

REPRODUCED FROM GROUNDWATER VULNERABILITY MAP OF SCOTLAND (1990) BY PERMISSION OF THE BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
IPR/28-32C CSL. NERC COPYRIGHT ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
THIS MAP IS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR ACCURACY

FIGURE TITLE :

Figure 7a - Groundwater Vulnerability Map

PROJECT :

Bishopton

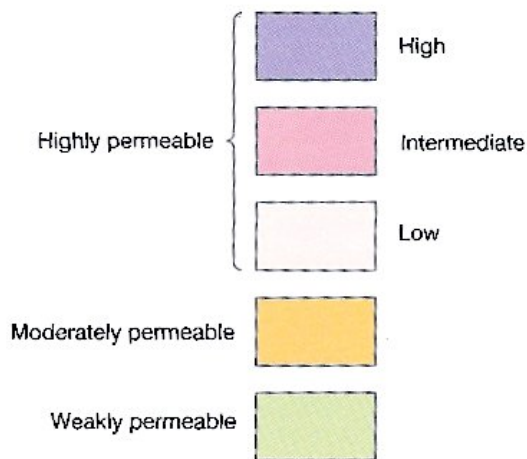
REPORT NUMBER :

A138-00-R1-1

BAE SYSTEMS

Geological Classes

Soil Classes



Superficial drift deposits that overlie the solid geological strata can sometimes be substantial in thickness. They are often variable in composition changing from highly permeable outwash gravels to low permeability clays over short distances both laterally and vertically. Low permeability drift deposits occurring at the surface and overlying Type 1 and 2 formations are identified by stipple shading. Examples are peat; lacustrine clays; silts and sands; boulder clay and morainic drift. More permeable drift deposits are identified as Type 2.

REPRODUCED FROM GROUNDWATER VULNERABILITY MAP OF SCOTLAND (1990) BY PERMISSION OF THE BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IPR28-32C CSL. NERC COPYRIGHT ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

FIGURE TITLE :

Figure 7b - Groundwater Vulnerability Map - Key

PROJECT :

Bishopton

REPORT NUMBER :

A138-00-R1-1

BAE SYSTEMS