



**BROWNFIELD
SOLUTIONS LTD**

GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE

MORGAN SINDALL

Star Academy, Radcliffe

Remedial Strategy

JM/C5394/12387

October 2023

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Revision: P01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL PROPOSALS	
Remedial Requirements	Verification Requirements
Removal of all hardstanding, floor slabs basement structures, relic foundations etc across the site alongside removal of existing drainage runs.	Crush materials destined for re-use to meet chemical criteria as per Appendix A.
Decommission monitoring wells in accordance with EA guidance.	Photographic evidence of decommissioning having taken place.
Excavation, screening and engineering / re-use of soils to an appropriate specification.	Materials destined for re-use to meet chemical criteria as per Appendix A.
Excavation of organic made ground in the vicinity of WS101 to remove sources of methane gas.	A watching brief should be in place to confirm successful removal of organic soils and to obtain photographic evidence.
Installation of clean cover system in and soft landscaping areas which should comprise (top down): 450mm “clean” validated topsoil/subsoil. Elsewhere hardstanding will break the pathway to site end users/ human health. For areas of proposed trees, a tree pit will need to be excavated and additional subsoil provided above the hard dig layer / membrane. The above is subject to agreement with the local authority, and requirements should be confirmed at the earliest opportunity.	Imported topsoil and subsoil, and any materials re-used requiring chemical testing as per Appendix A. Thickness of clean cover system requires validation.
On completion of the above follow the final verification reporting requirements.	Final verification and reporting to include (but not limited to): - Any treatment, if undertaken. - Monitoring well decommissioning records. - All sampling locations and test results. - All the material imported to the site (including volume, source and chemical composition). - All the material exported from the site (including volume, destination and chemical composition). - Clean cover thickness validation records. - Discharge of any groundwater, if undertaken.

This executive summary should be read in conjunction with the full report, reference JM/C5394/12387, and not as a standalone document.

PROJECT QUALITY CONTROL DATA SHEET

Site Name:	Star Academy, Radcliffe		
Document Name:	Remedial Strategy		
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DRAWINGS		
Drawing Number	Rev	Title
FS1013-REN-XX-XX-D-CS-5100-P02	P02	Site Constraints Plan
C5394/01	-	Site Location Plan
C5394/02	-	Exploratory Hole Location Plan
C5394/02A	-	Exploratory Hole Location Plan

APPENDICES	
Appendix	Title
Appendix A	Chemical Specification for Soils
Appendix B	BSL Guidance -Re-use of Waste and Disposal

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

This Remedial Strategy has been produced by Brownfield Solutions Limited (BSL) for Morgan Sindall on a site off Spring Lane, Radcliffe and has been completed in general accordance with the following guidance:

- Environment Agency guidance - Land Contamination: Risk Management (LCRM).
- BS 10175:2011+A2:2017 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites.

1.2 Background and Scope

This Remedial Strategy is to set out how the remediation of the site will be undertaken and how the works will be validated. The document explains how the works will be permitted under current regulatory regimes and has been produced to address conditions set out in Bury Council Planning Permissions reference 02761/E.

The scope of work for this document comprises a summary of the ground model, summaries of the of risk assessments carried out, a remedial options appraisal (LCRM Stage 2), Remedial Strategy (LCRM stage 3) implementation details and any validation requirements.

Note that geotechnical aspects are not specifically addressed within this document as it seeks to meet the requirements set out within LCRM. Geotechnical aspects should be considered within a Geotechnical Design Report in accordance with Eurocode 7 or a suitable site-specific Earthworks Strategy.

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development involves the construction of a 'super teaching block' with a sports hall annexe and extensive MUGA / Sports Pitches as shown on the Site Constraints Plan, drawing No. FS1013-REN-XX-XX-D-CS-5100-P02 provided to BSL by Renaissance Associates Ltd.

1.4 Available Information

The following reports have been produced for the site and should be read in conjunction with this assessment (in date order):

- Geotechnics, Desk Study Report, ref PC228400, dated May 2022.
- Geotechnics, Preliminary Ground Investigation Report with Interpretive Chapter, ref: PN224390, dated August 2022.
- BSL Coal Mining Risk Assessment, ref: PH/C5394/12312, issued August 2023.
- BSL Phase II Geo-Environmental Assessment Report, ref: PH/C5394/12387, issued October 2023.

It is assumed that the Local Planning Authority will have provided the above reports to the appropriate statutory consultees and the recommendations therein have been accepted.

1.5 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole use and reliance of the Client, Morgan Sindall. This report shall not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the express written authorisation of

BSL. If an unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report they rely on it at their risk and the authors owe them no duty of care or skill.

Current UK guidance and legislation has been used in the environmental assessment of the site, BSL is not liable for any subsequent changes in the guidance and legislation.

BSL have used reasonable skill, care and diligence in the production of this report. The findings and opinions conveyed via this report are based on information obtained from a number of sources as detailed within this report, BSL have assumed this information is correct and reliable. Nevertheless, BSL cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the information it has relied upon.

The recommendations within this report are based upon the proposed site end use provided to BSL at the time of writing. If the end use or development layout changes from the proposal, then the recommendations may change or become invalid.

The site plans enclosed in this report should not be scaled off. Any site boundary line depicted on plans does not imply legal ownership of land.

Any recommendations made in this report should be confirmed with the Regulatory Authorities prior to implementation to ensure compliance.

2.0 GROUND MODEL SUMMARY

2.1 Description of Site

The site is located off Spring Lane, Radcliffe, M26 2SZ. It is situated approximately 0.5 km north of Radcliffe Town Centre, centred on National Grid Reference 378700, 407630 as shown on the Site Location Plan, Drawing No. C5394/01.

The main site features and potential issues identified during the time of the intrusive investigation are detailed below.

Feature	Description
Site Area	The site covers approximately 6.4 hectares.
Site Access	Access to the site is gained off Spring Lane to the south.
Current Land Use and Site Features	The north section of the site consists of an overgrown playing field and a sports court surfaced in hardstanding in the north-easternmost section. The lower south section of the site is comprised of a secondary school (Spring Lane School) and leisure centre (Radcliffe Leisure Centre) with associated hardstanding car parking areas. A public footpath runs along the south-west border of the site (Banana Path). There are several manholes and services present in the proximity of the secondary school and leisure centre. Service plans provided by the client also show an intermediate pressure gas main trending north-south across the derelict playing field. Multiple services are also shown to be present within the area of the old sports courts / new car parking areas in the north-east section of the site.
Potential Mining Related Features	No potential mining related features have been observed onsite.
Potential Sources of Gross Contamination	Potential sources of gross contamination included the boiler house associated with the school development. There is also a chimney associated with the boiler house, although BSL understand this is disused and new gas boilers were installed in 2015 and 2019 for the school and leisure centre.
Vegetation	Mature / semi-mature trees are present along the north and east borders of the site. Small clusters of trees are also present near the entrance to the site off Spring Lane, to the west of the school / leisure centre building and in the far north-west corner of the site. A wooded area is also present to the west of the school building.
Topography	The site generally appears to gently slope to the south-east. A slope is present between the field in the west and the school car parks in the east and has a change of 2m elevation. Based on currently provided topography plans, there is a 7m difference between the east and west extents of the site.
Site Boundaries	The site is enclosed by steel palisade fencing along the eastern border of the site, a wooded area to the north of the site, steel railings to the west and Spring Lane to the south.
Surrounding Area	The site is set within a mixed commercial and residential area, with a park and ride car park present to the south, residential properties to the west, a railway to the east, the disused Manchester Bolton and Bury Canal to the north-west and a wooded area to the north.

2.2 Environmental Setting

Site History

The site has been shown to have been developed from 1850, with a railway track transversing through the centre of the site. The historical site features are generally related to the railway development with associated goods yards and sidings, present until 1978. From 1987 a school is present onsite with associated playing fields and infrastructure.

The surrounding developments include both industrial and residential. Evidence of mining has been present on the historical maps from 1850 with a colliery (Whittaker's Bridge Colliery) being present from 1891 to 1909, 60m NW of the site. Various industrial works have been present within 100m of the site.

Published Geology and Hydrogeology

From the Desk Study Assessment and published geology, it was anticipated that ground conditions would comprise the following sequence of strata (top down):

- Made Ground; over
- Glacial Till Deposits (north-west half of site) or Glaciofluvial Deposits (south-east half of site); over
- Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation.

Hydrogeology

Based on the inferred geology, a summary of the Environment Agency aquifer designations is presented in the table below:

Stratum	Coverage	Aquifer Designation
Glacial Till	NW half	Secondary Aquifer (Undifferentiated). The classification is assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to the aquifer.
Glaciofluvial Deposits	SE half	Secondary (A) Aquifer. These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.
Pennine Middle Coal Measures	Full Site	Secondary (A) Aquifer. These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

The site does not lie within 500m of a Source Protection Zone.

Hydrology

The nearest named watercourse and surface water feature is the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, 4m to the north of the site at it closest approach.

Radon

Information from the environmental database report and BGS Radon Report dated 11th October 2023 indicates the extent of the proposed new building is not in a radon affected area and therefore no radon protective measures are necessary in accordance with BRE Report 211 'Radon – Guidance on protective measures for new dwellings' 2023 Edition.

UXO Risk

There is no indication of former military use from the desk study. A non-specialist review of online Zetica mapping indicates the site to be in an area where the bomb risk is a low and no further consideration of UXO is required.

2.3 Ground Conditions

Observed Geology and Groundwater

From the investigations carried out, the ground conditions can be summarised as below (top down):

- Made Ground comprising topsoil of sandy clay from ground level to 0.20m bgl within the eastern area of the site.
- General made ground comprising sandy gravelly clay and gravelly sand from ground level to between 0.15m and 2.00m bgl.
- Natural superficial deposits predominantly comprising firm to stiff sandy gravelly clay proven to depths between 1.20m and 20.50m bgl, locally interbedded with gravelly sands and sandy gravels at shallow depth in the north-west of the site.
- Solid geology comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone proven to a maximum depth of 45.00m bgl.
- Depth to bedrock is variable, ranging from 11.20m bgl to 20.50m bgl.
- Groundwater levels ranging between 0.80m and 14.40m bgl during site works, with groundwater strikes commonly encountered within the top 3.00m bgl.
- Post site works monitoring levels ranging between 0.60m and 8.50m bgl.

Observations

During the works undertaken by BSL, observations for both visual and olfactory evidence of contamination were undertaken.

Ash was observed as a moderate constituent within made ground encountered in HP101, TP106, TP107, TP108 and WS104.

A slight hydrocarbon odour was recorded within the granular made ground within TP106, TP107 and TP108 in the eastern car park area. Geotechnics reported a slight hydrocarbon odour within the granular made ground in DCP05 and DS05.

WS103 was positioned adjacent to Geotechnics borehole BH03, where a hydrocarbon odour and oily sheen were noted beneath the made ground on the natural sands and gravels at 2.00m bgl, however no evidence of visual or olfactory contamination was noted by BSL.

