9.2 Site Surveying and Documentation

A fundamental part of the Peterborough Geology audit and the basis of geological conservation is site survey and documentation. A strategy must be implemented that involves the review, monitoring, re-surveying and updating of this facility.

Target	Lead Group	Funding	By
• To maintain and update the current geological records held on GD2.	PETMG	TBA	Ongoing
• To install improved hardware and GD3 to run the geological records.	PETMG	TBA	2000
• Survey and document sites on a 5-yearly basis.	PETMG	TBA	Ongoing 5 yearly
• Improve information exchange and accessibility of geological data held at the Site Documentation Centre.	PETMG	TBA	2001
• Implement a system of recording temporary exposures.	TBA	TBA	2000

9.3 Longer Term Site Protection

The City Council currently has no mechanisms safeguarding important geological and geomorphological features and sites within the planning system. In addition to site specific proposals (Section 8) the following objectives will be actioned.

Target	Lead group	Funding	By
• To notify the Peterborough RIGS Group of development proposals needing planning consent that are relevant to the geology of Peterborough.	PCC	TBA	Ongoing
• To assess development proposals needing planning consent relevant to the geology of Peterborough.	RIGSG	TBA	Ongoing
• To make recommendations to the local planning authority for geological conservation when necessary.	RIGSG	TBA	Ongoing
• To include geology and RIGS in future minerals and waste local plans.	PCC	TBA	Unknown
• To identify opportunities to work with mineral companies and landowners towards geological conservation.	GASG RIGSG	TBA	Ongoing
• To raise general awareness of geological conservation to the public and community (Section 9.1).	RIGSG PETMG etc.	TBA	Ongoing
• To liaise with neighbouring local planning authority and RIGS groups to ensure the long term conservation of sites with local importance that fall outside the new Unitary Authority boundaries.	GASG RIGSG	TBA	Ongoing but review end 1999

9.4 Site Management and Enhancement

Most site management and enhancement strategies are site specific and outlined in Section 8.

Target	Lead Group	Funding	By
• To seek agreements with developers, landowners and mineral companies encouraging geological site management for non-statutory geological localities.	RIGSG	TBA	Ongoing
• Encourage involvement of the local community in geological site management schemes.	PWT PCV	TBA	Ongoing
• Encourage the inclusion of geological projects in Local Agenda 21 initiatives and link them with local Biodiversity Action Plans.	PCC	TBA	Ongoing

9.5 Geological Collections in Peterborough

In general, Peterborough Museum acts as the focus for geological interests in the city and houses internationally important collections. Local amateur geologists collect specimens, undertake some restoration work and help with geological exhibitions.

It is hoped that interested organisations can work together to fund essential activities and research to ensure the long-term survival of many of these fossils and archives.

Target	Lead Group	Funding	By
• To find funding for a curator of natural sciences to co-ordinate the best use of this resource.	PCC	TBA	2000
• To produce a comprehensive report outlining the Peterborough Museum's geological collection and the location of other important finds from Peterborough (including information of condition and future management).	PETMG TBA	TBA	2005
• To secure the long-term future of geological archives held by mineral companies.	PETMG	TBA	2005
• To encourage the proper collection and restoration of fossils found in the Peterborough area.	RIGSG PETMG SDGS	TBA	Ongoing

10.0 Implementation

10.1 The Peterborough Local Plan

The local plan plays an important role in the protection and enhancement of geological sites but alone its benefit is limited because so many other specific policies must be included. The Peterborough Geology Audit will therefore be used as the basis for Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in order to provide further information on geological conservation and geological site initiatives and plans to landowners and developers.

10.2 The Role of the Audit as the basis for Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

For the Peterborough Geology Audit to form the basis of SPG it must be consistent with the development plan for the Peterborough area and must be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant policy.

The SPG will be issued separately from the local plan and made publicly accessible, with its status clearly explained. Both the Audit and SPG will only be accepted as credible documents if prepared in consultation with the public and council. A consultation exercise was carried out between January and April 1999, with copies of the consultation document made available to the public in local libraries. The document was also sent to around 50 external consultees (see list in Appendix V), as well as all parish councils in the City Council area.

In the Peterborough Local Plan, a statutory development plan for the Peterborough district, Policy L22 states:

a) The City Council will not grant planning permission for any development, whether on-site or off-site, which could adversely affect the flora or fauna or geological features of any Special Protection Area, Ramsar Site, Special Area of Conservation, National Nature Reserve or Site of Special Scientific Interest.

b) The City Council will not normally grant planning permission for any development, whether on-site or off-site, which could significantly adversely affect the flora, fauna or geological features of any Local Nature Reserve, County Wildlife Site or Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site.

It is recognised that geological sites are dynamic; working site boundaries actively move new sites constantly arise and old sites deteriorate. The Audit is intended as a framework to support such sites, affording planning consideration to specific sites, whilst laying out overall objectives for management, review and general consideration throughout the development control process where geology is involved.

10.3 Other Statutory Planning Frameworks

10.3.1 Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan

This plan provides the public and the mineral planning authority with guidance for decisions on mineral extraction. It covers only limestone and gravel workings but acts as a useful guide to the location of current and future extractions, particularly if mineral workings pose a threat to important geological sites.

The plan's relevance to geology is limited as it does not include direct policies or proposals safeguarding gSSSIs and RIGS. It is hoped that the Minerals Local Plan to be prepared by Peterborough City Council (possibly jointly with Cambridgeshire County Council) will address this matter.

10.3.2 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan

As landfill is a potentially threat to geological sites, it is useful for the local planning authority to consider geological designations in the preparation of waste plans. The current consultation draft of the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Waste Plan has included policies for the protection of gSSSIs and RIGS.

