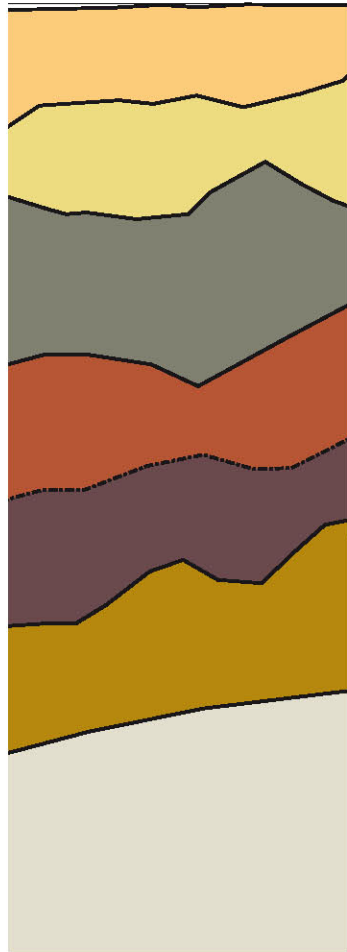









London Geology



Superficial Geology

-  Made Ground - Typically 2m or 3m in thickness, it is formed by human activity.
-  Alluvium - Typically 2-4m thick, locally up to 11 m. These are flood plain clays.
-  River Terrace Deposits - Typically between 2m and 4m in thickness. Layers of sand and gravel were formed during the previous ice ages by snow melting across a wide plain.

Solid Geology Sequence

-  London Clay - This 55-million-year-old stiff blue grey variably sandy clay is up to 80m thick that contains pyrites (Fools Gold) and charcoal fragments.
-  Lambeth Group - Typically 15m thick. These beds of sand and clay were deposited in a tropical environment with mangrove swamps covering west London changing to an estuary in east London.
-  Thanet Sand Formation - The thickness varies from 5m in west London to 15m in east London and Kent. This was formed in a shallow marine delta sand which is fine, soft and light grey.
-  Chalk Group - the oldest layers that are exposed in the London area. It is formed from the skeletons of millions of tiny sea creatures that built up over time and is about 70 million years old at the top.