			
		Clay, yellow, with some rounded to subangular flint	1.1	(3.5)	7.3	(24.0)			
U	pper Chalk	Chalk	0.7+	(2.5+)	8.0	(26.0)			
	% m	m %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel			
G	novel 44 ±16	. 91	25-35	6	46	48			

						Depth below	Pe	ercentage	
	%	mm		%		surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	44	+16	:	21		2.5 - 3.5	6	46	48
		-16+4	:	23		3.5 - 4.5	7	50	43
						4.5 - 5.5	6	50	44
		-4+1	:	12		5.5 - 6.2	10	49	41
Sand	49	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	31					
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	6					
Fines	7	-1/16	:	7	ì				

SU 98 SW 27 9358 8432	Longmead, Burnham
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Fines 3 -1/16 : 3

Water not str	(+58.5m) +192 ft uck er (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam	Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 2.5m (8.0 ft) Bedrock 2.1m + (7.0 ft +)					
		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)		
	Soil	0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)		
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular flint and traces of well rounded quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz and flint, the coarse fraction being essentially flint; light brown	2.5	(8.0)	2.9	(9.5)		
Reading Beds	Sand, medium with trace of coarse quartz; brown Clay, ^{stiff} , dark brown,	1.9	(6.0)	4.8	(16.0)		
	with traces of sand	0.2+	(0.5)	5.0	(16.5)		
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)		entage ınd	Gravel		
Gravel 53	+16 : 30 -16+4 : 23	0.4 - 1.4 1.4 - 2.4 2.4 - 2.9		1	45 60		
Sand 45	-4+1 : 12 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 28 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 5	2. + - 2. 0	No sample				
Fines 2	-1/16 : 2						
Sand in the R (not included	eading Beds in the assessment)						
Gravel 0	+16 : 0 -16+4 : 0	2.9 - 3.4 3.4 - 4.4 4.4 - 4.8		98 95	0		
Sand 97	-4+1 : 1 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 75 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 21	2. 1 1. 0	•	<i>-</i>	v		

Surface level (+53.3m) +175 ft Water struck at (+48.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October ${\bf 1}970$

Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 7.5m (24.5 ft) Bedrock 0.9m + (3.0 ft +)

		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel. Gravel mainly between 2.3 and 4.0m, clayey and silty in upper 2.3m Gravel: fine to coarse subrounded to subangular flint Sand: fine and medium with some coarse quartz, silty in upper 2m; grey and brown	7.5	(24. 5)	7.6	(25. 0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, stiff, brown	0.9+	(3.0+)	8.5	(28.0)	

				Depth below	\mathbf{P}	ercentage	
%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 37	+16	:	19	0.1 - 1.1	18	51	31
	-16+4	:	18	1.1 - 2.3	26	72	2
				2.3 - 3.3	6	34	60
	-4+1	:	9	3.3 - 4.0	4	24	72
Sand 53	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	22	4.0 - 4.9	4	86	10
	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	22	4.9 - 5.9	4	46	50
	- ,			5.9 - 7.6	[4	46	50]

Fines 10 - 1/16 : 10

SU 98 SW 29 9449 8418 Hunt's Wood, Burnham

Surface level (+54.6m) +179 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 5.2m (17.0 ft) Bedrock 0.6m + (2.0 ft +)

						Thickr m	ness (ft)		Deptl m	h (ft)
		Soil and	ma	ade-ground		0.2	(0.5)		0.2	(0.5)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)		wi ro w: Sand co	el: ith ound ith : m	fine and medium, trace of coarse, ded to angular flint some quartzite edium with fine and se, flint and quartz;		5.2	(17.0)		5.4	(18.0)
Reading	Beds	Clay, light brown, mottled red, brown and purple				0.6+	(2.0+)		6.0	(19. 5)
					Dept	h be lo w	· I	Perc	entage	
	%	mm		%		ace (m)			Sand	Gravel
Gravel	46	+16	:	1	0.2	- 1.2	9		50	41
		-16+4	:	45		- 2.2	6		40	54
						- 3.2	12		66	22
		-4+1	:			- 4.2	9		45	46
Sand	45	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$		23		- 5.2	7		30	63
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	11	5. 2	- 5.4	7		28	65
Fines	9	-1/16	:	9						

Water n	ot st	ger (modifi		5 ft 6 inch (152mm) diam	IV.	Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 4. 0m (13. 0 ft) Bedrock 5. 3m + (17. 5 ft +)					
					Thickness m (ft)			-	Depth m (ft)		
		Soil			0	. 2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)		
Terrace Deposit (Boyn H Terrace	s Iill		avel with sub with sub	: fine to coarse, n some cobbles, main angular flaky flint n some fine to medium rounded quartzite medium with coarse fine quartz; brown	ly	. 0	(13.0)	4. 2	(14.0)		
Reading	g Beo	tra lig	ces ht b	e to medium with of gravel and clay; rown wn, with grey-green	4	. 3	(14. 0)	8.5	(28. 0)		
			eckl		1	. 0+	(3.5+)	9. 5	(31.0)		
	%	mm		%	Depth be		Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel		
Gravel	53	+16 -16+4	:	27 26	0.2 - 1. 1.2 - 2. 2.2 - 3.	2	9 6 6	36 44 43	55 50 51		
Sand	40	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	11 22 7	3. 2 - 4.		7	39	54		
Fines	7	-1/16	:	7							
		Reading Bed d in the ass		ment)							
Gravel	2	+16 -16+4	: :	0 2	4.2 - 4. 4.8 - 5. 5.8 - 6.	8	5 6 8	86 94 92	9 0 0		
Sand	87	$ \begin{array}{l} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 \end{array} $:	1 25 61	6.8 - 7. 7.8 - 8.	8	15	85 No sample	0		
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11							

TQ 09 SW	25	0054 9409	Shrubs	Wood.	Chalfont	St	Peter

Fines 19 -1/16 : 19

Surface level (+114.3m) +375 ft Water struck at (+111.8m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970			Overburden 0.7m (2.5 ft) Mineral 2.7m (9.0 ft) Bedrock 2.6m + (8.5 ft +)				
			Thickn m	ess (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)	
	Soil	(0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Head	Sandy clay, brown	(0.4	(1.5)	0.7	(2.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel with a band of brown sandy clay with scattered flint pebbles from 2.0 to 2.7m Gravel: coarse with fine and medium, some cobbl subrounded to subangular flint and quartzite Sand: fine with medium and some coarse flint and quartz, very clayey throughout, brown	es,	2.7	(9.0)	3. 4	(11.0)	
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled buff, green and brown	2	2.6+	(8.5+)	6. 0	(19.5)	
% n	nm %	Depth be surface		Per Fines	centag Sand	e Gravel	
Gravel 51 +16	•	0.7 - 2. 2.0 - 2.	. 7	15 Clay	30	55	
-4- Sand 30 -1- -1-4	-	2.7 - 3.	4	24	31	45	

TQ 09 SW 26 0037 9327 Near Ashwell's Farm, Chalfont St Peter

Surface level (+101.5m) +333 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970

Waste 6.5m (21.5 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

		T hi eki m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Head	Clay, brown, with some flint pebbles	3. 9	(13.0)	4.0	(13.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, rounded to angular flint and quartzite; with the larger pebbles freshly broken Sand: fine with medium and trace of coarse quartz and flint, clayey throughout, brown		1.0	(3.5)	5.0	(16.5)
'Bullhead Bed' Clay, brown, with cobble size fIints immediately overlying the chalk		1.5	(5.0)	6. 5	(21. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.1+	(0.5+)	6.6	(21. 5)
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentag Sand	ge Gravel
Gravel 35	+16 : 19 -16+4 : 16	4.0 - 5.0	21	44	35
Sand 44	-4+1 : 4 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 11 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 29				
Fines 21	-1/16 : 21				

TQ 09 SW 27 0080 9239 Chalfont Common, Chalfont St Peter

Surface level (+97.2 m) +319 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. De cember 1970

Waste 6.8m (22.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)

		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Head	Clay, brown, with bands of fine to cobble size flint and quartzite. The largest flints occur immediately overlying the chalk in association with black-stained clay	6.5	(21. 5)	6.8	(22. 5)	
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+	(0.5+)	7.0	(23.0)	

TQ 09 SW 28 $\,$ 0088 9133 $\,$ White Lodge, Chalfont St Peter

Surface level (+ Water not struc Shell and auger December 1970		Overburden 3. 5m (11. 5 ft) Mineral 7. 0m (23. 0 ft) Bedrock 1. 0m + (3. 5 ft +)				
		Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)			
	Soil	0.3 (1.0)	0.3 (1.0)			
Head	Clay, brown, with fine to coarse angular flints	3.2 (10.5)	3.5 (11.5)			
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel, with pebbly brown sandy clay between 6.5 and 6.7m Gravel: coarse with medium and fine, subrounded to subangular flint with a little quartzite Sand: coarse with medium and fine flint and quartz, white to brown, clayey in parts	7.0 (23.0)	1 0.5 (34.5)			
Reading Beds	Clay, brown	0.2 (0.5)	10.7 (35.0)			
	Sand, fine grained, with trace of gravel, buff	0.8 (2.5)	11.5 (37.5)			
%	mm %	Depth below Persurface (m) Fines	ercentage Sand Gravel			
Gravel 65	+16 : 42 -16+4 : 23	3. 5 - 4. 5 17 4. 5 - 5. 5 10 5. 5 - 6. 5 13	24 59 21 69 28 59			
Sand 26	-4+1 : 10 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 9 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 7	6.5 - 6.7 Clay 6.7 - 7.7 7 7.7 - 8.7 5 8.7 - 9.7 6	18 75 21 74 27 67			
Fines 9	-1/16 : 9	9. 7 - 10. 5	38 54			

TQ 09 SW 29	0151 9369	Bullsland	Farm,	Heronsgate
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Water no Shell and	Surface level (+101.2m) +332 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam December 1970						Overburden 0.6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 2.9m (9.5 ft) Waste 1.5m (5.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)				
						Thick: m	ness (ft)	Dep m	th (ft)		
		Soil				0.6	(2.0)	0.6	(2.0)		
Glacial S		s f a Sand v f	vel: uba lint nd d: n	fine to coarse, ingular to subrounded with some quartz quartzite nedium and coarse fine quartz and , clayey in parts.		2.9	(9.5)	3. 5	(11. 5)		
'Bullhea	d Bed	scat	ter	wn, with black streaks ed subangular to subr d quartzite		1.5	(5. 0)	5. 0	(16.5)		
Upper C	halk	Chalk				0.5+	(1.5+)	5.5	(18.0)		
	%	mm		q_o	_	below ce (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel		
Gravel	54	+16 -16+4	:	32 22	1.6	- 1.6 - 2.6 - 3.5	20 19 15	20 28 36	60 53 49		
Sand	28	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	10 11 7							
Fines	18	-1/16	:	18							

Water n Shell an	Surface level (+100.9m) +331 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970					Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 8. 8m (29. 0 ft) Waste 0. 1m (0. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 4m+ (1. 5 ft+)					
						Thickness m (ft)			Depth m (ft)		
		Soil				0.2	(0.5)		0.2	(0.	5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel, with brown pebbly clay between 1.0 and 2.0m Gravel: fine to coarse with trace of cobbles, subrounded to subangular flint, quartz and quartzite; some freshly broken flint Sand: medium with fine and coarse flint and quartz, clayey in parts, brown					8.8	(29. 0))	9.0	(29	. 5)	
'Bu l lhea	d Bec	d' Clay,	br	own		0.1	(0.5)		9.1	(30	. 0)
Upper C	halk	Chalk				0.4+	(1.5+))	9.5	(31	. 0)
	%	mm		%		n below ace (m)		Pe Fines	rcenta San	-	Gravel
Gravel	55	+16 -16+4	:	30 25		- 1.0 - 2.0		17 Clay	24	4	59
						- 3.0		11	38		51
a ,	-	- 4+1	:	10		- 4.0		9	4:		50
Sand	37	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	18		- 5.0		10	30		54 52
	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 9					- 6.0		10 6	3' 40		53 48
Fines	8	-1/16		8		- 7.0 - 8.0		6	4:		52
T. IIIC2	O	-1/10	•	U		- 9. 0		6	20		74
					0			-	_		