10.4 Development Control Process

Policies included in the Peterborough Local Plan will strongly influence decisions to grant or refuse planning permission. The Peterborough Wildlife Trust, Peterborough RIGS group and other interested organisations will be formally consulted on development proposals which affect designated geological sites.

10.5 Planning Related Legislation, Policy Guidance and Directives

10.5.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) and Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG)

Of particular importance is PPG 9: *Nature Conservation* (paragraph 17) which outlines the framework to apply national policy on geology at a local level. Other Planning Policy Guidance documents which are relevant to geology are PPG 7: *The Countryside and the Rural Economy*, PPG 13: *Transport*, PPG 16: *Archaeology* and MPG7 *The Reclamation of Mineral Workings* para. 19 and annexe B paras B52 and B53

10.5.2 Local Agenda 21

Geological sites are by nature a finite resource and should be considered in terms of sustainability initiatives. Local Agenda 21, an outcome of the Rio Earth Summit 1992, expresses the shared belief that local action should be taken by local people in their local area to prevent the loss of limited resources and safeguard them for future generations.

10.5.3 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan

International agreement on the conservation of the world's biodiversity was a direct result of the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992. In 1994 the UK government published the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and progress is being made towards the goals set out in this plan at a national and local level.

Geology and landscape are the basis on which all other conservation rests. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan recognises the importance of geology as an integral part of the natural environment and many landscape features referred to in the Biodiversity Steering Group Report are of geomorphological significance.

The Hertfordshire Geology Strategy 1997-2000 highlights three key habitats outlined in the Steering Group report which are important in a geological/geomorphological context:

- Habitat 3 - Natural Rock Exposures and Caves.
- Habitat 4 - Calcareous Grassland.
- Habitat 5 - Maritime Cliff and Slope.

Habitat 4 is relevant to Peterborough.

10.5.4 Planning Agreements

As stated in Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, a local planning authority and developer can provide funding for or carry out works to improve or manage land or infrastructure for a wider public benefit.

Such agreements may be a useful tool in the future for the local planning authority and interested organisations in the negotiation of geological conservation in development proposals.

10.6 English Nature's Natural Area Approach

In 1996 English Nature and the Countryside Commission launched *The Character of England: Landscape, Wildlife and Natural Features* Map. The map shows England divided into areas based upon their landscape, wildlife and natural features including geology and soils. These areas, either individually or aggregated with adjoining areas, are the framework for defining Natural Areas.

Natural Areas are viewed as more appropriate conservation boundaries, as they are governed by natural rather than artificial administrative boundaries.

Peterborough district falls essentially in three Natural Areas:

- West Anglian Plain - Area 52 (Middle England).
- The Fens - Area 37.
- The Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone - Area 38.

The Natural Environment Audit adopts this Natural Area approach with regard to Peterborough. English Nature is currently introducing Natural Area Profiles for each natural area outlined within the Character of England Map. The Natural Area Profiles outline objectives for geological initiatives and conservation (Appendix VI) and closely reflect the aims and objectives of the Peterborough Geology Audit. There is great potential for future partnerships and projects in geology in facilitating these objectives.

10.7 Other Mechanisms of Implementation

10.7.1 Peterborough RIGS Group

It is hoped that the Peterborough RIGS group will continue and will enable the aims and objectives of this Audit to be met.

10.7.2 The Stamford and District Geological Society

This local geological group, affiliated to the Geologists' Association, is very active in the Peterborough district and may play an increased role in enabling the aims and objectives of this Audit.

10.7.3 Archaeology and Geology

Some sites discussed in the Audit also include archaeological interests, such as Flag Fen, an area rich in archaeological remains (Section 3.10). Geological conservation should be sympathetic to the preservation and management of sites of archaeological importance.

10.7.4 Nature Conservation

Many sites of geological interest are also important for nature conservation. For example, Orton Pit SSSI, a proposed Geological Conservation Review (GCR) site, holds a colony of Great Crested Newts of international importance. Geological conservation should also be compatible with the management and conservation of nature reserves and wildlife sites.

11.0 Monitoring the Success of the Geology Audit

In Section 4.3 it is stated that the targets should be measurable. We therefore need to measure and monitor the progress and success of the Audit's objectives.

11.1 Monitoring Sites

Volunteers such as members of local geological societies, Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery, and university and college groups undertake current monitoring of sites. From this work there is a wealth of information that can be utilised to help monitor sites in the future.

However, there is little co-ordination between individuals and groups, and monitoring does not cover all of Peterborough's geological resource. Results are often recorded in incompatible formats and stored in a variety of locations.

It is suggested that sites be monitored on the following basis:

- **gSSSI** - English Nature as part of their statutory obligations.
- **RIGS, LNR, CWS, CHS** - Wildlife Trust, Local Records Centre, proposed Peterborough RIGS Group, Local Geological Group.
- **Other important Geological Sites** - Local Geological Group, Local Records Centre.

11.2 Indicators

The following are suggested indicators to measure the success of the Audit:

- Number of designated geological sites.
- Management of sites.
- Site Condition:
  - Number of sites lost.
  - Number of sites severely damaged.
  - Number of slightly damaged sites.

• Loss/damage indicators: (from The Introduction to the GCR)	Development. Landfill/infill. Landscaping. Road construction. Recreational over-use. Forestry. Agriculture.
• Site accessibility:	Number of sites with unlimited access. Number of sites accessible with permission. Number of sites accessible to school parties. Number of sites available only for scientific study. Number of sites with no access.

12.0 Conclusion

The Geology Audit at last provides us with a framework for the conservation of geological sites in the Peterborough area. We have in this document a clear statement of Peterborough's geological resource. Now we can begin to enhance it.

