Appendix B  – SFRA Maps – Geology

Map G1 - Geology Overview
Map G2 - Bedrock Groundwater Vulnerability
Map G3 - Aquifer Designation
May G4 - Superficial Aquifer Designation
Groundwater Vulnerability Maps are used by the Environment Agency to identify the vulnerability of groundwater from human activity (pollution etc.) based on hydrological, geological, hydrological and soil properties.

This map is a combined map showing the aquifer designation (Major Aquifers being less vulnerable and Minor Aquifers being more vulnerable) and permeability (Low Permeability being less vulnerable to High Permeability being more vulnerable).

**KEY**
- *Reading Borough Council Boundary*

**NOTES:**
1. White areas are where there is no information for Groundwater Vulnerability
2. This Groundwater Vulnerability Map is the Bedrock Vulnerability Map and reflects the Groundwater Vulnerability Zones as currently shown on the EA online.

**RBC SFRA**

**Bedrock Groundwater Vulnerability Map**
Aquifers are an important resource for drinking water and supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems. Aquifer designations are based on geological mapping from the British Geological Survey.

Aquifers vary between being classified as Principal Aquifers which provide a high level of water storage and may support water supply or river base flow.

Secondary Aquifers, which are split between Secondary A, Secondary B and Secondary Undifferentiated. The geology of Secondary A Aquifers can potentially offer smaller scales of water storage, while Secondary B offer less again.

Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifers demonstrate varying geological properties with areas acting as Secondary A Aquifers and others as Secondary B.

Unproductive Strata have low permeability and have a negligible role in water supply or base river flows.
Aquifers are an important resource for drinking water and supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems. Aquifer designations are based on geological mapping from the British Geological Survey.

Aquifers vary between being classified as Principal Aquifers which provide a high level of water storage and may support water supply or river base flow.

Secondary Aquifers, which are split between Secondary A, Secondary B and Secondary Undifferentiated. The geology of Secondary A Aquifers can potentially offer smaller scales of water storage while Secondary B offer less again.

Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifers demonstrate varying geological properties with areas acting as Secondary A Aquifers and others as Secondary B.

Unproductive Strata have low permeability and have a negligible role in water supply or base river flows.