TQ 09 SW 31 0149 9168 Middle Wood, Chalfont St Peter

Fines 15 -1/16 : 15

Surface level (+ Water not struc Shell and auger December 1970	ck (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Overburden 3.0m (10.0 ft) Mineral 7.0 m (23.0 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)					
December 1970		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)			
	Soil	0.4 (1.5)		0.4 (1.	5)		
Head	Clay, brown, with fine to coarse flint pebbles	2.6 (8.5)		3.0 (10.	.0)		
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel; fine to coarse subrounded to sub- angular flint, quartz and quartzite. Some freshly broken flint Sand: fine to medium with coarse flint and quartz, clayey in parts, brown	7.0 (23.0)		10.0 (33	. 0)		
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+ (0.5+)	10.2 (33	. 5)		
		Depth below	Pe	rcentage			
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel		
Gravel 47	+16 : 27	3.0 - 4.0	18	18	64		
	-1 6+4 : 20	4.0 - 5.0	18	36	46		
		5.0 - 6.0	14	35	51		
	- 4+1 : 8	6.0 - 7.0	11	:29	60		
	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 16	7.0 - 8.0	16	55	29		
	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 14	8.0 - 9.0	10	50	40		
	- •	9.0 - 10.0	15	46	39		

TQ 09 SW 32 0147 9037 Mopes Farm, Chalfont St Peter

Surface level (+91.4m) +300 ft

Fines 14 -1/16 : 14

Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diameter 1971	Mineral 2.8m (9.0 ft) m. Bedrock 0.7m + (2.5 ft +)					
	Thickness Depth m (ft) m (ft)					
Made ground	1.5 (5.0) 1.5 (5.0)					
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, sub- angular to well rounded flint with traces of quartz and sandstone Sand: medium and coarse quartz, with fine flint and quartz; reddish bro	2.8 (9.0) 4.3 (14.0) wn					
Reading Beds Clay, silty, orange to pale green, with abundant carbonaceous streaks and patches	0.7+ (2.5+) 5.0 (16.5)					
% mm %	Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel					
Gravel 55 +16 : 30 -16+4 : 25	1.5 - 2.5 16 27 57 2.5 - 3.5 10 36 54 3.5 - 4.3 16 31 53					
Sand 31 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 13 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 14 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 4						

Overburden 1.5m (5.0 ft) Mineral 2.8m (9.0 ft)

Water no Shell and	Surface level (+71.6m) +235 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam October 1970					Overburden 2.5m (8.0 ft) Mineral 2.0m (6.5 ft) m. Bedrock 5.8m + (19.0 ft +)					
						Thick m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	ı (ft)		
		Soil				0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)		
Head			ey gravel an een clayey :			2.2	(7.0)	2.5	(8.0)		
Glacial S		Gr	ey' sandy gravel: fine to subangular flint nd: medium and coarse brown	coarse, to rounded with fine		2.0	(6.5)	4. 5	(15.0)		
Reading	Bed	s Clay,	brown			0.2	(0.5)	4.7	(15.5)		
		tra		edium, with and gravel,		5.1	(17.0)	9.8	(32.0)		
Upper C	halk	Chalk	ς			0.5+	(1.5+)	10.3	(34.0)		
						below ce (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	e Gravel		
	%	mm	%		Suria	ce (III)	Times	Dana	Glavei		
Gravel	37	+16	: 23		2.5 -	3.5	11	54	35		
		-16+4	: 14		3.5 -	4.5	9	51	40		
Sand	53	-4+1 -1+ ¹ / ₄	: 8 : 34								
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 11								
Fines	10	-1/16	: 10								
		Reading Be I in the ass									
Gravel	0	+16	: 0		4.7 -		15	84	1		
		-16+4	: 0		5.7 - 6.7 -		6 2	9 4 98	0		
		-4+1	: 1		7.7 -		6	94	0		
Sand	92		: 17		8.7 -		11	89	0		
Dulla	J .	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 74								
Fines	8	-1/16	: 8								

Surface level (+76.5m) +251 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Waste 0.8m (2.5 ft) Bedrock 3.2m + (10.5 ft +)

		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Head	Clay, light brown, silty, containing fine to medium flint and quartzite pebbles and some chalk	0.6	(2.0)	0.8	(2.5)	
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled red-brown to blue, passing to dark brown, with fine pebbles at the top	3. 2+	(10.5+)	4.0	(13.0)	

TQ 08 NW 99 0061 8548 Alderbourne River Valley, Fulmer

Surface level (+43.3m) +142 ft Water struck at (+41.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971

Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 2. 1m (7.0 ft) Bedrock 2. 3m+ (7.5 ft)

		Thick m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Alluvium	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with rare cobbles, angular to well rounded flint with some quartz and quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine flint and quartz, slightly clayey	2.1	(7.0)	2.4	(8.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, sandy, grey, mottled yellow and red in lower part	2.3+	(7. 5+)	4. 7	(15. 5)

		-						
	%	mm		%	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	68	+16 -16+4		35 33	0.3 - 1.3 1.3 - 2.4	7 8	29 21	64 71
Sand	25	_		12 10 3				
Fines	7	-1/16	:	7				

TQ 08 NW 100 0057 8528 Alderbourne River Valley, Fulmer

Surface level (+47.9m) +157 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Bedrock 1.5m + (5.0 ft +)

October 1970

Fines

21

-1/16

: 21

Thickness Depth m (ft) m (ft) m (ft) 1.5 (5.0)

TQ 08 NW 101 0134 8921 Coldharbour Farm, Gerrards Cross

Surface level (+83.5m) +274 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970 Waste 0. 9m (3.0 ft)Bedrock 1.1m (3.5 ft +)

35

44

Thickness Depth (ft) (ft) m m Soil 0.2 (0.5)0.2(0.5)Glacial Sand 'Very clayey' sandy gravel 0.7 (2.5)0.9 (3.0)and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse well rounded to subangular flint with quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse, silty in parts, brown

Reading Beds Clay, mottled brown and blue, silty in parts 1.1 (3.5) 2.0 (6.5)

Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel

% % mm 0.2 - 0.9 Gravel 35 +1620 21-16+415 **-**4+1 8 Sand 44 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ 26 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 10

TQ 08 NW 102 0134 8833

Surface level (+50.6m) +166 ft Water struck at (+45.6m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam October 1970 Overburden 1.1m (3.5 ft) Mineral 8.9 (29.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

October	1970)							
						Thickn m	less (ft)	D _e] m	oth (ft)
		Made	gr	ound and soil		1.1	(3.5)	1.1	(3.5)
Alluvium Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine quartz and flint, brown				obles, ell h zite edium	8.9	(29.0)	10.	0 (33.0)	
Upper C	halk	Chall				0.5+	(1.5+)	10.	5 (34.5)
						Depth below		Percentage	
	%	mm		%		surface (m)	Fines	Sa nd	Gravel
Gravel	66	+16	:	39		1.1 - 2.1	9	36	55
		-16+4	:	27		2.1 - 3.1	0	19	81
						3.1 - 4.1	3	32	65
		-4 +1	:	15		4.1 - 5.0	7	37	56
Sand	31	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	13		5.0 - 6.0	1	24	75
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}/16$:	3		6.0 - 7.0	1	21	78
		-1 /				7.0 - 8.0	0	29	71
Fines	3	-1/16	•	3		8.0 - 9.0	1	43	56
	-	- /	•			9.0 - 10.0	1	41	58

ls Cross	Gerrards	Tatling End,	$0177 \ 8701$	TQ 08 NW 103
H	Gerraru	raumg End,	0111 0101	T Ø 00 T/M TO2

Surface level (+75.6m) +248 ft

Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970	Mineral 3.2m (10.5 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft+)
	Thickness Depth m (ft) m (ft)
Soil	0.2 (0.5) 0.2 (0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with rare cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint and a little quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz and flint, light brown	3. 2 (10. 5) 3. 4 (11. 0) 0. 1+ (0. 5+) 3. 5 (11. 5)
London Clay Clay, greyish brown % mm %	Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel
Gravel 66 +16 : 40 -16+4 : 26	0.2 - 1.2 7 24 69 1.2 - 2.2 0 35 65 2.2 - 3.4 [0 35 65]
Sand 32 $-4+1$: 10 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 18 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 4	
Fines $2 - 1/16 : 2$	

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft)

	TQ	08 NV	W 104	0102 8647	Naboth.	Gerrards	Cross
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Water n	ger (modifi	h (152mm)		Miner	al 1.	3m (4.	1 (11.5 5 ft) (10.5 ft						
								Thickr m	ness (ft)			Depti m	h (ft)
		Soil						0.3	(1.0))		0.3	(1.0)
Head			me	-	yey, with fi angular to r			3. 2	(10.	5)		3. 5	(11. 5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse angular to well rounded flint Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz, clayey in parts, brown							1.3	(4.5	5)		4.8	(16.0)	
London Clay Clay, sandy, blue and brown passing to brown and black						3. 2+	(10.	5+)		8.0	(26.0)		
	%	mm		%				n below ce (m)		Fines	Perce S	ntage ınd	Gravel
Gravel	31	+16 -16+4	:	12 19			3. 5	- 4.8		19	5	0	31
Sand	50	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: :	13 34 3									
Fines	19	-1/16	:	19									

TQ 08 NW 105 0231 8936 Nockhill Wood, Denham

Fines

20 -1/16 : 20

Water not stru	+78.9m) +259 ft ck r (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Miner	urden 3.5m (11.5 al 3.5m (11.5 ft) ck 1.0 + (3.5 ft +)		
		Thicki m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Head	Sand, fine grained with a little flint gravel	0.5	(1.5)	0.8	(2.5)
	Clay, silty, mottled reddish brown and grey, with scattered flint pebbles	2.7	(9.0)	3. 5	(11. 5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Very clayey' gravel, with a band of clayey sand at 4.5 to 4.7 m Gravel: fine to coarse subrounded to well rounded flint with some quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz, brown, clayey throughout	3.5	(11.5)	7.0	(23.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, slightly silty, reddish brown	1.0+	(3.5+)	8.0	(26.0)
		Depth below		centage	
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 45 +	-16 : 26	3.5 - 4.5	22	48	30
-	16+4 : 19	4.5 - 5.7	16	35	49
	4.1	5.7 - 6.7	26 10	22 36	52
Sand 35 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.7 - 7.0	10	30	J4

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Surface level (+72.8m) +239 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970 Overburden 0. 4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 4. 3m (14.0 ft) Bedrock 0. 4m + (1.5 ft +)

		Thickness		Depth		
		m	(ft)		m	(ft)
	Soil	0.4	(1.5)		0.4	(1.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel, with a bed of pebbly clay, silt and sand at 1.7 to 2.6m Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, angular to well rounded flint and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz, clayey in parts, light to dark brown	4. 3	(14.0)		4.7	(15. 5)
Reading Beds	Clay, silty, mottled greyish brown and yellow, with sandy layers	0.4+	(1.5+)		5. 1	(17. 0)
		Depth below		Perc	centag	e
				Timor	Como	C

					Depth below	Per		
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	49	+16	:	25	0.4 - 1.4	9	33	. 58
		-16+4	:	24	1.4 - 1.7	3	44	53
					1.7 - 2.6	Clay		
		-4+1	:	13	2.6 - 3.6	12	52	36
Sand	40	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	16	3.6 - 4.7	11	36	53
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}/16$:	11				
Fines	11	-1/16	:	11				

TQ 08 NW 107 0272 8752 Moorhouse Farm, Denham

Surface level (+40.8m) +134 ft Water struck at (+38.5m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971