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14.0 Technical Glossary

Alluvium	Material that is transported by a river and deposited in the river floodplain. Usually silt and clay, but may be sand and gravel.
Alwalton Marble	A brown to black limestone bed, rich in oyster shells; found in the Blisworth Clay.
Ammonite	A mollusc related to the cuttlefish, squid and nautilus, now extinct.
Anglian	A Pleistocene cold stage that occurred over 400,000 years ago and recognised as the most extensive cold interval to have affected the British Isles.
Aquatic	Growing or living in water; in or of water.
Aquifer	A water- bearing bed of rock or strata.
Archaeology	Study of past human activities usually by excavation of remains lying below the present surface.
Argillic Brown Earth	A freely draining type of soil developed on silt or clay parent material.
Barnack Rag	Very shelly Jurassic limestone used as building stone in ancient churches. Formerly quarried at Barnack.
Belemnite	A mollusc related to the squid with an internal hard part, now extinct.
Biodiversity	Biological diversity, or life in all its many forms.
Biogenetic	Materials created or formed by plant or animal life - see pyritisation.
Blisworth Clay	A sticky green or purple clay lying above the Blisworth Limestone and below the Cornbrash Limestone.
Blisworth Limestone	A fossiliferous Jurassic limestone named after the village of Blisworth, Northampton.
Bronze Age	About 4000 - 5500 years ago; the period when objects made from bronze were first manufactured.
Calcium Carbonate	Carbonate of calcium, $CaCO_3$, a solid occurring in nature.
Cayton Clay Formation	A clay formation lying above the Cornbrash Limestone at Cayton Bay in Yorkshire. Equivalent to the Kellaways Clay.
C.H.S	County Heritage Site.
Chalk	Very fine-grained pure white limestone found in the Upper Cretaceous beds of Europe.
Chalky Boulder Clay	A term previously used to describe Anglian glacial deposits, now commonly referred to as Lowestoft Till.
Clay	A fine-grained sediment that becomes 'plastic' when wet, often used for brick making and pottery.

Collyweston Slate	A bed of fissile limestone lying at the lowest level of the Lincolnshire Limestone. Split into thin sheets it is used as a slating material on roofs. It is not a true slate.
Conformable	Strata that show no break in depositional environments or strata without gaps in the sedimentary sequence.
Cornbrash Formation	The uppermost Jurassic limestone bed underlying the Kellaways formation, named after the village of Abbotsbury Dorset.
Cretaceous	A period in geological history between 136 and 64 million years ago.
Cross bedding	A series of beds or strata in a rock having some relationship to the direction of the water currents flowing over them.
Cryoturbation	The disturbance of rock or sedimentary structures caused by the expansion of water during freezing.
CWS	County Wildlife Site, a wildlife site of local importance recognised by the local authority and afforded some protection in the planning process.
Delta	Sediments deposited at the mouth of a river where it enters a lake or the sea.
Devensian	The last cold stage of the Pleistocene Epoch about 115,000 to 10,000 years ago. (See Quaternary Period).
Diagenetic	Formed in the earliest stages of the formation of sedimentary rocks - see Pyritisation.
Dip	The angle at which rocks lie away from the horizontal.
Dogger	Large spherical concretion occurring in sedimentary rock.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A study to determine the likely environmental effects of a development or activity.
Estuarine	Relating to estuaries.
Eurasia	Hypothetical continent fragmented by the movement of the earth's plates millions of years ago which formed present day Europe.
Fault	A rock fracture along which there has been displacement.
Fauna	Relating to a collection of animals (of a region or period).
Fen Gravel	A term formerly used to describe Pleistocene gravels that accumulated in the Fen Basin at the mouth of major rivers such as the Nene and Welland.
Flandrian	A British and European stratigraphic name for the present interval of time back to 10,000 years ago and equivalent to the Holocene Epoch.
Fleet Member	Part of the Abbotsbury Cornbrash Limestone.
'Fletton'	A mass produced clay brick originally produced at the Fletton Brickworks Peterborough.
Flora	Relating to a collection of plants (of a region or period).

Fluvial	Relating to rivers and streams.
Fuller's Earth	Clay, containing a large amount of montmorillonite; having the property of absorbing oil.
gSSSI	Geological Site of Scientific Interest; a nationally important geological site designated for its scientific importance and normally representative of a stage in geological history.
GCR	Geological Conservation Review.
GD2/GD3	Specialised geological databases for recording geological sites.
Geology	The science that deals with the composition, structure, resources, history and evolution of the earth and the application of earth science.
Geomorphology	The study of the surface of the earth and its relation to the rocks and soils beneath.
Glacial	A cold interval during the Pleistocene Epoch characterised by the expansion of glaciers and an Arctic type climate into areas that presently enjoy a temperate climate.
Glacial Gravel	Gravels deposited by glacial meltwater, either in front of the glacier, within the glacier beneath the glacier.
Grantham Formation	A deposit of sand or clay lying below the Lincolnshire Limestone. Has a high silica content and is used in high temperature refractory products.
Holocene	The latest and present epoch of the Quaternary Period dating back to 10,000 years ago, equivalent to the Flandrian stratigraphic stage recognised in Europe.
Hoxnian	A Pleistocene warm phase that occurred more than 300,000 years ago.
Ice Age	A period of time during which ice sheets and glaciers cover regions that are normally ice-free.
Ichthyosaur	Swimming Jurassic reptile, now extinct.
Illite	Mineral found in clay.
In situ	Latin phrase meaning "in its original place".
Interpretation	The means of raising awareness of a subject through display boards, path marking, guided walks, leaflets etc.
Ipswichian	The last Pleistocene warm stage, about 115,000 to 130,000 years ago, when climatic conditions in Britain were roughly the same as today.
Inter-tidal	The coastal zone between high and low tide.
Iron Age	The period from 700 BC to 43 AD when iron objects were first manufactured and used in Britain.
Ironstone	A sedimentary rock containing iron minerals and often a source of iron ore.

Jurassic	Named after the Jura mountain range in France, a geological period in time from 195 to 135 million years ago; famous as the era of the dinosaurs.
Kellaways Formation	Beds of clay and sand underlying the Oxford clay. Yields Jurassic marine fossils.
Keuper Series	An outdated term describing the Triassic marls. Now known as the Mercia Mudstone.
Key Stage	Grade of learning achievement in the National Curriculum.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve.
Lias Clay	Clay from the Lower Jurassic.
Limestone	A sedimentary rock of calcium carbonate often formed of shell fragments or ooliths (spheriodally accumulated calcium carbonate around a nucleus).
Lincolnshire Limestone	The dominant Jurassic limestone in the East Midlands. Forms a prominent scarp throughout Lincolnshire.
Local Agenda 21	An action plan for sustainable development agreed at the 1992 Earth Summit, which recognises that economic, environmental and social issues are inseparable and emphasises the need for action at a local level.
Local Plan	A development plan produced by the local authority.
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Medieval	Of the Middle Ages.
Mudflat	Sheltered area of coastline where fine-grained sediments accumulate.
Mudstone	Rocks composed of silt or clay.
National Curriculum	The nation-wide study programme for school children in UK state schools.
NNR	National Nature Reserve.
Nene 1st Terrace	Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits beneath or slightly above the present floodplain of the River Nene.
Nene 2nd Terrace	Fragments of Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits found about 8 m above the present floodplain of the River Nene.
Nene 3rd Terrace	Fragments of Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits found about 2 m above the 2nd terrace of the River Nene.
Neolithic	A period about 6000 to 4000 years ago also known as the New Stone Age; the time when farming, settled lifestyles and pottery first appeared in Britain.
Northampton Sand	A sandy limestone having a high iron content, formerly mined for the production of iron and steel.
Oolitic Limestone	A limestone made up of ooliths (spherical rock particles which have grown by accretion around a nucleus).

Oxford Clay Formation	A Jurassic marine clay. Richly fossiliferous in marine reptiles and invertebrates. It is used in brickmaking.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils.
Pangaea	A hypothetical super-continent said to have existed before being fragmented by movement of the Earth's plates millions of years ago.
Peterborough Member	The lowest part of the Oxford Clay.
Peterborough Natural Environment Audit	A document outlining Peterborough's biological resources and conservation objectives.
Planning permission	The local planning authority's consent to build or change land use or a building by development.
Planning Policy Guidance	National guidance for dissemination at a local level by the local authority.
Pleistocene	An epoch of the Quaternary Period lasting from about 2 million to 10,000 years ago and denoted by the alternation between glacial and interglacial stages; equated with the Ice Age.
Plesiosaur	Swimming Jurassic reptile, now extinct.
Precambrian	The earliest period in geological history.
Pyritisation	The deposition of Pyrite, FeS_2, either as primary mineral or as a diagenetic or biogenetic product under anaerobic conditions.
Quaternary	The latest period in geological history, beginning about 2 million years ago, which is divided into two epochs: the Pleistocene and the Holocene.
Reclamation	To bring waste or water logged land into new and often more appropriate use.
Restoration	To return land to its original use.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites.
Rhaetic Mudstones	Named after the Rhaetic Alps; sediments bonded together in the Upper Triassic where the remains of the first mammals were found.
Rutland Formation	Clay above the Lincolnshire Limestone but below the Blisworth Limestone.
Sandstone	Sedimentary rock formed of sand.
Sedimentary Rock	Rock formed by the deposition of particles (clay to boulder size) that have been transported by water (e.g. mudstone, shale, sand and gravel), wind (e.g. sand dunes and volcanic ash), ice and gravity (e.g. till and debris flows- poorly sorted sediments that may contain a full range of particle sizes from clay to boulders),or rock formed by chemical processes (e.g. evaporite), or rock formed by organic processes (e.g. some limestones).
Shale	Fissile, sedimentary rock with well marked layers (bedding planes).
Shale Planing	A method of mining the Oxford Clay for brickmaking.

Silica (SiO_2)	An oxide which commonly forms very hard minerals such as quartz or flint.
Stamford Member	The lowest beds of the Rutland formation.
Stewartby Member	A division of the Oxford Clay.
Stratigraphy	The study of bedded rocks, their sequence in time, character and relationships.
Strip Mining	Opencast mining in which the overlying material is removed to expose the mineral for winning.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Guidance linked to the Local Plan aiming to 'supplement' the information in the Local Plan and give more detail.
Sustainable development	Maintaining the environment's natural qualities and characteristics to meet the needs of the present without compromising the abilities of future generations to meet their own needs.
Till	Chalk-rich deposit, lain down by glaciers, containing particles ranging from clay to boulder size.
Triassic	A geological period extending from 225 to 195 million years ago.
Unconformity	A break in a sedimentary sequence, or a period of no deposition that represents a gap in geological time.
Wolstonian	A Pleistocene cold stage that occurred 125-175,00 years ago.
Woodston Beds	An important Pleistocene sequence; the only Hoxnian deposit so far recognised within the Peterborough area.

15.0 Appendices

I. Geological Site Summary of Peterborough.
II. Geological and Geomorphological Succession.
III. Peterborough RIGS Criteria.
IV. Details of Consultation.
V. English Nature's Natural Area Profile Objectives for Geology.

Appendix I.

SUMMARY OF ALL GEOLOGICAL SITES COVERED IN THE PETERBOROUGH GEOLOGY AUDIT

No	Site Name	Type of Site	System Name	Lithostratigraphy and/or Features	County / District
1	A1 Norman Cross Road Cutting	Temp. Section	Quaternary Jurassic	Glacial channel deposits, Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Form.).	Peterborough
2	Alwalton Marble Quarry	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Blisworth Limestone Form.	Peterborough
3	Andrew's Quarry	Disused	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form.	Northant. East Northants.
4	Bainton Pits	Disused Quarry	Quaternary	Glacial Gravel.	Peterborough
5	Barnack Hills and Holes	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
6	Beeby Pit	Disused Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Oxford Clay Form. Glacial Channel Deposits.	Cambs. Hunts.
7	Ben Johnson's Pit	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
8	Buntings Lane Borrow Pit	Lost	Quaternary Jurassic	Glacial Lake deposits, Chalky Boulder Clay, Kellaways Form., Peterborough & Fleet Members (Oxford Clay Form.), Cayton Clay Member.	Peterborough
9	Castor Bypass	Road section	Quaternary Jurassic	Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Cornbrash Form., Nene No.2 Terrace?	Peterborough
10	Castor Hanglands	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
11	Cross Leys Quarry	Working Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form.	Peterborough
12	Dogsthorpe Brick Works	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Form.).	Peterborough
13	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	Disused Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Glacial Gravels, Oxford Clay Form.	Peterborough
14	Duddington Quarry	Working quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Collyweston Slate.	Northants. East Northants.
15	Eye Green Clay	Disused	Quaternary	March Gravels.	Peterborough
16	Eyebury House	Historic		Home of the Leeds Brothers.	Peterborough
17	Eye Quarry	Part Disused, part working quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Glacial Gravel, Nene No.1 Terrace, Oxford Clay Form.	Peterborough
18	Farm Irrigation Reservoir	Temp. Section	Quaternary Jurassic	Nordelph Peat, Glacial Gravel, Oxford Clay Form.	Peterborough
19	Flag Fen	Archae-ological dig	Quaternary	Barroway Dove Beds, Nordelph Peat.	Peterborough
20	Gas Pipeline	Temp. Section	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Blisworth Limestone.	Peterborough
21	Gas Works	Buried site	Jurassic	Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Limestone, Blisworth Clay.	Peterborough
22	Glinton Borehole	Borehole	Quaternary Jurassic Triassic Pre-Cambrian	Rutland Form., Blisworth Limestone, Oxford Clay Form., Cayton Clay Member, Cornbrash Form., Fen Gravel, Rhaetic Mudstone Keuper Series.	Peterborough

No	Site Name	Type of Site	System Name	Lithostratigraphy and/or Features	County / District
23	Helpston Quarry 2	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
24	Helpston Borehole 101	Borehole	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Lias Group.	Peterborough
25	Helpston Borehole 102	Borehole	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Rutland Form., Grantham Form.	Peterborough
26	Helpston Borehole 103	Borehole	Jurassic	Cayton Clay Member, Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form.	Peterborough
27	Helpston Borehole 104	Borehole	Jurassic	Oxford Clay Form., Kellaways Form., Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Cayton Clay Form.	Peterborough
28	Helpston Borehole 105	Borehole	Jurassic	Oxford Clay Form., Kellaways Form., Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Cayton Clay Form.	Peterborough
29	Helpston Borehole 106	Borehole	Jurassic	Oxford Clay Form., Kellaways Form., Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Formation., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Cayton Clay Form.	Peterborough
30	Helpston Borehole 107	Borehole	Jurassic	Oxford Clay Form., Kellaways Form., Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Northampton Sand Form., Lias Group, Cayton Clay Form.	Peterborough
31	Helpston Brick Pit	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Grantham Form., Lias Group.	Peterborough
32	Hicks Pit	Disused Pit	Quaternary	Woodston Beds.	Peterborough
33	High Holborn Lodge or Whitesands Pit	Working Quarry	Jurassic	Grantham Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Rutland Form.	Cambs. Hunts.
34	Holme Fen Post	Geomorh-ological	Quaternary	Peat.	Cambs. Hunts.
35	Hoveringham's Gravel Pit (Maxey)	Disused Quarry	Quaternary	Welland No.1 Terrace, Ipswichian channel fill.	Peterborough
36	KSR Clay Quarry or Framples Field	Working Quarry	Jurassic	Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Stamford Form.	Northants. East. Northants
37	King's Dyke	Working Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	March Gravels, Stewartby Member, Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Formation).	Cambs. Fenland
38	Milton Ferry	Disused Pit	Quaternary Jurassic	Rutland Form., Nene River gravels	Peterborough
39	Nene Parkway	Road Section	Jurassic	Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone.	Peterborough