3.0 SUMMARY OF RISK ASSESSMENTS

3.1 General

The previous site investigation has confirmed the following:

- Localised heavy metal and PAH contamination within the made ground.
- Impaction of shallow groundwater in superficial deposits (Secondary A Aquifer and Secondary Undifferentiated aquifer) by metals and minor exceedances recorded in PAHs and petroleum hydrocarbons.

3.2 Human Health Risks

Made ground or made ground topsoil underlies the whole site, with heavy metal contamination (arsenic and lead) encountered above residential without homegrown produce screening levels within three soil samples spread across the site.

PAH contamination above residential without homegrown produce screening values is also present within four soil samples located in the eastern half of the site.

It was considered unlikely that the site is being affected by offsite contamination sources as the site is underlain by clay strata and therefore contamination is unlikely migrate onto the site.

3.3 Permanent Ground Gases and Vapours

A summary of the ground gas monitoring carried out by BSL is presented below:

- The available data set exceeds the minimum requirements suggested by the guidance for assessment.
- It is considered that the ground gas concentrations and flows have been monitored to enable a predication of “worst case” conditions; visits undertaken during periods of low and/or falling pressure are within the dataset.
- Although the methane concentrations place the site into CS2 based on the gas screening values, the levels are likely caused by the disturbance and oxygenation of the low organic content within the made ground.
- The organic made ground responsible for the methane concentrations is highly localised, has not been encountered elsewhere on site, and is therefore not representative of the ground conditions as a whole.
- Soft organic clays are geotechnically unsuitable and are likely to be removed anyway as part of the enabling works and earthworks programme likely to be required to create a development platform.
- The typical threshold concentration for carbon dioxide of 5% has been exceeded on a number of occasions within the spot monitoring data.
- Despite the carbon dioxide concentrations, the dataset as a whole is characterised by very low to negligible flow rates and low methane concentrations.
- However, based on the conceptual site model, likely generation sources and detailed assessment via ternary plots, the carbon dioxide concentrations are likely due to microbial respiration, where there is no requirement to increase the characteristic situation simply because the carbon dioxide concentration exceeds 5%.
- The gas flows from the rotary boreholes have been discounted due to the groundwater being above the response zone and creating a piston effect.
- Based on the evidence suggesting an absence of coal mining beneath the site, high ground water table, low permeability superficial deposits, and gas monitoring data, the overall risk from mine gases has been assessed as low.

The site has been assessed as Characteristic Situation 1 (CS1) in respect to permanent ground gases (carbon dioxide and methane) and no specific gas protection measures are required.

3.4 Risk to Controlled Waters

Chemical testing of groundwater to date shows exceedance of the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) and Drinking Water Standards (DWS) for various metals as well as minor exceedances in short chain aliphatic hydrocarbons and PAHs. However, these were not considered to represent a significant risk of pollution of Controlled Waters due to the following reasons:

- No significant anthropogenic sources of these contaminants were identified during the ground investigation and are likely to be representative of naturally occurring background concentrations.
- There does not appear to be any clear linkage between contaminant concentrations within soils and leachates when compared to exceedances within groundwater.
- No visual or olfactory evidence of gross contamination has been encountered during the site investigations to date.
- There is no indication under present conditions of pollution of controlled waters and conditions following development of the site will not be any worse, indeed they may improve with increased hard cover and water retaining imported soils.
- It would be technically challenging and probably disproportionately costly to remove the contaminants from the water to the pre-input stage.
- The above is especially pertinent given the relatively minor exceedances of PAHs and petroleum hydrocarbons.
- A canal is present to the north of the site but a pathway is unlikely to exist due to the canal likely being clay lined. The nearest natural watercourse is circa 130m away based on the desk study, which provides considerable distance for attenuation and contaminant degradation.
- The site is underlain by low permeability clays, representing a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer, which itself is not a sensitive receptor and will inhibit lateral and vertical contaminant migration.
- Whilst the deeper aquifer is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer, due to the presence of coal mining at depth in the surrounding area, groundwater quality within the aquifer is likely already relatively poor when compared to the results of shallow groundwater taken from the boreholes on site.
- The site does not lie within 500m of an SPZ.
- There are no potable (sensitive) water abstractions within 500m.

Based on the above, the site is not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to controlled waters. Therefore, no specific remedial requirements for controlled waters are necessary.

3.5 Summary

A summary of the findings of the previous investigations and assessments where a risk is present (i.e. an unacceptable source-pathway-receptor linkage) which requires mitigation is presented in the table below.

Source	Receptor
<- Poses an unacceptable risk to ->	
Elevated concentrations of heavy metals (arsenic and lead), and PAHs present within the made ground	Human health / construction workers (Residential without homegrown produce screening criteria adopted)
Hydrocarbons above laboratory limits of detection in made ground and groundwater	Water Pipe/ Human Health
Soft organic clays in the vicinity of WS101 within the made ground	Human health / Structures

Based on the above, it was recommended that a Remedial Strategy was prepared that identifies the specific remediation requirements for the site.

4.0 REMEDIAL OPTIONS APPRAISAL

4.1 Remediation Options

This section has been produced in general accordance with the requirements of LCRM: Stage 2 Options Appraisal.

The Investigations and risk assessment have concluded that the site will require remediation is the action required to prevent, minimise, remedy or mitigate the effects of the identified unacceptable risks listed in the section above.

The remediation of the site will need to ensure that upon completion of the development, the ground conditions at the site can be shown to be appropriate for the intended use and that they will not pose unacceptable contamination risks to the identified receptors.

For the options appraisal, there are 3 steps to follow:

- 1) Identify feasible remediation options.
- 2) Do a detailed evaluation of options.
- 3) Select the final remediation option.

The objectives of the remediation will be to sever one or more of the linkages within the source-pathway-receptor (S-P-R) model. There are three broad approaches which can be adopted:

- Remove or treat the source of pollutants.
- Remove or modify the migration pathway.
- Remove or modify the behaviour of the receptor.

The options appraisal process considers the available remedial techniques to achieve the above based on following key criteria:

- Effectiveness.
- Practicality.
- Durability.
- Relative Cost.
- Relative Operational Time (in terms of installation or the activity).
- Sustainability.

The feasibility of each of the listed remedial option is assessed in terms of effectiveness at treating the contamination, which is broken down into; effective (Yes), partially effective (Partially) or not effective (No).

The listed techniques are also assessed in terms of relative cost ranging from negligible cost (£) through moderately expensive (££) to prohibitively expensive (£££).

Timescales over which the remediation technique is operational has been relatively assessed as weeks, months, years and decades. If a given technique is only effective over a period in the order of years to decades then its overall feasibility is diminished.

A sustainable approach can help to ensure that the benefit of doing the remediation is greater than its impact.

The table below summarises the possible remedial options and assesses each against the six key criteria listed above:

Remedial Activity	Effective	Relative Cost	Operational Time	Comments (Practicality / Sustainability / Durability)	Feasible
Civil Engineering Methods					
Cover System	Yes	£	Weeks	Will prevent contact between site end users and shallow contaminated soils, breaking the S-P-R linkage.	Yes - considered a suitable remediation option to mitigate the risk to human health.
Excavation and Disposal (may also require pre-treatment by screening & sorting).	Yes	£££	Weeks	This will effectively remove the source of the contamination, but is much less sustainable compared to other feasible options (excessive cost, take up of landfill space, transport issues, need to replace with clean material)	No – gross contamination not encountered and given the made ground is widespread over a large site excavation and disposal would be disproportionately costly and unsustainable.
Materials Management (Excavation and Re-Use of Suitable Materials)	Yes	££	Weeks	Excavation and re-use of any suitable materials and potential re-use of treated materials at a suitable depth. Would need to be undertaken in association with a Materials Management Plan (MMP) prepared in accordance with the CLAIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice and signed off by a Qualified Person.	Yes – in conjunction with other options.
Stabilisation and Solidification	Yes	££	Weeks to months	Mixing of cement/lime into soils to effectively bind contamination to minimise migration from soil to vapour and dissolved phases and reduce the mobility of contaminants in soils. Bench trials would be required to determine the most suitable binder formulation and to prove that solidification/stabilisation will be effective in reducing leachate concentrations. Option would still require a cover system to mitigate human health risks.	Yes - but discounted as it is considered there is no need for such an aggressive remediation technique and would be disproportionate to the level of risk.
New water supply pipelines	Yes	£	Weeks	A pipeline risk assessment will be required to determine the most suitable pipe materials for potable water supply.	Yes – in conjunction with other options.
Biological Methods					
Not considered to be relevant to the subject site.					

Remedial Activity	Effective	Relative Cost	Operational Time	Comments (Practicality / Sustainability / Durability)	Feasible
Chemical Methods					
Not considered to be relevant to the subject site.					
Physical Methods					
Soil Washing	Yes (for PAH and VOCs but not on lead)	£££	Months	Large scale plant and equipment in a limited space; need to treat process streams (water, sediment) and route to appropriate off-site disposal, as required. Will potentially result in a significant proportion of soils, which are geotechnically unsuitable without extensive treatment.	No – discounted due to disproportionate cost, timing and unsustainability creating geotechnically unsuitable material that would require replacement / further treatment/ remedial measures.
Passive Methods					
Not considered to be relevant to the subject site.					

4.2 Selected Remedial Options

Based on the above remedial options appraisal, the most appropriate approaches to the residual risks are listed below:

- Treatment and/or re-use of suitable soils on site under CL:AIRE CoP.
- Excavation and removal of soft organic clays in the vicinity of WS101.
- Undertake a water supplier pipeline Risk Assessment for water feed, and install barrier pipe and/or clean service corridors if necessary.
- Utilise a clean cover system.

The options selected have been chosen because they are considered to be effective, can be carried out practically within the available time periods and are commercially viable. Furthermore, the options selected seek to promote sustainability.

4.3 Site Remediation Requirements

The key requirements are summarised in the table below:

Source	Contaminants of Concern	Remediation Method	Further Details / Remedial Requirements
Made Ground	Arsenic, Lead, PAHs	Installation of Clean Cover System	In soft landscaping areas, a 450mm cover system comprising "clean" validated topsoil/subsoil should be installed. A warning geo-membrane or break layer should also be installed at the base of the clean cover system.
Made Ground Organic Clays	Methane	Source Removal	Organic clay was identified locally within WS101 and is considered to be an isolated source of the elevated methane concentrations in this area of the site. Given the data available for the site beneath the building footprint, the successful removal of the source from a ground gas perspective (methane) is considered to be viable. In addition, the organic soils are not considered to be suitable for building on/may result in differential settlement of gardens from houses. Given this, it is recommended that this material is excavated and removed for geotechnical purposes, and this would therefore successfully remove the source of methane.

In addition to the specific remedial requirement detailed on the table above which are intended to mitigate the risks from known sources, it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained during the groundworks and construction for any evidence of contamination and BSL consulted for advice.