6 -1/16 : 6

Fines

Overburden 2.3m (7.5 ft) Mineral 4.5m (15.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft)

rebruary 19	11					
			Thick m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
	Fill		1.8	(6.0)	1.8	(6.0)
	Topsoil		0.5	(1.5)	2. 3	(7.5)
Alluvium	w a: fl Sand	vel: fine to coarse, ith rare cobbles, ngular to well rounded int, quartz and quartzite coarse with medium nd fine flint and quartz	4. 5	(15.0)	6.8	(22.5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk		0.5+	(1.5+)	7.3	(24.0)
%	mm	%	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 78	+16 :	43	2.3 - 3.3	3	12	85
	-16+4 :		3.3 - 4.3	3	8	89
			4.3 - 5.3	4	11	85
	-4+1 :		5.3 - 6.3	3	17	80
Sand 16	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	1	6.3 - 6.8	17	32	51

TQ 08 NW 108 0269 8671 Mount Farm, Denham

Surface level (+73.2m) +240 ft Water struck at (+71.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 3.1m (10.0 ft) Bedrock 1.0m + (3.5 ft +)

November 1970						
		Thic m	kness (ft)		Depth m (ft)	
	Made ground and topsoil	0.4	(1.5)		0.4	(1.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with a little quartz and quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine quartz, clayey in parts, brown	3.1	(10.0)		3.5	(11.5)
London Clay	Clay, bluish brown passing to bluish grey	1.0+	(3.5+)	,	4. 5	(15.0)
		Depth helow		Percen	tage	

					Depth below	Pe	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	59	+16	÷	32	0.4 - 1.4	12	38	50
		-16+4	:	27	1.4 - 2.4	11	31	58
					2.4 - 3.5	6	26	68
		-4+1	:	13				
Sand	31	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	13				
		$-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5				
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10				

TQ 08 NV	X/ 100	0225	2504	Blanchard's	Farm	Iver
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Surface level (+54.2m) +178 ft	•	Wast
Water struck at (+53.2m)		Bedr
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) di	am.	
February 1971		

Waste 1.4m (4.5 ft) Bedrock 7.6m+ (25.0 ft+)

~		T hickr m	ness (ft)	Depth m (
	Made ground; brown clay with red brick infill	1.4	(4.5)	1.4	(4. 5)	
London Clay	Clay, light brown to mottled chocolate brown, hard and compact	7.6	(25. 0)	9. 0	(29. 5)	

TQ 08 NW 110 0333 8961 Great Halings Wood, Denham

Clay, buff, mottled red,

grey and yellow

Surface level (+71.0m) +233 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971

Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 3.0m (10.0 ft) Bedrock 0.7m + (2.5 ft +)

		Thickn m	less (ft)	Deptl m	h (ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse angular to well rounded flint with a little quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz, clayey, buff and grey	3.0	(10.0)	3. 3	(11.0)

Depth below Percentage surface (m) Sand Gravel Fines % % $_{\rm mm}$ Gravel 53 +16 28 0.3 - 1.3 7 41 52 1.3 - 2.3 2.3 - 3.3 -16+4 : 25 11 41 48 36 58 -4+1 9 Sand $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ 25 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$ 5

0.7 +

(2.5+)

4.0 (13.0)

Fines 8 -1/16 : 8

Reading Beds

TQ 08 NW 111 0349 8873 Denham Airfield Denham

Surface level (+71.9m) +236 ft Water struck at +68.5m Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Overburden 0. 4m (1. 5 ft) Mineral 5. 0m (16. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 3m + (1. 0 ft +)

						Thickr m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
		Soil				0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to subrounded flint with a little quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and fine quartz, brown, clayey in parts					ounded arse	5.0	(16.5)	5. 4	(18.0)
Reading	Bed	s Clay	, bı	rown		0.3+	(1.0+)	5. 7	(18.5)
					Γ	Depth below	F	Percentage	
	%	mm		%	S	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	60	+16	:	34		0.4 - 1.4	6	30	64
		-16+4	:	26		1.4 - 2.4	10	36	54
						2.4 - 3.4	8	44	48
		-4+1	:	12		3.4 - 4.4	1 1	29	70
Sand	3 5	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	18		4.4 - 5.4	1	34	65
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5					
Fines	5	-1/16	:	5					

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Near Denham Station, Denham

Surface level (+45.4m) +149 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Overburden 1.1m (3.5 ft) Mineral 8.4m (27.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft)

		Thicks m	ness (ft)	Depth m	ı (ft)
	Soil and subsoil	1.1	(3.5)	1.1	(3.5)
River Terrace Deposits (undifferent- iated)	Gravel, with a band of silt and very clayey gravel from 5.5 to 6.5m Gravel: fine to coarse, with rare cobbles, angular to well rounded flint with a little quartz and quartzite Sand: medium and coarse with fine quartz and a little flint, light brown, silty and clayey in parts	8.4	(27. 5)	9. 5	(31.0)

Upper Chalk Chalk

0.5+ (1.5+)

10.0 (33.0)

					Depth below	P	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	57	+16	:	29	1.1 - 2.1	11	33	56
		-16+4	:	28	2.1 - 3.1	12	29	59
					3.1 - 4.1	15	27	58
		-4+1	:	13	4.1 - 5.1	10	35	55
Sand	33	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	15	5.1 - 5.5	9	36	55
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5	5.5 - 6.5	Clay		
		- ,			6.5 - 7.7	7	36	57
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10	7.7 - 9.1	No info	rmation	
		•			9.1 - 9.5	2	38	60

TQ 08 NW 113 0371 8648 Oxford Road, Denham

Surface level (+43.3m) +142 ft Water struck at (+37.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971 Overburden 1. 5m (5.0 ft) Mineral 9.0m (29.5 ft) Bedrock 1.0m + (3.5 ft +)

February	_	(modified),	0 1116	on (152mm) dia	am. Bedrock 1. om + (5. 5 ft +)					
						Thick m	tness (ft)		Depth m	ı (ft)
		Soil and s	ıbso	il		1.5	(5.0)		1.5	(5.0)
River Ter Deposits (undifferer		l) trac angu rour with quar quar Sand: c with quar	e of ilar ided a litz at tzite oars a litz a	nd		9.0	(29. 5)		10.5	(34. 5)
Reading B	eds	Clay, silt mottled	nd sandy, f and grey		1.0+	(3.5+)		11.5	(37. 5)	
	%	mm		%	Depth surfac	below e (m)	Fines		entage Sand	e Gravel
Gravel	64	+16 -16+4	: :	32 32	1.5 - 2.5 - 3.5 -	3.5	12 13 10		30 25 30	58 62 60
Sand	28	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	14 12 2	4. 5 - 5. 5 - 6. 5 - 7. 5 -	6.5 7.5	16 10 2 3		29 3 5 29 27	55 55 69 70
Fines	8	-1/16	:	8	8.5 - 9.5 -	9.5	2 3		28 20	70 77

TQ 08 NW 114 0363 8517 Kingcup Farm, Denham

Surface level (+39.6m) +130 ft Water struck at +37.0 m Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970 Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 5.0m (16.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)

		$\begin{array}{cc} \text{Thickness} \\ \text{m} & \text{(ft)} \end{array}$		Depth m (ft)	
	Soil	0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)
River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated)	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with a little quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine quartz and flint, clayey in parts, light brown	5. 0	(16.5)	5. 4	(18.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled brown and grey	0.2+	(0.5+)	5.6	(18.5)

					Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	66	+16	:	42	0.4 - 1.4	10	35	55
		-16+4	:	24	1.4 - 2.4	14	3 5	51
					2.4 - 3.4	3	30	67
		-4+1	:	12	3.4 - 4.4	1	14	85
Sand	28	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	11	4.4 - 5.4	3	23	74
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5				
Fines	6	-1/16	:	6	,			

TQ 08 NW 115 0448 8690 Denham Court Farm, Denham

Surface level (+41.5m) +136 ft Water struck at (+35.5m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970 Overburden 0.8m (2.5 ft) Mineral 6.1m (20.0 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

Novembe	_	(1110411104),	0 111	(10111111) (1111111)					
					Thick m	rness (ft)	Dept. m	h (ft)	
		Soil			0.8	(2.5)	0.8	(2.5)	
River Terrace Gravel Deposits Gravel: fine to coarse, (undifferentiated) with trace of cobbles, subangular to well rounded flint with a little quartzite Sand: medium and coarse with fine flint and quartz, clayey to 4.8m, brown				6.1	6.1 (20.0)		(22. 5)		
Upper C	halk	Chalk			0.1+	(0.5+)	7.0	(23.0)	
	%	mm	%		Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentag Sand	e Gravel	
Gravel	60		: 35 : 25		0.8 - 1.8 1.8 - 2.8 2.8 - 3.8	5 11 10	38 33 30	57 56 60	
Sand	34	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	: 12 16 : 6		3.8 - 4.8 4.8 - 5.8 5.8 - 6.9	9 2 1	26 33 41	65 65 58	
Fines	6	-1/16 :	6						

TQ 08 SW 6 0054 8416 Bowlers Plantation, Fulmer

Surface level (+71.9m) +236 ft Water struck at (+70.5m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1970

 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$

-1/16

: 26

: 4

 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 12

48

Sand

Fines

Overburden 0.4m (1.5 ft) Mineral 5.0m (16.5 ft) Bedrock 0.6m + (2.0 ft +)

October	1970							
	,				Thic m	ekness (ft)	De m	epth (ft)
		Soil ar	ıd m	ade ground	0.4	(1.5)	0.	4 (1.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel London Clay		San	avel; subr and with d: m and and frac flint	; fine to coarse, counded with angular subangular flint quartzite nedium with fine coarse quartz flint, the coarse tion being mainly; light brown	5.0	(16. 5)	5.	4 (18.0)
		bro car low	wn a bona er 0	er 0.4m reddish and sandy, with aceous material, 0.2m grey-blue smooth texture	0.6-	+ (2.0+)	6.	0 (19.5)
		WIC	ıaı	smooth texture	0.0	(2.01)	0.	0 (13.3)
					Depth below		Percentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fine	s Sand	Gravel
Gravel	48	+16	:	25	0.4 - 1.4	` 12	50	38
		-16+4	:	23	1.4 - 2.4	6	68	26
					2.4 - 3.4	2	67	31
		- 4+1	:	10	3.4 - 4.4	1	23	76
a 1	4.0	4 . 1		20	4 4 5 4	_	0.4	0.0

4.4 - 5.4

0

34

66

TQ 08 SW 7 0050 8327 Blackpark Lake, Wexham

Surface level (+56.0m) +187 ft

Water struck at Shell and auger January 1971		Mineral 1. 4m (4. 5 ft) Bedrock 1. 2m + (4. 0 ft +)
		Thickness Depth m (ft)
	Made ground	0.4 (1.5) 0.4 (1.5)
Head	Clay, mottled reddish brown and light grey with scattered sub-rounded	
	quartz and flint pebbles Silt, yellow, very clayey,	1.9 (6.0) 2.3 (7.5)
	with traces of fine gravel	1.1 (3.5) 3.4 (11.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel Gravel: fine with some medium subrounded to rounded flint Sand: medium with fine and trace of coarse subrounded flint and quartz; yellow	1.4 (4.5) 4.8 (16.0)
London Clay	Clay, dull reddish brown at top passing to dark bluish grey	1.2+ (4.0+) 6.0 (19.5)
%	mm %	Depth below Percentage surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel
Gravel 26	+16 : 7 -16+4 : 19	3.4 - 4.8 10 64 26
Sand 64	-4+1 : 6 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 36 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 22	•
Fines 10	-1/16 : 10	

Overburden 3.4m (11.0 ft)

TQ 08 SW 8 0093 8243 Langley Park, Wexham

Surface level (+55.8m) +183 ft Water struck at (+53.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. Overburden 0.7m (2.5 ft) Mineral 5.0m (16.5 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)