No	Site Name	Type of Site	System Name	Lithostratigraphy and/or Features	County / District
40	Norman Cross Brick Pit	Disused Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Form.), Glacial Channel deposits.	Cambs. Hunts.
41	Northam Brick Pit	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Stewartby Member (Oxford Clay Form.).	Peterborough
42	Northey Gravel Pit	Disused Quarry	Quaternary	Glacial sand and gravel.	Peterborough
43	Notcutts Roundabout	Temp. Road Section	Jurassic	Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Cornbrash Form.	Peterborough
44	Orton Pit (Newt Site) SSSI	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Form.)	Peterborough
45	Orton Building Site	Temp. Section	Jurassic	Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay.	Peterborough
46	Orton Brick Pit	Dormant quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Glacial Gravels, Peterborough Member (Oxford Clay Form.).	Peterborough
47	Orton Hall Gravel Pits	Disused Quarry	Quaternary	Nene No.3 Terrace?, Woodston Beds.	Peterborough
48	Oxney Road Slope	Geomorph-ological	Quaternary	Fen-Gravel Boundary.	Peterborough
49	Palaeolithic Site	Lost.	Quaternary	Glacial Sand and Gravel	Peterborough
50	Pode Hole Farm Quarry	Working Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Nene No.1 Terrace, Cayton Clay Form., Oxford Clay Form.	Peterborough
51	Southorpe Quarry	Working Quarry	Jurassic	Grantham Form., Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
52	Ring Haw Quarry or Nassington Iron Ore Quarry	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Northampton Sand Form.	Northants. East Northants.
53	Royal Oak Site	Temp. Section	Jurassic	Fleet Member (Cornbrash Formation), Blisworth Clay.	Peterborough
54	Ship End Quarry or Stibbington Quarry.	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Formation	Cambs. Hunts.
55	Sibson Fish Pond Excavations	Temp. Section	Jurassic	Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay.	Cambs Hunts.
56	Southorpe Disused Railway Cutting	Railway Cutting Geomorph -ological	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Dry Valley.	Peterborough
57	Spittal Bridge	Railway Cutting	Jurassic	Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay.	Peterborough
58	Star Pit, Whittlesey	Working Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	March Gravels, Nordelph Peat, Terrington Beds, Barroway Drove Beds, Fen Lower Peat, Oxford Clay Form., Kellaways Form., Cayton Clay Form.	Cambs. Fenland
59	Stibbington Disused Railway Cutting	Railway Cutting Geomorph -ological	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Dry Valley.	Peterborough
60	Swaddywell Pit	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
61	Tarmac Gravel Pit (Maxey) Pit	Working Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Welland No.1 Terrace, Ipswichian channel fill, Cayton Clay Member, Kellaways Sand Member, Cornbrash Form.	Peterborough

No	Site Name	Type of Site	System Name	Lithostratigraphy and/or Features	County / District
62	Thomas Cook Roundabout	Temp. Cutting	Jurassic	Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Berry Member (Abbotsbury Cornbrash formation).	Peterborough
63	Thornhaugh Pit	Working Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form., Rutland Form.	Peterborough
64	Thornhaugh II Quarry	Active Quarry	Jurassic	Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough
65	Warmington By-pass	Temp. road section	Jurassic	Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Fuller's Earth, Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone.	Northants. East Northants.
66	Waterworks Lane Borehole	Borehole	Jurassic	Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Rutland Form.	Peterborough
67	Welland Bank Quarry or Ennemix Gravel Pit	Working Quarry	Quaternary Jurassic	Welland No.1 Terrace, Ipswichian Channel fill, Oxford Clay Form.	Lincs. S.Kesteven
68	Werrington Borrow Pit	Disused pit	Quaternary Jurassic	Pleistocene Gravels Oxford Clay Form.	Peterborough
69	Wing Pipeline to Peterborough	Temp. sections	Jurassic	Abbotsbury Cornbrash Form., Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone, Rutland Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form., Grantham Form.	Peterborough
70	Wittering Grange Sand Pit	Disused Quarry	Jurassic	Grantham Form., Lincolnshire Limestone Form.	Peterborough

Abbreviations:

Temp. - Temporary
Northants. - Northamptonshire
Form. - Formation
Hunts. - Huntingdonshire
Cambs. - Cambridgeshire
Lincs. - Lincolnshire
S.Kesteven - South Kesteven

Appendix II.

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL/ GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SUCCESSION FOR THE PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT

PERIOD		FORMATION	STAGE	
QUATERNARY	Holocene	Alluvium		Includes active process geomorphological sites (e.g. rivers); and static or 'fossil' geomorphological sites (e.g. river valley features)
		Fen Deposits	Flandrian	Terrington Beds; Nordelph Peat; Barroway Drove Beds; Lower Peat
	Pleistocene	Crowland Bed		
		Nene/Welland First Terrace (part)	Devensian	Abbey Gravel
		Nene/Welland Second Terrace	Ipswichian	March Gravel
		Nene/Welland Third Terrace	Hoxnian	Woodston Beds
		Anglian Till	Anglian	Includes 'Chalky Boulder Clay'

N.B. UPPER JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS ROCKS NOT REPRESENTED IN PETERBOROUGH AREA

JURASSIC	Middle Jurassic	Oxford Clay Formation	Includes Stewartby Member; Peterborough Member
		Kellaways Formation	
		Cayton Clay Formation	Includes Fleet Member
		Cornbrash Formation	
		Blisworth Clay Formation	Includes Alwalton Marble
		Blisworth Limestone Formation	
		Rutland Formation	
		Lincolnshire Limestone Formation	Includes 'Barnack Rag' and Collyweston Slate Member
		Grantham Formation	
	Lower Jurassic	Northampton Sand Formation	
		Lias Group	Includes Lias Clay

Appendix III. PETERBOROUGH RIGS CRITERIA

PETERBOROUGH RIGS ASSESSMENT FORM

Site Name	
Grid Reference	
Last Surveyed	
Locality Type	
Current Status	
System/Stage	
Lithostratigraphy	

Abbreviations:

Y - Yes
N - No
N/A - Not applicable
D/K - Don't know

Please tick appropriate box:

1. SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE:

	Y	N	N/A	D/K	For Office Use Only:
a) Stratigraphy:					
i) Is the site a type locality? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	20
ii) Is the site important for stratigraphic correlation? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
iii) Does the site expose important stratigraphic boundaries regardless of type site? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
b) Palaeontology:					
i) Is the site important for a particular fossil or assemblage? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
ii) Is the site important palaeo-ecologically? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10