Detailed requirements are discussed in section 5.0 below. Note where the word "clean" is used from here on, the definition of this shall mean chemically suitable for the intended use.

5.0 DETAILED REMEDIAL REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER CONSTRAINTS

5.1 General

This section is intended to fulfil the requirements of LCRM Stage 3: Remediation and Verification.

All remedial works are to be overseen by suitably experienced and qualified site staff and a site watching brief will be in place alongside regular visits by a suitably qualified person to undertake the necessary verification works described.

The table below provides a summary of requirements in terms of the approximate order of works. It should be noted that the precise sequencing has not yet been confirmed by an appointed Contractor. This Remedial Strategy may also be subject to revision, dependant on the requirements of the regulators.

Task	Description
1.	Pre-Commencement Approval of this Remedial Strategy with the Local Authority, Warranty Provider (e.g. NHBC) and Environment Agency (EA) prior to site works commencing. Appointment of contractor for the works, who is to obtain appropriate permits, licences and approvals. Other appointments as per CDM requirements. Production and declaration of a Materials Management Plan (MMP) under the DoWCoP prior to any works commencing or confirmation of waste exceptions (U1) to be in place.
2.	Site Clearance and Demolition Works Subject to all necessary ecological and arboricultural surveys being undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures in place, the site should be cleared and any vegetation below areas of proposed development should be stripped in accordance with Series 200 of the Specification for Highway Works. Demolition of buildings, removal of hardstanding, floor slabs, drainage runs etc. A watching brief should be maintained during demolition and clearance/soils strip for any previously unidentified contamination.
3.	Excavation and Re-use of Site Won Material and Importation of Soils (Earthworks) Excavation, screening, treatment (if required) and engineering / re-use of soils where suitable, to an appropriate Earthworks Specification in accordance with SHW Series 600.
4.	Installation of a Clean Cover System Installation of "clean" validated cover system in soft landscaping areas where required to provide growing medium. Imported and site-won soils to be used as part of the cover layer should meet the chemical criteria outlined in Appendix A.
5.	Verification and Reporting of Remedial Work The landscaped areas where a cover system has been placed will require depth validation. Collation of information relating to site clearance, chemical testing, any remedial works, remedial verification, material movements and waste transfer documentation where appropriate. A closure Verification Report will be required to close out the declared Materials Management Plan and submitted to CL:AIRE. Complete remedial validation report in line with regulatory guidance and warranty provider requirements. The report should be submitted to the Local Authority and warranty provider for approval following completion.

5.2 Demolition Works

Issues surrounding demolition of above ground buildings is outside the scope of this report, it is assumed that all existing above ground buildings and structures will be removed to ground level prior to remedial works commencing, following completion of any enabling works such as asbestos removal where present.

The excavation of all hardstanding areas, slabs, basement structures, relict foundations and similar below ground obstructions, will be undertaken with materials stockpiled and tested to determine their fate (on-site re-use or off-site disposal) in accordance with a Materials Tracking System.

All excavations should be suitably benched or otherwise supported for the duration of the works in accordance with relevant industry guidance.

Redundant drainage associated with the previous development will require chasing out. Existing connections to be located and capped to prevent contaminated groundwater entering the off-site drainage. The contractor should locate and record connection points and maintain off site connection pipework to allow for future connection if required.

A watching brief should be maintained during demolition and clearance/soils strip for any previously unidentified contamination and BSL consulted for advice in the event any evidence of contamination is identified.

5.3 Utilities

Given the presence of heavy metals and mild olfactory evidence of hydrocarbons locally within the shallow made ground and natural soils, a United Utilities Pipeline Risk Assessment will be required to ensure the correct material is selected for the potable water supply pipe.

Further advice is contained in UKWIR Report 10/WM/03/21 – ‘Guidance for the Selection of Water Supply Pipes to be used in Brownfield Sites’.

5.4 Earthworks

General Considerations

Work procedures should be designed to minimise the risk of dust becoming airborne by suitable means, such as keeping the exposed soils damp or covered at all times. It is important that the control measures in place are sufficiently robust to prevent release of contaminated dust into the surrounding environment.

Geotechnical Considerations

Whilst geotechnical aspects are not specifically considered within this Remedial Strategy, all earthworks should be undertaken in accordance with an appropriate Earthworks’ Specification.

Finished site levels have provided with a preliminary set of cut and fill volumetrics, which indicate that a relatively narrow strip of up to approximately 0.70m will take place across a large area across the western part of the site, with levels in the east to be raised by several metres in some areas.

Materials classification testing is pending and will be detailed alongside full requirements in a standalone Earthworks’ Specification.

Soft organic clays were encountered in an isolated location (WS101 0.60m to 1.80m bgl) within the proposed building footprint. These soils should be excavated and that will require excavation and either some form of treatment for possible re-use on site in non load-bearing areas, or disposed of off-site to a suitable facility.

If present, unsuitable materials (e.g. timber, metals and plastics) removed during screening should be segregated and stored in a suitable location prior to off-site disposal to a suitable licence facility. Where practicable materials should be re-used or recycled.

The contractor should be responsible for controlling groundwater entry into excavations.

Materials Management

Any works involving the movement of soils within the site boundary shall be done in accordance with a Materials Management Plan (MMP) under the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (CoP). Further guidance is presented in Appendix B.

Due to the earthworks programme to be implemented on site which will involve re-use of significant volumes of site-won material, the client intends to implement an MMP under the DoWCoP. To implement the DoWCoP, there is a requirement to notify the Environment Agency and Local Authority of the intention to use the code of practice in principal, after which there is a 21-day notice period for their response.

In order to re-use soils under the DoWCoP, there are four key criteria that need to be met:

-
- The aims and objectives of the project meet the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive.
 - The soils can be demonstrated to be suitable for use (backed up by chemical/geotechnical testing and assessment).
 - There is certainty of use (i.e. materials tacking which should be in place as part of good site practice in any case).
 - Quantity (the quantity of materials used should be known).
-

Information on existing site levels, proposed levels, volumes generated (e.g. foundation / drainage excavation arisings) would need to be known in order to complete the MMP.

If the DoWCoP is the chosen route, it is an absolute that the MMP should be in place and declared by a Qualified Persons (QP) before works commence, otherwise excavated soils could constitute an illegal deposit of waste and enforcement action could be taken by the EA and HMRC.

In regard to “clean” naturally occurring soils only that are to be re-used on their site of origin, these are covered by a Waste Framework Directive (WFD) exclusion. So long as the project can prove the four criteria (listed above) then permits or the DoWCoP are not required. However, many projects still use the DoWCoP to ensure compliance.

Re-use of soils containing asbestos should comply with the CL:AIRE publication ‘Interpretation for Managing and working with Asbestos in Soil and Construction and Demolition Materials’ (CAR-SOILTM) and CAR 2012.

In terms of the re-use of brick/concrete crush materials, the DoWCoP does cover aggregates, but only on the site of origin and the EA WRAP aggregate Quality Protocol might best apply to ensure quality standards.

Imported Materials and Materials for Re-use

Any soils or materials imported or to be re-used as part of the works should be tested for chemical compliance and suitability in line with the guidance stipulated in Appendix A and the proposed end use.

Based on the chemical testing completed to date, site-won made ground should not be considered for re-use within the cover system. However, it will be possible to re-use soils impacted with heavy metals and

PAHs beneath the cover system, given the earthworks and levels raise required particularly within the eastern area of the site, provided this is completed in accordance with a declared MMP under the DoWCoP. Whilst none have been encountered to date, any grossly contaminated soils would be unsuitable for re-use and would require disposal off-site to a suitably licenced waste facility. The majority of the contamination on site was encountered in the shallow made ground in the eastern area of the site, therefore the earthworks in itself is likely to result in the effective implementation of a cover system as a raise in levels will effectively result in deepening of the majority of the lead and PAH impacted soils.

Any imported material should be approved by BSL and the Local Authority prior to being imported onto site.

Where feasible, imported topsoil should conform to the requirements of BS 3882:2015 (Specification for Topsoil and requirements for use), or as agreed with the client. Imported subsoil should also conform to the requirements of BS 38601:2013 (Specification for subsoil and requirements for use), or as agreed with the client.

In addition, all materials must be free from aggressive / invasive weeds (such as Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed) and bulk vegetative growth.

Well Decommissioning

Existing monitoring wells to be decommissioned to remove potential pathways. Covers and pipe shall be removed, and the resultant annulus filled with bentonite, grout or concrete in accordance with EA guidance.

Organic Soils

Organic soil has been identified in WS101. Excavation of these strata should be sufficient to validate the removal of methane producing soils. However, it is recommended this is completed under the supervision of a suitably qualified geo-environmental engineer to confirm complete removal has been successfully achieved as far as reasonably practicable. Photographic evidence of the excavation should be maintained for inclusion in the Validation Report.

5.5 Cover Layer

A cover system comprising “clean” validated topsoil/subsoil should be placed in proposed soft landscaped areas.

Imported soils to be used as part of the cover layer should meet the chemical criteria outlined in Appendix A.

It should be noted that the screening criteria and scenarios adopted within Appendix A are conservative, thus an exceedance of a contaminant will not necessarily deem the material to be unsuitable. Any exceedances detected and overall material suitability will be assessed on a case by case basis, with the results included and discussed in the Validation Report.

The installation of a clean cover system will break the pathway to human health from the heavy metal and PAH contamination within the made ground and act as a growing medium.

The cover layer in soft landscaping areas should comprise (top down):

-
- 450mm “clean” validated topsoil/subsoil.
-

For areas of proposed trees, a tree pit will need to be excavated and additional subsoil provided above the hard dig layer / membrane, further guidance over suitable thickness should be obtained from a landscape architect.

Site drainage should be taken into consideration with the implementation of the clean cover layer. It is also essential to provide a structured, uncompacted and well-aerated soil profile for the successful establishment and subsequent growth of plants and grass. However, where heavy machinery and large volumes of soil are excavated and stored, soil structure can easily be destroyed by over-compaction, leading to poor drainage and failed garden planting. This can often be mitigated by careful site planning or rotavating the soils as required.

The above is subject to agreement with the Local Authority and the warranty provider, and requirements should be confirmed at the earliest opportunity.

5.6 Records

Accurate records and as-built drawings will need to be kept, updated and provided for all aspects of the remedial works as they progress.

The construction works should be devised in a way to allow the maximum re-use of site won materials adhering to current waste regulations. To allow this and demonstrate compliance with Waste Management Licensing Regulations the Contractor should maintain an accurate Materials Management Plan (MMP). These shall show the source, description, classification and placement location of all fill used on the site. The plans shall be revised regularly with archive versions maintained for future reporting purposes. The MMP should show the extent of any excavations undertaken on site.

5.7 Stockpile Management

Segregation of materials and stockpiles should be maintained, and accurate records kept to avoid the potential for cross contamination. Good site practice for stockpile management includes, but is not limited to:

- Damping down of the site surface, excavations and stockpiles to prevent the generation of dust (wind blown asbestos fibres can contaminate “clean” topsoil stockpiles potentially resulting in expensive disposal costs).
- Stockpiles sizes should be kept to a minimum to reduce ‘wind whip’ causing potentially hazardous material to be blown from the pile.
- Once at the intended size, stockpiles should be “sealed” to ensure no excess materials are placed and mixed into the stockpiled to prevent cross contamination.
- Clean, validated material proposed for re-use as part of the cover system should ideally be placed on a suitable polythene membrane or clean concrete hardstanding to prevent any cross contamination.
- Appropriate loading of plant to prevent spillages.
- Appropriate signage should be displayed so that site workers/visitors are aware of the intended use and are alerted to the potential hazards associated with the material to be stored on site.

Examples of good site practice for stockpile management are presented below:

Stockpile sealed and cordoned off with warning sign

Sheeting of contaminated materials


5.8 Testing

Prior to commencing any works the Contractor will submit to the Clients Representative (Suitably qualified Geo-environmental Engineers) details for the testing laboratories to be used together with their UKAS and MCERTS accreditations (as appropriate). The Clients Representative will approve the laboratories subject to them holding the relevant certifications. Alternatively, providing the Client's Representative is a suitably qualified Engineer, then they may attend site to obtain samples for appropriate testing.

Tests carried out by a laboratory without the approval of the Client's Representative will be rejected.

All samples will be taken in accordance with relevant guidance (e.g. BS 10175:2011+A2:2017).

The contractor is responsible for the testing of the physical properties of any imported or processed material to be used in the engineering works. This applies to both site won and any imported materials.

Site won material shall be tested to confirm its chemical suitability. Contaminated material for disposal should be tested to define the most economical disposal route. In addition, any material to be imported to the site shall be tested and its suitability demonstrated prior to it being brought to the site.

The geotechnical suitability of site-won materials will be confirmed before reuse, by appropriate earthworks testing, in accordance with an Earthworks Specification (preparation of which is outside the scope of this remedial strategy).

5.9 Permits

The appointed contractor will need to hold or obtain relevant waste permits or exemptions (where applicable) in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 to carry out waste recovery, treatment and re-use activities on site. Alternatively, waste recovery and re-use operations shall be in accordance with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP), 2011 and an approved Materials Management Plan (MMP) declared under the DoWCoP by a Qualified Person (QP).

A crusher/screener will also require a waste permit or exemption. Aggregates should be processed in accordance with relevant WRAP Quality Protocol to produce a non-waste product.

It is the contractor's duty of care to ensure that any waste to be treated or disposed off-site is transported by a licenced waste carrier and that the waste facility is licenced, permitted or holds an appropriate exemption.

Evidence of the above should be maintained and provided on request along with any waste transfer or consignment notes for materials removed off-site.

5.10 Surface Water Runoff

The contractor should provide and maintain means to intercept surface run off in accordance with good site practice. Run-off from the site shall not be allowed to enter adjacent waterways or drainage gullies without the permission of the Drainage and Highway Authorities.

Surface waters from the site shall be discharged to the mains sewer under consent from the local Water Authority.

It should be noted that groundwater impacted by hydrocarbons may require some form of treatment prior to discharge, alternatively if only small amounts of water are encountered, this could be stored and removed to a suitable waste disposal facility.

5.11 Unexpected Contamination

If any unexpected contaminated materials are encountered by the contractor, then works should cease in that area and the contractor should consult BSL for advice prior to any irrevocable action at the site.

6.0 STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Key Stakeholders

A summary of the key project stakeholders is presented below (not exhaustive):

Client / Developer	Consultant / Engineer	Contractor	CDM Stakeholders	Regulators
Department for Education / Morgan Sindall	Brownfield Solutions Ltd (BSL)	Demolition, Remediation and Groundworks Contractors (TBC)	Principal Contractor (Morgan Sindall) Principal Designer (TBC) Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	Bury Council (regulator – Human Health risk and planning consent) Environment Agency (EA) (regulator – controlled waters and waste regulation) Warranty provider (TBC)

6.2 Client

The remediation works will come under the umbrella of CDM 2015 Regulations. The Client is responsible for formally appointing a Principal Designer and Principal Contractor, otherwise the Client assumes the role of Principal Designer. All pre-construction information will need to be made available to the appointed duty holders and sufficient time and resources allowed.

6.3 Consultant/Engineer (Client's Representative)

A suitably qualified Geo-Environmental Engineer/consultant should be appointed as the client's representative to oversee the works, who will have a visiting role throughout and provide advice when required.

They should be responsible for:

- Providing appropriate supervision of the remedial works (either part time or full time).
- Monitoring the works to ensure compliance with this strategy and specification.
- Audit testing of materials. (However, it is the responsibility of the contractors to demonstrate the suitability/acceptability and the compliance of the material with the specification).
- Approval of test results.
- Validation of the works.

They will maintain records of the works to include the following:

- Record sheets to include a summary of the activities.
- Aspects relating to Environmental Control or non-compliance with this strategy.
- Test Results.

Liaison will be carried out with relevant regulators prior to commencing on site. The design of the Remedial Strategy can be adapted to avoid unnecessary delays at a later date.

Validation information will be supplied to the Local Authority for approval in a Verification Report. The report will include relevant site records and stand as certification that the remedial works have been carried out in accordance with this strategy.

6.4 Contractor

The contractor appointed to oversee the development construction works should comply with the following regulations, guidance and legislation relating to the works:

-
- Environmental Protection Act 1990.
 - Health and Safety Executive “Protection of Workers and the General Public during the Redevelopment of Contaminated Land”, HS(G)66, HMSO 1991.
 - Duty of Care Regulations 1991.
 - Water Resources Act 1991.
 - Water Industry Act 1991.
 - Environment Act 1995.
 - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.
 - Hazardous Waste Regulations.
 - Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012.
 - Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012: Interpretation for Managing and Working with Asbestos in Soil and Construction & Demolition materials: Industry Guidance (shortened name CAR-SOIL™).
 - The Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015.
-

The contractor should provide adequate supervision for all the site works. This shall include a suitably experienced Remediation Engineer or Site Manager who will validate the work and maintain records allowing preparation of a validation report for the works.

The appointed contractors will be responsible for maintaining all records in connection with the works.

Records shall include details of:

-
- All the material imported to the site (including volume, source and chemical composition).
 - All the material exported from the site (including volume, destination and chemical composition).
 - The size and extent of the remedial excavations (lateral extent and depth plotted on suitable plans).
 - Any treatment undertaken.
 - Details of the contractor’s waste exemptions, if applicable.
 - Discharge of any groundwater.
-

6.5 CDM Stakeholders - Health & Safety

The appointed Principal Contractor (PC) will need to produce a Construction Phase Plan for the work, prepare risk assessments and method statements. The PC will be responsible for the coordination of welfare and H&S matters on-site including sub-contractors.

The Principal Designer/Client will review the Construction Phase Plan and notify the local office of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) of the works prior to commencing (via form F10). Unless otherwise agreed with the client, the table below provides a broad outline of the overall project team.

All works should be carried out in a manner that will safeguard all site employees. This should include but not be limited to; site induction for all staff and visitors, training/safety awareness training, issue of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the provision of suitable welfare facilities. Further advice is

provided within HSE publication 'HSG 66 Protection of Workers and the General Public during Redevelopment of Contaminated Land'.

The works should be carried out in a manner to protect against damage to property or nuisance to property or persons on the site or within its immediate vicinity. Noise and dust issues should be considered. Members of the public should be excluded from the works areas and the contractor should maintain suitable security to ensure unauthorised persons cannot access the works.

Appropriate temporary protection and warning signs should be erected to warn of hazards that may result as a consequence of the works.

6.6 Regulators

Implement the regulations and environmental standards set by government. The contents of this report will need to be agreed in advance of works with the regulators.

7.0 VERIFICATION PLAN

7.1 Clean Cover System

Soils used within the top 450mm in soft landscaping will comply with the chemical specification and testing frequencies provided within Appendix A.

Prior to importing any soils, test results for the proposed import will be provided to the client's representative, alongside the confirmation of the source (greenfield/brownfield/recycled etc).

Once installed by the groundworks contractor, there is a requirement to provide evidence of the chemical suitability and depths of the clean cover system, with inspections to be carried out by a suitably qualified Geo-environmental Engineer in a randomly selected area of the plot. confirmatory photographs will be taken for inclusion in the validation report. An example of good practice for depth validation is provided below:



In areas of soft landscaping/public open space (POS), validation pits should be excavated at a frequency of circa one pit per 25m x 25m area of POS.

Minor variances in the thickness of individual soils layers cover may be tolerated during validation, provided the overall clean cover system is a minimum depth of 450mm to minimise soils mixing. If the thickness is varied, the topsoil layer should be a minimum thickness of 100mm in accordance with warranty provider standards.

If the cover system is deemed to be insufficient, the groundworks contractor will be informed and advised on how much more material is needed for the cover system to be meet requirements, with additional verification pits re-excavated after rectification to confirm that a sufficient thickness of soil is present.

7.2 Well Decommissioning

Wells should be decommissioned in accordance with EA guidance and backfilled with a low permeability material (i.e. concrete or bentonite). For decommissioned wells, photographic evidence should be provided of their removal and infilling.

7.3 Contingency Planning

Should significantly contaminated material be encountered during the development (e.g. gross hydrocarbon impaction) then a suitably qualified geo-environmental engineer should be consulted for advice. Measures may include the excavation of the material which should stockpiled on 2000-gauge polythene sheeting, sampled and tested for an appropriate range of contaminants.

Once the laboratory analysis of the material is available, an assessment will be undertaken to determine whether it will need to be disposed off-site to a suitable facility or if the materials could be retained on site re-used with or without some form of treatment within regulatory requirements.

Depending on the nature of any such impact it may be necessary to undertake validation testing of the excavation faces in order to demonstrate that no such materials are left in-situ.

Should gross asbestos contamination be identified, then all works should cease until an Asbestos Management Plan is put into place (if not done so already) and remedial requirements are confirmed by a suitably qualified geo-environmental engineer. Note remedial works under such instances may be classified as either licenced or non-licenced and may be notifiable to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Works would need to comply with CAR 2012 and CARSOILS™.

7.4 Reporting

On receipt of all information, the appointed Geo-Environmental Engineer will compile a Verification Report(s). The report will be a concise document that provides records and collected evidence of the remediation carried out at the site. The final report should contain:

-
- Introduction, including description of the project and background to the works.
 - Summary references to site investigation data, risk assessments and the Remedial Strategy.
 - A description of the works undertaken and any treatment records.
 - Details of chemical validation testing.
 - Reference to the MMP (if utilised), records of where material was moved from/imported from/to and final destinations, including volumes, suitable for use criteria, QP declaration references etc.
 - The size and extent of the remedial excavations (lateral extent and depth plotted on suitable plans).
 - Details of how any out of specification materials were dealt with and final destination, including waste transfer notes.
 - Appropriate site plans and photographic record.
 - Conclusions, detailing any additional works that may be required.
 - Details of any long term monitoring requirements, if any.
-

This should then be submitted to the regulators and warranty providers for approval, which should close out the requirements of this Remedial Strategy.

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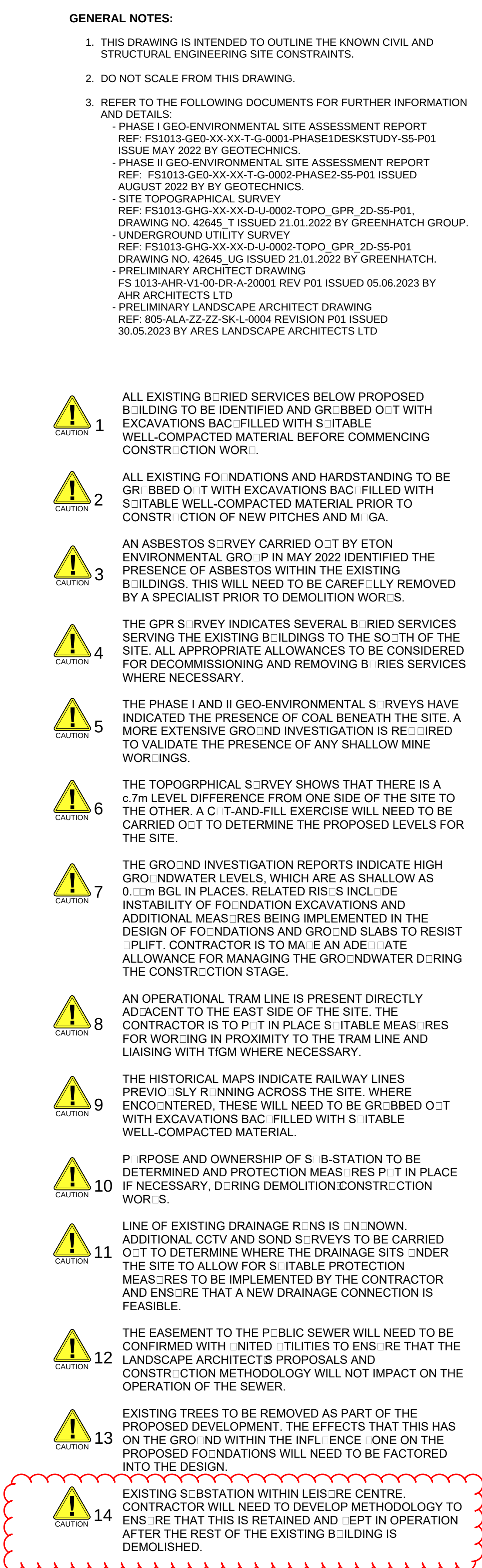
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DRAWINGS



P02	UPDATE TO SUIT DESIGN TEAM COMMENTS	04.07.23	VN	PW
P01	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	30.06.23	VN	PW
Rev:	Description:	Date:	By:	Chkd:



Renaissance Associates Ltd
Carvers Warehouse
77 Dale Street
Manchester
M1 2HG

Project: **STAR RADCLIFFE ACADEMY**

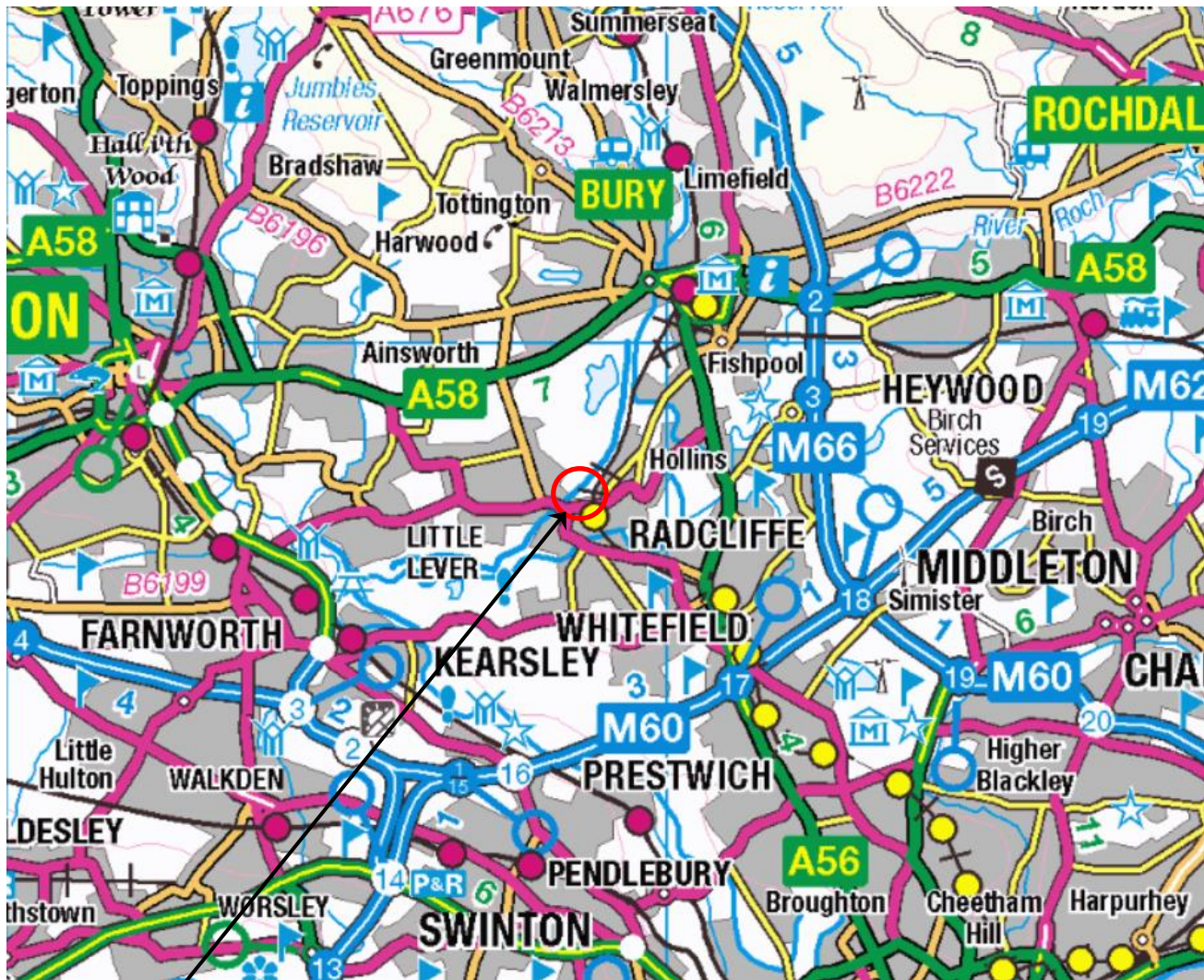
Drawing Title:
SITE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Status: **FOR INFORMATION**

Size: A0	Date: 23.06.2023	Drawn by: VN	Designed by: .	Checked by: PW
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Scale: 1: 500	Project No: 2303-02
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FS101-REN-XX-XX-D-CS-100-P02



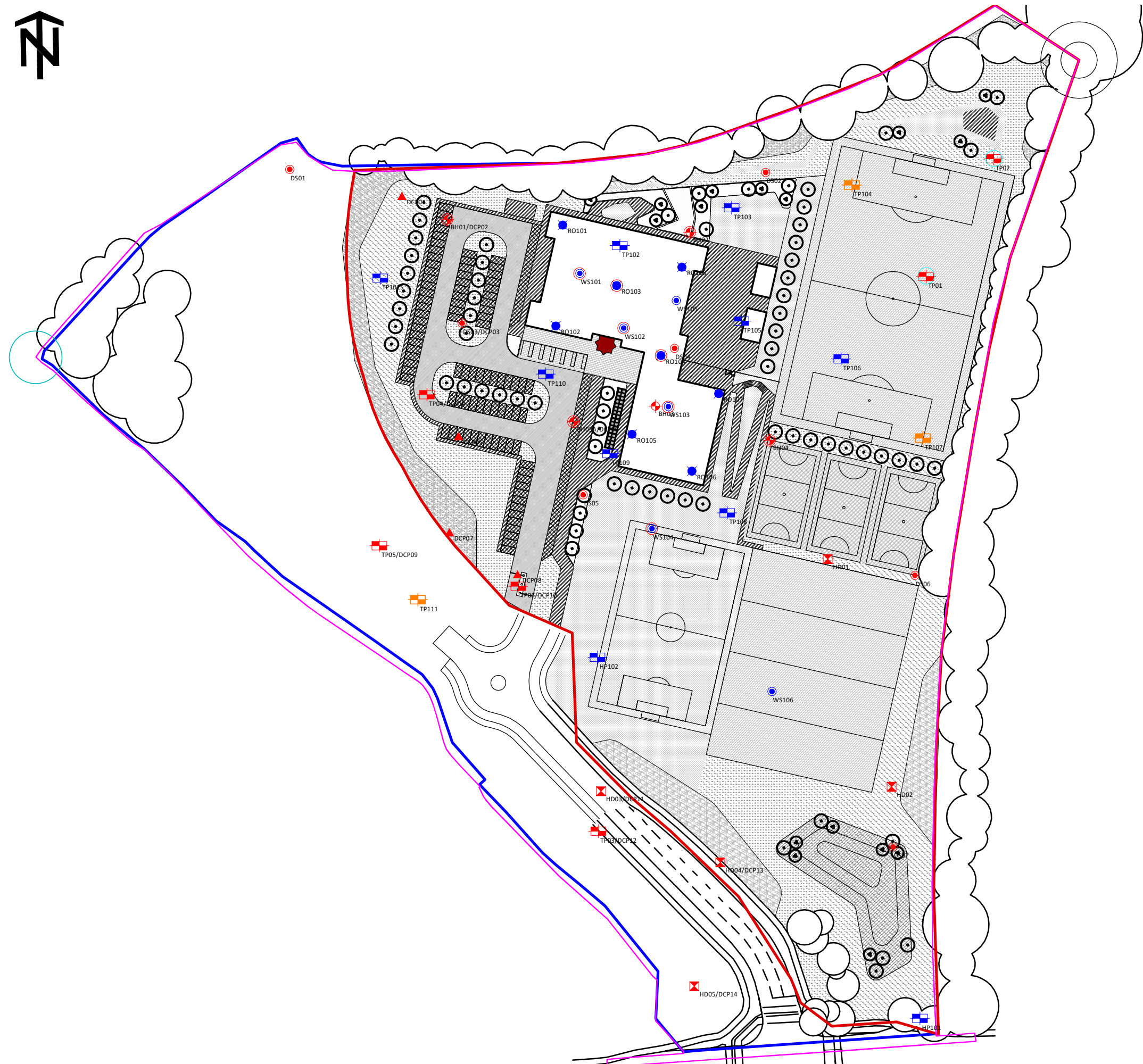
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NEAREST POSTCODE: M26 2SZ

SITE ENTRANCE WHAT3WORDS:
///CHAIR.VERGE.SINGLE



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD
 BROWNFIELD SOLUTIONS LTD CEO ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE				
CLIENT MORGAN SINDALL				
PROJECT TITLE STAR ACADEMY, RADCLIFFE, MANCHESTER				
DRAWING TITLE SITE LOCATION PLAN				
DRAWING No. C5394/01	REVISION -	SCALE NTS	DATE 16/06/23	
DRAWN BY SD		CHECKED BY PH		



	APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
TPXX	TRIAL PIT
WSXX	WINDOW SAMPLE BOREHOLE
ROXX	ROTARY OPEN BOREHOLE
	BOREHOLE INSTALLATION
TPXXX	ADDITIONAL TRIAL PIT

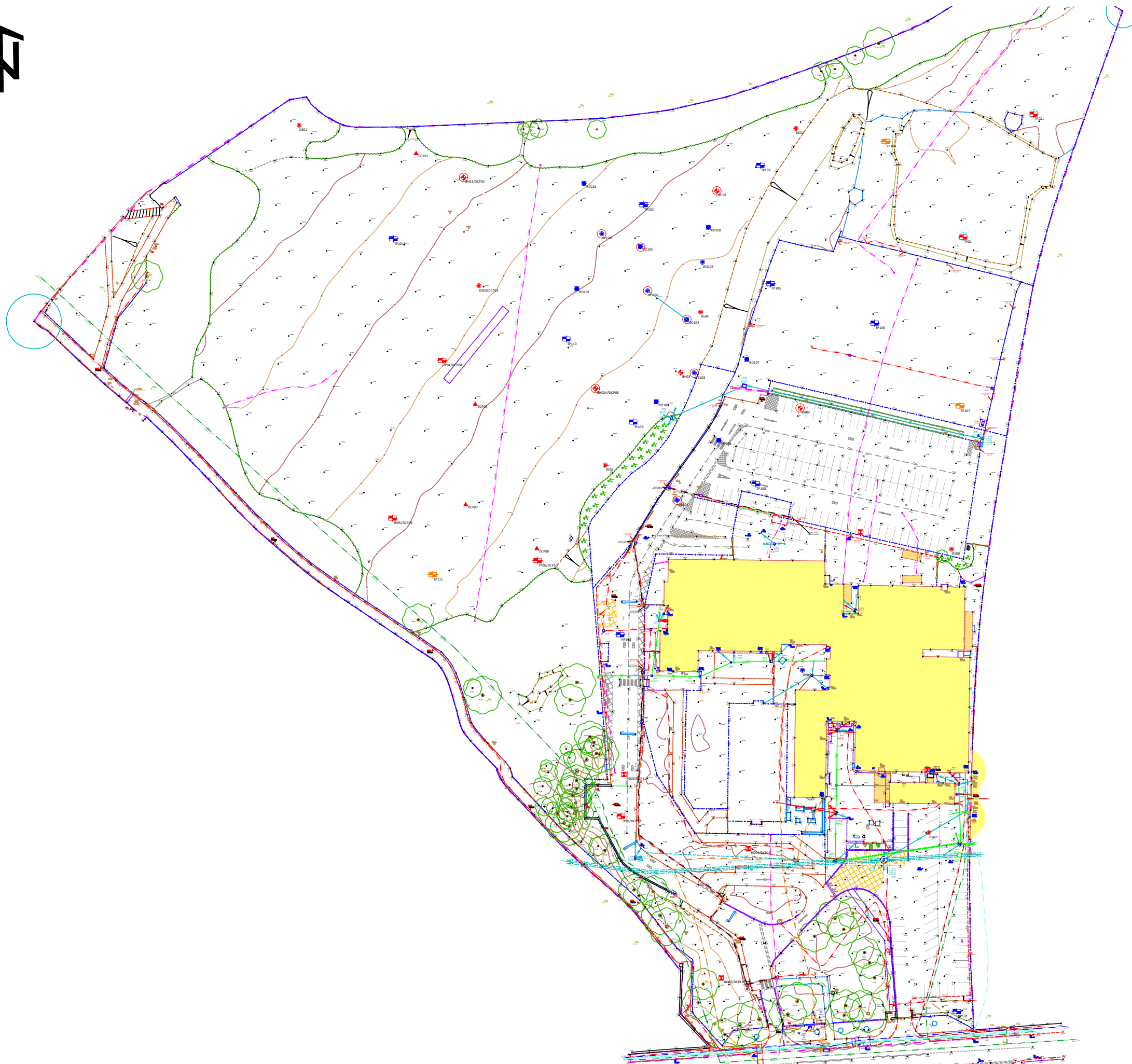
	HAND EXCAVATED TRIAL PIT
	TRIAL PIT
	WINDOW SAMPLE BOREHOLE
	CABLE PERCUSSIVE/ROTARY CORE BOREHOLE
	PLATE LOAD TEST.LWD.TRL-DCP
	SOAKAWAY INFILTRATION TEST
	BOREHOLE INSTALLATION

1. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORKS. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT & ENGINEER FOR VERIFICATION. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY ARE TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING.
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DRAWING No. C5394/02	REVISION	SCALE NTS	DATE 21/08/23
DRAWN BY MB		CHECKED BY PH	



KEY	
	APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL PIT
	WINDOW SAMPLE BOREHOLE
	ROTARY OPEN BOREHOLE
	BOREHOLE INSTALLATION
	ADDITIONAL TRIAL PIT

GEOTECHNICS (2022)	
	HAND EXCAVATED TRIAL PIT
	TRIAL PIT
	WINDOW SAMPLE BOREHOLE
	CABLE PERCUSSIVE/ROTARY CORE BOREHOLE
	PLATE LOAD TEST.LWD.TRL-DCP
	SOAKAWAY INFILTRATION TEST
	BOREHOLE INSTALLATION

- NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORKS. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT & ENGINEER FOR VERIFICATION. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY ARE TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING.
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD



CLIENT

MORGAN SINDALL

PROJECT TITLE

STAR ACADEMY, RADCLIFFE

DRAWING TITLE

EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWING No. C5394/02A	REVISION	SCALE NTS	DATE 21/08/23
DRAWN BY MB	CHECKED BY PH		

APPENDIX A

Chemical Specification for Soils

Quality Control Methodology for Imported and Re-used Soils

Prior to Importation and Re-use

Reliable testing results should be provided, or samples should be obtained at the source and tested prior to either importation to the subject site or re-use on site of origin as early as possible.

The frequency and scope of testing will vary depending on the source, the required testing for possible sources is provided below. These rates are based on professional judgement and acceptance of similar criteria used on similar sites to the satisfaction of the local regulatory authority. Results should be compared to the acceptance criteria also with this appendix.

Material Use	Testing Frequency*	Suite of Analysis					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Topsoil							
Greenfield Source including Site Won (Top 450mm)	*1 per 250m³						
Brownfield/Recycled Source including Site Won (Top 450mm)	**1 per 150m³						
Subsoil							
Greenfield Source (Top 450mm)	*1 per 250m³						
Brownfield/Recycled Source (Top 450mm)	**1 per 150m³						
Site Won (Top 450mm)	*1 per 150m³						
First Generation (i.e. quarried sand)	No testing required. Certificate of material provenance is required.						
Physical Stone Break Layer							
First Generation (i.e. quarried stone)	No testing required. Certificate of material provenance is required.						
Site Generated / Imported 6F2	*1 per 500m³						
General Fill***							
Site Generated / Imported 6F2	*1 per 1000m³						
Site Won Made Ground	*1 per 250m³						
	*1 per 1000m³						
Site Won Natural Arisings on Brownfield Site	*1 per 1500m³						
Site Win Natural Arisings on Greenfield Site	*1 per 2000m³						

Notes

1 – BSL Default Suite - Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium (total and hex), Copper, Nickel, Mercury, Lead, Zinc, Selenium, speciated polycyclic hydrocarbons (PAH 16), water soluble sulphate (2:1 Extract), soil organic matter, and pH.

2 – Asbestos ID (and Quantification if detected).

3 – TPH Analysis - Speciated Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH CWG) including BTEX and MTBE.

4 – VOC Analysis - Volatile Organic compounds (VOCs) by GC-MS (ex TIC).

5 – SVOC Analysis - Semi-Volatile Organic compounds (SVOCs) by GC-MS (ex TIC).

6 – Visual Inspection & on-site screening for VOC using calibrated PID.

* - Minimum of 3 samples per source.

** Minimum of 6 samples per source.

***To be used at depths >450mm bgl or below building/hardstanding.

The testing should be undertaken at a UKAS accredited laboratory and be MCERTS accredited and all results should be below existing residential guideline values which are presented in Appendix A.

Topsoil/Subsoil

The above specification is to determine if material is chemically clean, for suitability as a growing medium reference should be made to BS3882:2015 Specification for Topsoil and BS 8601:2013 Specification for Subsoil and Requirements for Use.

In addition to the above sampling frequencies and testing, all imported topsoil/subsoil should also confirm to the following criteria:

-
- Have a maximum stone size of 75mm.
 - Be clean and free of foreign debris including building waste materials or contaminants e.g. brick, glass, asbestos and plasterboard, etc.
-

For imported soils, approval should be obtained from the Local Authority prior to importing to site.

Site Won Crushed Hardcore/Concrete (for use below building/hardstanding only)

In addition to the above sampling frequencies and testing; for re-use of hardcore/concrete (Grade 6) on the site of origin, BSL proposes the following inspection criteria:

-
- No visual contamination (oil staining etc).
 - Limited deleterious material (organics, wood, etc).
 - Limited metal.
 - No visible asbestos containing material (ACM).
 - Quantifiable Asbestos at or <0.001 w/w%.
-

Production of Grade 6 materials should be done under WRAP quality protocols or similar. Inspections and sampling would need to be carried out by a qualified geo-environmental engineer. For geotechnical performance, reference should be made to Series 600 Earthworks Guidance.

If the above criteria for asbestos is exceeded, then further consideration and assessment will be required. Works would need to be undertaken in compliance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012 and an Asbestos Plan of Works may be required.

Post Importation

The imported soils should be inspected on site to confirm it is the same material inspected at source and it is suitable for use. Once imported to site, tests should also be undertaken to confirm the batch is suitable prior to use and has not been contaminated in transit.

A management plan should be in place on site for storage and transportation. The material should be stockpiled separately and well segregated on site to prevent cross contamination in accordance with good site practice.

Accurate records of movement of soils should be kept in order to be incorporated in the final verification report.

Approval should be obtained from the Local Authority prior to use on site.

Validation and Verification Report

Site

A final verification report should be issued to the Local Authority/Warranty Provider (e.g. NHBC) detailing records of the re-use and importation of soils, alongside their use on the site.

Cover Layer

Once the chemical suitability of soils used for a cover system in soft landscaping and garden areas has been confirmed, the material can be placed in these areas.

The depth of the cover layer should be recorded, and photographs taken as evidence to be issued to the Local Authority/warranty provider in the verification report.

Approval for the placement of the cover layer should be obtained from the Local Authority/Warranty Provider.

Human Health Remediation Targets			Import (for use at any depth) and site won re-use in cover system soft landscaping areas <450mm; Based on residential without plant uptake (1% SOM) ^[1]
Source	Contaminant	Unit	
LQM S4UL	Arsenic	mg/kg	40
LQM S4UL	Cadmium	mg/kg	85
LQM S4UL	Chromium (III)	mg/kg	910
LQM S4UL	Chromium (VI)	mg/kg	6
LQM S4UL	Copper	mg/kg	7100
C4SL	Lead	mg/kg	330
LQM S4UL	Mercury, Elemental	mg/kg	1.2
LQM S4UL	Nickel	mg/kg	180
LQM S4UL	Selenium	mg/kg	430
LQM S4UL	Zinc	mg/kg	40000
LQM S4UL	Acenaphthene	mg/kg	3000
LQM S4UL	Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	2900
LQM S4UL	Anthracene	mg/kg	31000
LQM S4UL	Benz(a)anthracene	mg/kg	11
LQM S4UL / DEFRA C4SL	Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	3.2
LQM S4UL	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	3.9
LQM S4UL	Benzo(ghi)perylene	mg/kg	360
LQM S4UL	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	110
LQM S4UL	Chrysene	mg/kg	30
LQM S4UL	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.31
LQM S4UL	Fluoranthene	mg/kg	1500
LQM S4UL	Fluorene	mg/kg	2800
LQM S4UL	Indeno(1,2,3,cd)pyrene	mg/kg	45
LQM S4UL	Naphthalene	mg/kg	2.3
LQM S4UL	Phenanthrene	mg/kg	1300
LQM S4UL	Pyrene	mg/kg	3700
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 5 - 6*	mg/kg	42
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 6 - 8*	mg/kg	100
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 8 - 10*	mg/kg	27
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 10 - 12*	mg/kg	130
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 12 - 16*	mg/kg	1100
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 16 - 35*	mg/kg	65000
LQM S4UL	TPH Aliphatic EC 35 - 44*	mg/kg	65000
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 5 - 7*	mg/kg	370
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 7 - 8*	mg/kg	860
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 8 - 10*	mg/kg	47
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 10 - 12*	mg/kg	250
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 12 - 16*	mg/kg	1800
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 16 - 21*	mg/kg	1900
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 21 - 35*	mg/kg	1900
LQM S4UL	TPH Aromatic EC 35 - 44*	mg/kg	1900
LQM S4UL	Benzene	mg/kg	0.38
LQM S4UL	Toluene	mg/kg	880
LQM S4UL	Ethyl Benzene	mg/kg	83
LQM S4UL	Xylene - o	mg/kg	88
LQM S4UL	Xylene - m	mg/kg	82
LQM S4UL	Xylene - p	mg/kg	79
CL:AIRE 2010	MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether)	mg/kg	49
NA	Asbestos (No visual ACM)	% w/w	None Detected
pH	BS3882	pH Units	NA

^[1] Site won soils may be re-used anywhere on site below 450mm depth clean cover or hardstanding, providing there are no visual/olfactory signs of gross contamination. Organic materials should be placed away from proposed structures.

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See LQM/CIEH S4ULs Human Health Risk Assessment document for notes regarding derivation.

Criteria for PAH and TPH assumes an SOM of 1%.

*Soil matrix should contain no free product.

**Asbestos in soils below 1.00m bgl not defined

All imported material to have chemical concentrations less than the above levels for the site, with the exception of pH which is a range.

Test results to be provided to the engineer prior to placing soils, where appropriate.

All tests result to be undertaken by a UKAS Laboratory holding accreditation for the relevant tests.

APPENDIX B

BSL Guidance – Re-use and Disposal of Waste

Re-Use Of Waste - Guidance Note

Definition of Waste

The Environment Agency considers waste to be “...any material that is discarded, or intended to be discarded...” This includes any soil from trenches, footing, site strip etc. It is no longer required in its original location, therefore it is considered to be waste.

CL:AIRE: Code of Practice

Where materials are excavated for construction purposes, wherever possible these should be retained on site for engineering purposes if they are suitable for use. This can be implemented under the CL:AIRE “Development Industry Code of Practice for the Definition of Waste” (CL:AIRE DoWCoP), also commonly referred to as a “Materials Management Plan”.

The developer/contractor is advised to complete all works under the DoWCoP.

Potential scenarios where soils may be able to be re-used:

- Material capable of being used in another place on the same site without treatment.
- Material capable of being used in another place on the same site following ex-situ treatment on site.
- Material capable of being used in another development site without treatment (Direct Transfer).
- Material capable of being used in another development site following ex-situ treatment on another site eg Hub site.

The Code of Practice requires 4 No. Factors to be addressed:

1. Protection of human health and protection of the environment.
2. Suitability of use, without further treatment.
3. Certainty of use.
4. Quantity of material.

In order to satisfy these requirements the following are required:

- i) Consultation/approval with Local Authority & Environment Agency to confirm they have no objections to the proposed re-use of waste soils, or the risk assessments for the site.
- ii) Risk Assessments to demonstrate that the site does not present an Environmental Hazard.
- iii) Remediation Strategy for contaminated sites (or Design Statement for non-contaminated sites).
- iv) Materials Management Plan (MMP) which details material generated stockpiles and the end use.
- v) Volume calculations.
- vi) Planning permission for the development.
- vii) Contractual details to be clear, regarding who steps in if a contractor goes into administration/liquidation.

The use of the CoP is effectively industry regulated, there is a requirement to appoint an independent Qualified Person (QP) who checks all the requirements have been met and registers the documentation with the Environment Agency. This person must not have had any involvement with the preparing of the risk assessments or remedial strategy on the site.

Soils which require treatment on site (eg bioremediation, stabilisation) will require an Environmental Permit for treatment, together with justification and validation to prove, once treated, this material is suitable for use.

Site management procedures need to be in place to ensure that material is tracked through from excavation stockpiling, treatment and remediation processes. Should the process of material tracking be considered non-robust, or not adhered to, this may fail the test whether excavated materials may be considered non-waste.

Alternatives include the EA U1 exemption (soils and stones <1000 tonnes and aggregates <5000 tonnes) and the Waste Framework Directive, which applies to naturally occurring soils used on site of origin only. Aggregates can also fall under the EA WRAP Quality Protocols.

Waste Classification For Soils

Introduction

Waste producers have a duty of care to classify the waste they are producing:

- before it is collected, disposed of or recovered.
- to identify the controls that apply to the movement of the waste.
- to complete waste documents and records.
- to identify suitably authorised waste management options.
- to prevent harm to people and the environment.

The most sustainable and economic method of dealing with waste soil is usually the retention and re-use on site. Where this is not possible there are three main options for the disposal of soils:

1. Disposal to a permitted waste recycling facility.
2. Re-use on another site (subject to the suitability).
3. Disposal to a landfill site.

The disposal to a permitted facility will be subject to the **specific conditions of the permits for each individual facility** and will vary dependent on location and environmental sensitivity of the receiving site. Re-use on another site will also be subject to the acceptability criteria of that site.

The guidance below relates to disposal to **landfill sites only**.

Background for Landfill Disposal

In July 2005 the United Kingdom implemented the European Directive 1999/31/EC (The Landfill Directive), this introduced the current regime for waste and waste disposal to landfill. The Landfill Directive places controls on waste disposal. These controls include requirements to follow the waste acceptance procedures and criteria that have been agreed by the Council of the European Union and are laid out in Council Decision 2003/33/EC.

Before a waste can be accepted at a landfill site, the landfill **operator** must be satisfied that the waste meets his permit conditions, the waste acceptance procedures (WAP) and waste acceptance criteria (WAC).

If disposal to landfill is the best management option for the waste soils, these procedures **must** be followed or the operator may refuse to accept the waste.

Key Points

- Not all waste can be landfilled
- Landfills are classified according to whether they can accept **hazardous, non-hazardous** or **inert** wastes.
- Wastes can only be accepted at a landfill if they meet the waste acceptance criteria (WAC) for that class of landfill.
- Most wastes must be treated before you can send them to landfill.
- There are formal processes for identifying and checking wastes that must be followed before wastes can be accepted at a landfill site.

Classification

Wastes are listed in the European Waste Catalogue (EWC 2002) and grouped according to generic industry, process or waste types. Wastes within the EWC are either hazardous or non-hazardous. Some of these wastes are hazardous without further assessment (absolute entries) or are 'mirror' entries that require further assessment of their hazardous properties in order to determine whether they are hazardous waste.

Waste soil has mirror entries on the EWC and as such the first phase of the waste classification process is that of determining if the waste is hazardous or not i.e the hazard assessment. The most common EWC waste codes related to soil are:

17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 03*	soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

Soils may contain certain contaminants (eg asbestos, oil,) which have prescribed concentration thresholds, that if breached will render the material hazardous waste. These are based on specific "hazardous properties" which include hazards such as carcinogenicity, flammability and toxicity.

In the first instance the concentrations of plausible contaminants within the soil should be identified and wastes should be **classified based on their total concentrations**.

Waste Definitions

Inert	- Will not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. - Will not dissolve. - Will not burn. - Will not physically or chemically react. - Will not biodegrade. - Will not adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. - Has insignificant total leachability and pollutant content. - Produces a leachate with an ecotoxicity that is insignificant (if it produces leachate).
Non-Hazardous	Is not inert (see above) Is not hazardous (see below)
Hazardous	Soil has hazardous properties as defined in WM3 (Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st edition 2015)- Technical Guidance)
Stable Non-reactive hazardous waste#	Hazardous waste, the leaching behaviour of which will not change adversely in the long-term, under landfill design conditions or foreseeable accidents either: in the waste alone (for example, by biodegradation), under the impact of long-term ambient conditions (for example, water, air, temperature or mechanical constraints) or by the impact of other wastes (including waste products such as leachate and gas).

This option allows hazardous waste that is stable and thus has a low leaching potential to be deposited in cells with a standard of containment consistent with non-hazardous wastes.

WAC Testing

The purpose of WAC analysis is to confirm that the waste complies with the relevant WAC for the receiving landfill. If the waste has any disposal route other than a landfill site (e.g. recycling facility, incineration etc) the **WAC is not relevant**. Furthermore the WAC limits **cannot be used to make an assessment of whether a waste is hazardous**. WAC testing does however define if a non-hazardous waste is suitable for an inert landfill.

Classification based on Total Concentrations ¹	Non-Hazardous Waste		Hazardous Waste	
	Below inert WAC limit values:	Above inert WAC limit values:	Below hazardous WAC limit values	Above hazardous WAC limit values
WAC testing				
Landfill requirements	INERT landfill	NON-HAZARDOUS landfill ²	HAZARDOUS landfill	PRE-TREATMENT ³

1 Total concentrations are defined as tests results on solids as opposed to leachate (i.e. a liquid).

2 Individual sites may have certain limit values pre-determined in their licence.

3 After pre-treatment the material characteristics may have changed to an extent that allow the soil to be re-classified.

Hydrocarbons in Soils

WM3 uses the term Oil or Waste Oil to cover hydrocarbons products such as fuel oil, petrol or diesel. These are defined by WM3 as hazardous under an absolute entry in the List of Wastes. However hydrocarbons in soils are a mixture rather than a pure product and are therefore not absolute entries.

Known Oils

The simplest scenario is where the identity of the contaminating oil is known or can be identified. If the oil is known the manufacturer's or supplier's REACH compliant safety data sheet for the specific oil can be obtained and the hazard statement codes on that Safety Data Sheet can be used for the hazardous waste assessment.

Where the identity of the oil can only be identified down to a petroleum group level (i.e. the contaminating oil is known to be diesel, but the specific type/brand is unknown), then the classification of that petroleum group should be used in the assessment. The marker compounds associated with that petroleum group may be used to confirm carcinogenicity.

Oils may contain a range of hydrocarbons, so the presence of for instance Diesel Range Organics (DRO) does not enable the assessor to conclude that diesel is present. These hydrocarbons may have arisen from other oils, the laboratory needs to provide an interpretation of the chromatograph to determine if it is consistent with diesel or weathered diesel as a whole.

The concentration of known oils should be determined using a method that as a minimum spans the range in which the carbon numbers for that known oil fall.

Unknown Oils

Where hydrocarbons are contaminating soils it is likely that the oil will be unknown or cannot be determined.

WM3 states that:

For contaminated land specific consideration must be given to the following before proceeding;

- The presence of other organic contaminants, for example solvents or coal tar that could be detected as hydrocarbons. Coal Tar is not an oil and is considered separately in WM3 example 2. Where the site history or investigation indicates the presence of hydrocarbons from oil and other sources (e.g. coal tar), and the origin of the hydrocarbons cannot reliably be assigned to either, then a worst case approach of considering the hydrocarbons both as waste oil (in accordance with this example) and from other sources, for example coal tar should be taken.
- The presence of diesel, or weathered diesel, should be specifically considered by the laboratory and where this is confirmed by the hydrocarbon profile the oil should be assessed as a known or identified oil (diesel).

The use of **marker compounds** is optional; however it is recommended that where possible the marker compounds should be used.

WM3 states:

If the identity of the oil is unknown, and the petroleum group cannot be established, then the oil contaminating the waste can be classified as non-carcinogenic/mutagenic due to the presence of oil if all three of the following criteria are met:

- The waste contains benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) at a concentration of less than 0.01% (1/10,000th) of the TPH concentration (This is the carcinogenic limit specified in table 3.1 of the CLP for BaP)
- This has been determined by an appropriate and representative sampling approach in accordance with the principles set out in Appendix D of WM3, and
- The analysis clearly demonstrates, for example by carbon bands or chromatograph, and the laboratory has reasonably concluded that the hydrocarbons present have not arisen from petrol or diesel.

For example:

TPH Concentration (mg/kg)	Petrol or Diesel	BaP (mg/kg)	Classification
10,000	No	0.9	Non- Hazardous
1,000	No	Not available	Hazardous
1,000	Yes	Not relevant	Hazardous

References

1. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended) (EP Regulations), the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and the subsequent Council Decisions.
2. Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations: "Inert Waste Guidance- Standards and Measures for the Deposit of Inert Waste on Land" 2009.
3. Environment Agency "Waste acceptance at landfills - Guidance on waste acceptance procedures and criteria" Nov 2010.
4. Environment Agency "Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (Technical Guidance WM3)".
5. Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances Regulation (EC 1272/2008) (CLP).
6. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives
7. 2014/955/EU: Commission Decision of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament
8. Environmental Permitting Guidance The Landfill Directive For the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 Updated March 2010 Version 3.1
9. Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances Regulation (EC 1272/2008) (CLP).

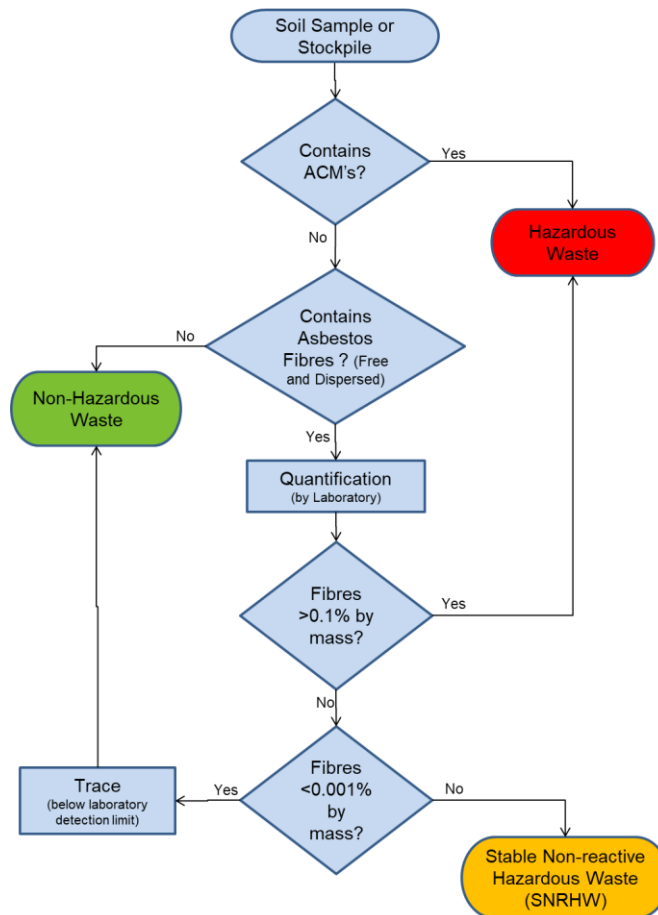
Additional Asbestos Guidance Notes

Disposal

The 1st Edition of WM3 “Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste”, details the way in which Asbestos is assessed within soils.

The assessment of asbestos containing waste is dependent on whether the asbestos is present as:

- Fibres that are free and dispersed, or
- Identifiable pieces of asbestos containing materials (ACM's)



Identifiable pieces of asbestos are any particle of a size that can be identified as potentially being asbestos by a competent person if examined by the naked eye. The result is that commonly soils with visible ACM's are sorted and the ACM's removed by hand picking and separate disposal.

Asbestos concentrations below 0.001% by mass are below standard laboratory detection limits and are not currently regarded as containing asbestos for the purposes of disposal and may be disposed of to an inert landfill site¹. These levels are often termed “trace” by laboratories.

Asbestos concentrations between 0.001% and 0.1% are stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW)¹. Waste transfer stations where soil recycling takes place may be able to take SNRHW, but are unlikely to take soils containing asbestos above trace concentrations.

The following codes should be assigned to the asbestos waste as appropriate:

17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01	Insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03	Other insulation materials consisting of or containing hazardous substances
17 06 04	Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05	Construction material containing asbestos

WM3 indicates that 17 06 05 would normally be used in preference to 17 06 01 for the asbestos in asbestos contaminated soil and stones.

Construction materials containing asbestos and “*other suitable materials*” may be landfilled at landfills for non-hazardous waste in accordance with the Landfill Directive without testing.

This means that wastes that are only hazardous because of their asbestos content can be disposed of at landfills for non-hazardous waste in separate landfill cells that only accept asbestos wastes and other suitable materials. The Landfill Directive requires that stable non-reactive hazardous waste shall not be deposited with biodegradable waste (for example organic material, household waste, paper etc..) and must meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in accordance with Annex II.

Construction

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance on asbestos is not directly related to soil and much of the guidance focuses on the removal of asbestos from buildings. The overarching legislation is the Control of Asbestos Regulation (CAR 2012). However where work involves (or is likely to involve) contact with asbestos then CAR 2012 requires a risk assessment including whether or not the work is licensed or notifiable non-licensed work and may require an Asbestos Management Plan. Work becomes notifiable if it is considered that the control limit could be exceeded.

Brownfield sites frequently have soils that contain asbestos and the presence of asbestos needs to be considered within the context of construction, particularly in relation to groundworks. The exposure of soils and the use of excavators and plant to move soil around increases the possibility of fibres becoming airborne. However it is good site practice to not generate dusts and to employ dust suppression on all sites regardless of the presence of asbestos.

The legal control limit for asbestos is 0.1f/ml over a continuous four hour period. The control limit is not a ‘safe’ level and exposure from work activities involving asbestos must be reduced to as far below the control limit as possible.

Clearly the higher the concentrations in the soil the greater potential there is for fibres to be released, however IOM publication TM/88/14 “the release of dispersed asbestos fibres from soil” 1988 concludes that:

- Mixtures of asbestos in dry soils with asbestos content as low as 0.001% can produce airborne respirable asbestos concentrations greater than 0.1f/ml in dust clouds where the respirable dust concentrations are less than 5mg/m³.
- An action limit is recommended of no higher than 0.001% asbestos in soils above which steps should be taken to minimise exposure to airborne fibres (eg by wetting).
- The addition of relatively small quantities (10%) of water can reduce the airborne fibre concentrations by an order of magnitude.

Where asbestos has been identified at concentrations above 0.001% as free and dispersed fibres in the soil precautions need to be adopted. Concentrations below this are considered to be normal background, although good site practice dictates that the generation of dusts should be avoided and therefore any fugitive fibre release from minor concentrations should be kept to a practical minimum.

End Use

The use of materials containing asbestos and material containing asbestos is prohibited under EU legislation. There is currently a Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) tasked with producing a Code of Practice for Asbestos in Soil, Made Ground and Construction & Demolition Material that will clarify in due course the position of the various government agencies.

Asbestos containing materials can remain in situ under a suitable cover system which may be hardsurfacing or soft landscaping (with or without hard dig layers and markers).

There is a risk that future maintenance may compromise such systems and details of the presence of asbestos should be kept in the Health and Safety File.

Preliminary publications from JIWG (April 2015) provide guides for decision making in relation to construction. These are at a “Beta” test stage and further publications will be provided in due course.

The re-use of waste soils should be undertaken in accordance with the CL:AIRE Code of Practice and is subject to suitable risk assessments demonstrating low risk. There is nothing that specifically excludes the re-use of soils containing asbestos as fill to raise levels. However the movement of materials increases the risk of fibres becoming airborne and suitable precautions will be required. The re-use of soils containing asbestos at concentrations above hazardous waste levels is likely to meet with regulatory opposition. Assuming a suitable strategy could be agreed this would take a considerable amount of time and is only likely to be feasible where there is a long program for implementation.

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