Shell and December	_),	6 inch (152mm) diam.	Bearo	ck 0. 3m + (1.)	U IT +)	
					Thick m	ness (ft)	Dept. m	h (ft)
		Soil			0.7	(2.5)	0.7	(2.5)
Glacial Sand Grave		a fi q Sand a i:	ngu lin t uar l: n	e fine to coarse, alar to rounded with a little rtzite nedium with fine coarse quartz, silty arts; yellow to	5.0	(16.5)	5.7	(18.5)
London C	Clay	•		wn, mottled with arbonaceous material	0.3+	(1.0)	6.0	(19.5)
					Depth below	Per	centage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	49	+16	:	26	0.7 - 1.7	8	45	47
		-16+4	:	23	1.7 - 2.7	7	38	55
					2.7 - 3.7	5	39	56
		-4+1	:	9	3.7 - 4.7	3	52	45
Sand	46	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	29	4.7 - 5.7	1	57	42
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8				
Fines	5	-1/16	:	5				

TQ 08 SW 9 0097 8173 Langley Park, Wexham

Surface level (+72. 2m) +237 ft
Water struck at (+70.9m)
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.
December 1970

4 -1/16 : 4

Fines

Overburden 0.7m (2.5 ft) Mineral 6.2m (20.5 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

						Thick:	ness (ft)		Dept m	h (ft)
		C - 11							0.7	
		5011,	S	coney, reddish brown		0.7	(2.5)		0.7	(2.5)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn H Terrace	s ill		rar to a q and a	vel: fine and medium, rith coarse, subangular or rounded flint with little well rounded uartzite l: medium, with coarse nd some fine, flint and uartz, silty in parts, rown		6.2	(20. 5)		6.9	(22. 5)
London	Clay	Clay	•	rown, mottled with						
				taining		0. 1 +	(0.5)		7.0	(23.0)
					Depth	below	I	Percer	tage	
	%	mm		%	surfac	e (m)	Fines	Sa	nd	Gravel
Gravel	52	+16	:	28		- 1.7	15		53	32
		-16+4	:	24		- 2.7	7		50	43
		4.4		1.0		- 3.7	1 1		45 30	54 69
Cond	4.4	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	13 25		- 4.7 - 5.7	1		30 41	58
Sa nd	44	$-\frac{1+\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{1}{4}+1/16}$:	6		- 6.9	[1		41	58]

TQ 08 SW 10 0106 8068 Love Hill, Langley

Surface level (+ Water struck at Shell and auger December 1970		Miner	ourden 3.0m eal 6.6m (23 ock 0.4m +	l.5 ft)	
		Thick m	ness (f)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Brickearth	Clay, soft, very silty, reddish brown	2.9	(9.5)	3.0	(10.0)
Terrace Deposits (Taplow Terrace)	Gravel Gravel: medium with fine and coarse, subangular to well rounded flint with a little quartzite Sand: medium, with coarse and trace of fine quartz, silty between 3.0 and 5.5m light brown	6.6	(21.5)	9.6	(31.5)
London Clay	Clay, brown in upper 0.1m, bluish grey below	0.4+	(1.5)	10.0	(33. 0)
		Depth below		Percentage	

					Depth below		Percentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	55	+16	:	30	3.0 - 4.0	11	44	45
		-16+4	:	25	4.0 - 5.5	6	49	45
					5. 5 - 6. 5	1	35	64
		-4+1	:	14	6.5 - 7.5	1	49	50
Sand	41	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	22	7.5 - 8.5	1	40	59
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	5	8.5 - 9.5	0	26	74
Fines	4	-1/16	:	4				

TQ 08 SW 11	0019	8049	Birchfield,	Middle Green
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Fines 6 - 1/16 : 6

Surface level (+28.3m) +93 ft Water struck at (+24.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 in January 1971	nch (152mm) diam.	Minera	arden 2.2m (7.0 : al 4.0 m (13.0 ft) ck 0.3m + (1.0 ft		
		Thickn m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)
Soil		0.7	(2.5)	0.7	(2.5)
Brickearth Clay, silty an light brown	-	1.5	(5.0)	2. 2	(7.0)
(Taplow with coare to subremant trace) Terrace) to subremant trace of sand: coare with some and quarters.	ne and medium arse, subangular ounded flint me quartzite and a f limestone se and medium me fine flint .rtz, silty grey-brown	4.0	(13.0)	6.2	(20. 5)
London Clay Clay, brownis	sh grey	0.3+	(1.0+)	6.5	(21. 5)
% mm %	-	below ce (m)	Perce Fines S	ntage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 58 +16 : 26 -16+4 : 32	3. 2	- 3. 2 - 4. 0 - 5. 0	11	47 32 27	42 57 72
Sand $36 \frac{-4+1}{-\frac{1}{4}} : 16 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} : 14 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 : 6$		- 6.2	2	38	60

TQ 08 SW 12 0138 8487 Strawberry Wood, Black Park, Wexham

Surface level (+70.4m) +231 ftWater struck at (+68.4m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. February 1971

3

Fines

-1/16 : 3

Overburden 0.8m (2.5 ft) Mineral 6.6m (21.5 ft) Bedrock 1.0m + (3.5 ft +)

i coi dai j	1011									
						Thic m	kness (ft)		Dept m	th (ft)
		Soil				0.3	(1.0)		0.3	(1.0)
Head		Clay, ston	y,	brown		0.5	(1.5)		0.8	(2.5)
Glacial Sa and Grave		with roun with Sand: n and: flint	tra dec qu ned find , c	ne to coarse, ace of cobbles, d to angular flint artz and quartzite ium with coarse e quartz and layey in upper brown		6.6	(21.5)		7.4	(24. 5)
London Cl	lay	Clay, darl to bluis		rown at top, passi grey	ng	1.0+	- (3.5+)		8.4	(27. 5)
					Depth	helow	, P	ercent	age	
	%	mm		%	surfac				and	Gravel
Gravel	62		•	40	0.8 -		10		55	35
		-16+4	:	22	1.8 -		6		49	45
		4.1		0	2.8 -		1		34	65 70
G 1	0.5		:	9	3.8 -		0		30	70
Sand	35	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	19	4.8 -		1		24	75
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	7	5.8 -		1		28 26	71 73

5.8 - 6.8 6.8 - 7.4

1

26

73

- 4 00 DW 10 0111 0020 Diamond Wood, Diack I alk, Wexia	TQ 08 SW 13	0147 8325	Diamond Wood,	Black Park.	Wexham
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Fines 6 -1/16 : 6

Surface level (+6 Water struck at Shell and auger (January 1971		Minera	arden 0.8m (2. al 6.6m (21.5) ek 0.4 m + (1.5)	ft)	
		Thickn	ness	Depth	1
		m	(ft)	m	(ft)
	Soil	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Head	Clay, light brown, scattered flint gravel	0.7	(2.5)	0.8	(2.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint with traces of quartz and pink quartzite Sand: medium, with coarse and a trace of fine, quartz and flint; orange- brown	6.6	(21.5)	7.4	(24. 5)
London Clay	Clay, stiff, reddish brown	0.4+	(1.5+)	7.8	(25. 5)
	,	Depth below	Pe	rcentage	
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 57	+16 : 26	0.8 - 1.8	11	39	50
	-16+4 : 31	1.8 - 2.8	10	41	49
		2.8 - 3.8	5	27	68
g , or	-4+1 : 12	3.8 - 4.8	3	41	56 5.0
Sand 37	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 20	4.8 - 5.8	2	42	56
	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 5	5.8 - 6.8 6.8 - 7.4	4 4	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 34 \end{array}$	61 62
	4.440	0.0 - 1.4	#	94	04

TQ 08 SW 14 0160 8215	Roughground Wood, Wexham
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Fines 14 -1/16 : 14

Water not st	ger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Overburden 0. 5m (1. 5 ft) Mineral 1. 4m (4. 5 ft) Bedrock 2. 1m + (7. 0 ft +)			
		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)	
	Made ground, stony silt	0.5	(1.5)	0.5 (1.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel London Clay	Gravel: fine to coarse, mainly subangular with rounded flint with quartzite Sand: medium, with coarse and a trace of fine, flint and quartz, clayey in parts, earthy brown colour Clay, friable, mottled chocolate brown and	1.4	(4.5)	1.9 (6.0)	
	light blue with silty yellow patches	2.1+	(7.0+)	4.0 (13.0)	
% Gravel 46	mm % +16 : 23 -16+4 : 23	Depth below surface (m) 0.5 - 1.9		centage Sand Gravel 40 46	
Sand 40	-4+1 : 9 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 27 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 4				

Fines 11 -1/16 : 11

Surface level (+36.0m) +118 ft Water struck at (+30.3m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971		Overburden 0.7m (2.5 ft) Mineral 6.7m (22.0 ft) Bedrock 0.6m + (2.0 ft +)			
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2 (0.5)	
Head	Clay, with a few flint pebbles, reddish brown	0.5	(1.5)	0.7 (2.5)	
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, sub- rounded to rounded flint with some quartz and quartzite Sand: medium and coarse with fine quartz and flint, clayey from top to 5.7m	6.7	(22.0)	7.4 (24.5)	
London Clay Clay, uniform composition, brown at top becoming dark bluish-grey		0.6+	(2.0+)	8.0 (26.0)	
% n	nm %	Depth below surface (m)	Pe Fines	rcentage Sand Gravel	
Gravel 47 +1 -1	6 : 20 6+4 : 27	0.7 - 1.7 $1.7 - 2.7$ $2.7 - 3.7$	23 10 11	33 44 44 46 60 29	
Sand 42 -1 $-\frac{1}{4}$	• = •	3.7 - 4.7 4.7 - 5.7 5.7 - 6.7	11 18 2	46 43 38 44 39 59	
	/10 11	6.7 - 7.4	3	33 64	

TQ 08 SW 16 $\,$ 0163 8053 $\,$ Parsonage Farm, Iver

Surface level (+29.6m) +97 ft
Water not struck
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.
November 1970

Overburden 4. 4m (14.5 ft) Mineral 3. 4m (11.0 ft) Bedrock 0.7m + (2.5 ft +)

Movember 19	10				
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depti m	h (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Brickearth	Clay, very silty, red-bro to yellow, with flint pebbles towards base	wn 4.2	(14.0)	4.4	(14. 5)
Terrace Deposits (Taplow Terrace)	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse trace of cobbles, so angular to well roun flint with quartzite Sand: medium with coa and some fine quart and flint, silty in pa	nded .rse .z	(11.0)	7.8	(25. 5)
London Clay	Clay, stiff, brown at top, passing to blue below	0.7+	(2.5+)	8.5	(28. 0)
		Depth below surface (m)		centage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 51	+16 : 27 -16+4 : 24	4.4 - 5.4 5.4 - 6.4 6.4 - 7.4	9 6 1	46 35 49	45 59 50
Sand 44	-4+1 : 15 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 23 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 6	7.4 - 7.8	[1	49	50]
Fines 5	-1/16 : 5				

Surface level (+53.6m) +176 ft Water struck at (+50.7m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970 Overburden 0.6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 5.5m (18.0 ft) Bedrock 0.3m + (1.0 ft +)

November	1970						
			Thic m	kness (ft)	Dept m	h (f t)	
		Soil a	nd silt	0.6	(2.0)	0.6	(2.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: coarse, with fine and medium, subangular to well rounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand: medium, with coarse and some fine, flint and quartzite, clayey and silty in upper 2.0m; brown to grey		oarse it and ind	(18.0)	6.1	(20.0)		
London Cl	lay	-	stiff, brown with aish tinge	0.3+	(1.0+)	6.4	(21.0)
				Depth below		Percentage	e
%	₆ mm	n	%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 56	6 +16 -16	: -4 :	34 22	0.6 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.6 2.6 - 3.6	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\16\\2\end{array}$	33 33 40	45 51 58
Sand 37	$ \begin{array}{rrr} -4+1 \\ 7 & -1+\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1 \end{array} $	Ī	: 11 : 20 : 6	3. 6 - 4. 6 4. 6 - 5. 6 5. 6 - 6. 1	1 [0 0	41 35 35	58 65] 65
Fines 7	7 -1/1	16	: 7				