	Y	N	N/A	D/K	
c) Petrology:					
ii) Does the site expose important sedimentary features/structures? e.g. Ripples, channel fill. Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
d) Structure:					
i) Does the site include any important structural features? e.g. fault, folds Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
f) Geomorphology:					
i) Is the site an important natural landscape feature? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
ii) Does the site demonstrate important geomorphological features or processes? e.g. Ice wedges Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
iii) Does the site include soils of importance? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
g) Other Scientific:					
i) Is there any wildlife significance? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
			TOTAL = (out of 97)		

2. EDUCATIONAL VALUE:

a) Does the site illustrate features suitable for teaching National Curriculum components? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
b) Is the site suitable for teaching A level/Undergraduate level?	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
c) Is the site suitable for teaching other educational users (e.g. Adult)	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
d) What potential exercises are available for teaching?					
Measurement	☐	☐	☐	☐	***Do***
Observational	☐	☐	☐	☐	***not***
Others	☐	☐	☐	☐	***score***
Please specify others: _____					
e) Are there opportunities for fossil collecting at the site? (Restricted from spoil heaps)	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
			TOTAL = (out of 40)		

		Y	N	N/A	D/K	
3.	**ACCESS, FACILITIES AND SAFETY:**					
	a) Is the site easily accessible? (From the public highway)	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
	b) Is permission for access granted or easily obtained?	☐	☐	☐	☐	7
	c) Is the site free from restraints on access? (E.g. Busy road, crossing private land, max. Group size no children etc.) If no Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
	d) Do you consider the site to be safe?			☐	☐	*Score only one*
	Risk Assessment: Please rate from 1 to 5,					
	1 = low risk - (very safe, no precautions needed)					7
	2 = low/medium risk - supervised visits safe (hard hats, safety boots may be required).					5
	3 = medium risk (Hard hats, safety boots etc. will definitely be required).					2
	4 = medium/high risk (dangerous site, extreme caution, small parties, adults only, not suitable for children)					1
	5 = hazardous - Not suitable for visits					0
				GRADE =		
	Please list any specific hazards? (E.g. deep water, working machinery, Loose cliff faces) Specify: _____					
	f) Are there any facilities at the site? (E.g. toilets, parking, wheelchair access, public transport to the site) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
	g) Is there any interpretation of the site? ON SITE (boards, signs etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	*Any Score*
	OFF SITE (leaflets, worksheets, unpublished information.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
	Published Material (book, journal)	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	Other	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	Please specify other: _____					
				TOTAL = (out of 31)		

		Y	N	N/A	D/K	
4.	**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS:**					
	a) Is the site historically important in terms of advances in geological/geomorphological knowledge? (Even though it may be unlikely to yield further material of interest.) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
	b) Has the site any associations with culture, folklore and religion? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
	c) Is there any archaeological significance? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
	d) Was the site of economic significance for mining/quarrying? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
				TOTAL = (out of 11)		
5.	**AESTHETICAL CONSIDERATIONS:**					
	a) Is the site an important component of an attractive, evocative local landscape? (E.g. Views, geomorphological-geological relationships) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
	b) Could the site be used to promote public awareness and appreciation of geology/geomorphology?	☐	☐	☐	☐	5
				TOTAL = (out of 10)		
6.	**CONSERVATION:**					
	a) Is the site, to your knowledge, subject to usage by visitors at present?					
	Please grade the usage: 1. Heavy	☐	☐	☐	☐	*Do not score*
	2. Moderate	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	3. Occasional	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	4. Rare	☐	☐	☐	☐	
				Grade =		
	b) Are there any remedial works necessary to maintain the site? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	-2
	c) Are there any improvements that could be undertaken? (E.g. Vegetation cutting) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	*Do not score*

	Y	N	N/A	D/K	
d) Are there any threats existing or in the future to this site? (e.g.flooding) Specify: _____ _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	-2
e) Is this a temporary exposure? (E.g. Road construction, short life quarry) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	-2
f) Is the site used for any other purpose which may conflict with the geological interests? (E.g. rock climbing, nature conservation) Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	-2
g) Are there any conflicting planning constraints? Specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	-2

TOTAL = (out of -10)

7. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Are ANY of the features at this site unique or rare to the Peterborough District? Specify: _____ _____ _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	5

TOTAL = (out of 5)

8. SITE EVALUATION: (Office use only)

EVALUATION	total score
Scientific value	
Educational value	
Access and safety of site	
Historical value	
Aesthetic value	
Conservation value	
OVERALL TOTAL	

N.B. Overall Total is out of a maximum of 194 (when no negative scores are incurred).

PROPOSED STATUS	RIGS	Non RIGS significant	Site Doc. only

V.M. 9.1.98.

Legal Disclaimer: All of the information included on this form was compiled in good faith and was correct to the best knowledge of the Peterborough RIGS group at the date of survey. Any use of this information by outside parties is done so at their own risk.

Appendix IV.

COMPANIES/ORGANISATIONS (EXCLUDING PARISH COUNCILS) SPECIFICALLY CONSULTED ON THE CONSULTATION DRAFT OF THE PETERBOROUGH GEOLOGY AUDIT

Aggregate Industries UK
Atlas Aggregates
BASL
British Geological Survey
Burghley House Preservation Trust Ltd
Cambridgeshire County Council
Cambridgeshire Environmental Education Centre
Cambridgeshire RIGS Group
Church Commissioners
Countryside Commission
East Northamptonshire District Council
English Nature (National Headquarters)
English Nature (Regional Office)
Environment Agency
Farming and Rural Conservation Agency
Fenland District Council
Geologists Association
Government Offices Eastern Region
Hambros Trust Company Ltd
Hanson Aggregates
Hanson Brick Limited
Huntingdonshire District Council
Lincolnshire County Council
Mick George Haulage Ltd
Milton Estate Company
Mineral Survey Services
Mr. R. Goodfellow
Northamptonshire County Council
O & H Holdings Ltd
PECT
Peterborough Regional College
Peterborough RIGS Group
Peterborough Southern Township Ltd
Quarry Products Association
RMC Aggregates Eastern Ltd
Rombus Minerals Ltd
Shanks & McEwan (Southern Waste) Ltd
South Holland District Council
South Kesteven District Council
Tarmac Products Ltd
Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd
The Wildlife Trust (Peterborough)
The Wildlife Trusts' national office

Appendix V.

ENGLISH NATURE'S NATURAL AREA PROFILE OBJECTIVES FOR GEOLOGY IN THE PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT

Natural Area	Objective
The Fens	Maintain integrity of existing geological sites through the removal of undergrowth, site clearance and prevention of tipping.
The Fens	Ensure that changes in water level management and farming practice do not lead to the deterioration of Holocene sea level change sites.
West Anglian Plain	Work closely with mineral extraction companies and other developers at all stages of planning, development and restoration to ensure maximum benefit for wildlife.
West Anglian Plain	Undertake a geological audit of the current resources within the Natural Area, to help identify the extent of the resource and how best to preserve it.
West Anglian Plain	Maintain access to all currently exposed geological and geomorphological sites to enable current and future scientific study.
West Anglian Plain	Identify Regionally Important Geological Sites for the Natural Area.
West Anglian Plain	Consideration of geological interest when determining the after-use of quarries, clay pits and gravel pits. A proportion of these sites will be allocated to a 'geological conservation' after-use at the planning permission stage; these sites should have a brief management statement identifying their interest and requirements.
Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone	Work closely with mineral extraction companies and other developers at all stages of planning, development and restoration to ensure maximum benefit for wildlife.

Project
Partners and Supporters

Hanson

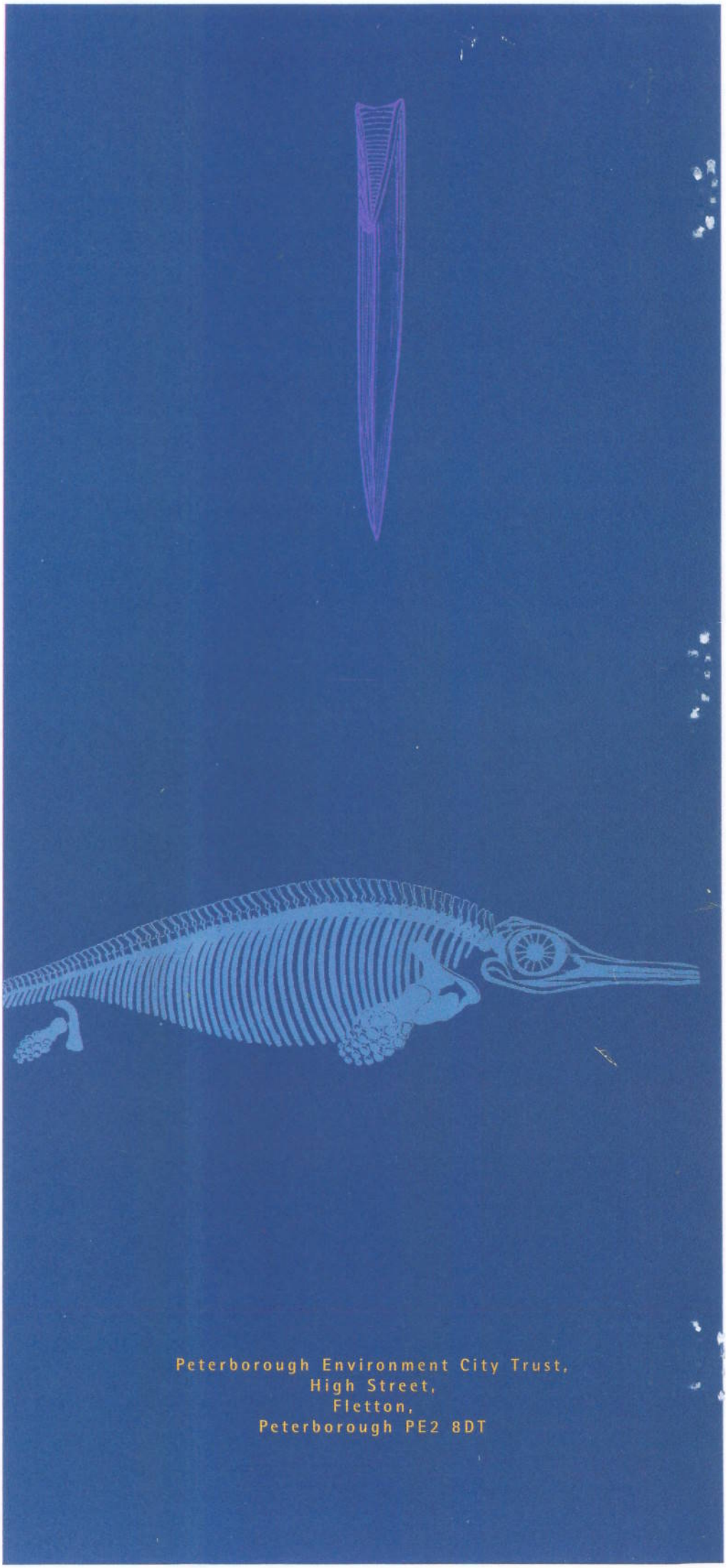
Geologists' Association 1858 The Curry Fund

Peterborough City Council

English Nature

Peterborough Environment City Trust

Stamford & District Geological Society
Affiliated to the Geologists' Association



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