TQ 08 SW 18	0216 8290	Five Points.	Iver Heath

9 -1/16 : 9

Fines

- 4 00 511 10	out out in the rolling, r	voi iloatii						
Surface level (+ Water not struc Shell and auger December 1970			Waste 1.7m (5.5 ft) Bedrock 0.4m + (1.5 ft +)					
		Thic m	kness (ft)	Depth m (ft)				
	Soil	1.1	(3.5)	1.1 (3.5)				
Head	Clay, blue, with flint pebbles and medium to coarse sand	0.6	(2.0)	1.7 (5.5)				
London Clay	Clay, mottled chocolate brown to blue	0.4+	(1.5+)	2.1 (7.0)				
TQ 08 SW 19	0272 8161 Love Green, Iver							
Surface level (+4 Water not struck Shell and auger November 1970		Mine	burden 0.6m (2 ral 1.8m (6.0 t ock 0.6m + (2.	ft)				
		Thick m	kness (ft)	Depth m (ft)				
	Soil, clayey	0.6	(2.0)	0.6 (2.0)				
Glacial sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, angular to subrounded flint Sand: medium with coarse and fine, silty or clayey; light brown or light grey	1.8	(6.0)	2.4 (8.0)				
London Clay	Clay, stiff, brownish blue	0.6+	(2.0+)	3.0 (10.0)				
% 1	nm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand Gravel				
Gravel 49 +1 -1	6 : 26 6+4 : 23	0.6 - 2.4	9	42 49				
Sand 42 -1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							

TQ 08 SW 20 0286 8020 South of Shreding Green, Iver

Surface level (+33.5m) +110 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970 Overburden 0. 6m (2.0 ft) Mineral 2. 9m (9.5 ft) Bedrock 0. 5m + (1.5 ft +)

Movemb	er 19	10											
						Thick m	ness (ft))ept n	h (ft)			
		Made g	roun	d		0.6	(2.0)	0	. 6	(2.0)			
(Boyn H	Terrace Gravel Deposits (Boyn Hill angular to subrounded flint and trace of quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse quartz, some silt occurring mainly as bands; light brown to reddish brown			2.9	(9.5)	3	3. 5	(11.5)					
London Clay Clay, stiff, brown at top passing to bluish grey			0.5+	(1.5+)	4	1. 0	(13.0)						
					Depth b	elow	F	Percent	age				
	%	mm		%	surface	e (m)	Fines	Sar	nd	Gravel			
Gravel	46	+16	:	20	0.6 -	1.6	11	49	9	40			
					-16+4	:	26	1.6 -		10	39	9	51
					2.6 -	3.5	6	47	7	47			
		-4+1	:										
Sand	45	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$		20									
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	13									
Fines	9	-1/16	:	9									

TQ 08 SW 21 0367 8378 Near Mansfield House, Iver Heath

Surface level (+54.9m) +180 ft Water struck at (+52.9m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

7 -1/16 : 7

Fines

Overburden 0.8m (2.5 ft) Mineral 3.0m (10.0 ft) Bedrock 0.4m + (1.5 ft +)

November 1970		·	·
	Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
Made ground and soil	0.8	(2.5)	0.8 (2.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, angular to well rounded flint with quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and some fine quartz, clayey in upper part; brown	3.0	(10.0)	3.8 (12.5)
London Clay Clay, stiff, traces of carbonaceous material, mottled light brown to chocolate coloured	0.4+	(1.5+)	4.2 (14.0)
% mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand Gravel
% mm % Gravel 62 +16 : 37 -16+4 : 25	0.8 - 1.8 1.8 - 2.8 2.8 - 3.8	12 8 1	29 59 31 61 32 67
Sand 31 $-4+1$: 10 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 16 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 5			

TQ 08 SW 22 0357 8296 Gallow Hill, Iver Heath

Surface level (+59.1m) +194 ft Water struck at (+51.1m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Waste 1.0m (3.5 ft) Bedrock 3.0m+ (10.0 ft+)

		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)	
	Soil	0.8	(2.5)	0.8	(2.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sand, mainly flint, and fine and medium flint and quartzite gravel	0.2	(0.5)	1.0	(3. 5)
London Clay	Clay, mottled brown and blue. Yellowish brown sand lenses and fissured sandstone concretions below 2.5m	3.0	(10.0)	4.0	(13.0)

TQ 08 SW 23 0356 8113 Grange Farm Estate, Iver

Surface level (+42.4m) +139 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970

Waste 2.0m (6.5 ft) Bedrock 5.0m + (16.5 ft +)

		Thickness m ft		Depth m ft	
	Made ground; silty clay with pebbles	2.0	(6.5)	2.0	(6.5)
London Clay	Clay, stiff, silty, evidence of fissuring and fractures, trace of fossils, mottled in brown, blue and grey	5. 0+	(16.5)	7.0	(23.0)

TQ 08 SW 24 0008 8227 Jubilee Plantation, Wexham

Surface level (+42.4m) +139 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. October 1971

Clay, brown

London Clay

Overburden 0.2m (0.5 ft) Mineral 4.3m (14.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

0.5+ (1.5+)

5.0 (16.5)

		Thickness m (ft)		Depth m (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Terrace Deposits (Boyn Hill Terrace)	Gravel Gravel: fine to coarse subangular to sub- rounded flint, with some well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and some fine, mainly quartz with some flint; brown	4.3	(14.0)	4. 5	(15.0)

					Depth below	Pe	ercentage	
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel	51	+16	:	21	0.2 - 1.2	13	33	54
		-16+4	:	30	1.2 - 2.2	12	46	42
					2.2 - 3.2	5	35	60
		-4 +1	:	12	3.2 - 4.2	3	41	56
Sand	42	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	23	4.2 - 4.5	3	71	26
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	7				
Fines	7	-1/16	:	7				

SU 99 SE 3 9528 9276 Birchen Spring, Beaconsfield

Water not stru	+108.2m) +355 ft ck r (modified), 6 inch (152mm) dian	Mines n. Waste	ourden 3.4m (1 ral 6.9m (22.5 e 1.4m (4.5 ft) ock 0.3m + (1.0	ft)	
		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil .	0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)
Head	Clay, brown, speckled buff to white, traces of sand with a few fine to medium flint pebbles	3. 0	(10.0)	3. 4	(11.0)
Gl a cial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel with dark brown clay and scattered fine to coarse flints from 6.4 to 7.0m and 9.0 to				
	9.3m Gravel: fine to coarse, with trace of cobbles, rounded to angular flint and quartz Sand: fine to coarse quartz and flint, brown to buff with black bands, clayey throughout	6.9	(22.5)	10.3	(34. 0)
'Bullhead Bed	Clay, dark brown, firm, with coarse and cobble size flint	s 1.4	(4. 5)	11.7	(38. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.3+	(1.0+)	12.0	(39. 5)
% :	nm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel 51 +:	6 : 30 6+4 : 21	3.4 - 4.4 4.4 - 5.4	35 10	23 35	42 55
Sand 31 -:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.4 - 6.4 6.4 - 7.0 7.0 - 8.0 8.0 - 9.0	14 Clay 26 10	39 29 34	47 45 56
Fines 18 -	,	9.0 - 9.3 9.3 - 10.3	Clay 15	25	60

SU 99 SE 4 9536 9206 Oldfields Farm, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+102.4m) +336 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970 Waste 10.5m (34.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)

		Thickn m	less (ft)	Depth m (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, brown to buff, with some medium to coarse flint	3.2	(10.5)	3. 4	(11.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Clay, sandy, with flint and quartz gravel	1.3	(4. 5)	4. 7	(15. 5)
	Clay, sandy, brown	2. 3	(7.5)	7.0	(23.0)
	Clay, brown, with large angular flints	0.2	(0.5)	7. 2	(23. 5)
	Clay, brown, with traces of sand	0.8	(2.5)	8.0	(26. 0)
	Clay, brown, sandy	0.5	(1.5)	8.5	(28.0)
	Clay, dark brown, with flint pebbles	2.0	(6. 5)	10.5	(34. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.5+	(1.5+)	11.0	(36.0)

Surface level (+1 Water not struck Shell and auger January 1971		Overburden 5. Mineral 6.4m Waste 9.7m (3 Bedrock 0.8m	(21.0 ft) 32.0 ft)
		Thickness m (ft)	Depth m (ft)
	Soil	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.5)
Head	Clay, buff to red brown, with few angular flint pebbles at the base, sandy in parts	5.5 (18.0)	5.6 (18.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel with hard red- brown clay with flints between 4. 3m and 5. 6m Gravel: fine to coarse with some cobble size sub- rounded to subangular quartz and flint, and some quartzite Sand: medium with fine and some coarse sub- rounded to subangular quartz and flint, brown slightly clayey Clay, in various colours of brown to green with thin bands of quartz and flint pebbles	6.4 (21.0) 9.7 (32.0)	12.0 (39.5) 21.7 (71.0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.8+ (2.5+)	22.5 (74.0)
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Percentage Fines Sand Gravel
Gravel 42	+16 : 25 -16+4 : 17	3.8 - 4.3 4.3 - 5.6 5.6 - 6.5	15 49 36 Clay 11 61 28
Sand 51	$\begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 7 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 26 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 18 \end{array}$	6.5 - 7.5 7.5 - 8.5 8.5 - 9.5 9.5 - 10.5	6 78 16 5 58 37 6 28 66 [6 42 52]
Fines 7	-1/16 : 7	10.5 - 11.5 11.5 - 12.6	[6 42 52] 9 36 55

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		
SU 99 SE 6	9690 9232	The Plantations, Seer Green

Fines 12 - 1/16 : 12

Surface level (+102.1m) +335 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. November 1970		Overburden 3.0m (10.0 ft) Mineral 2.0m (6.5 ft) Waste 2.5m (8.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5m + (1.5 ft +)			
		Thickness m	(ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, grey and brown, sandy in parts, with medium to coarse and cobble sized flint and quartz	2.8	(9. 0)	3.0	(10.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, subangular to sub- rounded flint with some usually well rounded quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with fine and coarse subrounded to subangular quartz, brown, clayey	2.0	(6.5)	5.0	(16.5)
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, brown, silty in patches, with subangular black flint cobbles	2.5	(8.0)	7.5	(24. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.5+	(1.5+)	8.0	(26.0)
% mn	n %	Depth below surface (m)	Pe Fines	ercenta Sand	ge Gravel
Gravel 46 +16	: 2 8	3.0 - 4.0	11	33	56
-16+	•	4.0 - 4.4	13	45	42
$\begin{array}{rcccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$: 24	4.4 - 5.0	12	57	31

SU 99 SE 7 9641 9180 Manor Farm, Seer Green

Surface level (+98.1m) +322 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) De cember 1970	Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 3.0m (10.0 ft) diam. Waste 0.9m (3.0 ft) Bedrock 3.0m + (10.0 ft +)
	Thi ckness Depth m (ft) m (ft)
Soil	0.1 (0.5) 0.1 (0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel; fine to coarse trace of cobbles, s angular to subround quartz, quartzite a flint Sand: medium with fin some coarse quartz flint, grey to brown	ub- ded nd e and z and
'Bullhead Bed' Clay, brown, with flint a some quartzite	0,9 (3.0) 4.0 (13.0)
Upper Chalk Chalk, together with infilling of brown clay a flint pebbles	nd 3.0+ (10.0+) 7.0 (23.0)
	Depth below Percentage
% mm · %	surface (m) Fines Sand Gravel
Gravel 57 +16 : 44 -16+4 : 13	0.1 - 1.1 No sample 1.1 - 2.1 9 41 50 2.1 - 3.1 6 30 64
Sand 36 $-4+1$: 5 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 22 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 9	
Fines 7 -1/16 : 7	

9618 9087 Walk Wood, Seer Green

Surface level (+97.5m) +320 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. January 1971

SU 99 SE 8

Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 2. 8m (9. 0 ft) Bedrock 0. 5m + (1. 5 ft +)

		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depti m	h (ff)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse with some cobbles, sub- angular to subrounded flint and fine and medium subrounded quartz and quartzite Sand: coarse and medium with fine quartz, clayey, brown	2.8	(9.0)	3.0	(10.0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.5+	(1.5+)	3.5	(11.5)

					Depth below	Percentage			
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	41	+16	:	33	0.2 - 1.2	9	37	54	
		-16+4	:	8	1.2 - 2.2	11	39	50	
					2.2 - 3.0	11	30	59	
		-4+1	:	23					
Sand	49	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	18					
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8					
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10					

SU 99 SE 9 9771 9264 Butler's Cross, Chalfont St Giles

Water not stru	er (modified) 6 inch (152mm) diam.	Overburden 0. 4m (1. 5 ft) Mineral 5. 6m (18. 5 ft) Waste 1. 0m (3. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 1m + (0. 5 ft +)					
			Thicki m	ness (ft)	Dept! m	h (ft)	
	Soil		0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel with brown clay from 1.1 to 2.0m Gravel: subangular to sub- rounded flint with quartz and quartzite Sand: mainly medium with fine and some coarse qua and flint, clayey in parts brown	artz	5.6	(18. 5)	6.0	(19.5)	
'Bullhead Bed	Clay, silty brown with some flints		1.0	(3.5)	7.0	(23.0)	
Upper Chalk	Chalk		0.1+	(0.5+)	7.1	(23. 5)	
		Depth be	elow	Perc	centage	e	
%	mm %	surface	(m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
	+16 : 31 -16+4 : 17	0.4 - 1 1.1 - 2		12 Clay	38	50	
		2.0 - 3		11	42	47	
	-4+1 : 7	3.0 - 4		10	44	46	
	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 23	4.0 - 5		12	42	46	
•	$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 11	5.0 - 6	5.0	12	39	49	

11 -1/16 : 11

Fines

Surface level (+98.8m) +324 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. March 1971 Overburden 5.1m (17.0 ft) Mineral 9.7m (32.0 ft) Bedrock 1.0m + (3.5 ft +)

March 1	971		,,	(,	_		(,		
					T) m		ness (ft)	Deptl m	h (f1)	
		Soil			0.	. 3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Head		slig fine quar lam	htly rou rtzi inat eas	tled red and orange, sandy, with a few unded flint and te pebbles, becoming ted and greyish with ted sand content and	4.	. 8	(16.0)	5. 1	(17.0)	
Glacial and Gra		t a f Sand c r	vel: rac nd lint d: m coar ed	ravel fine to coarse, with e of cobbles, unsorte frequently fractured with some quartzite nedium with fine and ese quartz and flint, to yellow, rather ey, commonly in band tt 5 to 10 cms thick	ed	. 7	(32.0)	14.8	(48.5)	
Upper C	halk	Chalk			1.	. 0+	(3.5+)	15.8	(52.0)	
					Depth be	low	Perce	entage	tage	
	%	mm		%	surface		Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	55	+16	:	33	5.1 -	6.1	14	30	56	
		-16+4	:	22	6.1 -		11	26	63	
					7.1 -		12	29	59	
		-4+1	:	8	8.1 -		13	31	56	
Sand	30	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	13	9.1 - 1		21	26	53	
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	9	10.1 - 1		17	40	43	
Fines	15	-1/16	:	15	11.1 - 1	2.1	14	34	52	

SU 99 SE 11 9694 9040 Pitlands Wood, Beaconsfield

Surface level (+102.7m) +337 ft

Water not struck

Shell and auger December 1970	(modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.			(37 2 33	,	
		Thicks m	ness (ft)		Dept m	h (ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)		0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, red to brown, hard and compact, sandy in parts, scattered fine angular flints	3.8	(12. 5)		4. 0	(13.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled buff to brown with patches of red and green, sandy in parts	2.0+	(6. 5+)		6.0	(19. 5)

Waste 4.0m (13.0 ft)

Bedrock 2.0m + (6.5 ft +)

SU 99 SE 12 $\,$ 9806 9323 $\,$ Three Households, Chalfont St Giles

Surface level (+107.3m) +352 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970						Overburden 3.0m (10.0 ft) Mineral 4.0m (13.0 ft) Waste 1.0m (3.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)				
						Thickr m	ness (ft)	Depth m	1 (ft)	
		Soil				0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)	
Head		san	dya n	wn to grey, more and silty with depth, edium quartz and flin	ıt	2.6	(8.5)	3.0	(10.0)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel Gravel: coarse with medium and fine, trace of cobbles, angular to subrounded flint and quartz Sand: medium and coarse with fine quartz and flint, light brown, very clayey					s, ith	4.0	(13.0)	7.0	(23.0)	
'Bullhead	l Bed	cob	ble	wn, with fine to size angular flint, an f quartz	nd	1.0	(3. 5)	8.0	(26.0)	
Upper Cl	halk	Chalk				0.2+	(0.5+)	8.2	(27.0)	
	%	mm		%	Depth surfac		P Fines	ercentage Sand	e Gravel	
Gravel	56	+16 -16+4	:	33 23	3.0 - 4.0 - 5.0 -	5.0 6.0	21 16 16	25 27 28	54 57 56	
Sand	27	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: : :	13 10 4	6.0 -	7.0	15	29	56	
Fines	17	-1/16	:	17						

SU 99 SE 13	9841	9269	Narcot Lane, Chalfont St Giles	

Surface level (+: Water not struck Shell and auger December 1970		Overburden 3.7m (12.0 ft) Mineral 3.3m (11.0 ft) Waste 1.5m (5.0 ft) Bedrock 0.2m + (0.5 ft +)					
		Thic m	ekness (ft)	Dept] m	h (ft)		
	Soil	0.4	(1.5)	0.4	(1.5)		
Head	Clay, brown to grey, with some flint gravel in the upper 2m while in the lower 1. 3m there is an absence of flint but an increase in the sand content	3. 3	(11.0)	3.7	(12.0)		
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Gravel Gravel: coarse with medium and fine rounded to sub- angular flint, quartz and some quartzite Sand: fine to coarse, white to brown quartz and flint; clayey, brown		(11.0)	7.0	(23.0)		
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, brown, with cobble size quartzite and flint	1.5	(5.0)	8. 5	(28. 0)		
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+	(0.5+)	8.7	(28. 5)		
% m	.m %	Depth belo		entage Sand	Gravel		
Gravel 54 +16 -1 -4 Sand 36 -1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3. 7 - 4. ' 4. 7 - 5. ' 5. 7 - 6. 6. 7 - 7.	7 11 7 6	33 34 40	54 55 54		
	+1/16 : 10 /16 : 10						

Near Welders Lane, Chalfont St Giles

Dυ	99 SE	i 14	9818	9128	

Surface level (+97.8m) +321 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970 Overburden 2. 9m (9. 5 ft) Mineral 1. 4m (4. 5 ft) Bedrock 3. 7m + (12. 0 ft +)

Booms	10.0									
						Thick m	ness (ft)		Deptl m	h (ft)
		Soil				0.4	(1.5)	(0.4	(1.5)
Head		Clay, bi	ow	n, with some flin	s	2.5	(8.0)	:	2. 9	(9.5)
Glacial S and Grav		su fli qu Sand: wi fli	el: bar nt : art m	fine to coarse, agular to subround with trace of z and quartzite edium and coarse fine quartz and brown clay in	led	1.4	(4.5)		4.3	(14.0)
Reading	Beds	Clay, b	ow	n and sandy		3.7+	(12.0+)		8.0	(26.0)
	%	mm		%	Depth b		Fines	Perce Sai	_	e Gravel
Gravel	52	+16 -16+4	:	26 26	2. 9 - 3 3. 9 - 4		12 17		33 38	55 45
Sand	34	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: :	11 16 7						
Fines	14	-1/16	:	14						

SU 99 SE 15 9866 9042 Layter's Green, Chalfont St Giles

Waste 2.4m (8.0 ft)Bedrock 3.6m + (12.0 ft+)

				Thicks m	ness (ft)	Deptl m	h (ft)
		Soil		0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)
Glacial S and Grav		'Very clayey' gravel Gravel: coarse to medium with fine subangular to rounded flint with occasional quartz Sand: coarse with medium and fine quartz and flin	ı ut,	0.6	(2.0)	0.7	(2.5)
		Clay, brown with some flint	pebbles	1.7	(5.5)	2.4	(8.0)
Reading	Beds	Sand, predominantly medium fine, with trace of gravel	with	3.3	(11.0)	5. 7	(18. 5)
		Clay, mottled brown with reddish-green patches		0.3+	(1.0+)	6.0	(19. 5)
	%	mm %	Depth			entage	Gravel
Gravel	64	+16 : 45 -16+4 : 19	surfac 0.1 -		Fines 20	Sand 16	64
Sand	16	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 10 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 3 \end{array} $					
Fines	20	-1/16 : 20					
		ling Beds the assessment)					
Gravel	4	+16 : 2, -16+4 : 2	2.4 - 3.4 -		10 No sampl	86 es	4
Sand	86	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 60 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 25 \end{array} $					
Fines	10	-1/16 : 10					

Misbourne Valley, Chalfont St Giles

SU 99 SE 16

9922 9354

Surface level (+71.3m) +234 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970 Overburden 0. 3m (1.0 ft) Mineral 5. 6m (18.5 ft) Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 ft +)

				Thic m	ekness (ft)	Dept. m	h (ft)
		Soil		0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Alluvium		with flint round large Sand: m with flint,	medium to coarse fine, essentially with some well ded quartzite, and cobble size flint edium and coarse fine quartz and white to grey, little clay	5. 6	(18. 5)	5.9	(19.5)
Upper Ch	alk	Chalk		0.14	(0.5+)	6.0	(19.5)
	%	mm	%	Depth below surface (m)		Percentage Sand	Gravel
Gravel	68	+16 -16+4	: 43 : 25	0.3 - 1.3 1.3 - 2.3	6 4	28 24	66 72
				2.3 - 3.3	5	30	65
			: 13	3.3 - 4.3	5	30	65
Sand	27	- 4	: 10	4.3 - 5.3	5	30	6 5
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 4	5.3 - 5.9	4	21	75
Fines	5	-1/16	: 5				

Surface level (+67.7m) +222 ft Water struck at (+61.2m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970

9970 9258

Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 7. 7m (25. 5 ft) Waste 0. 1m (0. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 1m + (0. 5 ft +)

Decembe	1 1910		Bedrock 0.1m + (0.5 it +)						
			Thick m	ness (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)			
		Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)			
Alluvium Gravel: medium to coarse, some cobbles, angular to subrounded quartz, quartzite and flint Sand: coarse with medium and some fine quartz and flint, with a little clay				(25. 5)	7.9	(26. 0)			
		Clay, brown, sandy, with a few rounded flints	0.1	(0.5)	8.0	(26. 0)			
Upper Cl	nalk	Chalk	0.1+	(0.5+)	8.1	(26. 5)			
	%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel			
Gravel	64	+16 : 40 -16+4 : 24	0.2 - 1.2 $1.2 - 2.2$ $2.2 - 3.2$	13 3 6	23 26 29	64 71 65			
Sand	30	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 15 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 11 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 4 \end{array} $	3. 2 - 4. 2 4. 2 - 5. 2 5. 2 - 6. 2	6 6 5	25 29 26	69 65 69			
Fines	6	-1/16 : 6	6.2 - 7.2 $7.2 - 7.9$	5 4	39 42	56 54			

SU 99 SE 18 9983 9165 Windmill Farm, Chalfont St Giles

Surface level (+64.0m) +210 ft Water struck at (+60.0m) Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970

Chalk

Upper Chalk

Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 7. 5m (24. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 3m + (1. 0 ft +)

		Thick: m	ne ss (ft)	Depth m (ft)		
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Alluvium	Gravel: medium to coarse with fine rounded to subangular flint, some quartz and trace of red quartzite Sand: coarse with medium and some fine, essentially quartz, grey to light brown, slightly clayey	7.5	(24. 5)	7.7	(25. 5)	

					Depth below	Percentage			
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	66	+16	:	40	0.2 - 1.2	5	20	75	
		-16+4	:	26	1.2 - 2.2	No sample			
					2.2 - 3.2	7	32	61	
		-4+1	:	15	3.2 - 4.2	8	30	62	
Sand	29	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	11	4.2 - 5.2	2	44	54	
		$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1}/16$:	3	5.2 - 6.2	6	24	70	
		4 -/			6.2 - 7.2	3	26	71	
Fines	5	-1/16	:	5	7.2 - 7.7	2	29	69	

0.3+

(1.0+)

8.0

(26.0)

Surface level (+99.1m) +325 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam.

Overburden 0.1m (0.5 ft) Mineral 9.8m (32.0 ft) Waste 2.3m (7.5 ft)

Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970					Waste 2. 3m (7. 5 ft) Bedrock 0. 3m + (1. 0 ft +)					
						Thick m	tn e ss (ft)	Dept m	h (ft)	
		Soil				0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.5)	
Glacial S and Grav		ar si fl ar Sand ar	nd i aba int nd o : fi	coarse with medium line, trace of cobble ngular to well round with some quartz quartzite ne to coarse quartz lint, clay in thin s, brown to red brow	s, ed	9.8	(32. 0)	9.9	(32.5)	
'Bullhead	l Bed'	with	me our	, dark reddish brow dium to cobble size ded flint, some redd and		2.3	(7. 5)	12. 2	(40.0)	
Upper Ch	nalk	Chalk				0.3+	(1.0+)	12.5	(41.0)	
					Depth	below		Percentage		
	%	mm		%	surfac	e (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	54	+16	:	32	0.1 -	1.1	19	20	61	
		-16+4	:	2 2	1.1 -	2.1	10	30	60	
					2.1 -	3.1	10	41	49	
		-4+1	:	12	3.1 -	4.1	7	39	54	
Sand	36	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	14	4.1 -	5.1	12	3 8	50	
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	10	5.1 -	6.1	9	31	60	
		- ,			6.1 -	7.1	5	44	51	
Fines	10	-1/16	:	10	7.1 -	8.1	6	33	61	
		•			8.1 -	9.1	10	41	49	
					9.1 -	9.9	12	41	47	
					9.9 -	10.9	9	35	56	

SU 99 SE 20 9927 9000 Gold Hill Common, Chalfont St Peter

Surface level (+93.3m) +306 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam. December 1970

-1/16

: 13

13

Fines

Overburden 0. 2m (0. 5 ft) Mineral 3. 2m (10. 5 ft) Bedrock 2. 6m + (8. 5 ft +)

25 0 0 0 111 0 0 2	20.0									
					Thickness m (ft)			Depth m (ft)		
		Soil				0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Glacial Sa and Grave		wi su an qu Sand: wi fli	el: : th s bro gula art: me	fine to coarse, some cobbles, unded to sub- ar flint and z edium and coars ine quartz with clayey in parts		3.2	(10.5)	3. 4	(11. 0)	
Reading E	Beds		ott] id r	ed green, black ed	:	2.6+	(8.5+)	6.0	(19.5)	
					Denth	below		Percenta	age	
	%	mm		%		ce (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel	
Gravel	59	+16	:	36	0.2	- 1.4	9	26	65	
		-16+4	:	23	1.4	- 2.4	18	31	51	
					2.4	- 3.4	15	26	59	
		-4+1	:	11						
Sand	28	$-1+\frac{1}{4}$:	11						
		$-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	6						

SU 99 SE 21 9821 9198 Austens, Chalfont St Giles

Surface level (+100.3m) + 329 ft

Water not str Shell and aug October 1971	ruck er (modified), 6 inch (152mm) diam	Mineral 5.0m (16.5 ft) Bedrock 0.4m + (1.5 ft +)					
		Thick m	ness (ff)	Deptl m	h (ft)		
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)		
H e ad	Clay, silty, with traces of medium to coarse flint, brown	0.4	(1.5)	0.6	(2.0)		
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel. Gravel: fine to coarse, trace of cobbles, sub- angular to well rounded flint with some quartz and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and some fine quartz and flint, variably clayey, brown	5.0	(16.5)	5. 6	(18. 5)		
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.4+	(1.5+)	6.0	(19. 5)		
%	mm %	Depth below surface (m)	Fines	Percentage Sand	Gravel		
	+16 : 17 -16+4 : 21	0.6 - 1.6 1.6 - 1.8 1.8 - 2.8	23 17 13	31 75 54	4 6 8 3 3		
	$ \begin{array}{rcl} -4+1 & : & 11 \\ -1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 30 \\ -\frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 7 \end{array} $	2.8 - 3.8 3.8 - 4.8 4.8 - 5.6	11 12 10	49 52 48	40 36 42		
Fines 14	-1/16 : 14						

Overburden 0.6m (2.0 ft)

SU	99 SE 2	2 9633	9406	Stocking's	Farm,	Coleshill
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Water not st	l (c+135.6 m) c+ ruck ger (modified),	Overburden 5.0 m (16.5 ft) Mineral 11.2 m (36.5 ft) Bedrock 0.3 m + (1.0 ft+)					
	Soil		;	Thick m 0.2	ness (ft) (0.5)	Dept m 0.2	(ft) (0.5)
Head	scattered fir and quartz p	mottled grey, with ne to medium flint bebbles. Becomes wn below 3.5 m and y and sandy		4.5	(15. 0)	4. 7	(15. 5)
	Clay, sandy, it to medium freddish-bro		0.3	(1. 0)	5.0	(16. 5)	
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' grave Gravel: fine a few cobb to well rou trace of we and quartz Sand: mainl brown, cla	1	1. 2	(36. 5)	16. 2	(53.0)	
'Bullhead Bed	Clay, sandy, with black fl	green and dark brown lint nodules		0.2	(0.5)	16.4	(54. 0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk			0.1+	(0.5+)	16.5	(54. 0)
96	o mm	%	Depth be surface		Fines	Percentag Sand	ges Gravel
Gravel 4	5 +16 : -16+4 :	19 26	5.0 - 6.0 - 7.0 -	7.0	16 17 15	44 33 32	40 50 53
Sand 4	0 $-4+1$: $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	8 29 3	8.0 - 9.0 - 1 10.0 - 1 11.0 - 1	10.0 11.0	14 9 19 24	33 37 69 58	53 54 12 18
Fines 15	5 -1/16 :	15	12. 0 - 1 13. 0 - 1 14. 0 15. 0 - 1	13. 0 14. 0 15. 0	18 16 0 18	40 25 24 49	42 59 76 33

Fines 17 -1/16 : 17

Water not struck	-120.0 m) c+395 ft (modified), 6 in (152 mm) diam.	Overburden 7.0 m (23.0 ft) Mineral 5.5 m (18.0 ft) m. Bedrock 1.2 m+ (4.0 ft+)				
		Thick m	kness (ft)	Deptl m	n (ft)	
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Head	Clay, stiff, slightly silty, bro mottled grey and reddish-brown, containing scattered fine to coarse subrounded twell rounded quartz and flint pebbles. Becoming mosilty and sandy at base	l. o	(22. 5)	7.0	(23. 0)	
Glacial Sand				,		
and Gravel	'Clayey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse sub- rounded to well rounded flint with some fine to medium well rounded quartz Sand: medium quartz, reddish-brown	5. 5	(18.0)	12.5	(41.0)	
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, dark brown, with abundant unworn flint	1.0	(0.5)	10.5	(44.5)	
	nodules	1.0	(3. 5)	13.5	(44. 5)	
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.2+	(0.5+)	13.7	(45.0)	
		Depth below	Per	centages		
% mr	n %	surface (m)	Fines	_	ravel	
Gravel 33 +16 -16+ Sand 50 -4+ -1+	1 : 8	7.0 - 8.0 8.0 - 9.0 9.0 - 10.0 10.0 - 11.0 11.0 - 12.5	21 32 10 15	63 51 40 38 56	16 17 50 47 35	
$-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}$	1/16 : 3					

Surface level (c+143.0 m) c+470 ft								
Water not struck								
Shell and auger (modified), 6 in (152 mm) diam.								
February 1973								

Overburden 0.3 m(1.0 ft) Mineral 2.2 m (7.0 ft) Bedrock 11.9 m+ (39.0 ft+)

		Thick m	mess (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse sub- angular to well rounded flint with fine to medium well rounded quartz Sand: medium to coarse quartz, clayey, brown	2.2	(7.0)	2.5	(8.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, brown, stiff, silty from 3.5 m (ll.5 ft) to base and less firm Clay, pale greenish-grey, stiff, silty from 7.0 m to 7.5 m (23 ft to 24.5 ft). Mottled reddishbrown below 8.6 m (28 ft) and mainly reddish-brown below 10.0 m (33 ft)	3. 4 y 5. 5	(11.0)	5. 9 11. 4	(19. 5) (37. 5)
	Silt with sand, thin clay bands throughout	3. 0	(10.0)	14.4	(47. 0)

Hard obstruction struck at 14.4 m (47 ft) - probably a large flint on the Chalk surface

					Depth below	Percentages				
	%	mm		%	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel		
Gravel	49	+16 -16+4		22 27	0.3 - 1.3 1.3 - 2.5	15 17	36 30	49 53		
Sa nd	36	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$:	26						
Fines	15	-1/16	:	15						

SU 99 SW 2 9062 9139	Upper Dearham's Farm, Loudwater
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Surface level (+118.0 m) +387 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. February 1971				Overburden 0.2 m (0.5 ft) Mineral 3.8 m (12.5 ft) Waste 1.1 m (3.5 ft) Bedrock 0.1 m+ (0.5 ft+)				·			
								Thick m	ness (ft)	Dep ^r m	th (ft)
			Sc	oil				0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Glacial and Gra		I	(Gra ar ar San w: qu	v clayey' sandy gravel avel: fine to coarse ngular to rounded flint nd quartzite nd: essentially medium ith some fine and coar uartz and flint, clayey arts; white to brown	se		3.8	(12.5)	4.0	(13.0)
'Bullhea	ad Be	ed'	so	me	r, brown to black, with e cobble size rounded t lar black flints			1.1	(3. 5)	5. 1	(17.0)
Upper C	Chalk	:			k, with black flint bbles			0.1+	(0.5+)	5. 2	(17.0)
	%	mm			%		Depth b		Po Fines	ercentag Sand	e Gravel
Gravel	25	+16 -16+	4	-	15 10		0.2 - 1 1.2 - 2 2.2 - 4	. 2	9 20 39	40 59 4 9	51 21 12
Sand	49	$-4+1$ $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1$: :	6 35 8						
Fines	26	-1/1	6	:	26						

SU 99 SW 3 9123 9263 Parsonage Farm, Pen
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Surface level (+146.0 m) +479 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6-inch (152 mm) diameter February 1971	Waste 4.5 m (15.0 ft) Bedrock 0.5 m+ (1.5 f			
	Thickness m (ft)	Depth m		
Soil	0.3 (1.0)	n 3		

		Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)
Clay-with-flints	Clay, yellow to brown, black at base, sandy in part with rare gravel; black cobble size flints in black clay at the junction with the chalk	4. 2	(14.0)	4. 5	(15.0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk with flints	0.5+	(1. 5+)	5.0	(16.5)

20 -1/16 : 20

Fines

Surface level (+123.7 m) + 406 ft
Water not struck
Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm)
diam.
February 1971

Overburden 2.5 m (8.0 ft)
Bedrock 8.5 m+ (28.0 ft+)

diam. February 1971					
		Thick m	mess (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Clay-with-Flints	Clay, brick red to yellow, sandy in parts with some fine to coarse well rounded flint and quartzite gravel	2.3	(7.5)	2. 5	(8.0)
Reading Beds	Clay, mottled yellow and brown, sandy in parts	0.4	(1.5)	2.9	(9.5)
	Sand, well sorted, medium, with fine, clay bands, brown to reddish brown	6.7	(22.0)	9.6	(31. 5)
	Clay, mottled yellow to whitis yellow, sandy in parts	h 0.6	(2.0)	10.2	(33. 5)
	Sand, yellow to white, clayey in parts	0.6	(2.0)	10:8	(35. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk, with large black flints	0.2+	(0.5+)	11.0	(36.0)
Sand in the Reading Beds (not included in the assessment)		Depth below surface (m)			-
Gravel 0 +	nm % 16 : 0 16+4 : 0	2.9 - 3.9 3.9 - 4.9 4.9 - 5.9	32 16 18	68 84 82	0 0 0
Sand 80 -	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 4+1 & : & 2 \\ 1+\frac{1}{4} & : & 55 \\ \frac{1}{4}+1/16 & : & 23 \end{array}$	5. 9 - 6. 9 6. 9 - 7. 9 7. 9 - 8. 9	8 9 41	92 91 59	0 0 0
		8.9 - 9.6	18	80	2

SU 99 SW 5 9132 9049 White House Farm, Loudwater

Surface level (+10 Water not struck Shell and auger (n diam. February 1971	Overburden 0.2 m (0.5 ft) Mineral 10.3 m (34.0 ft) Waste 0.8 m (2.5 ft) Bedrock 0.2 m+ (0.5 ft+)				
repruary 1371		Thicks m	ness (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Glacial Sand and Gravel	'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine to coarse angular to rounded flint and quartzite Sand: medium with coarse and some fine flint and quart clayey in parts, white and brown	10.3	(34.0)	10.5	(34. 5)
'Bullhead Be d'	Clay, black, with large cobble size rounded and angular flints	0.8	(2. 5)	11.3	(37. 0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk, with occasional flint cobbles	0.2+	(0.5+)	11.5	(37. 5)
		Depth below	:	Percenta	ıge
% mm	n %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 50 +16 -16+4		0.2 - 1.2 1.2 - 2.2 2.2 - 3.2	14 13 10	19 13 25	67 74 65
Sand 36 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}+1$		3. 2 - 4. 2 4. 2 - 5. 2 5. 2 - 6. 2 6. 2 - 7. 2	11 16 12 14	28 25 23 41	61 59 65 45
Fines 14 -1/1	6 : 14	7. 2 - 8. 2 8. 2 - 9. 2 9. 2 -10. 5	19 14 16	57 63 62	24 23 22

SU 99 SW 6

9236 9213

Surface level (+106.4 m) +349 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. March 1971 Overburden 0.5 m (1.5 ft) Bedrock 7.6 m+ (25.0 ft+)

		Thickr m	ness (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Reading Beds	Clay, brown, sandy	0.3	(1.0)	0.5	(1.5)
	Sand, medium with fine, well sorted, with occasional bands or lens of grey or black clay; sands mottled orange and brown	7.1	(23. 5)	7. 6	(25.0)
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, hard, mottled brown to yellow, scattered flints and a few black carbonaceous bands	0.3	(1.0)	7. 9	(26. 0)
Upper Chalk	Chalk, with flint cobbles and black clay	0.2+	(0.5+)	8. 1	(26. 5)

Surface level (4 Water not struc Shell and auger diam. March 1971	Overburden 1. 9 m (6.0 ft) Mineral 3.2 m (10.5 ft) Waste 0.5 m (1.5 ft) Bedrock 0.3 m+ (1.0 ft+)				
1142 011 1011		Thick m	mess (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Clay, laminated, brown and white, sandy in part with some fine to medium rounde quartzite and flint gravel	ed 1.7	(5. 5)	1.9	(6. 0)
	-	1. 1			
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Sandy gravel Gravel: fine to coarse, well rounded flint and quartzite; the gravel appears to occur in thin bands (5 cms) throughout the sand Sand: predominantly medium with fine and some coarse, flint and quartz, clayey in parts, white to brown		(10.5)	5. 1	(17.0)
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, black, with large round fractured black flints	led 0.5	(1.5)	5.6	(18.5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.3+	(1.0+)	5. 9	(19. 5)
		Depth below	F	Percentage	
%	mm %	surface (m)	Fines	Sand	Gravel
Gravel 37	+16 : 23 -16+4 : 14	1.9 - 2.9 2.9 - 3.9 3.9 - 4.5	3 6 4	71 65 61	26 29 35
Sand 59	-4+1 : 5 $-1+\frac{1}{4}$: 41 $-\frac{1}{4}+1/16$: 13	4.5 - 5.1	5	27	68
Fines 4	-1/16 : 4				

SU 99 SW &	9344 9270	Seagrave Farm, Knotty Green					
Surface level (+12 Water not struck Shell and auger (r diam. March 1971		(152 mm)		urden 0.3 m ck 4.7 m+ (15			
			Thick m	ness (ft)	Depth m	(ft)	
	Soil		0.3	(1.0)	0.3	(1.0)	
Reading Beds	Clayey sand, n fine, well sor yellow		4.0	(13.0)	4. 3	(14.0)	
'Bullhead Bed'	Clay, hard, yel with cobble si	low to black, ze black flints	0.2	(0.5)	4. 5	(15.0)	
Upper Chalk	Chalk		0.5+	(1.5+)	5.0	(16.5)	
SU 99 SW 9 9	314 9214	Recreation Ground	, Knotty (Green			
Surface level (+1 Water not struck Shell and auger (diam. March 1971		n (152 mm)		burden 6.0 m ock 3.8 m+ (1			
			Thick m	mess (ft)	Depth m	(ft)	
	Soil		0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)	
Head	Clay, mottled traces of fine rounded flint		5.8	(19.0)	6.0	(19. 5)	
Reading Beds	Clay, white-gr greenish gre		2.5	(8.0)	8.5	(28.0)	
	Sand, fine grai coloured, ra		0.5	(1.5)	9.0	(29. 5)	
	Clay, with fine reddish sand speckled clay	with a black	0.8+	(2, 5+)	9. 8	(32, 0)	

speckled clay

0.8+

(2.5+)

9.8

(32.0)

SU 99 SW 10 9475 9286 Grange Farm, North Beaconsfield

Surface level (+119.8 m) +393 ft Water not struck Shell and auger (modified), 6 inch (152 mm) diam. February 1971 Waste 3.8 m (12.5 ft) Bedrock 0.5 m+ (1.5 ft+)

		Thickn m	ess (ft)	Depth m	(ft)
	Soil	0.2	(0.5)	0.2	(0.5)
Head	Sand, fine to medium quartz, with some fine to medium subrounded to well rounded flint gravel, clayey in parts	0.7	(2. 5)	0.9	(3.0)
	Sand, rusty brown, medium to coarse grained, with trace of medium flint gravel, clayey in parts	2.7	(9.0)	3.6	(12.0)
	Clay, brown, with fine to medium black flint gravel	0.2	(0.5)	3.8	(12. 5)
Upper Chalk	Chalk	0.5+	(1.5+)	4.3	(14.0)

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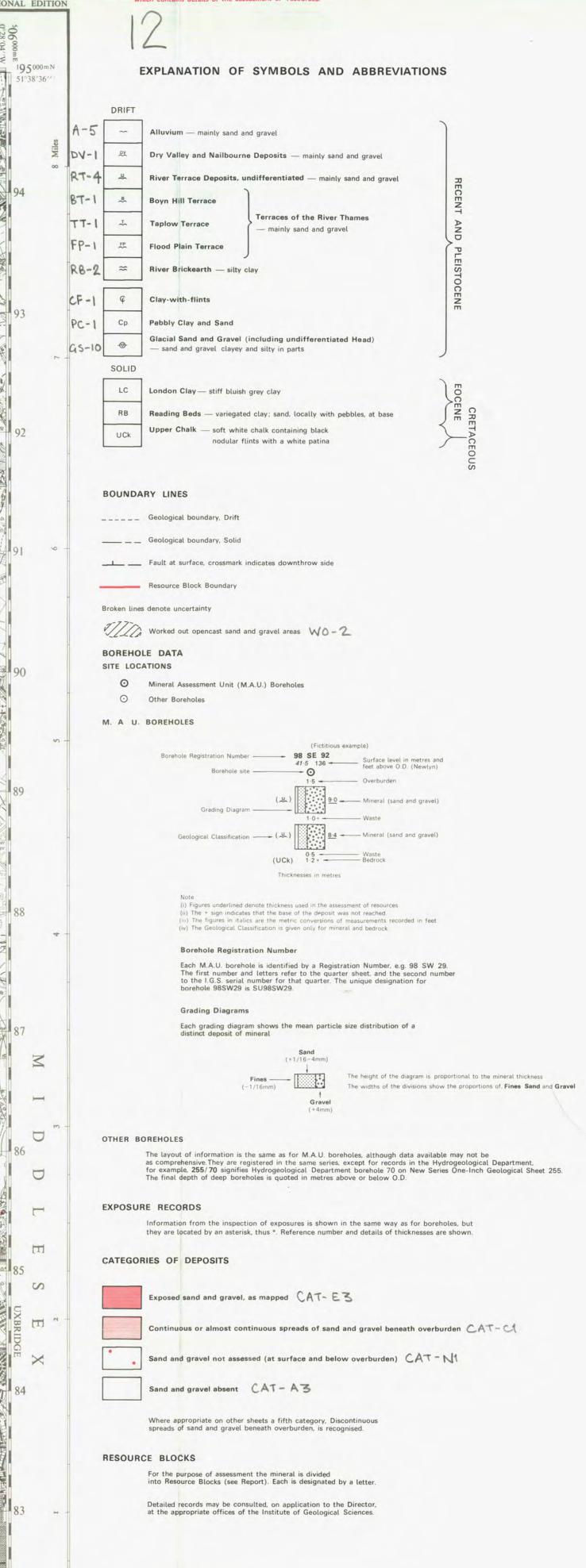
THE SAND & GRAVEL RESOURCES OF THE GERRARDS CROSS AREA (Including sheet SU98 and parts of sheets SU99, TQ08 and TQ09)

Scale 1:25 000 or about 2½ Inches to 1 Mile

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

SHEET SU98 & PARTS OF SU99 & TQ08/09

HERTFORDSHIRE



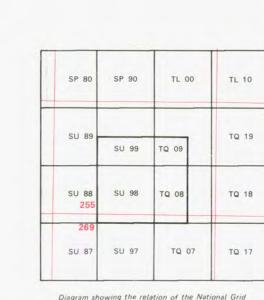


Diagram showing the relation of the National Grid sheets with the One-Inch Geological Sheets 255 and 269

15,000 Yards

14,000

The representation on this map of a Road, Track, or Footpath, is no evidence of the existence of a right of way. Geological lines from a six-inch to one mile survey by J. A. Howe, R. L. Sherlock, A. H. Noble and C. N. Bromhead in 1902-20 C. Reid, District Geologist Revised by H. C. Squirrell in 1971, worked out areas of Colne Valley by E. J. Raynor in 1972; S. C. A. Holmes, District Geologist Included in One-Inch Geological Sheets 255 and 269.

92 DORNEY

Sand and Gravel Survey by H. C. Squirrell, J. A. Gray, A. R. Clayton, P. Robson and C. E. Corser in 1970-71 R. G. Thurrell, Head, Mineral Assessment Unit. 1:25,000 Sand and Gravel Resource Sheet published 1974 Sir Kingsley Dunham, D.Sc., F.R.S. Director Institute of Geological Sciences incorporating the Geological Survey of Great Britain, the Museum of Practical Geology and Overseas Geological Surveys.

2050/74

99.639 acres on the ground Data quoted for an individual borehole refer strictly to that site; reliable conclusions cannot be drawn about the thickness and grading elsewhere in the deposit, particularly in material as variable as sand and gravel. However, estimates of the volume and mean grading of the mineral as a whole in each Resource Block are given in the Report.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The GRID lines on this sheet are at 1 Kilometre interval

Heights are in feet above Mean Sea Level at Newlyn Contour values are in feet 1 square inch on this map represents

> Made and printed for the Institute of Geological Sciences by the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton.