

PHASE IIIA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR 1-2 HALTER INN WORKS, 11 REDISHER CROFT, RAMSBOTTOM, BURY, BL0 9SA

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Prepared for

Mr Paul Brackenridge

This report has been prepared under the framework of ISO 9001:2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase IIIa Implementation Plan was required by Bury Borough Council under the National Planning Policy Framework (introduced March 2012 and updated July 2018), and the Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)'. This report is required for the partial discharge of a contaminated land planning condition attached to the decision notice for the proposed development at the site. Bury Borough Council requires the report to satisfy the National Planning Policy Framework in which it is stated that:

1. "a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);
2. "after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990"; and
3. "adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments."

In order for the partial discharge of a contaminated land planning condition attached to the decision notice for the proposed development at the site, **Mr Paul Brackenridge** commissioned **Demeter Environmental Ltd** to undertake Phase IIIa Implementation Plan at 1-2 Halter Inn Works, 11 Redisher Croft, Ramsbottom, Bury, BL0 9SA, to support the planning application for the demolition of existing industrial buildings and erection of 3 no. detached dwellings.

The report has been completed to fulfil the requirements of a preliminary risk assessment in accordance with the Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)' and the documents referred to in Appendix A.

These procedures relate to 'past' contamination, and assume that legislative controls such as Pollution Prevention and Control authorisations control current potentially polluting activities. Emphasis is therefore upon historic site use and how this may affect potential future users of the site should the proposed development plans be realised.

The project has been carried out within the existing legislative framework, which is outlined in Appendix B.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 This document outlines the remediation objectives in order to break the pollution linkages identified in the Phase I Desk Study Report prepared by others. the Phase II Site Investigation Report (Reference 25-08-02) and the Geoenvironmental Investigation Report and Remediation Strategy (prepared by others) for **1-2 Halter Inn Works, 11 Redisher Croft, Ramsbottom, Bury, BL0 9SA**, performed for **Mr Paul Brackenridge**. The works were carried out in accordance with the standard terms of contract of **Demeter Environmental Ltd**.
- 1.1.2 This report was written in January 2026 and should be read in the light of any subsequent changes in legislation, statutory requirements or industry practices.
- 1.1.3 The development is subject to planning permission with associated conditions relating to the assessment, and if appropriate remediation and validation of works.
- 1.1.4 In order to assist in the discharge of conditions associated with the proposed development a Phase II Site Investigation was undertaken by **Demeter Environmental Ltd**.
- 1.1.5 The aim of the report is to partly satisfy the contaminated land planning condition attached to the decision notice for the site.
- 1.1.6 This report should be read in conjunction with the reports, references in Clause 1.1.1 and any subsequent correspondence.
- 1.1.7 The contaminated land planning condition attached to the decision notice is as follows:



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- 3 No development approved by this planning permission shall commence until a remediation strategy to deal with the risks associated with contamination of the site in respect of the development hereby permitted, has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. This strategy will include the following components:
 1. A site investigation scheme, based on the information already submitted to provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off-site.
 2. The results of the site investigation and the detailed risk assessment referred to in

(1) and, based on these, an options appraisal and remediation strategy giving full details of the remediation measures required and how they are to be undertaken.
 3. A verification plan providing details of the data that will be collected to demonstrate that the works set out in the remediation strategy in (2) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance, and arrangements for contingency action.
 The scheme shall be implemented as approved within agreed timescales.
Reason. To ensure that the development does not contribute to and is not put at unacceptable risk from or adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution in line with paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 4 Prior to any part of the permitted development being occupied, a verification report demonstrating the completion of works set out in the approved remediation strategy and the effectiveness of the remediation shall be submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. The report shall include results of sampling and monitoring carried out in accordance with the approved verification plan to demonstrate that the site remediation criteria have been met.
Reason. To ensure that the site does not pose any further risk to the water environment by demonstrating that the requirements of the approved verification plan have been met and that remediation of the site is complete. This is in line with paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.1.8 This report (Phase IIIa Implementation Plan) is to partly discharge Condition 3 Part 3. This report has been prepared in accordance to the Demeter Environmental Limited Quality Management System.

1.2 Aims and Objectives of Phase IIIa Implementation Plan

1.2.1 In order to satisfy the planning requirements, the site specific remediation objectives are:

- “a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);
- “after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990”; and
- “adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.”



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- 1.2.2 The report has been completed to fulfil the requirements of an Implementation Plan in accordance with the Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)'.
- 1.2.3 The project has been carried out within the existing legislative framework, which is outlined in Appendix B.
- 1.2.4 A Phase IIIa Site Implementation Plan was required by Bury Borough Council under the National Planning Policy Framework. This report is required to support the planning application of the site.

1.3 Basis of Risk Assessment

- 1.3.1 This assessment has been undertaken with due regard to the Environmental Protection Act 1990, associated statutory guidance, 'Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination', the Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)', the Contaminated Land Guidance Documents issued by the Environment Agency and the documents referred to in Appendix A. The methods used follow a risk based approach with the potential risk assessed using the 'Source – pathway – receptor pollution linkage concept introduced by the Environmental Protection Act.

1.4 Limitations and Exceptions of this Report

- 1.4.1 This report was undertaken for **Mr Paul Brackenridge** at the request of **Chris Standring** and as such should not be entrusted to any third party without written permission of **Demeter Environmental Ltd**. No other third parties may rely upon or reproduce the contents of this report without the written permission of **Demeter Environmental Ltd**. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report they rely on it at their own risk and the authors do not owe them any duty of care or skill.
- 1.4.2 Except as otherwise requested by **Mr Paul Brackenridge, Demeter Environmental Ltd** is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:
 - a) The date on which this assessment was undertaken;
 - b) The date on which the final report is delivered.
- 1.4.3 This report has been compiled from a number of sources, within the time constraints of the programme, which **Demeter Environmental Ltd** believes to be trustworthy. However, **Demeter Environmental Ltd** is unable to guarantee the accuracy of information provided by third parties.



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- 1.4.4 This report is prepared and written in the context of the purposes stated above and should not be used in a different context. Furthermore, new information, improved practices and legislation may necessitate an alteration to this report in whole or in part after its submission. Therefore, with any change in circumstances or after the expiry of one year from the date of this Report, the report should be referred to Demeter Environmental Ltd for reappraisal.
- 1.4.5 The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on the development described in Clause 2.2, for any other development the report may require revision.
- 1.4.6 **Demeter Environmental Ltd** makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.
- 1.4.7 All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by **Demeter Environmental Ltd** during our investigations. The conclusions drawn by **Demeter Environmental Ltd** could therefore differ if the information obtained is found to be misrepresentative, inaccurate, or misleading.
- 1.4.8 **Demeter Environmental Ltd** reserves the right to amend their conclusions and recommendations in the light of further information that may become available.
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- 1.4.11 Complete copies of this report may be made and distributed by the Client as an expedient way in dealing with matters related to its commission.
- 1.4.12 Notwithstanding the findings of this study (and any subsequent investigations), if any indication of contaminated soil (visual or olfactory) is encountered at any stage of the development further investigation may be required.
- 1.4.13 The Health and Safety at Work Act requires that Employers provide safe places of work for their employees. The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations (CAWR) place very heavy specific duties on those who commission and carry out work on asbestos containing materials. Construction work that is likely to involve exposure of workers to hazards associated with asbestos in existing buildings will be subject to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations which impose duties upon Clients, Designers and the Contractors



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carrying out the work. Other health and safety and welfare regulations place duties on Employers to undertake risk assessments and prepare hazard management plans which, in the case of a building likely to contain asbestos, could involve the commissioning of surveys, hazardous materials location registers and proposals for remedial work.

1.4.14 Consideration of occupational health and safety issues are beyond the scope of this report.

1.4.15 Should this report recommend that materials could be excavated and removed off site for landfill disposal, then it should be noted that the costs, timescales and implications of the pending changes to waste management legislation could not be predicted at this stage.

Demeter Environmental Ltd will not be responsible for changing practices, etc. that may affect the viability of necessary remedial actions or of the implications of potential alternative treatment techniques.

1.5 Principal Sources of Information

1.5.1 Documents that were available or have been obtained for reference or obtaining data are given in Appendix A.

2 SITE CONTEXT

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The site is located off 11 Redisher Croft, the approximate grid reference is 377920E, 415300N, as shown on Drawing 1 and Plate 2 in Appendix E.

2.1.2 The site is located within the administrative jurisdiction of Bury Borough Council.

2.2 Proposed Development

2.2.1 It is proposed that three dwellings are erected on the site. The proposed site development plan is shown the drawings in Appendix D.

2.2.2 The development is subject to Planning Reference 69702.

3 SUMMARY OF WORKS

3.1 Phase II Site Investigation Report

3.1.1 The Phase II report concluded that the made ground on site posed a risk to human health as well as a potential for natural soils to be impacted.

3.1.2 The 'Geoenvironmental Investigation Report and Remediation Strategy' concluded that the site was not impacted by ground gases.



4 REMEDIATION PHILOSOPHY

- 4.1.1 The remediation of the site has been based on the 'Suitable for Use' approach as advocated by Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The basis of the suitable for use approach is that land should be suitable for its current use and made suitable for any new use as official permission is given for that use. In addition, the requirements for remediation of contaminated land should be limited to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health and the environment in relation to the current use, or officially permitted future use, of the land, and give full consideration to the principals of sustainable development.
- 4.1.2 Under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Contaminated Land is defined as land where significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused, or where significant pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be caused. For significant harm to occur, a significant contaminant linkage must exist i.e. there must be a contamination source, a relevant receptor and a plausible migration pathway, by which the contaminant can cause significant harm to the receptor.
- 4.1.3 In accordance with current requirements under the National Planning Policy Framework, effects on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.
- 4.1.4 In the design of the development, it must be ensured that the site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities such as mining and pollution arising from previous uses.
- 4.1.5 After remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

5 REMEDIAL STRATEGY

5.1 Aims

- 5.1.1 Based on the results of the investigations and the Desk Study Report, the Conceptual Site Model and the Risk Assessments carried out the following remedial works are proposed for this development. In summary, the purpose of the remedial works at this site is to break the contaminant linkage by removing the exposure pathway(s).
- 5.1.2 The aim of the remediation is to break the pollution linkages identified in the Phase II Report. The proposed measures to break each of the pollution linkages identified in the conceptual model are presented below.



5.2 General Works

5.2.1 The following remedial works are advised:

- General site clearance of surface materials and vegetation.
- Stripping of topsoil and stockpiling for subsequent re-use in garden and landscape areas subject to confirmation of suitability by contamination analyses.
- Break-up of slabs and hard-standing.
- Removal of below ground obstructions.
- Crushing of all suitable artificial hard material (i.e. concrete/brick etc.) for reuse on the site or removal from site.
- Re-profiling of ground levels to achieve the desired development levels.
- Placement of a sufficient cover on garden and landscaped areas.

5.2.2 Any trees currently under a tree preservation order (TPO) shall be identified and agreed with relevant authorities prior to the commencement of the works. All trees subject to a TPO shall be clearly identified and protected by chestnut paling with fluorescent tape.

5.2.3 The site shall then be cleared of all residual debris, any vegetation, shrubs, bushes and unprotected trees as instructed by the Client.

5.3 Removal of Below Ground Obstructions

5.3.1 All foundations associated with the former buildings and other relict structures will be chased out and grubbed-up, in order to remove potential obstructions to new foundations and infrastructure.

5.3.2 Where derelict structures are found to retain fluid contaminants, works shall cease and the Local Authority contacted in order to approve an appropriate methodology for decommissioning.

5.3.3 Deep excavations for the removal of structures etc. will be unstable in the short term and continuous side support will be necessary.

5.3.4 Where significantly deep foundations (e.g. piles) cannot be removed by conventional means, they are to be cut at a depth to be agreed with the Engineer and the position of the remaining lower section is to be accurately recorded by survey.



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5.3.5 Suitable materials derived from grubbing-up shall be stored in a location on site, to be agreed with the Engineer, prior to crushing. Any unsuitable materials shall be removed to a suitably licensed landfill site.

6 PROPOSED REMEDIATION IN GARDEN AND LANDSCAPED AREAS

6.1 Summary of Remediation

6.1.1 The proposed remediation in the garden and landscaped areas of the development are given below:

Table 1: Options for Remediation of Garden and Landscaped Areas

Area(s)	Typical Depth of Made Ground (mbgl)		Are levels to be changed?	Proposed Remediation
Garden Areas	Plot 1 Rear	>0.6mbgl	No	As the depth of made ground exceeds 0.6m across the site it is proposed that a 600mm cover underlain by a geotextile is placed on garden and landscaped areas.
	Plot 2 Rear	>0.6mbgl	No	
	Plot 3 Rear	>0.6mbgl	No	
Landscaping	Visitor parking area	>0.3mbgl	No	As the depth of made ground exceeds 0.3m across the site it is proposed that a 300mm cover underlain by a geotextile is placed on garden and landscaped areas.
	Along Plot 3	>0.3mbgl	No	



6.2 Validation Methodology for the Placement of a Cover System on Garden and Landscaped Areas

6.2.1 In order to break the pollution linkages associated with the made ground on the site it is proposed that a cover system is placed on the garden and landscaped areas (pathway breakage). It is likely that the remediation of the garden and landscaped areas will be undertaken in stages. The validation of the placement of the cover system will be as follows:

Table 2: Options for Validation of Depth of Cover

Option	Description	Method of Validation
1	Validation on completion of the laying of the cover system	Sufficient hand held trial pits (minimum one per garden and sufficient to obtain samples of the imported soils) will be excavated to obtain samples of the cover material for chemical analysis. This will be undertaken at positions determined on the day of the excavations (to prevent preferential laying). The number of trial pits will be based on the area of the garden and landscaped areas, as well as the depth of cover and the density of the soil (assumed to be 1.6g/cm³). One trial pit will be taken for each sample from each source (minimum of three trial pits). The trial pits will be taken to the geotextile layer at the base of the cover to determine the depth of cover.
2	Validation of the cover system during the laying of the cover	Prior to works a temporary bench mark will be set up adjacent to the closest area of hard standing, and spot levels of the area subject to the cover system will be taken. Stakes will be placed in the ground at the positions the levels were taken from. On completion of any excavations further spot levels will be taken to determine the reduction in site levels, and on completion of the laying of the cover system further spot levels will be taken to determine the depth of cover.

6.2.2 It is intended that Option 1 will be used to demonstrate depth of cover.

6.2.3 It should be noted that all of the garden areas is subject to remediation unless it can be demonstrated that the homeowner(s) will not be able to alter the surface coverings (e.g. patio or artificial grass) in the gardens in the future.

6.3 Specification of Geotextile

6.3.1 The geotextile will be specified as the Lotrack 300 non-woven geotextile.

6.4 Specification of Imported Materials / Cover System

6.4.1 BS3882:2015 'Specification for Topsoil and Requirements for Use' recommends that the topsoil should not be thicker than 300mm with the remainder of the cover comprising of subsoil. Details of the proposed cover material are given below.

**Table 3: Details of Cover Materials**

Soil	Source	Areas Where Material Will Be Placed	Further Details
Topsoil	Unknown	Garden and landscaped areas	To be supplied by SED Services Ltd, the certificates are presented in Appendix E.
Subsoil	Unknown	Garden and landscaped areas	

6.4.2 Predicted use of imported materials are given in the table below:

Table 1: Predicted Material Use Per Plot

Plot	Area	Anticipated Remediation	Probable soils to be used	Area (m ²)	Volume of Soil(s) to be imported (m ³)	Mass of Soils to be Imported
1	Rear	600mm underlain by a geotextile	450mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil	49	7.35 / 22.05	12/36
2	Rear	600mm underlain by a geotextile	450mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil	46	6.90 / 20.25	12/33
3	Rear	600mm underlain by a geotextile	450mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil	51	7.65 / 22.95	13/37
Visitor Parking	Landscaping	300mm underlain by a geotextile	150mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil			
Side of Plot 3	Landscaping	300mm underlain by a geotextile	150mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil			
Likely mass of topsoil to be used						37
Likely mass of subsoil to be used						136

6.4.3 The criteria for imported materials are given in the table below:

**Table 2: Criteria for Imported Soils**

Criteria For Imported Materials		
Specimen analysis certificates should be provided by the supplier at the procurement stage.		
If a specimen certificate cannot be supplied then the source should be visited and samples taken to demonstrate the material will be suitable for use.		
The topsoil should be a suitable growing medium, and within the textural characteristics for classification as topsoil, in accordance with BS 3882 (2015) – 'Specifications for Topsoil'.		
Subsoil should meet the criteria of BS8601:2013 – 'Specification For Subsoil And Requirements For Use'		
Any material brought onto site should be free of detritus and deleterious materials (such as timber, glass and asbestos); will not have a noticeable odour and will not be sourced from areas where Japanese Knotweed or other invasive or injurious plants, as specified by the Environment Agency, are suspected to have been growing.		
The material is 'suitable for use' for its intended destination. The chemical test results for the cover material(s) will be initially assessed based the residential scenario and 1% soil organic matter (SOM) from a number of sources are used, namely: 1. Land Quality Management Suitable for Use Levels (S4UL's) (Copyright Land Quality Management Limited reproduced with permission; Publication number S4UL3093. All rights reserved); 2. C4SL for lead (the C4SL is used in lieu of the in house derived GAC as it provides a more conservative assessment); 3. EIC/AGS/CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria; 4. In-house derived GAC's / S4UL's derived using the default parameters for the standard land use scenario set out in the CLEA technical report, toxicological data in line with the requirements of Science Report SC050021/SR29 and Science Report P5-080/TR310.		
The rate of analysis is dependent on the source(s) of the material, is based on the following: • Virgin quarried material – 1 analysis per 200 tonnes of imported material (approximately 1 analysis per 125m³ assuming a density of 1.6g/cm³); • Material that can be demonstrated to be from a virgin source (greenfield land) - 1 analysis per 100 tonnes (approximately 1 analysis per 62.5m³ assuming a density of 1.6g/cm³) with a minimum 3 analysis per source; • Material from other sources – and 1 analysis per 50 tonnes (approximately 1 analysis per 31m³ assuming a density of 1.6g/cm³ with a minimum 3 analysis per source.		
The following analysis suite is used to assess the suitability of imported materials: Arsenic, asbestos, beryllium, cadmium, chromium (III and VI), copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, PAH's (USEPA 16) selenium, sulphur, thallium, hydrocarbons (TPHCWG), vanadium, zinc Additional contaminants may be included depending on the source of the material.		
Source(s) of Topsoil / Subsoil's		
Material	Is the Source Known?	Proposed Rate of Analysis
Topsoil	S.E.D. Services Ltd Landgate Farm, Landgate Lane Bryn, Wigan, WN4 0EJ	1 per 50 tonnes with a minimum of three analysis (nr3)
Subsoil		1 per 50 tonnes with a minimum of three analysis (nr3)



6.5 Assessment of Depth of Cover / Suitability of Material Used In The Cover System

6.5.1 There are a number of possible scenarios where remediation has not been undertaken correctly with regards to the depth of cover and suitability of the cover material, the procedures for each scenario are presented hereunder:

Table 3: Potential Scenarios With Regards to Depth of Cover

SCENARIO	DEPTH OF COVER SUFFICIENT	COVER MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR USE	FURTHER WORKS
1	Yes	Yes	No further works are required.
2	Yes	No	1) Sample specific assessment criteria will be derived as given above (Assessment Criteria for Imported Materials). 2) Where there are exceedances, the subject sample will be subject to retesting (3 retests) to ensure that the original result represents the cover material. The average of the four results will be used to determine the suitability of the soil. 3) Where exceedances are still present after retesting, a DQRA may be undertaken to determine if the material is suitable to be left on site. 4) Where the sample represents more than 1 plot, samples of the previously unsampled plots will be taken and analysed to determine if the soil in these plots are suitable for use, and the same procedure is followed. 5) If the material is determined to be unsuitable, the material represented by the sample will be removed.
3	No	Yes	<u>No Geotextile Present:</u> Samples of the material underlying the cover material will be taken and analysed to the contaminants of concern in the conceptual model. To determine, on a plot by plot basis if the source of the contamination has been removed. <u>Geotextile Present:</u> Cover will need to be raised to the appropriate depth as further investigation will damage the geotextile.



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Table 4 (Continued): Potential Scenarios With Regards to Depth of Cover

SCENARIO	DEPTH OF COVER SUFFICIENT	COVER MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR USE	FURTHER WORKS
4	No	No	<u>No Geotextile Present:</u> 1) Samples of the material underlying the cover material will be taken and analysed to the contaminants of concern in the conceptual model. To determine, on a plot by plot basis if the depth of cover is suitable. 2) Sample specific assessment criteria will be derived as given above (Assessment Criteria for Imported Materials). 3) Where there are exceedances the subject sample will be subject to retesting (3 retests) to ensure that the original result represents the cover material. The average of the four results will be used to determine the suitability of the soil. 4) Where exceedances are still present after retesting, a DQRA will be undertaken to determine if the material is suitable to be left on site. 5) Where the sample represents more than 1 plot, samples of the previously unsampled plots will be taken and analysed to determine if the soil in these plots is suitable for use, and the same procedure is followed. 6) If the material is determined to be unsuitable, the material represented by the sample will be removed. <u>Geotextile Present:</u> The remediation has to be repeated using suitable soils.



7 WATER MAINS

7.1.1 The options for the breaking of the pollution linkages for water mains is given below:

Table 7: Potential Options for the Remediation of Water Mains

Option	Description	Discussion
1	Specification of water mains as Barrier Pipe	In order to break the pollution linkages associated with the potable water mains on the site it is proposed that water mains will be specified as barrier pipe. The validation of the specification of the water mains will be as follows: 1) The water mains will be inspected on completion of the laying prior to in-filling of the alignment in order to inspect the specification; 2) Hand held exposure pits will be excavated at a rate of 1 per 50m;
2	Removal of impacted soils form within 15m of the water mains alignment	In order to break the pollution linkages associated with the potable water mains on the site it is proposed to remove all impacted soils from within 15m of the alignment of the potable water mains to be laid on the site. The validation of the removal of the made ground will be as follows: 1) On completion of the removal of the made ground from the site, the works will be inspected by a third party. The faces and the base of the excavation will be inspected and any residual made ground identified will be removed; 2) Samples of the exposed faces will be taken (1 per 15m) to demonstrate the impacted soils have been removed, sample will be analysed to the UKWIR suite as given in "Guidance for the Selection of Water Supply Pipes to be Used in Brownfield Sites"; Any material used to infill the excavations will be subject to chemical analysis. Proposals should be approved by the water provider prior to the works commencing.
3	Removal of impacted soils from the site	X 'hotspot(s)' on contamination have been identified during the Phase II site investigation, the locations of which are presented on Drawings X. It is proposed that each 'hotspot' is excavated and the spoil removed from site. Each hotspot is chased out to a depth approximately 0.5m below where the contaminated stratum/plume was observed and laterally to a minimum 1m² radius from the extent of the centroid of the edge of the area of the hotspot. Samples of the exposed soils from the base and on each four sides of the excavation will be taken and analysed for the contaminants within the hotspot. For larger excavations samples will be taken from the faces at a rate of 1 per 50m and one from the base at a rate of 1 per 50m².

7.1.2 It is proposed that Option 1 will be adopted.

8 Management of Unidentified Sources of Contamination

8.1.1 There is the possibility that other sources of contamination may be present on the site, which were not detected during the investigation. Should such contamination be identified or suspected during the site clearance or ground works, these should be dealt with accordingly.

8.1.2 A number of options are available for handling this material, which include:



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- The removal from site and disposal to a suitably licensed tip of all material suspected of being contaminated. The material would need to be classified prior to disposal.
- Short-term storage of the suspected material while undertaking verification testing for potential contamination. The storage area should be a contained area to ensure that contamination does not migrate and affect other areas of the site. Depending upon the amounts of material under consideration, this could be either a skip or a lined area.
- Having a suitably experienced environmental engineer either on-call or with a watching brief for the visual and olfactory assessment of the material, and sampling for verification purposes.

9 RESPONSIBILITY OF DEVELOPER / LANDOWNER

9.1.1 It should be noted that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.

9.1.2 Ensuring that the verification of the remediation is the responsibility of the developer and/or landowner.

10 VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS / REPORTING

10.1.1 The required works for the validation of the remediation as well as the contents of the completion report is given below:



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Table 5: Summary of Remedial Works That Required Validation

Plot	Area	Work Required	When Validation Needs to be Undertaken
Imported Soils		Provision of details of source of proposed imported soils	Prior to importing soils onto site
		Provision of specimen chemical analysis certificates	
		Visit to source of soils to obtain samples of proposed soils	
Implementation Plan		Obtain approval of the Implementation Plan from regulator	Prior to commencement of site works
1	Rear Garden	Excavation of a hand held trial pit to demonstrate depth of cover and presence of geotextile.	
		Sampling of topsoil and subsoil.	
2	Rear Garden	Excavation of a hand held trial pit to demonstrate depth of cover and presence of geotextile.	
		Sampling of topsoil and subsoil.	
3	Rear Garden	Excavation of a hand held trial pit to demonstrate depth of cover and presence of geotextile.	
		Sampling of topsoil and subsoil	
Visitor Parking	Landscaping	Excavation of a hand held trial pit to demonstrate depth of cover and presence of geotextile	
		Sampling of topsoil and subsoil	
Side of Plot 3	Landscaping	Excavation of a hand held trial pit to demonstrate depth of cover and presence of geotextile	
		Sampling of topsoil and subsoil	
Specification of Water Mains			
Transfer Notes of any Materials Removed From Site			
Transfer Notes of Any Soils Imported to Site			



APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

The following documents were available or have been obtained for reference or obtaining data:

Groundsure Report			
BGS Borehole Record Viewer			
Land contamination risk management (LCRM)	Environment Agency	LCRM	2020
The Environmental Protection Act	1990		
The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations	2006		
The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations	2000		
The Environment Act	1995		
The Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modifications of Enactments) (England) Regulations	2006		
The Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modifications of Enactments) (Wales) Regulations	2006		
The Radioactive Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations	2007		
The Water Resources Act	1991		
The Water Act	2003		
The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act	2003		
The Water (Northern Ireland) Order	1999		
The Wildlife and Country Act	1981		
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations	1994		
The Town and Country Planning Act	1990		
The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act	1997		
The Building Control Act	1990		
The Construction Design and Maintenance (CDM) Regulations	2007		
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations	2002		
The Factories Act	1961		
The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1963		
The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act	1974		
The Pollution Prevention and Control Act	1999		
The Control of Pollution Act 1994 as amended	1994		
The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations	2009		
The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations	2009		
The Environmental Liability (Scotland)	2009		
The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations	1991		
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations	2007		
The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) regulations	2000		
Guidance on investigations for ground gas. Permanent gases and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	2013	BS 8576:2013	2013
Good practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases	CIRIA	C735	August 2014
Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites	BSI	BS10175:2011+A2:2017	2017
Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A - Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance	DEFRA	-	April 2012
Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A - Contaminated Land	DEFRA	Circular 1/2006	September 2006 (withdrawn April 2012)
National Planning Policy Framework	Communities and Local Government	-	19 th February 2019
Guiding Principles for Land Contamination Planning and Pollution Control	Environment Agency ODPM	GPLC1 / GPLC2 / GPLC3 PPS23	March 2010 November 2004 (withdrawn March 2012)
Circular 22/87: Development of Contaminated Land	Welsh Government	22/87	August 1987
Planning Advice Note PAN 33	Scottish Government	PAN 33	October 2000
Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance for Wales	Welsh Government	WG15450	2012
Explanatory Memorandum to the Contaminated Land	Welsh Government	-	February

(Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 and the draft Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance 2012			2012
NHBC Standards	NHBC	-	2014
Code of Practice for Ground Investigations	BSI	BS5930:2015+A1:2020	June 2020
Technical aspects of site investigations in relation to land contamination	Environment Agency	EA P5-065/TR:2000	2000
Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice	CIRIA	C552	2001
Secondary model for the development of appropriate soil sampling strategies for contaminated land	Environment Agency	EA P5-066/TR:2000	2000
Remedial Targets Methodology - Hydrogeological Risk assessment for Land Contamination	Environment Agency		2006
The physical properties of the minor aquifers in England and Wales	BGS		2000
A framework for assessing the impact of contaminated land on groundwater and surface water	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 1	1994
Environment Agency technical advice to third parties on Pollution of Controlled Waters for Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	Environment Agency		May 2002
Guidance on Preliminary site inspection of contaminated land	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 2	1994
Documentary search on industrial sites	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 3	1994
Sampling strategies for contaminated land	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 4	1994
Information systems for land contamination	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 5	1994
Prioritisation + categorisation procedure for sites which may be contaminated	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 6	1995
Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination	Environment Agency	CLEA CLR 11	September 2004 (withdrawn)
A quality approach for contaminated land consultancy	Department of the Environment	DOE CLR 12	1997
Human health toxicological assessment of contaminants in soil	Environment Agency	Science Report SC050021/SR2	January 2009
Updated technical background to the CLEA model	Environment Agency	Science Report SC050021/SR3	January 2009
A review of body weight and height data used within the Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment model (CLEA)	Environment Agency	SC050021/ Technical Review 1	2009
Compilation of Data for Priority Organic Pollutants for Derivation of Soil Guideline Values	Environment Agency	Science Report SC050021/SR7	2008
The UK Approach for Evaluating Human Health Risks from Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soil	Environment Agency	Report P5-080/TR3	2005
Review of the Fate and Transport of Selected Contaminants in the Soil Environment	Environment Agency	Draft Technical Report P5-079/TR1	2003
Guidance on Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration	CL:AIRE/ CIEH		May 2008
Industry Profiles	DEFRA		Various dates
Radon: guidance on protective measures for new developments	BRE	BRE 211	November 2007
<u>Contaminated Land management manual</u>	<u>LQM</u>	<u>LQM2000</u>	<u>2000</u>
Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings (revised)	CIRIA	CIRIA C665	December 2007
<u>Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gas for new buildings</u>	<u>BSI</u>	<u>BS 8485:2015</u>	<u>2015</u>
Using Soil Guideline Values		Science Report SC050021/SGV Introduction	March 2009
Soil guideline values for inorganic arsenic	Environment Agency	SC050021/ arsenic SGV	May 2009
Soil guideline values for mercury	Environment Agency	SC050021/ mercury SGV	April 2009
Soil guideline values for selenium	Environment Agency	SC050021/ selenium SGV	April 2009
Soil guideline values for benzene	Environment Agency	SC050021/ benzene SGV	April 2009
Soil guideline values for toluene	Environment Agency	SC050021/ toluene SGV	April 2009
Soil guideline values for ethylbenzene	Environment Agency	SC050021/	April 2009

		ethylbenzene SGV	
Soil guideline values for xylenes	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for inorganic arsenic	Environment Agency	SC050021	May 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for mercury	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for selenium	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for benzene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for toluene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for ethylbenzene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Supplementary information for the derivation of for xylenes	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Inorganic Arsenic	Environment Agency	SC050021/Tox 1	May 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Mercury	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Selenium	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Benzene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Toluene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Ethylbenzene	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Contaminants in soil: updated collation of toxicological data and intake values for humans : Xylenes	Environment Agency	SC050021	April 2009
Reclamation of Contaminated Land	Wiley		2004
Policy and Practice For The Protection of Groundwater	Environment Agency		1999
<u>CIRIA Special Publication 102 - Remedial Treatment for Contaminated Land - Volume II: Decommissioning, Decontamination and Demolition</u>	CIRIA	SP102	January 1995
<u>Guidance on the Safe Development of Housing on Land affected by Contamination</u>	Environment Agency	R&D Publication 66	2008
ProUCL User Guide and Technical Guide	USEPA	-	
Guidance on the assessment of and monitoring of natural attenuation of contaminants in groundwater	Environment Agency	R&D Publication 95	2000
The standard penetration test in insensitive clays and soft rocks	Proceedings of the European Symposium on Penetration Testing in the UK	-	1988
Trenching practice. 2nd edition	CIRIA	R97	2001
Desiccation in clay soils	BRE	412	February 1996
Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes	BSI	BS1377 (Parts 1 to 9)	1990
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical Design – Part 1: General Rules British	BSI	BS EN 1997-1	2004
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical Design – Part 2: Ground Investigation and Testing	BSI	BS EN 1997-2	2007
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing. Electrical cone and piezocone penetration test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-1	2012
Geotechnical Investigation and Testing – Field Testing Part 2: Dynamic Probing	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-2+A1	2011
Geotechnical Investigation and Testing – Field Testing Part 3: Standard Penetration Test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-3+A1	2011
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing- Ménard pressuremeter test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-4	2012
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing - Flexible dilatometer test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-5	2012
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing - Borehole jack test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-7	2012
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing – Flat dilatometer test	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-11	2006
Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing - Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM)	BSI	BS EN ISO 22476-12	2009

The standard penetration test (SPT): methods and use	CIRIA	R143	1995
Low-rise Buildings on Shrinkable Clay	BRE	BRE Digest 240 and 241	1993
Settlement of structures on clay soils	CIRIA	SP27	1983
Piled foundations in weak rock	CIRIA	R181	1999
Theoretical soil mechanics	Terzaghi	-	1943
Soils for civil engineering purposes	BSI	BS 1337	1990
Groundwater Control – Design and Practice	CIRIA	C515	2000
Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations	BSI	BS 5837	2012
Workmanship on Building Sites	BSI	BS 8000	Various
ICRCL 61/84 Notes on the fire hazards of contaminated land	ICRCL	61/84	1986
Soakaway Design	BRE	Digest 365	1991
Design guidance for road pavement foundations (draft HD 25) (Revision 1)	Highways Agency	Draft HD25	2006
Building Regulations Approved Documents	HM Government	Various	2013



APPENDIX B: LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

LEGISLATION OVERVIEW

This report includes hazard identification and environmental risk assessment in line with the risk-based methods referred to in relevant UK legislation and guidance. Government environmental policy is based upon a "suitable for use approach". When considering the current use of land, Part IIA of the Environment Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990) provides the regulatory regime, which was introduced by Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995, which came into force in England on 1 April 2000. The main objective of introducing the Part IIA regime is to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment given the current use and circumstances of the land.

Part IIA provides a statutory definition of contaminated land under Section 78A(2) as:

"any land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on, or under the land, that:

Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or Pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused."

Harm is defined under section 78A of the Environmental Protection Act as meaning 'harm to the health of living organisms or other interference with the ecological systems of which they form part and, in the case of man, includes harm to his property'. Part IIA provides a statutory definition of the pollution of controlled waters under Section 78A(9) as "the entry into controlled waters of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste matter".

Types of harm are related to specific receptors in order to determine whether they can be regarded as "significant harm" or "significant possibility of significant harm", as defined in Clause 4 of the DEFRA publication 'Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance', which is presented hereunder:

Table 1: Categories Of Significant Harm and Significant Possibility of Significant Harm for Each Receptor

Type of Receptor		Description of harm to that type of receptor that is to be regarded as:"	
		Significant Harm	Significant Possibility of Significant Harm
1	Human beings	Death; life threatening diseases (e.g. cancers); other diseases likely to have serious impacts on health; serious injury; birth defects; and impairment of reproductive functions Physical injury; gastrointestinal disturbances; respiratory tract effects; cardio-vascular effects; central nervous system effects; skin ailments; effects on organs such as the liver or kidneys; or a wide range of other health impacts. Death, disease, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions. For these purposes, disease is to be taken to mean an unhealthy condition of the body or a part of it and can include, for example, cancer, liver dysfunction or extensive skin ailments. Mental dysfunction is included only insofar as it is attributable to the effects of a pollutant on the body of the person concerned.	-
2	Any ecological system, or living organism forming part of such a system, within a location which is: - a site of special scientific interest (under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) - a national nature reserve (under s.35 of the 1981 Act) - a marine nature reserve (under s.36 of the 1981 Act) - an area of special protection for birds (under s.3 of the 1981 Act) - a "European site" within the meaning of regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 - any habitat or site afforded policy protection under paragraph 6 of Planning Policy Statement (PPS 9) on nature conservation (i.e. candidate Special Areas of Conservation, potential Special Protection Areas and listed Ramsar sites); or - any nature reserve established under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.	The following types of harm should be considered to be significant harm: - harm which results in an irreversible adverse change, or in some other substantial adverse change, in the functioning of the ecological system within any substantial part of that location; or - harm which significantly affects any species of special interest within that location and which endangers the long-term maintenance of the population of that species at that location. In the case of European sites, harm should also be considered to be significant harm if it endangers the favourable conservation status of natural habitats at such locations or species typically found there. In deciding what constitutes such harm, the local authority should have regard to the advice of Natural England and to the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.	Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to a relevant ecological receptor where the local authority considers that: - significant harm of that description is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question; or - there is a reasonable possibility of significant harm of that description being caused, and if that harm were to occur, it would result in such a degree of damage to features of special interest at the location in question that they would be beyond any practicable possibility of restoration.
3	Property in the form of: - crops, including timber; - produce grown domestically, or on allotments, for consumption; - livestock; - other owned or domesticated animals; - wild animals which are the subject of shooting or fishing rights.	For crops, a substantial diminution in yield or other substantial loss in their value resulting from death, disease or other physical damage. For domestic pets, death, serious disease or serious physical damage. For other property in this category, a substantial loss in its value resulting from death, disease or other serious physical damage. The local authority should regard a substantial loss in value as occurring only when a substantial proportion of the animals or crops are dead or otherwise no longer fit for their intended purpose. Food should be regarded as being no longer fit for purpose when it fails to comply with the provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990. Where a diminution in yield or loss in value is caused by a contaminant linkage, a 20% diminution or loss should be regarded as a benchmark for what constitutes a substantial diminution or loss.	Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to the relevant types of receptor where the local authority considers that significant harm is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question, taking into account relevant information for that type of contaminant linkage, particularly in relation to the ecotoxicological effects of the contaminant.
4	Property in the form of buildings. For this purpose, "building" means any structure or erection, and any part of a building including any part below ground level, but does not include plant or machinery comprised in a building, or buried services such as sewers, water pipes or electricity cables.	Structural failure, substantial damage or substantial interference with any right of occupation. The local authority should regard substantial damage or substantial interference as occurring when any part of the building ceases to be capable of being used for the purpose for which it is or was intended. In the case of a scheduled Ancient Monument, substantial damage should also be regarded as occurring when the damage significantly impairs the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest by reason of which the monument was scheduled.	Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to the relevant types of receptor where the local authority considers that significant harm is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question during the expected economic life of the building (or in the case of a scheduled Ancient Monument the foreseeable future), taking into account relevant information for that type of contaminant linkage.

For human beings and controlled waters there are four categories of harm, given hereunder:

Table 2: Categories Of Harm for Human Beings and Controlled Waters

Category	Description of harm to that type of receptor that is to be regarded as:"	
	Human Beings	Controlled Waters
1	The local authority should assume that a significant possibility of significant harm exists in any case where it considers there is an unacceptably high probability, supported by robust science based evidence, that significant harm would occur if no action is taken to stop it. For the purposes of this Guidance, these are referred to as "Category 1: Human Health" cases. Land should be deemed to be a Category 1: Human Health case where: (a) the authority is aware that similar land or situations are known, or are strongly suspected on the basis of robust evidence, to have caused such harm before in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; or (b) the authority is aware that similar degrees of exposure (via any medium) to the contaminant(s) in question are known, or strongly suspected on the basis of robust evidence, to have caused such harm before in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; (c) the authority considers that significant harm may already have been caused by contaminants in, on or under the land, and that there is an unacceptable risk that it might continue or occur again if no action is taken. Among other things, the authority may decide to determine the land on these grounds if it considers that it is likely that significant harm is being caused, but it considers either: (i) that there is insufficient evidence to be sure of meeting the "balance of probability" test for demonstrating that significant harm is being caused; or (ii) that the time needed to demonstrate such a level of probability would cause unreasonable delay, cost, or disruption and stress to affected people particularly in cases involving residential properties.	This covers land where the authority considers that there is a strong and compelling case for considering that a significant possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters exists. In particular this would include cases where there is robust science-based evidence for considering that it is likely that high impact pollution (such as the pollution described in paragraph 4.38) would occur if nothing were done to stop it.
2	For land that cannot be placed into Categories 1 or 4, the local authority should decide whether the land should be placed into either: (a) Category 2: Human Health, in which case the land would be capable of being determined as contaminated land on grounds of significant possibility of significant harm to human health; or (b) Category 3: Human Health, in which case the land would not be capable of being determined on such grounds. The local authority should consider this decision in the context of the broad objectives of the regime and of the Government's policy as set out in Section 1. It should also be mindful of the fact that the decision is a positive legal test, meaning that the starting assumption should be that land does not pose a significant possibility of significant harm unless there is reason to consider otherwise. The authority should then, in accordance with paragraphs 4.26 to 4.29 below, decide which of the following two categories the land falls into:	This covers land where: (i) the authority considers that the strength of evidence to put the land into Category 1 does not exist; but (ii) nonetheless, on the basis of the available scientific evidence and expert opinion, the authority considers that the risks posed by the land are of sufficient concern that the land should be considered to pose a significant possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters on a precautionary basis, with all that this might involve (e.g. likely remediation requirements, and the benefits, costs and other impacts of regulatory intervention). Among other things, this category might include land where there is a relatively low likelihood that the most serious types of significant pollution might occur.
3	(a) Category 2: Human Health. Land should be placed into Category 2 if the authority concludes, on the basis that there is a strong case for considering that the risks from the land are of sufficient concern, that the land poses a significant possibility of significant harm, with all that this might involve and having regard to Section 1. Category 2 may include land where there is little or no direct evidence that similar land, situations or levels of exposure have caused harm before, but nonetheless the authority considers on the basis of the available evidence, including expert opinion, that there is a strong case for taking action under Part 2A on a precautionary basis. (b) Category 3: Human Health. Land should be placed into Category 3 if the authority concludes that the strong case described in 4.25(a) does not exist, and therefore the legal test for significant possibility of significant harm is not met. Category 3 may include land where the risks are not low, but nonetheless the authority considers that regulatory intervention under Part 2A is not warranted. This recognises that placing land in Category 3 would not stop others, such as the owner or occupier of the land, from taking action to reduce risks outside of the Part 2A regime if they choose. The authority should consider making available the results of its inspection and risk assessment to the owners/occupiers of Category 3 land.	This covers land where the authority concludes that the risks are such that (whilst the authority and others might prefer they did not exist) the tests set out in Categories 1 and 2 above are not met, and therefore regulatory intervention under Part 2A is not warranted. This category should include land where the authority considers that it is very unlikely that serious pollution would occur; or where there is a low likelihood that less serious types of significant pollution might occur.
4	The local authority should not assume that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm if it considers that there is no risk or that the level of risk posed is low. For the purposes of this Guidance, such land is referred to as a "Category 4: Human Health" case. The authority may decide that the land is a Category 4: Human Health case as soon as it considers it has evidence to this effect, and this may happen at any stage during risk assessment including the early stages. The local authority should consider that the following types of land should be placed into Category 4: Human Health: (a) Land where no relevant contaminant linkage has been established. (b) Land where there are only normal levels of contaminants in soil. (c) Land that has been excluded from the need for further inspection and assessment because contaminant levels do not exceed relevant generic assessment criteria. (d) Land where estimated levels of exposure to contaminants in soil are likely to form only a small proportion of what a receptor might be exposed to anyway through other sources of environmental exposure (e.g. in relation to average estimated national levels of exposure to substances commonly found in the environment, to which receptors are likely to be exposed in the normal course of their lives). The local authority may consider that land other than the types described above should be placed into Category 4: Human Health if following a detailed quantitative risk assessment it is satisfied that the level of risk posed is sufficiently low. Local authorities may decide that particular land apparently matching the descriptions above immediately above poses sufficient risk to human health to fall into Categories other than Category 4. However, such cases are likely to be very unusual and the authority should take particular care to explain why the decision has been taken, and to ensure that it is supported by robust evidence.	This covers land where the authority concludes that there is no risk, or that the level of risk posed is low. In particular, the authority should consider that this is the case where: (a) no contaminant linkage has been established in which controlled waters are the receptor in the linkage; or (b) the possibility only relates to types of pollution described in paragraph 4.40 above (i.e. types of pollution that should not be considered to be significant pollution); or (c) the possibility of water pollution similar to that which might be caused by "background" contamination.

Category 1 or 2 encompass land which is capable of being determined as contaminated land on grounds of significant possibility of significant harm to human health.

The guidance defines what 'normal' levels of contamination is and that a site should not be classified as 'contaminated land'.

'Normal' levels of contamination is defined as:

- (a) The natural presence of contaminants (e.g. caused by soil formation processes and underlying geology) at levels that might reasonably be considered typical in a given area and have not been shown to pose an unacceptable risk to health or the environment.
- (b) The presence of contaminants caused by low level diffuse pollution, and common human activity other than specific industrial processes. For example, this would include diffuse pollution caused by historic use of leaded petrol and the presence of benzo(a)pyrene from vehicle exhausts, and the spreading of domestic ash in gardens at levels that might reasonably be considered typical.

The UK regulatory authorities have adopted the widely recognised pollutant linkage concept for assessing risks from land contamination. However, the scenarios under which significant harm may occur are often largely defined by the site conditions and the receptor sensitivity. The concept of suitability for use is adopted to ensure that the risk management process addresses the site-specific conditions and that any remediation undertaken reduces risks to an acceptable level. To meet requirements under Part IIA the site should be suitable for its current use, including use for which a planning permission is already held.

Part IIA of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is supported by the DEFRA publication of April 2012 'Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance' (this replaces DETR Circular 06/2006), which defines the duties of Local Authorities in dealing with it. Part IIA places contaminated land responsibility as a part of planning and redevelopment process rather than Local Authority direct action except in situations of very high pollution risk. In the planning process guidance is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework which requires that a site which has been developed shall not be capable of being determined "contaminated land" under Part IIA.

The criteria for assessing levels of pollutants and hence determining whether a site represents a hazard are based on a range of techniques, models and guidance. Within this context it is relevant to note that Government objectives are:

- (a) To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment;
- (b) To seek to ensure that contaminated land is made suitable for its current use;
- (c) To ensure that the burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and compatible with the principles of sustainable development.

These three objectives underlie the "suitable for use" approach to remediation of contaminated land. The "suitable for use" approach focuses on the risks caused by land contamination. The approach recognises that the risks presented by any given level of contamination will vary greatly according to the use of the land and a wide range of other factors, such as the underlying geology of the site. Risks therefore should be assessed on a site-by-site basis.

The "suitable for use" approach comprises of three elements:

- (a) ensuring that land is suitable for its current use
- (b) ensuring that land is made suitable for any new use, as planning permission is given for that new use
- (c) limiting requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health or the environment in relation to the current use or future use of the land for which planning permission is being sought

The mere presence of pollutants does not therefore necessarily warrant action, and consideration must be given to the scale of risk involved for the use that the site has, and will have in the future.

Legislation in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales

Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland Assembly was established as part of the Belfast Agreement and it is the prime source of authority for all devolved/transferred matters (including environment and planning) and has full legislative and executive authority. Devolution powers became the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Assembly on the 2nd December 1999. The Executive was subsequently suspended and Direct Rule restored on the 11th February 2000. Restoration of devolution subsequently took place on 30th May 2000. Twenty-four hour suspensions also took place in August and September 2001.

On the 14th October 2002 the Assembly was again suspended and then formally dissolved on the 28th April 2003. Subsequently the Assembly was restored to a state of suspension following elections in November 2003 with the Assembly finally being restored on 8th May 2007.

The Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) is the largest Agency within the Department of the Environment (DOE NI), one of the eleven Northern Ireland Departments created in 1999. The EHS takes the lead in advising on, and in implementing, the Government's environmental policy and strategy in Northern Ireland.

The Planning Service, another Agency which comes under the umbrella of the DOE NI, is responsible for developing and implementing Government planning policies and development plans in Northern Ireland.

Part 3 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 contains the main legal provisions for the introduction of a contaminated land regime in Northern Ireland. The Order was enacted in 1997 but the regime is not yet in operation. The provisions within Part 3 are virtually identical to those provided by part 2A and would establish a regime whereby local authorities are under a duty to investigate and identify contaminated land and identify those responsible for its remediation.

In terms of provision of technical guidance for regulators to assist them in the determination of contaminated land the DOE NI references the DEFRA SGV Task Force and CLEA publications.

The primary legislation governing planning in Northern Ireland is the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 (as amended). This is backed up by secondary legislation and planning policy, including planning policy statements (PPSs) and area plans. However there is currently no specific PPS addressing development on potentially contaminated land.

Planning applications are determined by the Planning Service with local councils, along with other government departments, acting as consultees to the approval process. Despite the lack of guidance the Planning Service, in considering planning applications for brownfield sites, will impose conditions for site investigation and remediation that broadly mirror the requirements of part 3/Part 2A.

Wales

Both the Environment Protection Act 1990 and the Environment Act 1995 were issued on a UK wide basis, so the same principles of Part 2A legislation are applicable. In July 1997 the UK Government published a white paper outlining proposals for devolution. In Wales a referendum was held in September 1997 and the result led to the Government of Wales Act 1998 being issued thus establishing the National Assembly for Wales (NAW) with powers being transferred on 1st July 1999.

Since this time subordinate legislation has been introduced in Wales that details how the provisions of an Act of Parliament will apply, hence the reason for different effects in Wales to that of England.

The elected Assembly Members effectively delegated their powers for implementation of policies and legislation to the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). One of the subject areas within WAG is Environment Planning & Countryside, which covers the policies and subordinate legislation relevant to land contamination. The preliminary legislation was The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001 Welsh Statutory Instrument 2001 No. 2197 (W.157) which came into force on 1st July 2001. This has now been revoked and replaced by The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2006 Welsh Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 2989 (W.278) which came into force on 10th December 2006. These include the changes for appeals on Remediation Notices, which are required to be made to NAW. The Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modification of Enactments) (Wales) Regulations 2006 were implemented at the same time.

Current Statutory Guidance relevant to Wales is the 'Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance – 2012' (2012) issued by the Welsh Government. This comprises Guidance previously issued in November 2001 and further guidance to accompany other modifications such as the introduction of radioactivity. The principle regulators of the Part 2A process are Environment Agency Wales and as appropriate the local authority responsible for the site in question. As in England the use of the CLEA v1.06 model and the relevant SGV and TOX reports are applicable in Wales.

In respect of Planning the circular 022/87 (WO) prepared by DETR (Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions) on Development of Contaminated Land remains applicable for outlining the requirements associated with new developments, including change of use. The document states that contamination is a material planning consideration, but is ambiguous in a number of areas. It does however indicate that an investigation will normally be required where the previous history of the site suggests contamination.

Planning Policy Wales (2002) outlines that the physical constraints on the land are to be taken into account at all stages of the planning process and this is in the context of land instability and land contamination. It also explains that LPA's (Local Planning Authorities) should be aware of the requirements of Part 2A and ensure that their policies and decisions are consistent with it. This implies that the methods used in assessing land for Part 2A purposes should be applied within the planning regime. Accordingly the concept of risk assessment as a tool to help direct development on a suitable for use basis is appropriate as in England.

NPPF does not apply in Wales, however it may be referred to as good practice, though this may be open to challenge. In Wales Technical Advice Notes (TAN) are used as Planning Policy Statements and currently there is no TAN applicable to land contamination in Wales. WAG is considering the preparation of a TAN and it is understood that this will look at the suitability of PPS23 for Wales, though no timetable for delivering this has been made.

Land Contamination: A Guide for Developers prepared on behalf of the Welsh Local Government Association, Environment Agency Wales & WAG was issued in July 2006. Whilst this is not statutory guidance, it helps confirm good practice and broadly details the risk assessment process in line with the Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)'

Scotland

Since the passing of the Scotland Act and the official convening of the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Executive on the 1st July 1999 devolved matters, including the environment and planning, have been the responsibility of Scottish Ministers.

There are two regulatory enforcement bodies in Scotland with duties and powers in terms of identification and remediation of contaminated land and development of brownfield sites; Local Authorities and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) which was established in 1996.

The current structure of local government in Scotland was established by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994. Since the passing of the Act Scotland has been divided into 29 unitary authorities and 3 island authorities. It is the responsibility of the Scottish Executive to implement Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990. Scottish Ministers therefore implemented.

The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (SI2000/178) (the 2000 Regulations) with accompanying statutory guidance on the 14th July 2000. The 2000 Regulations were replaced on the 1st April 2006 by the Contaminated Land (Scotland) 2005 Regulations (the 2005 Regulations). The 2005 Regulations amended Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the 2000 Regulations in the light of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003. Guidance on the 2005 Regulations was published in June 2006 in the form of Paper SE/2006/44 (Statutory Guidance; Edition 2) by the Scottish Executive. The document replaces in its entirety the guidance issued July 2000.

Contaminated land was defined in the 2000 Regulations where pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be caused. This meant that any degree of pollution of controlled waters could have resulted in the land being designated as contaminated. The 2005 Regulations addressed the anomaly whereby trivial amounts of pollution resulted in land being designated as contaminated by introducing a requirement that pollution be "significant" or likely to be "significant" in relation to the water environment.

Unlike England and Wales the 2005 Regulations do not include radioactive contamination. The Radioactive Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2007 came into force in Scotland on the 30th October 2007. The Regulations make provision for Part 2A to have effect with modifications for the purpose of the identification and remediation of radioactive contaminated land.

When brownfield or contaminated sites are being developed, Local Authorities require that the need for remediation is determined using guidance provided by Planning Advice Note (PAN) 33. PAN 33 uses the Suitable for Use Approach. The approach focuses on the risks caused by land contamination and recognises that the risks presented by any given level of contamination will vary greatly according to the use of the land and a wide range of other factors such as the underlying geology.

The Suitable for Use Approach comprises three elements:

- Ensuring that land is suitable for its current use;
- Ensuring that land is made suitable for any new use as planning permission is given for that use; and
- Limiting the requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health or the environment in relation to the current use or future use for which planning permission is being sought.



APPENDIX C: RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The methods applied by **DEMETER ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd** in the assessment of risks to receptors from soil, water and gas data, are presented hereunder:

LEGISLATION OVERVIEW:

The legislative background to risk assessment is discussed in the legislative Appendix B.

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Current practice recommends that the determination of potential liabilities that could arise from land contamination be carried out using the process of risk assessment, whereby "risk" is defined as:

- (a) The probability, or frequency, or occurrence of a defined hazard; and
- (b) The magnitude (including the seriousness) of the consequences."

The UK's approach to the assessment of environmental risk is set out in by the Department of the Environment (2000) publication "A Guide to Risk Assessment and Risk Management for Environmental Protection." This established an iterative, systematic staged process which comprises:

- (a) Hazard identification
- (b) Hazard assessment
- (c) Risk estimation
- (d) Risk evaluation
- (e) Risk Assessment

At each stage during the investigation process the above steps are repeated as more detailed information becomes available for the site.

The Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM), guidance published by the the Environment Agency (EA) outlines a tiered approach to the assessment of risks posed by contaminated land, as summarised hereunder:

Tier 1: Preliminary Risk Assessment

A Preliminary Risk Assessment is usually undertaken as part of a desk study, outlines potential risks posed by potential contamination to all receptors by defining plausible "pollution linkages" and developing a preliminary conceptual model (PCM). The purpose of this model is to define all possible complete pollution linkages, where the requisite source – pathway – target elements are present, and these elements being defined as:

- a contaminant (source) is a hazardous substance or agent, present at levels that have the potential to cause harm or damage a receptor
- a pathway is the means by or through which a contaminant comes into contact with, or otherwise affects, the receptor
- a receptor (target) is an entity (human being, aquatic environment, flora and fauna etc) that is vulnerable to the adverse effects of the contaminant

This relationship is termed a "pollution linkage". It should be recognised that for a health or environmental risk to exist, all three elements of the relationship or linkage must be present, i.e.

- if there is no contaminant, or contaminant present at levels below those considered to be harmful or damaging to a receptor, then there can be no adverse effect on a receptor
- if there is no receptor present that can be adversely affected by a contaminant, no harm or damage can arise
- even where both a contaminant and a receptor are present, no harm or damage will occur if there is no pathway by or through which a linkage between the two can be established

The absence of one or more of each component (source, pathway, receptor) would prevent a pollutant linkage being established and there would be no significant environmental risk.

Potential contaminants of concern are identified with the aide of the Environment Agency and NHBC publication 'Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination', the Department of Environment Industry Profiles and the now withdrawn CLEA CLR 8, which consolidated the information Industry Profiles into a tabular format.

The PCM is subject to continual refinement as additional data becomes available. As part of a Phase I Investigation (Desk Study and site walk over) a PCM is formed. Based on the PCM, potential pollutant linkages can be assessed. If the PCM and hazard assessment indicate that a pollution linkage is not of significance then no further assessment or action is required due to this linkage. For each significant and possible linkage a risk assessment is carried out. The linkages which potentially pose significant risks may require a variety of responses ranging from immediate remedial action or risk management or, more commonly, further investigation and risk assessment. This next stage is usually termed a Phase II Main Site Investigation and should provide additional data to allow refinement of the PCM and assess the level of risk from each pollutant linkage. The risk assessment will usually include a Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment and / or, if necessary, a Tier 3 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment.

The criteria used for a Tier 1 risk assessment are broadly based on those presented in Section 6.3 of the CIRIA Report 'Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice' (CIRIA Report C552) and Section 1.7 of Guidance on the Safe Development of Housing on Land affected by Contamination. The consequence of the risk is classified according to the criteria in Table A below:

Assessment of Sensitivity of Water Resources

The criteria used to determine the sensitivity of a water resource is given hereunder:

Groundwater

Sensitivity Assessment	Standard Response	Implications/need for further work (subject to nature of source and pathway)
H1 (Very high)	Highly vulnerable aquifer, actively used in vicinity of site with short travel times to sources of supply or sensitive watercourses. Likely to be within an inner or outer groundwater protection zone (Zones I or II under EA protection policy). All contaminant releases to the ground environment of concern.	Extensive groundwater and soil clean-up or removal is likely to be needed if a source and pathway exist. Potential for major on-site and off-site liabilities. Further, detailed risk assessment essential and is likely to be required by the Regulators. Could be long-term residual liabilities with major cost implications and potential high risk of prosecution.
H2 (High)	Major or minor vulnerable aquifer with probable use nearby (either direct abstraction or baseflow to sensitive watercourses and springs). Likely to be within Outer or Source Catchment protection zones (Zones II or III). Most contaminant releases to the ground environment of concern.	Significant groundwater remediation measures may be required, after detailed risk assessment, which is likely to be required by the Regulators. Soil decontamination or isolation probably necessary. Potential for significant on-site and off-site liabilities, including treatment and/or replacement of local potable water supplies. Substantial cost implications and potential moderate/high risk of prosecution.
M1 (Moderately high)	Recognised major or minor aquifer, moderately vulnerable, with probable use (either direct or via baseflow to a sensitive watercourse). Within formal protection zone or catchment of authorised abstractions for potable or other high quality uses. Minor, short-term releases of contaminants may be tolerable.	Following risk assessment, soil decontamination or isolation may be required. Localised groundwater clean-up may be needed but large scale clean-up unlikely unless source is substantial and toxic. Possible off-site liabilities such as replacement/treatment of local potable water supplies. Moderate cost implications and potential moderate risk of prosecution.
M2 (Moderate)	Minor aquifer, low to moderately vulnerable, but with possible uses in general area, particularly for domestic supplies. May provide pathway to surface water.	Risk assessment may indicate need for localised clean up/isolation of soil and groundwater only, but may be some off-site liabilities e.g. local potable water supplies. Moderate to low cost implications. Potential prosecution less likely.
L1 (Low)	Permeable strata/minor aquifer near surface, but no apparent use and low vulnerability (may also be a significant aquifer but downgraded by long-term/permanent degradation of water quality). May provide pathway to surface watercourse at distance.	Localised clean-up/isolation of soil and groundwater only. Unlikely to be significant off-site liabilities or action by statutory authorities with respect to groundwater. Low cost implications.
L2 (Very low)	Not a recognised aquifer, but strata beneath site may retain a small amount of contaminated liquid but there is likely to be limited vertical penetration. High potential for surface runoff or ponding.	Clean-up/isolation of soil and contained groundwater only, in immediate vicinity of release. Unlikely to be off-site liabilities or action by statutory authorities with respect to groundwater. Low cost implications.

Surface Water (exc coastal waters)

Sensitivity Assessment	Standard Response	Implications/need for further work (subject to nature of source and pathway and no short circuiting by artificial drainage systems)
H1 (Very high)	High quality watercourse (GQA A or B) within close proximity (less than 250m) of site or with potential for rapid transmission of pollutants to that watercourse via a fissured aquifer. Or interconnected unclassified drain or stream.	Potential for major pollution incident with fish kills, risk to river users etc. Major cost implications for remediation measures and with respect to penalties on prosecution. Potential for major adverse publicity.
H2 (High)	Site within catchment and reasonable proximity (less than 500m) of high quality watercourse (GQA A/B) or with potential transmission of pollutants via baseflow from an aquifer with little subsurface attenuation or via an interconnected unclassified drain or stream.	Potential for significant pollution incident that requires remedial measures and likely to involve a prosecution and adverse publicity. Substantial cost implications.
M1 (Moderately high)	Site within catchment and reasonable proximity (less than 500m) of a moderate quality watercourse (GQA C/D) or 500-1000m of a high quality watercourse (GQA A/B). Also where there is potential transmission of pollutants via baseflow with little subsurface attenuation or via an interconnected unclassified drain or stream.	Potential for significant pollution incident that requires remediation measures. Possible prosecution, particularly if contamination is likely to be visible or result in public complaints.
M2 (Moderate)	Site within catchment of and relatively close (less than 1000m) to moderate or poor quality (GQA C to F) watercourse that may be subject to planned improvement by attainment of surface water quality objectives. May be potential for transmission of pollutants via baseflow from a highly permeable formation.	Minor incidents are unlikely to attract third party liabilities, but action by statutory authorities likely if contamination is visible or repeated.
L1 (Low)	Within catchment of and over 250m from generally poor quality watercourse (GQA E or F) that is unlikely to improved by current or foreseeable surface water quality objectives or at distance (over 1000m) from a good quality watercourse with no interconnecting drains or baseflow from fissured strata.	Unlikely to be third party liabilities or action from statutory authorities from surface water viewpoint.
L2 (Very low)	No surface water within general area of the site (at least 250m) or closed drainage within site. Little or no potential for significant transmission via baseflow and no interconnecting drains.	Liabilities restricted to site itself (localised soil contamination or ponding) or associated with groundwater.

Coastal Waters

Sensitivity Assessment	Standard Response	Implications/need for further work (subject to nature of source and pathway and no short circuiting by artificial drainage systems)
H1 (Very high)	Within 100m of a sensitive coastal water, that is, a recognised bathing water, a "more sensitive area" (as defined under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive) or a marine SSSI or at a greater distance but with a direct connection via a stream or a highly fissured aquifer to such a coastal water with the potential for rapid flow to that water.	Potential for major environmental health risks and ecological damage. Probability of high remedial costs, prosecution and adverse publicity.
H2 (High)	As above, within 250m or with a relatively rapid route of transmission or within 100m of a "less sensitive area".	
M1 (Moderately high)	Within 500m of a bathing water or a defined sensitive area (see above); with possibility of diffuse flow via groundwater seepages at coastline or with connection via nearby watercourses.	LESS DATA AVAILABLE FOR COASTAL SITES TO GIVE GENERALISED ASSESSMENTS OF POTENTIAL LIABILITIES.
M2 (Moderate)	Within 500m of a coastal water (undefined), with possibility of diffuse flow via groundwater seepages at coastline or with connection via nearby watercourses.	
L1 (Low)	No coastline nearby (within 1km), but with possibility of diffuse groundwater seepages at coastline or connection via nearby watercourses.	Liabilities initially associated with watercourses or groundwaters.
L2 (Very low)	No coastline nearby (within 1km) and/or no direct connection via surface or ground water.	No liabilities likely.

Artificial Drainage System

Sensitivity Assessment	Standard Response	Implications/need for further work (subject to nature of source and pathway and no short circuiting by artificial drainage systems)
H1 (Very high)	Extensive land use/industrial history, successive building development. Steep surface slopes (rapid travel times with little opportunity for dilution/interception facilities) or close proximity (within 250m) to surface watercourses or high sensitivity groundwater. Former mining areas where subsurface mine drains are present or suspected. Detailed drainage records absent.	Probability of interconnection of artificial and natural drainage systems, with consequent risks to sewers, surface and ground water. Potential unconsented connections and discharges on and off-site with third party pipes/structures, risk of third party action and additional effluent treatment costs. Potential damage to site fabric and structures due to leakages and collapse. Major cost implications for investigation and implementation of remedial measures. Drainage investigation and risk assessment essential.
H2 (High)	As above, but shallower slopes (longer retention times in drains) or more distant (over 250m) to surface watercourses or with detailed records of drainage systems.	As above, but potentially lower investigatory and remedial costs. Drainage investigation and risk assessment essential.
M1 (Moderately high)	More than one phase of site development with limited historic records of drainage systems (sewers, surface water, pipelines). Over 250m from surface watercourse.	As above, but less extensive drainage investigation and reduced investigation and remedial costs.
M2 (Moderate)	More than one phase of site development with detailed historic records of drainage systems (sewers, surface water, pipelines).	As above, costs likely to be dependent on-site processes and degree of maintenance of existing drainage systems.
L1 (Low)	Recent (greenfield) development, with recorded and low intensity drainage systems or older sites with thoroughly investigated and recorded drainage systems, drainage risk assessment and implementation of remedial measures. Within 250m of surface watercourses or on low permeability strata. No mine drains.	Leakages from drains may contaminate soil locally and eventually reach a watercourse. Low risk of third party action.
L2 (Very low)	Recent (greenfield) development, with recorded and low intensity drainage systems, or older sites with thoroughly investigated/recorded drainage systems, drainage risk assessment and implementation of remedial measures. Remote from surface watercourses, all drainage to adopted sewers and with no permeable strata within 10m of the site surface. No mine drains.	Leakages from drains may contaminate soil locally.

Table A – Consequence of Risk

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Severe	Highly elevated concentrations likely to result in “significant harm” to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A, if exposure occurs. Equivalent to EA Category 1 pollution incident including persistent and/or extensive effects on water quality; leading to closure of a potable abstraction point; major impact on amenity value or major damage to agriculture or commerce. Short term risk of pollution of sensitive (H1/H2) water resource. Major damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is likely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that endangers the long-term maintenance of the population. A short term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem. Catastrophic damage to crops, buildings or property.	Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions. Major fish kill in surface water from large spillage of contaminants from site. Highly elevated concentrations of List I and II substances present in groundwater close to small potable abstraction (high sensitivity). Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to immediate human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Elevated concentrations which could result in “significant harm” or “significant possibility of significant harm” to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A if exposure occurs. Equivalent to EA Category 2 pollution incident including significant effect on water quality; notification required to abstractors; reduction in amenity value or significant damage to agriculture or commerce. Pollution of a highly sensitive (H1/H2) water resource. Significant damage/change to aquatic or other ecosystems, which may result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that may endanger the long-term maintenance of the population. Significant damage to crops, buildings or property.	Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability. Ingress of contaminants through plastic potable water pipes.
Mild	Exposure to human health unlikely to lead to “significant harm”. Equivalent to EA Category 3 pollution incident including minimal or short lived effect on water quality; marginal effect on amenity value, agriculture or commerce. Pollution of moderately sensitive (M1/M2) water resources. Minor or short lived damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is unlikely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that would endanger the long-term maintenance of the population. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services (“significant harm” as defined in Circular 1/2006).	Exposure could lead to slight short-term effects (e.g. mild skin rash). Surface spalling of concrete.
Minor	No measurable effect on humans. Equivalent to insubstantial pollution incident with no observed effect on water quality or ecosystems. Repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services. Pollution of low sensitive (L1/L2) water resource. Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discoloration of concrete.

The probability of the risk occurring is classified according to criteria given in Table B below:

Table B – Probability of Risk Occurring

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
High likelihood	There is pollutant linkage and an event would appear very likely in the short-term and almost inevitable over the long-term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.	a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils in the top 0.5m in a residential garden. b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from chemical works, containing a number of USTs, having been in operation on the same site for over 50 years.
Likely	There is pollutant linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short-term and likely over the long-term.	a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths of 0.5-1.0m in a residential garden, or the top 0.5m in public open space. b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from an industrial site containing a UST present between 1970 and 1990. The tank is known to be single skin. There is no evidence of leakage although there are no records of integrity tests.
Low likelihood	There is pollutant linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a long period such an event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term.	a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths >1m in a residential garden, or 0.5-1.0m in public open space. b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present on a light industrial unit constructed in the 1990s containing a UST in operation over the last 10 years – the tank is double skinned but there is no integrity testing or evidence of leakage.
Unlikely	There is pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long-term.	a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present below hardstanding. b) Light industrial unit <10 yrs old containing a doubleskinned UST with annual integrity testing results available.
Negligible	There is pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is risk cannot be differentiated from nil (so rare that the risk is regarded a nil)	a) in-filled pond off site' b) electricity substation 50m from the site

An overall evaluation of the level of risk is gained from a comparison of the severity and probability, as shown in Table C below:

Table C – Calculation of Risk

		CONSEQUENCE			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
PROBABILITY	High Likelihood	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk
	Likely	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk
	Low Likelihood	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very low Risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very low Risk	Very low Risk
	Negligible	Low Risk	Very low Risk	Very low Risk	Very low Risk

The above evaluated risk terms are described hereunder in Table D:

Table D – Description of the Evaluated Risks from Table 3

EVALUATED RISK	DESCRIPTION
Very High Risk	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High Risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the long term.
Moderate Risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Low Risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but there is a low likelihood of this hazard occurring and if realised, harm would at worst normally be mild.
Very Low Risk	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised, it is not likely to be severe.
No Potential Risk	There is no potential risk if no pollution linkage has been established.

The likely action required for each of the above evaluated risks is as follows:

Action in the form of site investigation and risk assessment, mitigation of risk or remediation of contamination is required at sites evaluated as **Very High Risk** or **High Risk**.

Site investigation is required at sites evaluated as **Moderate Risk**.

No action is required at sites evaluated as **No Potential Risk**, **Low Risk** or **Very Low Risk**.

Tier 2: Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA)

GQRA requires an intrusive investigation in order to characterise the site assisting in the re-assessment of the source-pathway receptor linkage. The conceptual model should be refined accordingly.

If GQRA reveals that unacceptable risks are not present then no further action is required. If GQRA identifies a possibility of risk, a decision must be made whether further work is required or necessary for the purposes of risk assessment. If further risk assessment is deemed not suitable / not required an Options Appraisal should be undertaken. If further risk assessment is required, the scope / nature of further risk assessment must be decided – it is possible that a Tier 3 DQRA will be undertaken in this scenario.

Tier 3: Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA)

DQRA is used when pollutant linkages require further assessment. DQRA is often undertaken for pollutant linkages where GAC are unavailable or inappropriate for or more conservative than the actual circumstances of the site. Site specific data is used to create Site Specific Assessment Criteria (SSAC) and enable a more accurate assessment of the risks. Further investigation may or may not be required to formulate SSAC depending on the site specific conditions and information already obtained.

If DQRA reveals that unacceptable risks are not present then no further action is required. If DQRA identifies a possibility of risk, a decision must be made whether further work is required or necessary for the purposes of risk assessment. If further risk assessment is deemed not suitable / not required an Options Appraisal should be undertaken. If further risk assessment is required, the scope nature of further risk assessment must be decided.

NOTE: A Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment is undertaken as part of a Desk Study Report and a Preliminary Conceptual Model is developed for all pollutant linkages including risks ground gas and controlled waters. The methodologies for assessing the risks to human health, risks to controlled waters and risk posed by ground gas using quantitative techniques vary considerably, therefore GQRA and DQRA for human health, controlled waters and ground gas must be undertaken separately. The risk assessment methodologies where quantitative assessment is used for risks to human health, risks to controlled waters and risks posed by ground gas, if relevant, are described hereunder.

HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY – SOIL AND WATER

Background

In January 2009, the EA published the revised Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) Model and a series of related reports. These were designed to provide a scientifically based framework for the assessment of chronic risks to human health from contaminated land. These reports together with associated "TOX" and "SGV" documents are continually being published and will be used in any assessment.

Guidance on statistical assessment is given in CL:AIRE:2020 "Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration".

A different approach to the statistical appraisal of data is required depending on whether the assessment of risk is to assess whether land is Contaminated Land in accordance with regulations, or whether the assessment is to determine whether the site is suitable for new development in accordance with planning guidance. This is discussed further in CL:AIRE:2020 "Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration".

COLLATION OF SOIL TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

The toxicological data collated by **Demeter Environmental Ltd** is presented as a separate document, available to regulatory bodies on request. The data gathered is generally in accordance with the hierarchy given in the EA Science Report SC050021/SR21 "Human health toxicological assessment of contaminants in soil". The hierarchy may be circumvented where more up to date authoritative data from a toxicological study has been published from sources lower down the hierarchy.

DERIVATION OF SOIL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

GAC's derived by **Demeter Environmental Ltd** are based on a Soil Organic Matter (SOM) content of 1%. Whilst this approach differed from the Environment Agency (who have published SGV's based on a 6% SOM) it provides a more conservative GQRA. Where SSAC's are required, site specific SOM will be used in the DQRA. Where available, other parameters such as building size, receptor and soil characteristics will be used in the DQRA.

Assessment criteria are available from a number of sources, namely (and in order of use):

1. Land Quality Management Suitable for Use Levels (S4UL's) (Copyright Land Quality Management Limited reproduced with permission; Publication number S4UL3093. All rights reserved);
2. C4SL for lead;
3. EIC/AGS/CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria;
4. In-house derived Assessment Criteria.

STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOIL CONTAMINATION DATA

In any site investigation only a small fraction of the soil on the site is analysed. Therefore the mean derived from the contamination data for a contaminant may not be the same as the true mean for the contaminant distribution on the site. To improve the reliability of any assessment a statistical analysis is if the dataset is undertaken.

The statistical assessment is undertaken using ProUCL, which is published by the USEPA, which provides a statistical assessment that exceeds the guidance given in the CL:AIRE document "Guidance on Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration".

Where the number of results in a dataset is less than four, a statistical assessment cannot be undertaken, and the assessment is performed by comparison of the maximum value(s) with the assessment criteria. Dependant on the distribution of the data, a statistical analysis may not be feasible and in those cases the results will be assessed directly to their respective assessment criteria.

If the screening levels are exceeded then more sophisticated quantitative risk assessment can be undertaken or remedial action may be taken to break the pollutant linkages. The benefits of undertaking a quantitative risk assessment must be weighed against the likelihood that it will bring about cost savings in the proposed remediation.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH

ASSESSMENT VALUES

Assessment criteria are available from a number of sources, namely:

1. Land Quality Management Suitable for Use Levels (S4UL's) (Copyright Land Quality Management Limited reproduced with permission; Publication number S4UL3093. All rights reserved);
2. C4SL for lead (the C4SL is used in lieu of the in house derived GAC as it provides a more conservative assessment);
3. EIC/AGS/CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria;
4. In-house derived GAC's / S4UL's

TIER 2 GENERIC ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR SOILS

Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC's) have been derived by **Demeter Environmental Ltd** to aid in the assessment of the risk to human health. These are derived using CLEA v1.071 Details of the derivation of the GAC's are provided within the Report. GAC's are based on generic assumptions on the land use, building and soil parameters.

SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR SOILS

Where there are exceedances of the Tier 2 GAC, Site Specific Assessment Criteria (SSAC) are derived, using site specific data for the Soil Organic Matter (SOM), building parameters, land use etc. An SSAC, like SGV's, S4UL's and GAC's is a threshold below which the risk is minimal.

Whilst CLEA v1.071 is normally used to derive SSAC's, other risk assessment packages may be used if they are more suitable for the subject site.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH FROM SOIL WATER

Where exposure to contamination in soil water is significant this will be assessed using BP RISC (amended to be as close to UK compliant as possible).

CONTROLLED WATER RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Background

Definition of Controlled Waters

The term 'controlled waters' is defined in Section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991 as:

"Territorial Waters...which extend seawards for three miles..., coastal waters..., inland freshwaters, waters in any relevant lake or pond or of so much of any relevant river or watercourse as is above the freshwater limit, and ground waters, that is to say, any waters contained in underground strata."

Note that the definition of groundwater under the Water Resources Act 1991 includes all water within underground strata (including soil / pore water in the unsaturated zone). The definition of groundwater under the Groundwater Directive however is limited to water in the saturated zone. From the 1st October 2004, the definition of groundwater in relation to Part IIA was amended, by the Second Water Act Commencement Order SI 2004 No 2528. For the purposes of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Environment Agency recommends that the groundwater within the saturated zone only is considered as the receptor (rather than soil / pore water).

INTRODUCTION

Demeter Environmental Ltd utilises the methodology for the assessment of groundwater as discussed in the Environment Agency publication 'Remedial Targets Methodology and Policy and Protection of Groundwater'.

The procedure for determining site-specific remedial targets is summarised below:

- 1) Determine a target concentration at the receptor or compliance point in relation to its use.
- 2) Undertake the tier assessment to determine whether the contaminant source would result in the target concentration being exceeded at the receptor or compliance point. At each tier, a remedial target is determined.
- 3) If the contaminant concentrations on-site exceed the remedial target, then the decision whether it is appropriate to upgrade the tier analysis is based on:
 - timescale – the decision to proceed to the next tier analysis should only be made if any risk involved in delaying the decision to implement the remedial action is acceptable;
 - what additional information is required and can be obtained;
 - cost-benefit analysis, i.e. the cost of tier upgrade in relation to the potential reduction in the cost of the remedial solution.

Four assessment tiers are proposed for the assessment of contaminated soil to protect water resources:

Level 1 considers whether contaminant concentrations in "pore water" in contaminated soil are sufficient to impact on the receptor, ignoring dilution, dispersion and attenuation along the pathway. The "pore water" concentration is determined from:

- i) measured "pore water" concentrations or perched water quality;
- ii) soil leaching tests;
- iii) theoretical calculations based on soil/water partitioning equations.

Level 2 considers dilution by the receiving groundwater or surface water body and whether this is sufficient to reduce contaminant concentrations to acceptable levels. The remedial target is defined as the target concentration multiplied by a dilution factor (DF).

Levels 3 and 4 consider whether natural attenuation (including dispersion, retardation and degradation) of the contaminant as it moves through the unsaturated and saturated zones to the receptor are sufficient to reduce contaminant concentrations to acceptable levels. The remedial target is defined as target concentration multiplied by a dilution factor (DF) and attenuation factor (AF). In Level 3 simple analytical models are used to calculate the significance of attenuation, whereas in Level 4 more sophisticated numerical models are used.

For each level, the "pore water" concentration determined for the soil zone is compared to the remedial target to determine the need for remedial action.

The assessment in relation to contaminated groundwater commences at Level 2 as the contaminants have already moved through the soil zone, so that the only processes of significance are attenuation, dispersion and further dilution of this groundwater as it moves from the source towards the receptor. Thus the assessment levels for contaminated groundwater are:

Level 2 – the observed contaminant concentration in groundwater below the site is compared directly to the target concentration.

Levels 3 and 4 – the observed groundwater concentration below the site is compared directly to the target concentration multiplied by an attenuation factor (AF); as with the soil levelled assessment, Levels 3 and 4 are distinguished by the sophistication of the modelling and prediction processes.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION, CURRENT GUIDANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR RISKS POSED BY GROUND GAS

Background

Origin of Ground and Landfill Gases

When carrying out a ground gas risk assessment, the origin or source of the gases is important as potential risks will vary depending on the source. This Appendix relates to the risk of the two main ground gases of concern; methane and carbon dioxide, and does not apply to other ground gases (e.g. radon or vapours from hydrocarbon spills). Methane and carbon dioxide are major constituents of ground gas but can also occur from a variety of anthropogenic and natural sources, as summarised in Table E below. The generation potential of each source is given below.

Table E- Sources and Origins of Ground Gases

Source	Origin		Typical Range of Concentrations			Generation Potential
			Methane	Carbon Dioxide	Others	
Anthropogenic						
Landfill sites (include shallow and old landfill)	Microbial decay of organic materials derived from the disposal of putrescible materials	Landfill gas is a product of the biodegradation of organic materials contained in wastes deposited in landfill sites. Age and composition of landfill affect the gas regime. The gas regime will also be influenced by physical parameters such as volume/depth of waste and the groundwater regime, as well as environmental factors such as temperature, moisture content and pH value. These factors are considered in some detail in earlier CIRIA guidance (Barry et al, 2001). The Environment Agency Guidance on the management of landfill gas provides useful information on the mechanisms by which landfill gas is generated, its composition and physical and chemical characteristics and behaviour (Environment Agency, 2004a). Leachate from landfill sites may also contain dissolved gases or may degrade during migration to produce methane with carbon dioxide and associated gases.	20-65%	15-40%	Several hundred trace organic gases (maybe odorous or toxic) (generally makes up <1% of total volume, eg H2S	Very high if the landfill has recently closed (post 1960) Moderate (pre 1960 landfills) Very low (inert landfills)
Made ground	Microbial decay of organic materials contained in reworked natural ground containing demolition and other wastes	Made ground will often contain degradable material such as wood, rags, paper and vegetation. However, the proportion of such carbon-rich materials is typically low, with major components often comprising re-worked clays, silts, sands and gravels together with anthropogenic inclusions such as ash, clinker, brick, concrete etc. Many brownfield sites contain made ground and on these sites the methane concentrations are usually not highly elevated, although there are exceptions, while concentrations of carbon dioxide can typically range to higher values. The rate of gas generation also tends to be low, resulting in small but sustained volumes of gas. There often tends to be a lack of driving force within made ground (see Section 2.6.1). The low rate of gas generation, the limited driving force and the fact that the gas is denser than air result in little upward migration of carbon dioxide.	0-20%	0-10%		Very low (inert made ground) Low (made ground with high levels of organic/ putrescible matter)
Foundry sands	Microbial decay of waste materials from the foundry process (phenolic binders, dextrin, coal dust, wood rags, paper)	In foundry sands, organic materials resulting from the foundry process such as phenolic binders, detrin and coal dust, and other foundry wastes such as wood, lignin and paper can provide a substrate for methanogenic bacteria (Hooker et al, 1993)	Up to 50%	15-40%	Trace organic gases (generally <1% of total volume) (maybe odorous and/or toxic)	Very low to low depending on presence of organic/ putrescible matter

Table E (continued)- Sources and Origins of Ground Gases

Source	Origin		Typical Range of Concentrations			Generation Potential
			Methane	Carbon Dioxide	Others	
Anthropogenic						
Sewage sludge, dung, cess pits/heaps	Microbial decay of organic materials	Methane and carbon dioxide are the main components associated with the anaerobic decomposition of organic components of sewage (Hooker et al, 1993). Hydrogen sulphide is also often present resulting from the degradation of organic matter and sulphur containing compounds (including mercaptans) in the sewage. Nitrogen oxide and ammonia gases are also associated with sewage. These gases can be a problem in sewer systems with confined spaces such as pipework, manholes and service chambers which can lead to potentially explosive, asphyxiating or chemically harmful atmospheres. Additionally the formation of sulphuric acid from the oxidation of hydrogen sulphide can corrode pipes, resulting in migration into the surrounding soils.	60-75%	18-40%	Trace organic gases (generally <1% of total volume) (maybe odorous and/or toxic)	Moderate
Burial Grounds (including cemeteries)	Microbial decay of organic materials contained within human/animal remains.	The generation of gases from the decomposition of corpses is well documented (Polson et al, 1975). The gases generated are predominantly carbon dioxide and methane with trace amounts of odorous sulphur-containing gases. Diphosphane may be generated by anaerobic decomposition of phosphorus in skeletal material (generally in waterlogged areas). Other gaseous emissions may include formaldehyde, associated with the preparation of cadavers and present in medium density fibreboard (MDF), widely used to make coffins.	20-65%	15-40%		Moderate
Industrial/chemical/petroleum sites/manufacturing	Organic vapours derived from leaks or spills from storage, processing and disposal areas		3-100%	2-8%	Trace organic gases (generally <1% of total volume) (maybe odorous and/or toxic), cyanide	Low
Natural gas (supply pipes)	Leakage from bulk pipeline transportation of natural gas	Mains gas is derived from the same geological source as methane in coal mines. Leaks into surrounding soils can occur from damaged or poorly maintained underground pipes. In the UK, a combination of mercaptans and sulphide are added as odourants which can often be detected. Ethane additives will also indicate the presence of distributed main gases.	90-95%	0-9.5%	1 – 27% C2-C4 alkanes, 4.7% CO	Low

Table E (continued)- Sources and Origins of Ground Gases

Natural						
Soils	Physical, chemical and biological transformations of rock during weathering		<2ppm	350ppm		Very low (none if no organic material is present)
Coal measures strata	Burial of vegetation under high temperatures and pressures, liberating gases as a by-product as a result of mining activities	Methane is associated with coal bearing carboniferous strata, produced by the anaerobic decomposition of ancient vegetation trapped within the rock. Associated gases include higher alkanes (for example ethane), hydrogen and helium. Former shafts and/or fractured rock can provide a migration pathway to the surface and rising groundwater or flooding of mine workings can release trapped methane and carbon dioxide.	<1-90%	0-6%	4-13% C ₂ -C ₄ alkanes, 0 - 10% CO production of H ₂ S possible but rarely occurs in hazardous concentrations	High (active mine working) Moderate (abandoned mine working) Very low (flooded mine workings)
Peat/bog areas	Gas formed by the microbial decay of accumulated plant debris under anaerobic conditions	Methane from these sources is produced by the microbial decay of organic material under anaerobic conditions, usually waterlogged vegetation. Carbon dioxide is usually produced by acid reaction on carbonate fraction in any alluvial soil, and also generated by methane oxidation. Trace gases include hydrogen sulphide and light hydrocarbons. Methane can migrate large distances through soils. The source of the methane which caused the explosion at Abbeystead in 1985 was naturally occurring oil shales at more than 1 km depth.	10-90%	0-5%		Moderate
Alluvium (organic rich sediments)			0-5%	0-10%		Low (may be very low depending on levels of organic matter)
Radon emitting rocks	Decay of naturally occurring uranium within soils and rocks	Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally and has no taste, smell or colour. It is formed from the decay of uranium, which is found in small quantities in all soil and rocks, in particular granite. Radionuclides (the decay products of radon) can damage lung tissues and ultimately lead to lung cancer. An action level of 200 Bq/m ³ was set by the former National Radiological Protection Board	Variable	Variable	0-1000 Bq/m ³ radon gas. Higher concentrations of gas up to 4,000,000 Bq/m ³ have been recorded in the southwest	N/A
Carbonate rich strata	Dissolution of calcium carbonate by acidic water	Acidic waters such as rainwater can react with calcium carbonate (e.g. chalk and limestones etc) to form carbon dioxide. Elevated concentrations of carbon dioxide (>five per cent) have been detected in confined spaces particularly those associated with groundwater abstraction infrastructure such as pump houses, located in chalk areas.	Variable	1-9%		Very low to low depending on water content

This does not provide guidance for the assessment of risk when other gases are present due to 'Other Sources' from the above table (particularly volatile organic compounds or for the risk from radon or hydrogen sulphide).

To determine the origin of the gas a range of factors must be considered together, including;

- Proximity of likely sources
- Ground conditions (geology, hydrogeology, anthropogenic pathways etc)
- Properties of gases present including:
 - Chemical composition
 - Physical properties
 - Ratios of components e.g. methane: carbon dioxide
- Timeframe of activities such as infilling periods, capping works, installation of gas control systems etc

Identification of the originating source may be problematic given that there may be more than one source present and trace gas analysis may be required. Identification of the sources of the gases encountered during monitoring is usually carried out through a process of eliminating the most unlikely potential sources (given the site setting) and selecting those which are most likely.

Hazards Associated with Presence of Methane

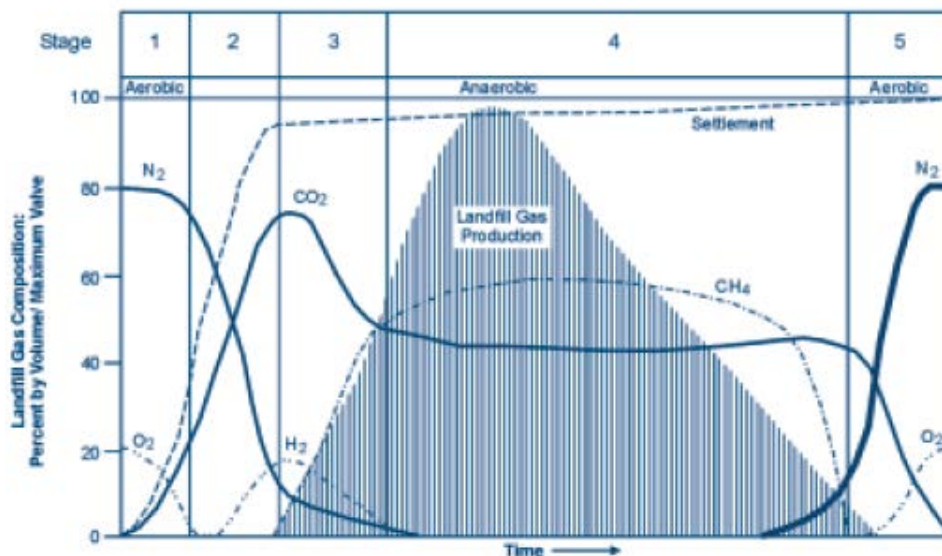
Methane gas is combustible and potentially explosive. When the concentration of methane in air is between the limits of 5.0%v/v and 15.0%v/v an explosive mixture is formed. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of methane is 5.0%v/v, which is equivalent to 100% LEL. The 15.0%v/v limit is known as the Upper Explosive Limit (UEL), but concentrations above this level cannot be assumed to represent safe concentrations. Further, the LEL and UEL will vary (up and down) depending upon the proportion of other gases (including oxygen). However, the fact that methane is a colourless, odourless gas means that there is no simple indicator of the presence of the gas until such a time as explosive limits are reached and an incident occurs. Methane is lighter than air and has a low toxicity. However, at high concentrations it can result in asphyxiation due to oxygen displacement.

Hazards Associated with Presence of Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide is a colourless, odourless gas, which, although non-flammable, is both toxic and an asphyxiant. As carbon dioxide is denser than air, it will collect in low points and depressions. The UK Health & Safety Executive (HSE) has published information relating to concentrations of carbon dioxide that humans may be exposed to, which uses concentrations contained in the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). These are the Long Term Occupational Exposure Limit (LTOEL, 8 hour period) and the Short Term Occupational Exposure Limit (STOEL, 15 minute period), which are 0.5% and 1.5% carbon dioxide, respectively.

Parameters Influencing the Rate of Ground Gas Production

The figure below is taken from EA guidance document LFTGN 03 illustrates typical ground gas generation curves from biodegradable materials:



The production of methane and carbon dioxide at a landfill site may be expected to be considerable and ongoing. Concentrations of methane will eventually decrease, followed by concentrations of carbon dioxide, but the duration and rate of gas production can vary markedly between sites. Five distinct phases of gas production occur during the process which are, in order of event as marked above, as follows:

1. An aerobic phase involving oxygen depletion and temperature increase through aerobic respiration;
2. The establishment of anaerobic conditions and the evolution of carbon dioxide and hydrogen through acidogenic activity;
3. Commencement of methanogenic activity; the establishment of populations of methanogenic bacteria;
4. A phase of stable methanogenic activity, which may go on for many tens of years;
5. A phase of decreasing methanogenic activity, representing depletion of the organic material and a return to aerobic conditions.

The time scale for the return to the normal ground gas concentrations will be highly variable, depending upon the types and quantities of materials present. In addition, the optimum parameters influencing the rate of decomposition and ground gas production within the ground at a site are as follows:

- High water content with adequate rainfall and water infiltration to provide moisture content between approximately 20 to 26%;
- Conditions that either are or are very close to anaerobic;
- High proportion of biodegradable materials;
- A pH between 6.5 and 8.5, ideally verging slightly on the acidic between pH 6 to 7;
- Temperature between 25°C and 55°C;
- The ratio of the biochemical and chemical oxygen demands (BOD:COD);
- High permeability;
- Small particle size, as finer subsurface materials possess a greater surface area to provide a growing 'face' for the micro-organisms but high fines levels reduces permeability and reduces decomposition rate.

For this reason, it is vital that sources of methane and carbon dioxide are identified prior to the commencement of any work on a construction site, and that the ground gas regime is characterised at the worst temporal conditions a site may experience. From this, a risk assessment is carried out to identify the risk at the site from ground gases so that suitable protection measures can be designed and incorporated into a development to prevent a dangerous build-up of gas occurring.

Factors Influencing the Migration and Behaviour of Ground Gases

There are many factors that influence the migration of ground gases which can affect the risk from a gassing source:

- driving force – pressure differential along a pathway, diffusion and dissolved in solution;
- meteorological conditions – short term and seasonal conditions including atmospheric pressure changes (e.g. rapidly falling pressure causes gas to expand increasing emission rates), rainfall, frozen ground and thawing, temperature;
- geological and groundwater conditions – these can have the over riding influence on the direction/pathways and quantity of migrating gas;
- anthropogenic influences – man-made pathways include mine shafts, service runs/drains, foundation piles, underground voids/pits/basements, foundation/building design/construction

Ground Gas Risk Assessment Methodology

Assessment of risk posed by ground gas is undertaken using the methodology as outlined previously, and summarised hereunder:

- Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment
- Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
- Tier 3 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment

The methodology used in each of the above assessments with concern to ground gas is discussed hereunder.

Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment

All potential sources of methane and carbon dioxide are identified in the Preliminary Conceptual Model and the generation potential determined. The background information discussed earlier is referred to in order to determine the potential for a source to generate ground gas.

CIRIA C665 provides idealised monitoring frequency / period dependent upon generation potential of gas source and sensitivity of the proposed land use as below:

Idealised Frequency and Period of Monitoring (after Table 5.5a and 5.5b, CIRIA C665)

		Generation Potential of Source				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity of Development	Low (Commercial)	4/1	6/2	6/3	12/6	12/12
	Moderate (Flats)	6/2	6/3	9/6	12/12	24/24
	High (Residential with Gardens)	6/3	9/6	12/6	24/12	24/24

Notes

1. First number is the number of readings and the second is the minimum period in months (e.g. 6/2 – six sets of readings over two months).

2. At least two sets of readings must be at low (preferably under 1,000 mb) and falling pressure.

The monitoring programme is decided using the above table prior to the intrusive site investigation. However, if the intrusive investigation reveals that a potential source is better or worse than anticipated the monitoring programme should be modified accordingly. For example, if the made ground contains no evidence of organic material and comprises entirely granular brick fill, the potential for that made ground to generate ground gas is reduced considerably.

Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment

Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment is undertaken upon completion of the required gas monitoring period.

All three current guidance documents propose that both ground gas concentrations and flow rates are used to calculate the limiting gas well gas volume flow rates for methane and carbon dioxide, based on the ground gas conditions monitored for during the worse-case temporal conditions. This limiting gas well volume flow rate is termed the Gas Screening Value (GSV, note that this was termed borehole gas volume flow), and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{GSV (l/hr)} = \frac{[\text{gas well gas concentration (\%v/v)}] \times [\text{gas well flow rate (l/hr)}]}{100}$$

GSV's are compared to typical max concentrations and limiting gas screening values derived for either Situation A - All development except low rise housing with gardens, or Situation B low rise housing with gardens (NHBC Traffic Light System). Table 8.5 from CIRIA C665 is used for comparison of gas screening values for "Situation A Developments" and is presented hereunder:

Characteristic Situation (CIRIA R149)	Comparable Partners Technology Regime in gas (see Box 8.2)	Risk Classification	Gas Screening Value (CH ₄ or CO ₂) (l/hr) ¹	Additional Factors	Typical Source of Generation
1	A	Very low risk	<0.07	Typically methane ≤ 1% and/or carbon dioxide ≤ 5%. Otherwise consider increase to Situation 2	Natural soils with low organic content "Typical" made ground
2	B	Low risk	<0.7	Borehole air flow rate not to exceed 70l/hr. Otherwise consider increase to characteristic Situation 3	Natural soil, high peat/organic content. "Typical" made ground
3	C	Moderate risk	<3.5		Old landfill, inert waste, mine working flooded
4	D	Moderate to high risk	<15	Quantitative risk assessment required to evaluate scope of protective measures.	Mine working susceptible to flooding, completed landfill (WMP 26B criteria)
5	E	High risk	<70		Mine working unflooded inactive with shallow workings near surface
6	F	Very high risk	>70		Recent landfill site

Table 8.5 from CIRIA C665 Modified Wilson and Card Classification

Table 8.7 is used for comparison of gas screening values for "Situation B Developments" and is presented hereunder:

Traffic light	Methane ¹		Carbon dioxide ²	
	Typical max concentration ³ (% by volume)	Gas screening value ^{2,4} (litres /hour)	Typical max concentration ³ (% by volume)	Gas screening value ^{2,4} (litres /hour)
Green	1	0.13	5	0.78
Amber 1	5	0.63	10	1.60
Amber 2	20	1.60	30	3.10
Red				

Notes:

1. The worst-case ground gas regime identified on the site, either methane or carbon dioxide, at the worst-case temporal conditions that the site may be expected to encounter will be the decider as to what Traffic Light is allocated;
2. Borehole Gas Volume Flow Rate, in litres per hour as defined in Wilson and Card (1999), is the borehole flow rate multiplied by the concentration in the air stream of the particular gas being considered;
3. The Typical Maximum Concentrations can be exceeded in certain circumstances should the Conceptual Site Model indicate it is safe to do so;
4. The Gas Screening Value thresholds should not generally be exceeded without the completion of a detailed ground gas risk assessment taking into account site-specific conditions.

CIRIA C665 Table 8.7 NHBC Traffic light system for 150 mm void

Dependant on the outcome of the assessment of risk posed by ground gas it is determined whether gas protection measures are required for the proposed development, and or whether a detailed quantitative risk assessment is required for the site.

Selection & Design of Protective Measures

Table 8.6 and Box 8.4 of CIRIA C665 contain information on the detailed design of protection measures and were initially intended for the purposes of determining then level of protection measures a development requires. These tables and related text include some useful information on the design of gas protection measures, however BS8485:2015 which supersedes the guidance included within CIRIA C665, is used for selection of gas protection measures. BS8485:2015 uses a scoring system dependant on the Characteristic Situation / NHBC Traffic Light and proposed end use of the site. The scoring system is summarised in BS 8485:2015+A1:2019 Table 4 as presented hereunder:

Characteristic gas situation, CS	NHBC traffic light	Required gas protection			
		Type A Building (private ownership with no building management controls on alterations to the internal structure, the use of rooms, the ventilation of rooms or the structural fabric of the building. Some small rooms present. Probably conventional building construction (rather than civil engineering). Examples include private housing and some retail premises)	Type B Building (private or commercial property with central building management control of any alterations to the building or its uses but limited or no central building management control of the maintenance of the building, including the gas protection measures. Multiple occupancy. Small to medium size rooms with passive ventilation of rooms and other internal spaces throughout ground floor and basement areas. May be conventional building or civil engineering construction. Examples include managed apartments, multiple occupancy offices, some retail premises and parts of some public buildings (such as schools, hospitals, leisure centres) and parts of hotels)	Type C Building (commercial building with central building management control of any alterations to the building or its uses and central building management control of the maintenance of the building, including the gas protection measures. Single occupancy of ground floor and basement areas. Small to large size rooms with active ventilation or good passive ventilation of all rooms and other internal spaces throughout ground floor and basement areas. Probably civil engineering construction. Examples include offices, some retail premises, and parts of some public buildings (such as schools, hospitals, leisure centres and parts of hotels).	Type D Building (industrial style building having large volume internal space(s) that are well ventilated. Corporate ownership with building management controls on alterations to the ground floor and basement areas of the building and on maintenance of ground gas protective measures. Probably civil engineering construction. Examples are retail park sales buildings, factory shop floor areas, warehouses.
1	Green	0	0	0	0
2	Amber 1	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.5
3	Amber 2	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.5
4	Red	6.5 (a)	5.5 (a)	4.5	3.5
5		(b)	6.5 (a)	5.5	4.5
6		(b)	(b)	7.5	6.5
NOTE Traffic light indications are taken from NHBC Report no.:10627-RO1 (04) and are mainly applicable to low-rise residential housing ¹ . These are for comparative purposes but the boundaries between the traffic light indications and CS values do not coincide.					
a) Residential buildings should not be built on CS4 or higher sites unless the type of construction or site circumstances allow additional levels of protection to be incorporated, e.g. high-performance ventilation or pathway intervention measures, and an associated sustainable system of management of maintenance of the gas control system, e.g. in institutional and/or fully serviced contractual situations.					
b) The gas hazard is too high for this empirical method to be used to define the gas protection measures					

The NHBC guidance and CIRIA C665 guidance refers to low rise housing (which is up to three storeys without lifts) that is constructed with a 150mm ventilated sub-floor void.

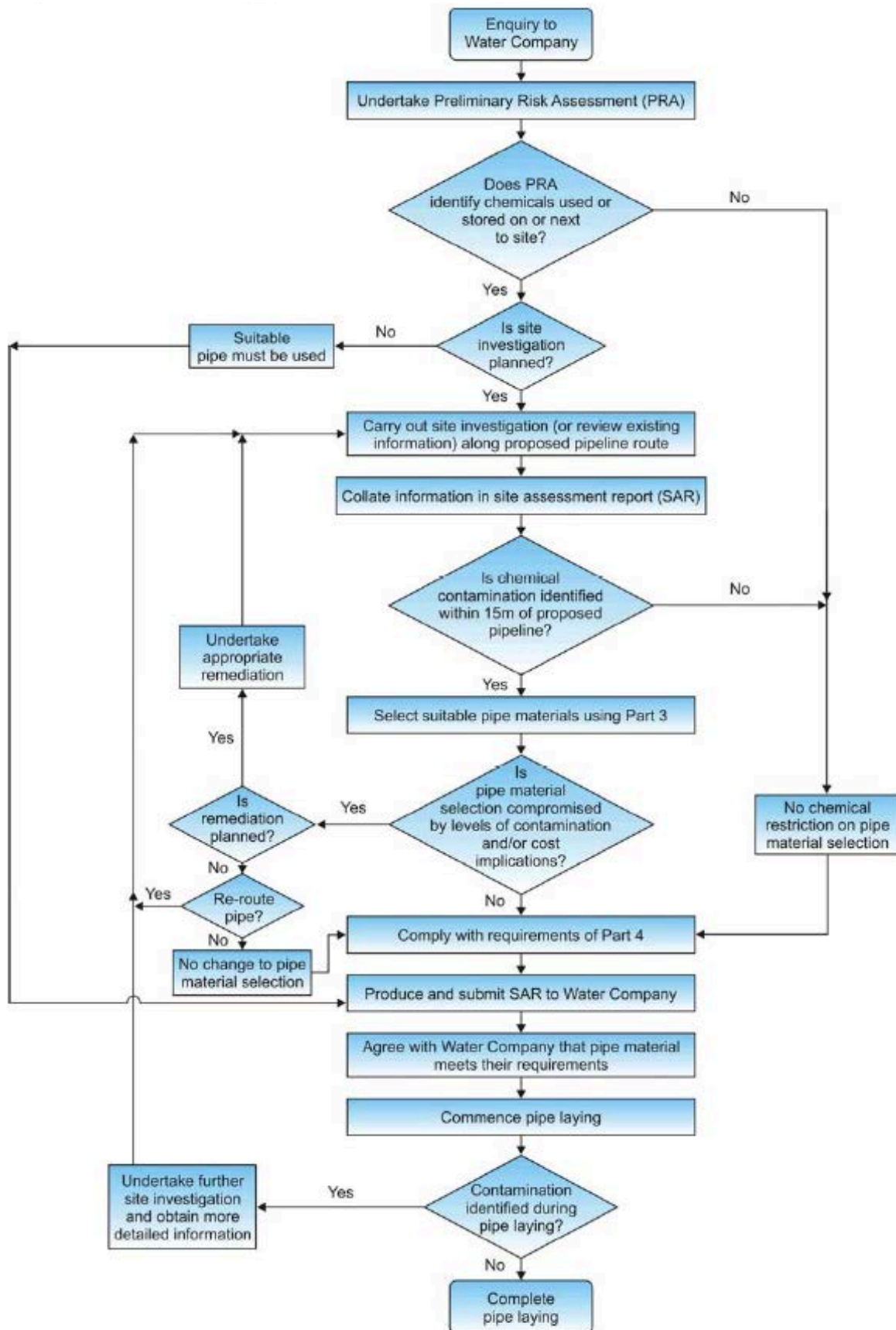
BS8485:2015 Table 2 Required gas protection by characteristic gas situation and type of building

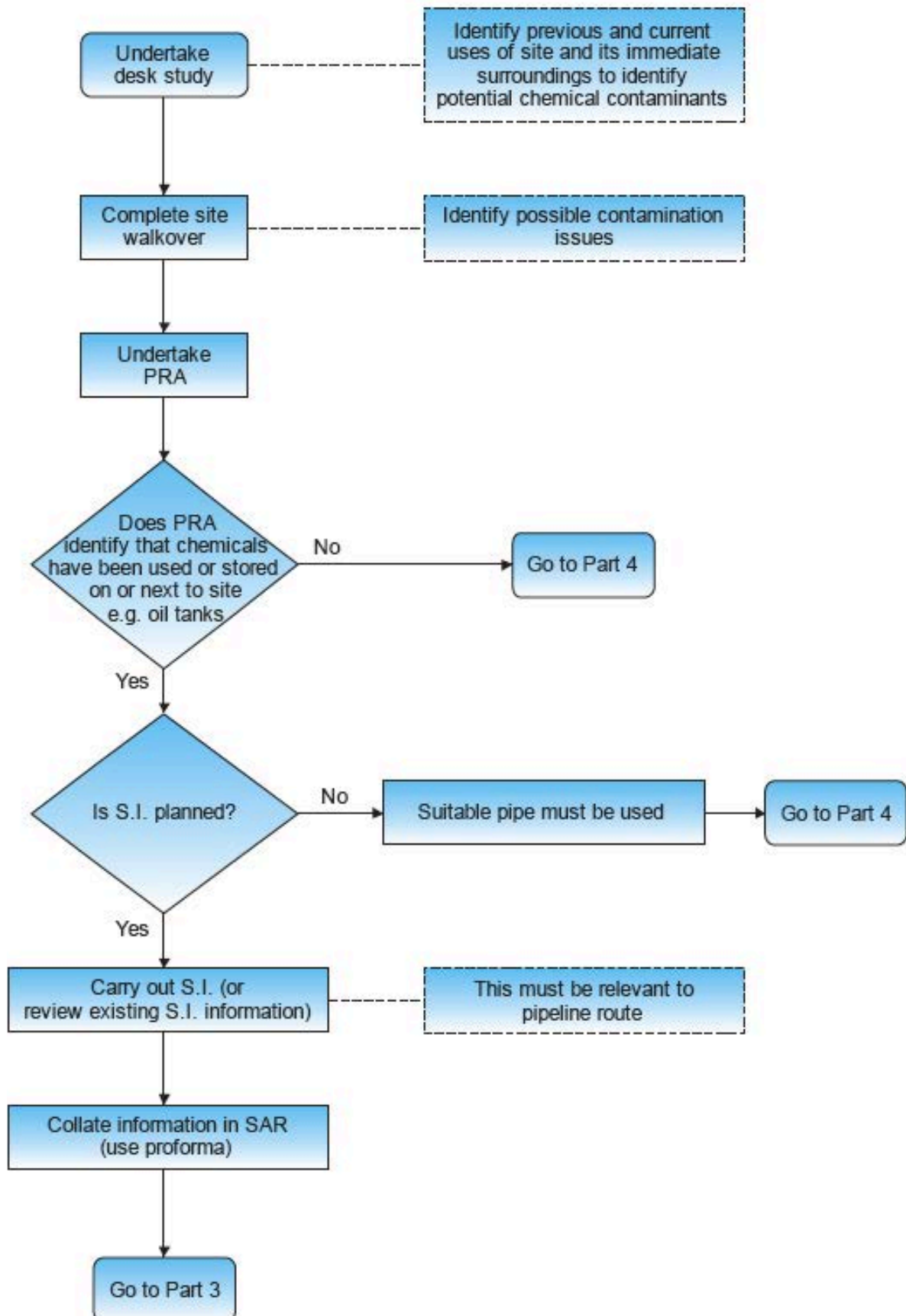
Once a score is assigned, a combination of protection systems / elements is chosen from BS 8485:2015+A1:2019 as shown below:

PROTECTION ELEMENT/SYSTEM	SCORE	COMMENTS
Gas Protection Scores for Ventilation Protection Measures		
Pressure relief pathway (usually formed of low fines gravel or with a thin geocomposite blanket or strips terminating in a gravel trench external to the building)	0.5	<i>Whenever possible a pressure relief pathway (as a minimum) should be installed in all gas protection measures systems.</i> <i>If the layer has a low permeability and/or is not terminated in a venting trench (or similar), then the score is zero.</i>
Passive sub floor dispersal layer: Very good performance Media used to provide the dispersal layer are: • Clear void, Polystyrene void former blanket, Geocomposite void former blanket, No-fines gravel layer with gas drains, No-fines gravel layer Good performance	2.5 1.5	<i>The ventilation effectiveness of different media depends on a number of different factors including the transmissivity of the medium, the width of the building, the side ventilation spacing and type and the thickness of the layer. The selected score should be assigned taking into account the recommendations in BS8485:2015. Passive ventilation should be designed to meet at least "good performance".</i>
Active dispersal layer, usually comprising fans with active abstraction (suction) from a subfloor dilution layer, with roof level vents. The dilution layer may comprise a clear void or be formed of geocomposite or polystyrene void formers	1.5 to 2.5	<i>This system relies on continued serviceability of the pumps, therefore alarm and response systems should be in place.</i> <i>There should be robust management systems in place to ensure the continued maintenance of the system, including pumps and vents. Active ventilation should always be designed to meet at least "good performance", as described in BS8485:2015.</i>
Active positive pressurization by the creation of a blanket of external fresh air beneath the building floor slab by pumps supplying air to points across the central footprint of the building into a permeable layer, usually formed of a thin geocomposite blanket	1.5 to 2.5	<i>This system relies on continued operation of the pumps, therefore alarm and response systems should be in place.</i> <i>The score assigned should be based on the efficient "coverage" of the building footprint and the redundancy of the system. Active ventilation should always be designed to meet at least "good performance".</i>
Ventilated car park (floor slab of occupied part of the building under consideration is underlain by a basement or undercroft car park)	4.0	<i>Assumes that the car park is vented to deal with car exhaust fumes, designed to Buildings Regulations 2000, Approved Document F</i>
Gas Protection Scores for the Structural Barrier		
Floor and Substructure Design Precast suspended segmental subfloor (i.e. Block and beam floor slab) Cast in situ ground-bearing floor slab (with only nominal mesh reinforcement) Cast in situ monolithic reinforced ground bearing raft or reinforced cast in situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations Basement floor and walls conforming to BS 8102:2009, Grade 2 waterproofing (c) Basement floor and walls conforming to BS 8102:2009, Grade 3 waterproofing (c)	0 (a) 0.5 (a) 1.0 or 1.5 (a), (b) 2.0 2.5	<i>a) The scores are conditional on breaches of floor slabs, etc. being effectively sealed;</i> <i>b) to achieve a score of 1.5 the raft or suspended slab should be well reinforced to control cracking and have minimal penetrations cast in;</i> <i>c) the score is conditional on the waterproofing not being based on the use of a geosynthetic clay liner waterproofing product</i>
Membranes		
Gas resistant membrane meeting all of the following criteria: • sufficiently impervious to the gases with a methane gas transmission rate <40.0 ml/day/m ² /atm (average) for sheet and joints (tested in accordance with BS ISO 15105-1 manometric method); • sufficiently durable to remain serviceable for the anticipated life of the building and duration of gas emissions; • sufficiently strong to withstand in-service stresses (e.g. settlement if placed below a floor slab); • sufficiently strong to withstand the installation process and following trades until covered (e.g. penetration from steel fibres in fibre reinforced concrete, penetration of reinforcement ties, tearing due to working above it, dropping tools, etc); • capable, after installation, of providing a complete barrier to the entry of the relevant gas; and • verified in accordance with CIRIA C735	2	<i>The performance of membranes is heavily dependent on the quality and design of the installation, resistance to damage after installation and integrity of joints. For example, a minimum 0.4 mm thickness (equivalent to 370 g/m² for polyethylene) reinforced membrane (virgin polymer) meets the performance criteria in BS8485:2015 If a membrane is installed that does not meet all the criteria in column 1 then the score is zero.</i>

WATER MAINS RISK ASSESSMENT

Risks to water supply pipes are assessed using the document 'Guidance for the Selection of Water Supply Pipes to be Used in Brownfield Sites' published by the UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR). The methodology for the selection of water pipes in brownfield sites is below:





For sites where the preliminarily conceptual site model (PCSM) does not identify the potential for chemical storage either on or next to the site, there are no chemical restrictions on the selection of pipe selection material.

The guidance recommends that if known, samples should be taken along the route of the water mains. At the time of any intrusive investigation the route of the water mains is generally unknown, hence the guidance recommends that samples are taken across the site.

Table 1: Pipe Selection Table

	Pipe Material					
	All thresholds are in mg/kg					
Contaminant	PE	PVC	Barrier Pipe (PE-AL-PE)	Wrapped Steel	Wrapped Ductile Iron	Copper
Extended VOC suite by purge and trap or head space and GC-MS with TIC	0.5	0.125	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Total BTEX and MTBE	0.1	0.03	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SVOC's TIC by purge and trap or head space and GC-MS with TIC (aliphatic and aromatic EC5-EC10)	2.0	1.4	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Phenols	2	0.4	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Cresols and chlorinated phenols	2	0.04	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Mineral oil C11-C20 (aromatic/aliphatic EC10-EC16, aromatic EC16-EC21 and aliphatic EC16-35)	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Mineral oil C21-C40 (aliphatic EC16-EC35 and aromatic EC21-EC35)	500	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
pH	Pass	Pass	Pass	Corrosive if pH<7 and conductivity >400uS/cm	Corrosive if pH<5, Eh not neutral and conductivity >400uS/cm	Corrosive if 5<pH>8 and Eh positive
Conductivity						
Redox						
SPECIFIC SUITE IDENTIFIED AS RELEVANT FOLLOWING SITE INVESTIGATION						
Ethers	0.5	1.0	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Nitrobenzene	0.5	0.4	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Ketones	0.5	0.02	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Aldehydes	0.5	0.02	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Amines	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

It can be seen that barrier pipe is suitable on all sites. Where metallic (steel, ductile iron or copper) pipes are to be used, information on the pH, conductivity and redox of the soils will be required to determine suitability. Where PE or PVC pipes are to be laid, information on the presence of organic contaminants identified in the PCSM will be required.

Stage 1 - Assessment Methodology Before Water Mains Alignment is Known

At the time of a Phase II site investigation the alignment of the water mains is generally unknown, and as part of the investigation the entirety of the site will be investigated. The contaminants subject to analysis will be guided by the preliminarily conceptual model, and only contaminants identified in the preliminary conceptual model will be subject to assessment, which will provide a preliminarily specification of water mains.

The site investigation data will be assessed against Table 1 above and a preliminarily assessment of the suitability of water pipe material will be made.

Stage 2 – Assessment Methodology Once Alignment of the Water Mains is Known

Once the alignment of the water mains is known, if cost effective, additional analysis can be undertaken along the alignment to determine if metallic, PE or PVC pipes would be suitable.

RISK TO CONCRETE IN THE GROUND

The risk to buried concrete is assessed in accordance with the BRE Special Digest 1:2005 – 'Concrete in Aggressive Ground'. Recommendations for the composition of concrete and supplementary protective measures (if required) are given on the basis of the assessment.

CURRENT GUIDANCE ON REMEDIATION

When risk assessment of the site has been completed and it indicates that remedial works are required, the main guidance in managing this process is set out in the EA Guidance on 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)'. The stages of managing remediation are as follows:

- (a) Options Appraisal and develop Remediation Strategy;
- (b) Develop Implementation Plan and Verification Plan;
- (c) Remediation, Verification and Monitoring.

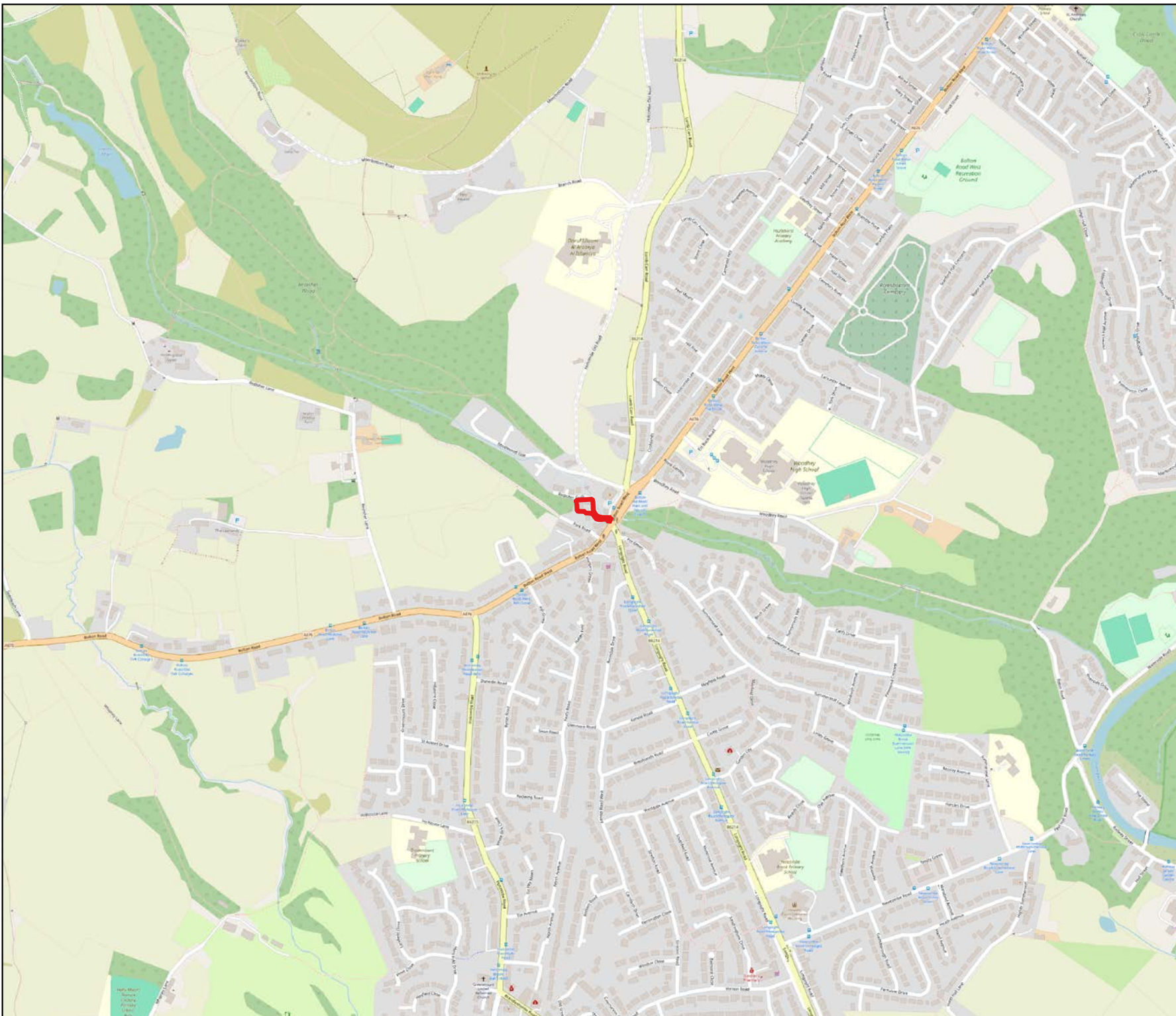
The Remediation Strategy sets out the remediation targets, identifies technically feasible remedial solutions and presents an evaluation of the options so that these can be assessed enabling that the most suitable solution is adopted. An outline of the proposed remedial method should be presented. Agreement should be sought of the appropriate statutory bodies for the Remediation Strategy before proceeding to the next stage.

The Implementation Plan is a detailed method statement setting out how the remediation is to be carried out including stating how the site will be managed, welfare procedures, health and safety considerations together with practical measures such as details of temporary works, programme of works, waste management licences and regulatory consents required. Agreement should again be sought of the appropriate statutory bodies for this Plan.

The Verification Plan sets out the requirements for gathering data to demonstrate that the remediation has met the required remediation objectives and criteria. The Verification Plan presents the requirements for a wide range of issues including the level of supervision, sampling and testing regimes for treated materials, waste and imported materials, required monitoring works during and post remediation, how compliance with all licenses and consents will be checked etc. Agreement should again be sought of the appropriate statutory bodies for the Verification Plan. On completion of the remediation a Verification Report should be produced to provide a complete record of all remediation activities on site and the data collected as required in the Verification Plan. The Verification Report should demonstrate that the remediation has met the remedial targets to show that the site is suitable for the proposed use.



APPENDIX D: DRAWINGS



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BN3 7BD
Tel: 01273 741 727

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Drawing 1

Site Name: 1-2 Halter Inn
Works

Site Location

Scale: 1:10,000 at A4



Demeter Environmental Ltd
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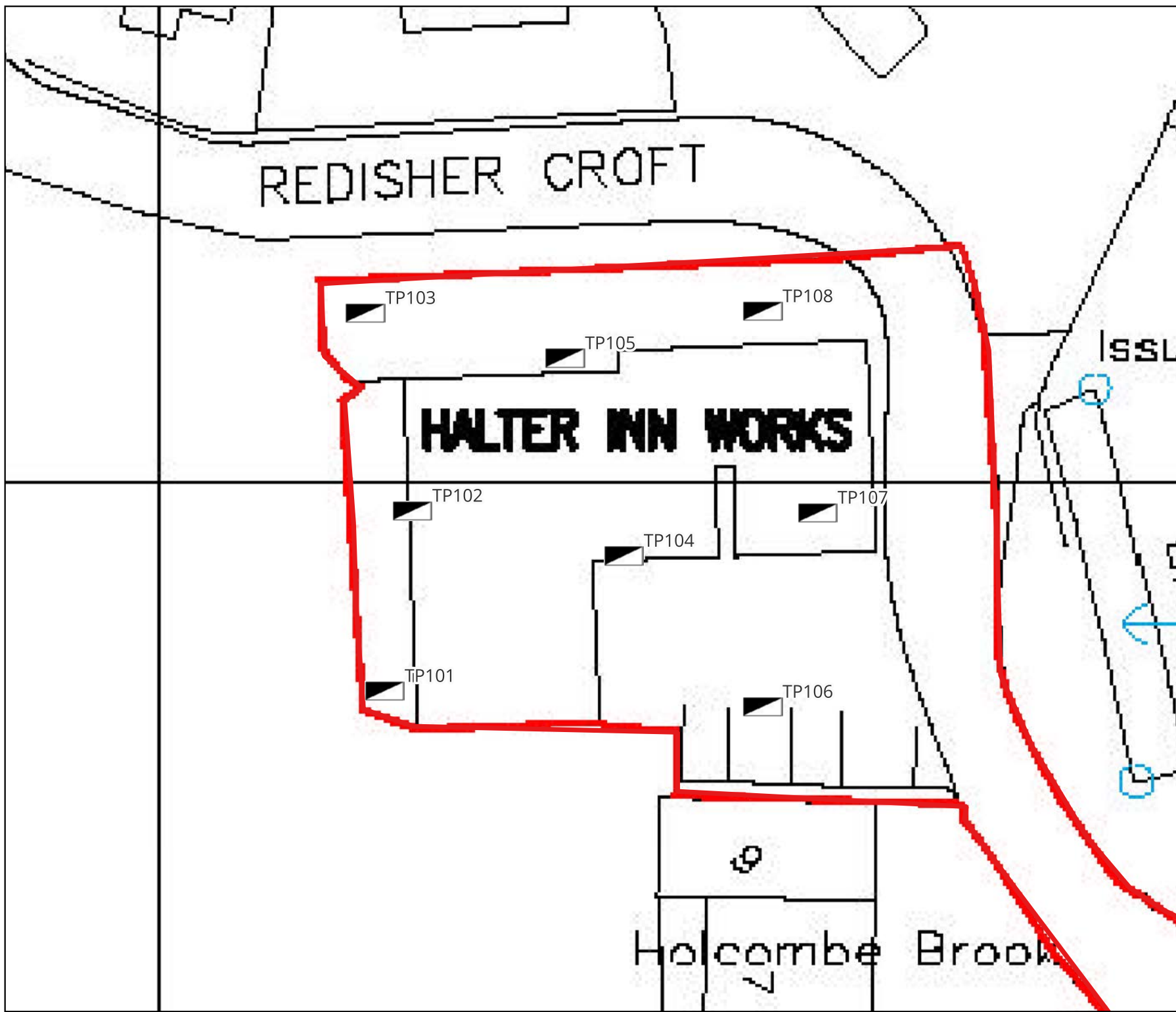
Email: enquiries@demeter-environmental.co.uk

Drawing: 2

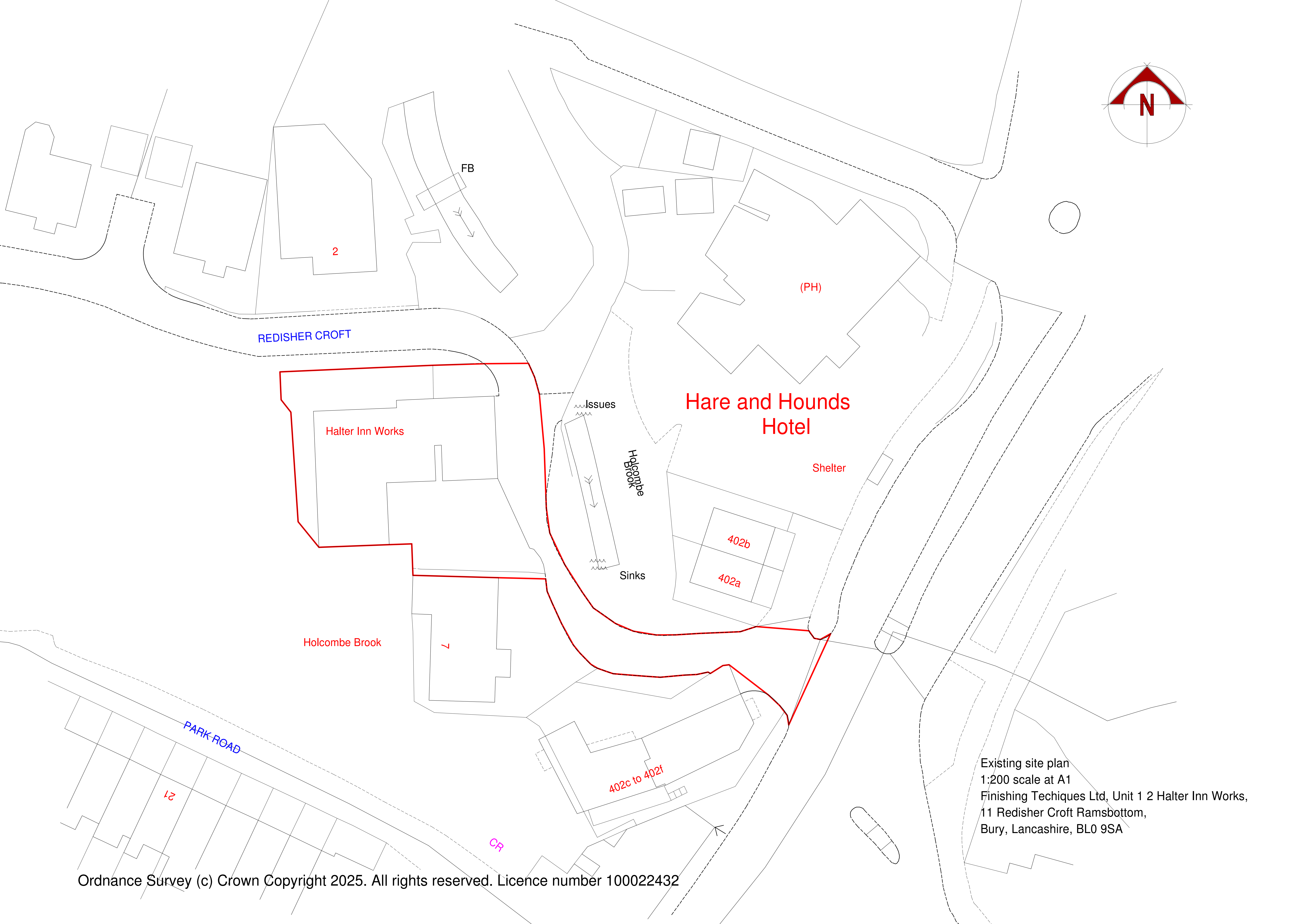
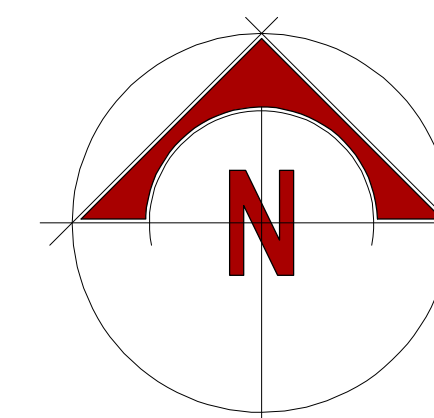
Site Name: 1-2 Halter Inn Works

Aerial Plate

Scale: 1:1,250 at A4



	
Demeter Environmental Ltd Liverpool Office: 54 St James Street Liverpool L1 0AB Tel: 0151 521 2539 Fax: 0151 909 3661 Brighton Office: The Offices 57 Newtown Road Brighton, East Sussex BN3 7BA Tel: 01273 741 727 Email: enquiries@demeter-environmental.co.uk	
Drawing 3	
Site Name: 1-2 Halter Inn Works	
Site Layout	
Scale: 1:250 at A4	



REDISHER CROFT

Halter Inn Works

Holcombe Brook

PARK ROAD

Hare and Hounds
Hotel

Shelter

Holcombe
Brook

Issues

Sinks

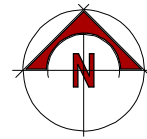
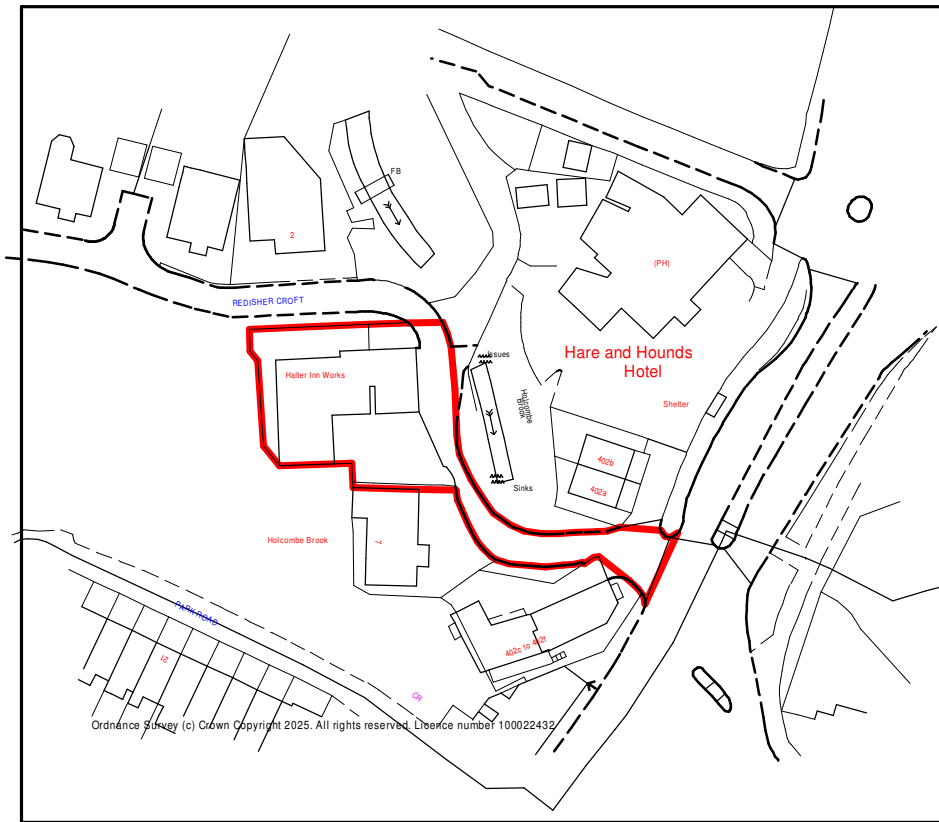
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402a

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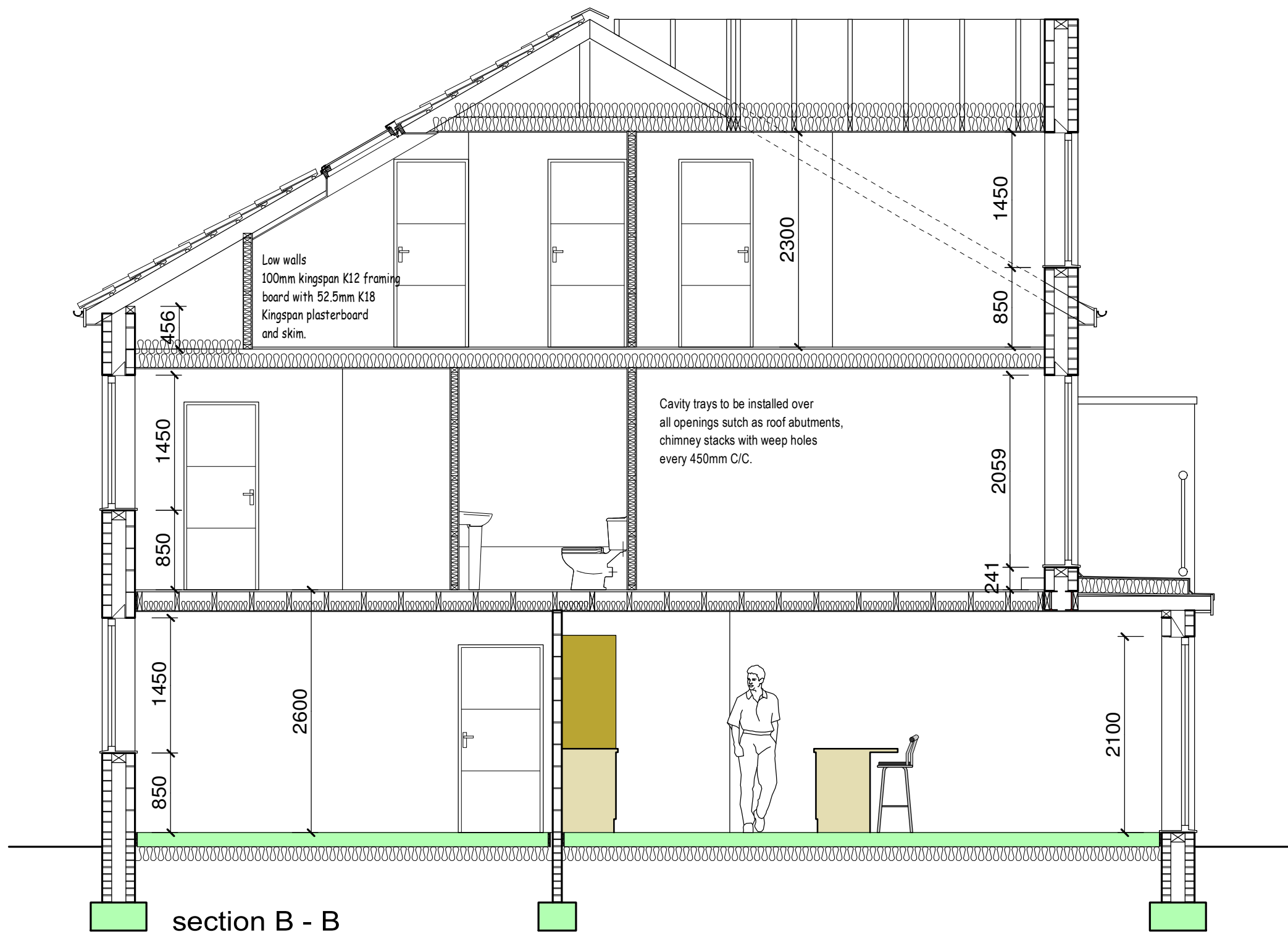
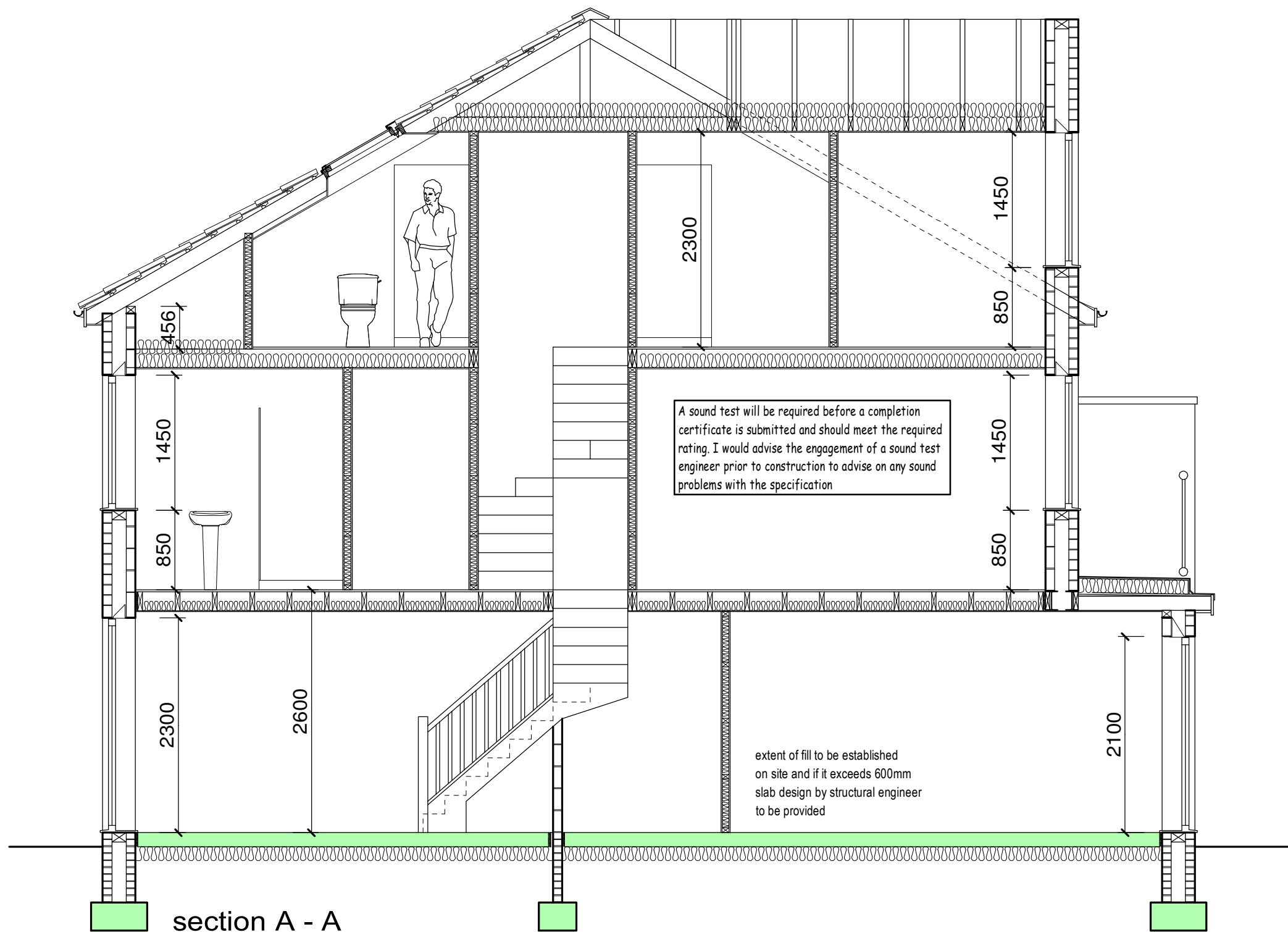
Existing site plan
1:200 scale at A1
Finishing Techniques Ltd, Unit 1 2 Halter Inn Works,
11 Redisher Croft Ramsbottom,
Bury, Lancashire, BL0 9SA



Location plan

1:1250 scale at A4

Finishing Techniques Ltd, Unit 1 2 Halter Inn Works,
11 Redisher Croft Ramsbottom,
Bury, Lancashire, BL0 9SA



Provide Data inlet access point in front garden area to service the new property to an internal network termination point in accordance with AD R diagram 1(b).

Property to be built in accordance with Accredited construction details

WC door to have a clear opening of minimum 775mm

sockets and switches are to be positioned within a height zone of 450mm to 1200mm

Provide a flush entrance to front entrance

Provide a single Mode 2 compliant Electric Vehicle Charging Point to new property. The charging point shall be independently wired to a 30A spur to enable minimum 7kW charging or the best available given the electrical infrastructure. The infrastructure shall be maintained and operational in perpetuity

Service and controls:
Consumer units should be mounted so that switches are between 1350mm 1450mm above floor level.
sockets, switches, BT, TV and bell push are to be positioned within a height zone of 450mm to 1200mm and a minimum of 300mm measured horizontally from an inside corner.
The handle to at least one window in the principal living area is located between 450mm and 1200mm above floor level, unless window is fitted with remove opening device that is within the height range.
Handles to all other windows are to be situated between 450mm and 1200mm above floor level, unless window is fitted with remove opening device that is within the height range.

Boiler controls
Boiler timer controls and thermostats are mounted between 900mm and 1200mm above finished floor level on the boiler or separate controllers (wired or wireless) are mounted elsewhere in an accessible location within the same height range.

Drainage:
All new drainage to be 100mm diameter Polypipe Underground or similar drainage system. Pipes laid to self cleansing fall on 150 bed per shingle. New gullies to be radable with connection to existing drain. Pipes passing through footings to be bridged using pre-stressed concrete lintels. All new drainage passing under new extension to be encased in minimum 150mm concrete.

Foundations:
Strip concrete trench fill taken down to firm bearing strata at min 900mm below ground level. Foundations to be taken down to invert of any drain within 1000mm of excavation.

Ground Floor Construction Mains:
65mm concrete screed with underfloor heating on 50mm PIR ridged insulation on 100mm concrete slab 100mm PIR ridged insulation on 1200 gauge DPM lapped into DPC on 25mm sand blinding on 150mm mechanically compacted MOT. Provide 25mm ridged insulation to the edge of slab.

Internal Solid Walls:
To be built of 100mm thick lightweight concrete blocks with 12.5mm Wallboard plaster board dry lining on 15mm plaster dabs.

Internal walls studwork:
Partitions at ground and first floor levels formed in 100 x 50mm studwork at 400 centres with 12.5mm plasterboard and skim finish both sides. Double joists under all partitions running in direction of joists. All walls between WC & bedrooms to have 100mm sound deadening insulation between.

External Walls traditional:
Brickwork to match the existing outer leaf. 100mm cavity with 90mm Eco-Cavity Full Fill, 10mm cavity - 100mm light block inner leaf dry lined in 12.5mm plasterboard and skim on Drywall dabs. Stainless steel double triangle wall ties (min 99mm embedment) 750mm horizontal c/c & 450 vertical c/c staggered and doubled up at all window and door reveals. Cavities to be closed at all reveals and at eaves - using Thermabate insulated cavity closers. NB all masonry below ground level to be in concrete common brick. DPC to be fixed at min 150mm above ground level. Provide cavity fill to 225mm below damp proof course.

First Floor Construction:
22mm tongue and groove moisture resistant flooring grade chipboard or softwood floorboards to clients discretion on sw joists @ 400 centres to SE design. 100mm quilt insulation between floor joists Provide 2No. Rows of herringbone strutting at third span of joists. Underdraw joists in 12.5mm plasterboard and skim. NB. Minimum board weight 10kg/m2. Provide lateral restraint straps at 2m centres with associated noggins.

Stairs:
risers no greater than 220mm - goings in straight flight no less than 220mm tapered treads in winders to have minimum going of 50mm with going at centre of tapered tread to match straight flight. Maximum pitch 42deg with minimum head height of 2000mm measured vertically off pitch line. Handrails fixed at 900mm off pitch line throughout flight. Ballustrading to be fixed around stairwell @ first floor level @ 900mm above floor - vertical spindles less than 100mm apart. Stairs to be underdrawn 12.5mm plasterboard and skim.

Main roof construction:
Slate roof tiles on 38 x 25mm tanalised battens on Du Pont Tyvek breathable roof membrane (ensure breathable felt system is installed & vented in strict accordance with manufacturers recommendations) on specialist Attic trusses @ 600mm c/c. 100 x 75 wall plates bedded on and strapped to blockwork @ 2000mm centres. 100mm Earthwool Loft roll 44 insulation laid between and 300mm laid across ceiling joist - NB - care must be taken not to block eaves ventilation Ceiling joists underdrawn 15mm Fireline plasterboard to meet 60mins fire resistance

Vaulted section:
125mm kingspan K7 between rafters, 52.5mm K18 Kingspan plasterboard and skim finish.

Doors and windows:
All new windows to be triple glazed and have trickle vents not less than 800mm2. All windows opening a door or a glazed door or less than 800mm above floor to be in toughened glass to BS6206 or EN12150. All new windows and doors on the ground floor and any other easily accessible windows to be fitted with laminated glass. A PAS 24 certification will be required on completion. New and replacement windows, sliding doors and roof lights fully draught proofed & double glazed in Optiwhite (outer pane) 16mm argon filled air space with aluminium spacer bar with an inner pane of low emissivity 'K' glass to give a 'U' value of 1.0w/m2 or window energy rating band C certificates of compliance to be provided to building control on completion. New windows to habitable rooms without alternative at least 1No opening light with a clear opening of 450 x 750mm. Top hung Windows to have assist arms and stays to keep up. Keystone Hi-Therm Lintel used to improve thermal bridging. SOLID EXTERNAL DOORS - U-value - 1.0W/m2K

Sanitary fittings:
Wastes in UPVC, waste pipe ducts to have access panels at all junctions and bends. 50 dia wastes to showers, sinks and baths 38 dia wastes to wash basins 100 dia wastes to WCs 75 deep seal traps to showers, sinks & was basins. 50 deep trap to WCs Waste connections to SVP to be not closer than 200mm to WC connections

Lintels:
Provide Gatic or similar lintels to all new external window and door openings

Limiting air-leakage and thermal bridging:
The building fabric is to be constructed so that there are no significant thermal bridges or gaps in the insulation layers. Cavity wall insulation is to be taken down to below DPC level. Finishing at the same level as the floor slab insulation. The cavity wall and roof insulation must meet at the top of the wall. Cavity wall insulation must be carried up the full extent of the gable walls.

Smoke/carbon monoxide alarms:
Mains operated, self contained/linked smoke alarms with secondary power (batteries) to conform to BS5 54449: Pt 1 Installed to manufacturers specification.

Fire protection:
To structural steelwork: 30 minutes Fire Resisting casing of 2No layers of 12.5mm plaster board with staggered joints, wired at 100mm centres and plaster skimmed.

Soil and vent pipes:
Air admittance valves are required to SVP stacks which cannot be vented externally, at least one SVP on the drain run should vent to the outside.

Primary and secondary heating systems (new and replacement installations)
Primary - main heating and hot water system e.g. main boiler; secondary - localised heating provisions e.g. gas fire/ solid fuel fire / stoves. Both types of appliances efficiency and controls, whether as a new installation or replacement for an existing system must be designed, installed and commissioned in strict accordance the 'Building Services Compliance Guide' published by the department for communities and Local Government. You are advised to check with the boiler manufacturer as to the appropriate controls to be used to achieve Approved Document L1 compliance to avoid system problems. (see appropriate section) Requirements for certain Gas and Solid fuel Appliances are included below - for systems not covered fully comply with the 'Building Services Compliance Guide'. (Available on TMBC's Building Control Web Page) Any new gas boiler to be minimum 90% SEDBUK Condensing wall mounted with balanced flue/stainless steel guard to outlet. Lighting. (Energy Saving Provisions)

To any new wiring system or when REWIRING an existing lighting system - install energy efficient light fittings as follows. (NOTE: Fluorescent or compact fluorescent light fittings meet this standard. GLS tungsten lamps with bayonet caps or screw bases or tungsten halogen lamps are not acceptable). Fixed Internal Lighting: Install energy efficient light fittings that only take lamps having a luminous efficacy greater than 45 lumens per circuit-watt (power consumed) and a total output greater than 400 lamp lumens. Light fittings with supplied power less than 5 circuit-watts are excluded from the overall count of total light fittings below: i.e. pin base fitting only to ensure only energy efficient fittings can be replaced. Provisions: Not less than 3 per four of ALL the light fittings in the main dwelling spaces (excluding infrequent if accessed storage spaces and cupboards).

NOTES: a) Be careful when considering the use of mains frequency fluorescent lighting in garages, as they can cause strobing issues with machine tools and vehicles. Fixed External Lighting (Excludes flats common areas and other communal access-way lighting). Provisions: a) EETHER: lamp capacity not to exceed 100 watts per light fitting and fitting to have automatically daylight and motion sensor fitted or b) Fittings to have sockets capable of only using lamps with an efficacy greater than 45 lumens per circuit-watt fitted with automatic daylight sensors and must be switched controlled.

Heating:
Mode of heating to dwellings to be air source heat pump, and underfloor heating

Ventilation:
Unless otherwise stated, room ventilation will be provided by natural means. Windows to incorporate: opening lights at least equal to 1/20th floor area, along with controllable trickle vents with an equivalent area of 5,000mm2. Where opening restrictors are to be provided the opening lights to be increased in size to 1/10th of the room floor area. Wet room areas to be afforded mechanical extract ventilation using the following extract rates: Kitchen 30 Litres/sec (adjacent to the hob) 60 Litres/sec elsewhere Utility Room 30 Litres/sec Bathroom 15 Litres/sec Sanitary accommodation 6 Litres/sec. In addition, controllable trickle vents with equivalent area of area of 2,500mm2. All extracts to open air. Extractor to have minimum 15 mins over run.

Flashings:
Code 4 lead stepped and straight flashings with DPC cavity trays over at all abutments.

Self-contained mains powered smoke detectors (rechargeable battery backed up) in accordance with BS5839-6: 2019 - Grade D - category LD3 standard to be provided to each level as indicated by 'SD' on floor plans. All alarms to be interlinked and wired to separate sub circuit on main distribution board. Smoke alarms to be situated within 3.0m of bedroom doors and 7.5m of all other habitable rooms. NOTE - all smoke detectors are to be positioned so that they can be reached for maintenance and testing i.e. not over stairs etc.

GENERAL NOTES
All workmanship and materials to comply with the building regulations approved documents and building standard requirements. All materials to be fixed, applied or mixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or specifications. All materials shall be suitable for their purpose and the contractor shall take into account everything necessary for the proper execution of the works to the satisfaction of the building control officer whether or not indicated on the drawing.

This drawing is to be checked and verified by the contractor prior to work commencing on site. All discrepancies should be clarified by the contractor before purchase of materials; third party services; or construction for clarification or queries contact the drawing office. All dimensions to be checked on site. All specialist design to be measured from site. Drawings to be read in conjunction with all other relevant project drawings and specifications prepared by others including, but not limited to, the sap engineer; structural engineer; and specialist sub-contractors.

GENERAL NOTES
The person carrying out the work must give Building Control. A notice which specifies the potential consumption of wholesome water per person per day calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in regulation G1 17(K) in relation to the completed dwelling. The notice shall be given to Building Control. Not later than five days after the work has been completed.

In-line hot water tempering valves should be provided to ensure that the temperature supplied to the domestic hot water distribution system does not exceed 60 degrees C. Hot water supply temperature to the bath should be limited to a maximum of 48 degrees C by use of an in-line blending valve or thermostatic mixer tap.

Safety Glazing:
Glazing to doors, to windows within 300mm of doors and in any window areas less than 800mm above floor level, to be toughened glass, minimum Class 'C' to BS6206 and marked accordingly.

NB. - ALL STEEL LINTOLS IN EXTERNAL WALLS MUST BE PERFORATED BASE PLATE TYPE NB. - MANUFACTURERS DECLARATIONS OF WHOLE WINDOW/DOOR U-VALUES REQUIRED AT COMPLETION

VENTILATION:
Design Air Permeability Rate - 5m3/hm2 max @50Pa (An Air Pressure Test MUST be undertaken on completion - this is essential to ensure the property passes Part L)

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE TARGET FABRIC EFFICIENCY STANDARD, THE FOLLOWING ACCREDITED DETAILS MUST BE USED: - E - 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17: A RECORD MUST BE KEPT OF THEIR INSPECTION BY A COMPETENT PERSON, COPIES OF SIGNED RECORDS TO BE PROVIDED TO SP5 ON COMPLETION.

The Building Regulation England Part L (BRE) report and photographic evidence should be provided to show that building work complies with the energy efficiency requirements of Approved Document Part L Volume 1. Failure to generate adequate photographic evidence as the work progresses is likely to result in significant problems with the issue of Building Regulation Approval for the dwelling.

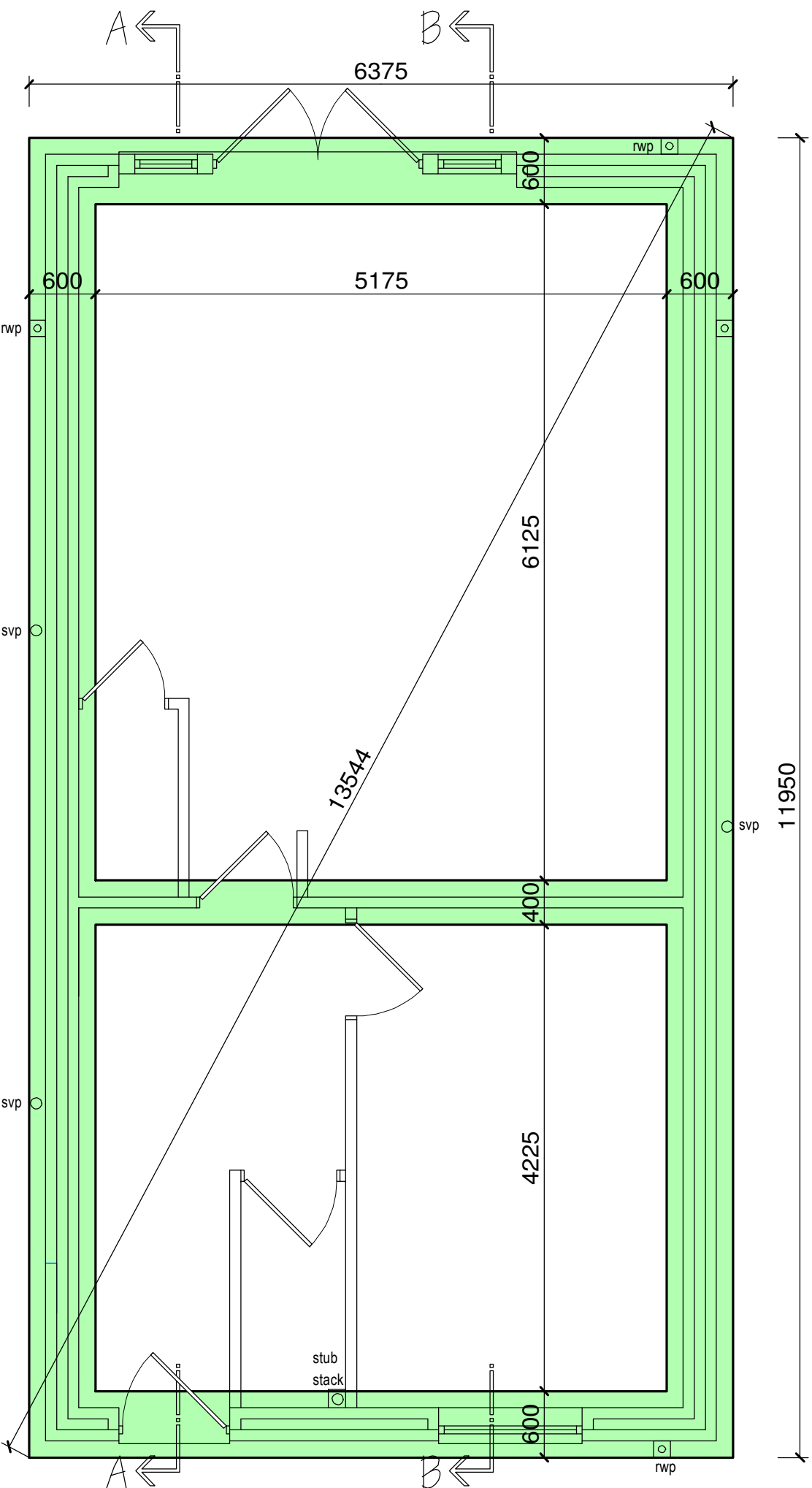
Photographic evidence should be provided for each new dwelling as a record during the construction process. Photographs should be taken of typical details and referenced in accordance with Sections B6 - B8 of Approved Document Part L Volume 1. Failure to generate adequate photographic evidence as the work progresses is likely to result in significant problems with the issue of Building Regulation Approval for the dwelling.

Part O
Please ensure Building Control approve the approach taken in the Overheating report prior to construction works beginning. It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that the specification in the report is followed in order to achieve Part O compliance and that any ventilation/air conditioning system is designed by a qualified person and/or specialist company. This should be done at design stage to ensure any issues can be solved prior to construction works beginning.

SOIL AND SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE
All below ground drainage to be 100mm dia vitrified clay or plastic Hespive pipes laid in accordance with the manufacturers instructions to suitable gradient. To BS 8301: 1985 and AD Part H of the Building Regulations. Drains passing under building or traffic areas to be encased in 150 mm concrete with Flexicall joint at every collar. Where drains pass through load bearing walls, they are to be bridged with 150 deep concrete lintels. Inspection chambers, at underground connections and changes of direction, with internal dimensions to suit invert depths and inlet numbers. Chambers deeper than 1000mm to have metal step runs. Chambers to be built of 225mm thick, Class B engineering brickwork in cement mortar on 100 concrete base. Heavy duty c/c covers and frames. For shallow drains use Marley PVC-u inspection chambers CodeUC3 :475 dia on 100 bed of compacted granular material with UCL 1 cast iron cover and frame in local concrete bed and surround.

Low Walls: Low walls below purlin formed in 100 x 50mm studwork at 400 centres - 65mm Celotex tuff-R 6A3065 insulation between studs flush with back of studs, fix celotex T-break TB3012 over the inside face of studs. The joints of the insulation are then taped using a self adhesive aluminium foil tape and the perimeter sealed with mastic to provide a vapour control layer. Fix 12.5mm plasterboard and skim finish.

Flat Roof: New GRP finish to flat roof on 12mm external grade ply, 150mm Thermarof kingspan insulation vapour control layer on 18mm sterling board over sw firrings. Main flat roof joists @ 400mm centres. Joists spanning between walls. Spanning across onto sw wall plate. 12.5mm plasterboard and skim finish to the underside. Tiled finish to clients specification.



foundation plan

This drawing has been prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining Planning Permission and Building Regulation Approval ONLY. All structural calculations are to be checked by structural engineer prior to construction.

All dimensions & details are to be checked on site prior to construction, any discrepancies reported to Extensions Ltd prior to work undertaken. Any work undertaken prior to full planning & building regulation approval is at the builder's risk. Extensions Ltd will not be held responsible for any such work.

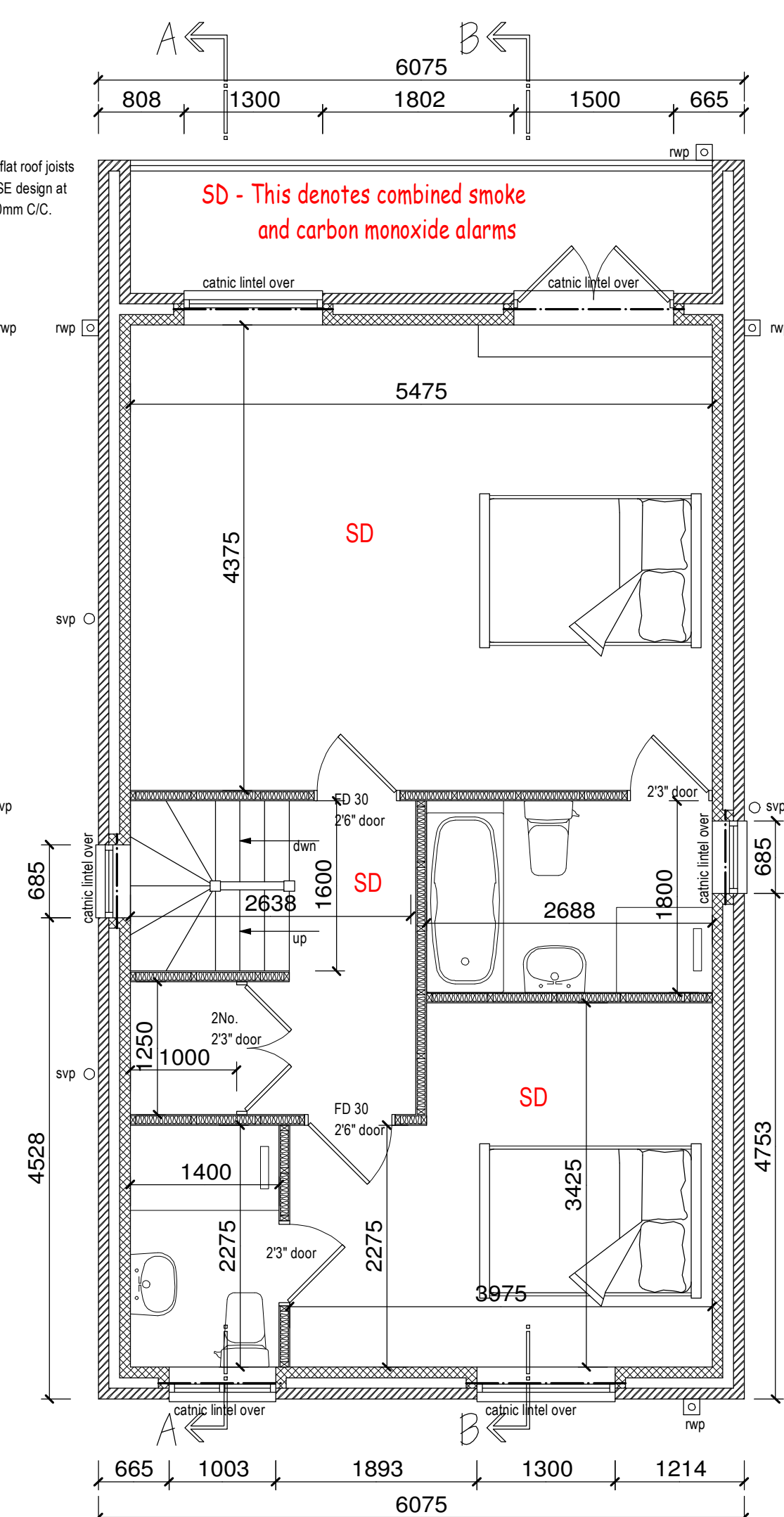
This drawing is the copyright of Extensions Ltd and any reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited. Parted on 12/01/2024. Extensions Ltd reserves the right to modify and make necessary alterations dependent on site conditions.

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C			
B			
A			
DATE			

SCALE: 1:50	DATE: June 2025
DRAWN: JDU	PP: BR
CUSTOMER:	
Halter Inn Developments Limited	
PROJECT:	
3 No. Dwellings	
LOCATION:	
Unit, 1-2 Halter Inn Works, 11 Radisher Craft, Ramsbottom, Bury, BL0 9SA	
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	



rear elevation



second floor plan

side elevation

Flush entrance detail

At the end of installation and testing the electrician (belonging to a competent persons scheme) will issue an appropriate BS 7671 Electrical Installation Certificate 18th edition, and that a copy will be provided to Quadrant Building Control.

This drawing has been prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining Planning Permission and Building Regulation Approval ONLY. All structural calculations are to be checked by structural engineer prior to construction.

All dimensions & details are to be checked on site prior to construction, any discrepancies reported to ExtensionsNW prior to any work undertaken. Any work undertaken prior to full planning & building regulation approval is at the builders own risk. ExtensionsNW will not be held responsible for any problems arising.

This drawing is the copyright of ExtensionsNW and any reproduction in whole or part is strictly forbidden.
 Plotted on 12/01/2026
 ExtensionsNW reserve the right to modify and make necessary alterations dependent on site conditions.

D		
C		
B		
A		
	DATE	

SCALE 1:50 DATE June 2025

DRAWN JDJ	P.P	B.R
-----------	-----	-----

CUSTOMER
Halter Inn Developments Limited

PROJECT

3 No. Dwellings

LOCATION Unit, 1-2 Halter Inn Works, 11 Redisher

Croft, Ramsbottom, Bury, BLU 9SA
LOCAL AUTHORITY

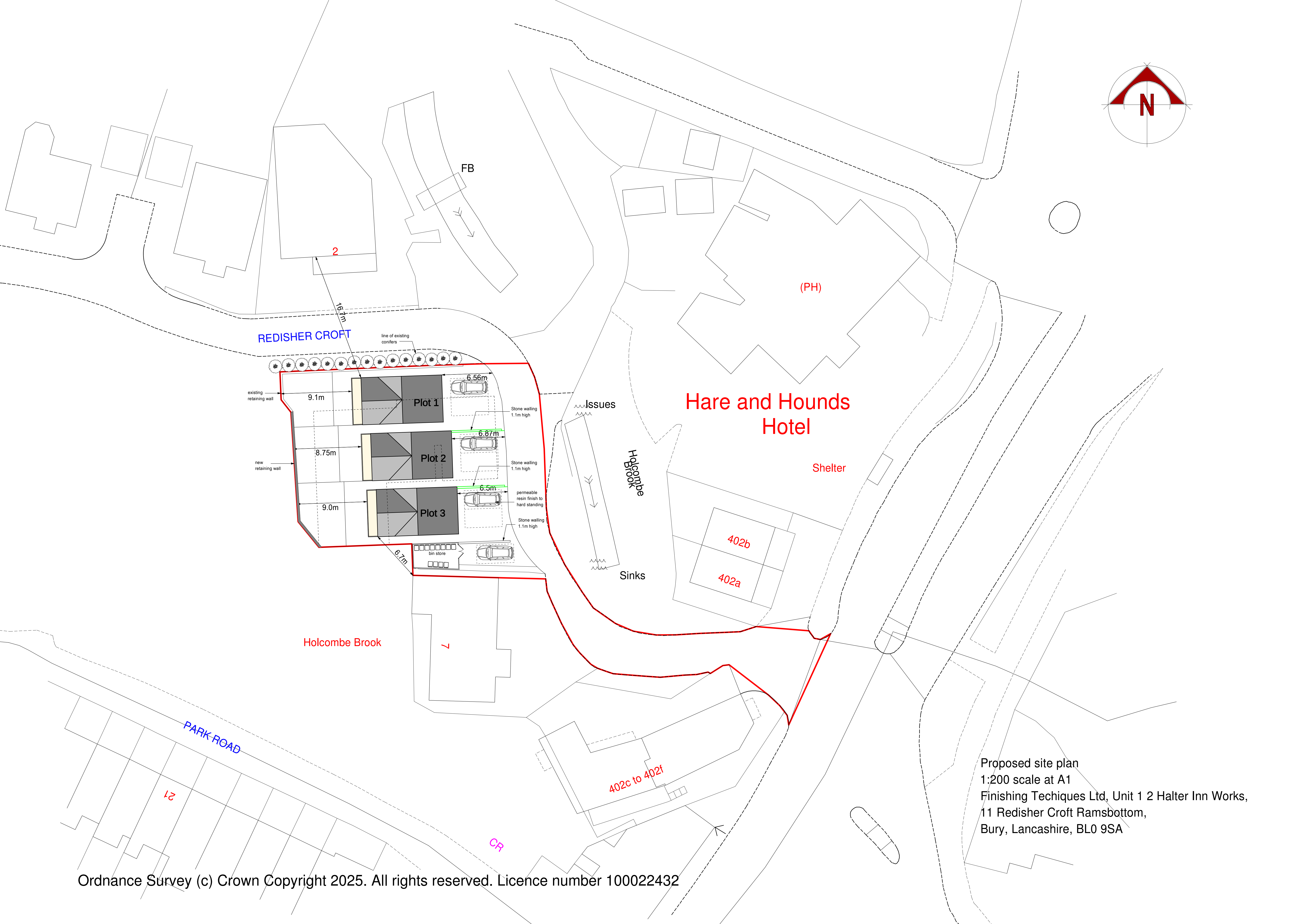
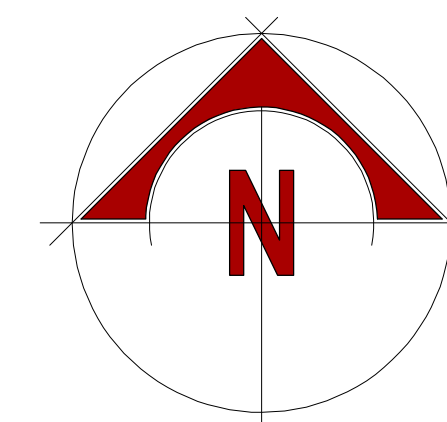
Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2015

Extensions

3 Criliden Street, Rawtenstall, Rossendale, BB4 8EZ
Mob: 07968430495

Web: www.extensionstv.co.uk E-mail: joe@extensionstv.co.uk	
IOB No.	REV.

3538 - 01



Hare and Hounds Hotel

Proposed site plan
1:200 scale at A1
Finishing Techniques Ltd, Unit 1 2 Halter Inn Works,
11 Redisher Croft Ramsbottom,
Bury, Lancashire, BL0 9SA



APPENDIX E: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

Technical Datasheet

Lotrak[®] 300 is a mechanically bonded nonwoven geotextile that demonstrates a high tensile and CBR to offer an element of protection, in addition to the standard requirements of separation and filtration. In applications such as attenuation SUDS systems or small pond/lagoon applications, Lotrak[®] 300 offers effective protection of the impermeable liner. Lotrak[®] 300 is approved by Network Rail (Certificate of Acceptance PA05/06066) as a separator in track formation between ballast and sand or stone blanket and conforms to NR/SP/TRK/010 'Geotextiles'. (PADS Number: 057/101451).

TEST	STANDARD		Lotrak [®] 300
Tensile Strength (kN/m)	EN 10319	Warp	25
		Weft	25
Elongation at max. load (%)	EN 10319	Warp	65
		Weft	65
CBR Puncture Resistance (N)	EN ISO 12236		4300
Cone Drop Penetration (mm)	EN 918		13
Pore size 90% finer than (microns)	EN ISO 12956		70
Water Permeability $V_{I_{H50}}$	EN ISO 11058		0.065
Water Flow Rate (l/m ² /sec)	EN ISO 11058		65
Effect of UV Light	The polypropylene (PP) used contains a UV inhibitor		
Roll Size (m)		Width	4.5
		Length	100



All products are manufactured under BS EN ISO 9001.

Don & Low reserves the right to change specifications or other product information. Don & Low accepts no responsibility or liability for information provided by third parties. No warranties, express or implied, are offered regarding the suitability of any product for your use, as site conditions and customer requirements vary. Should you require further information, please contact us. Products are sold subject to the seller's terms and conditions of sale. No warranty or immunity is offered against infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights. ©Don & Low Limited, 2022. The intellectual property in the products is owned and protected by Don & Low or its licensors.



Certificate of Analysis

Client: STUART BALDWIN
(T283) SED SERVICES LTD
LANDGATE FARM
LANDGATE LANE
BRYN
WIGAN WN4 0EJ

Originator: TOPSOIL

Lab ID: 99388 - 758032
Sample ID: SED-Bryn Hall
Sample Weight: 1849g

Date Received: 10/07/2025
Date Reported: 18/07/2025

BS 3882 : 2015 SPECIFICATION FOR TOPSOIL Multipurpose Grade

				Compliant with range (Y/N)					
				Multi-P	Acid	Calc	Low-F	Low-F Acid	Low-F Calc
Texture:	Clay	% w/w	10						
	Silt	% w/w	10						
	Sand	% w/w	80						
	Textural Class		Sandy Loam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
				See area of permitted soil textural classes in Fig. 1.					
Organic Matter:		% w/w	5.9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Coarse	>2 mm	% w/w	3.4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fragment	>20 mm	% w/w	2.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Content:	>50 mm	% w/w	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Soil pH:			8.1	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Carbonate:		% w/w	4.6			Y			Y
Available	Nitrogen	% w/w	0.287	Y	Y	Y			
Plant	Phosphorus	mg/l	32.2 (3)*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Nutrients:	Potassium	mg/l	787.7 (5)*	Y	Y	Y			
	Magnesium	mg/l	110.9 (3)*	Y	Y	Y			
Carbon:Nitrogen Ratio:		:1	8.9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage:		%	6.4						
Phytotoxic	Total Zinc	mg/kg	32.6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Contaminants:	Total Copper	mg/kg	10.2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Total Nickel	mg/kg	9.2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Visible	> 2mm	% w/w	0.00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Contaminants:	Plastics	% w/w	0.00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Number of Sharps		0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Additional	Available Sodium	mg/l	143.5						
Analysis:	Available Calcium	mg/l	1255.0						
	Conductivity	uS/cm	3067	Y					
Compliance:				Y	N	Y	N	N	N

Results are expressed on a dry matter basis.

* Soil indices from RB209

Released by:

Teresa Clyne

Date: 18/07/2025

DECLARATION:

I certify that this sample has been analysed by NRM in accordance with BS 3882 Specification for Topsoil (2015).

Analytical Report

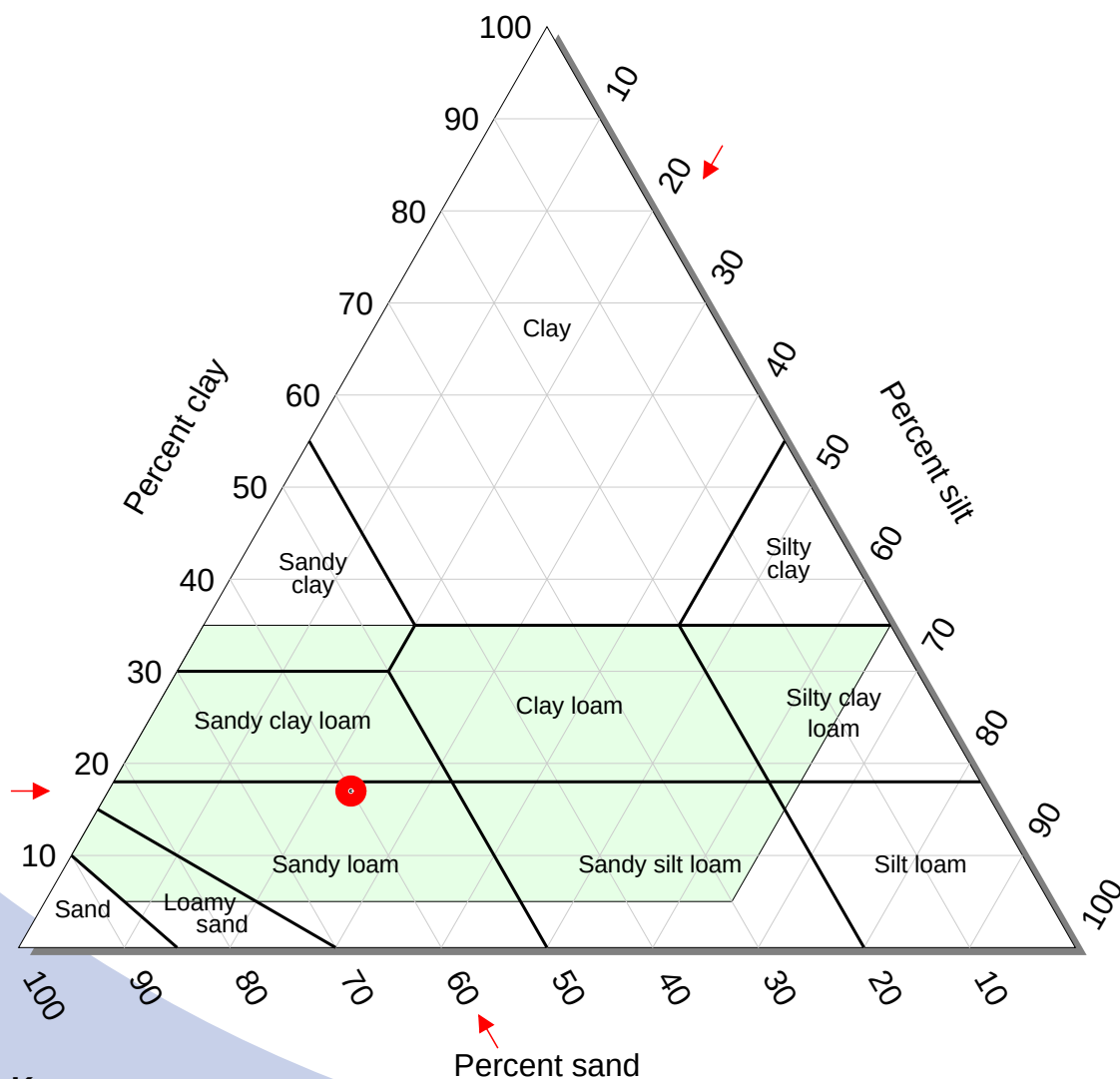
Client: STUART BALDWIN
(T283) SED SERVICES LTD
LANDGATE FARM
LANDGATE LANE
BRYN
WIGAN WN4 0EJ

Originator: TOPSOIL

Lab ID: 99388 - 758032
Sample ID: SED-Bryn Hall
Sample Weight: 1822g

Date Received: 10/07/2025
Date Reported: 18/07/2025

Fig. 1. Textural Class: Sandy Loam (compliant)



Key

 Area within which texture of topsoil is required to fall.

Analytical Notes

Final page must indicate end of report. Page 3

Accreditation and method details

NRM is a UKAS-accredited testing laboratory (No 2334), accredited to BS EN ISO 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF communique dated April 2017). <http://ilac.org/?download=120917>

NRM is accredited for particular determinands in specific matrices as set out in the laboratory's current UKAS schedule of accreditation https://www.ukas.com/wp-content/uploads/schedule_uplds/00002/2334Testing_Multiple.pdf

Accreditation applies to the following parameters in this report and is applicable to SOIL samples only. All other tests within this report are unaccredited.

Test	Analysis SOP	Method Description
Fluoride	JAS-487	Sulphuric acid extraction (1:10 ratio) and determination by ion selective electrode
Arsenic	JAS-510 / JAS-300	Aqua regia digest on hot block and determination by ICP-OES
Barium		
Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Chromium		
Cobalt		
Copper		
Lead		
Molybdenum		
Mercury		
Nickel		
Vanadium		
Zinc		
Selenium	JAS-510 / JAS-455	Aqua regia digest on hot block and determination by AFS

Analysis Notes

Analysis is carried out on the air-dried (<30°C) and ground sample.

The results as reported relate only to the item(s) submitted for testing.

The results are presented on a dry matter basis.

Indices are derived solely from the numerical value and test result without reference to measurement uncertainty.

Document Control

This test report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

We cannot offer interpretation or opinions for results.

Sampling information

BS ISO 18512:2007 (Soil quality – Guidance on long and short-term storage of soil samples) states that for pH the period of stability and therefore holding time for a wet or 'fresh' soil sample is one week from sampling. Other determinants in the fresh sample may be considered stable for up to a month. Once the sample has been dried the sample may then be considered stable for up to 3 years. No records are maintained by NRM on date sampled or date dried so all samples within this report are considered not to be meeting the requirements of this BS / ISO. Consequently, all pH results given are those of the as-received sample and may not reflect the pH value of the sample when taken.

END OF REPORT

Certificate of Analysis

Client: STUART BALDWIN
(T283) SED SERVICES LTD
LANDGATE FARM
LANDGATE LANE
BRYN
WIGAN WN4 0EJ

Originator: SOIL

Lab ID: 61202 - 718134
Sample ID: SED-BRYN
Fresh Sample Weight: 2020 (g)

Date Received: 22/05/2025
Date Reported: 09/06/2025

BS 8601 : 2013 SPECIFICATION FOR SUBSOIL Multipurpose Grade

		Unit	Result	Compliant with range (Y/N)		
				Multi-P	Acid	Calc
Texture:	Clay	% w/w	7	<i>See area of permitted soil textural classes in Fig. 1.</i>		
	Silt	% w/w	9			
	Sand	% w/w	84			
	Textural Class		Loamy Sand			
Mass Loss on Ignition:		% w/w	1.1	Y	Y	Y
Coarse	>2 mm	% w/w	4.1	Y	Y	Y
Fragment	>20 mm	% w/w	0.0	Y	Y	Y
Content:	>75 mm	% w/w	0.0	Y	Y	Y
Soil pH:			8.3	Y	N	Y
Carbonate:		% w/w	3.5			Y
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage:		%	1.8	Y	Y	Y
Phytotoxic Contaminants:	Total Zinc	mg/kg	25.8	Y	Y	Y
	Total Copper	mg/kg	10.9	Y	Y	Y
	Total Nickel	mg/kg	<10	Y	Y	Y
Visible Contaminants:	> 2mm	% w/w	0.00	Y	Y	Y
	Plastics	% w/w	0.00	Y	Y	Y
	Sharps	% w/w	0.00	Y	Y	Y
	Weight of Sharps	g	0.0			
Available Plant Nutrients:	Phosphorus	mg/l	12.1 (1)*			
	Potassium	mg/l	62.2 (1)*			
	Magnesium	mg/l	38.1 (1)*			
Additional Analysis:	Available Sodium	mg/l	27.8			
	Available Calcium	mg/l	1233.8			
	Conductivity	uS/cm	2120			
	Conductivity CaSO4 Adj.	uS/cm	210			
Compliance:				Y	N	Y

Results are expressed on a dry matter basis.

* Soil indices from RB209

Released by:

Myles Nicholson

Date: 09/06/2025

DECLARATION:

I certify that this sample has been analysed by NRM. in accordance with BS 8601 Specification for Subsoil (2013).

Analytical Report

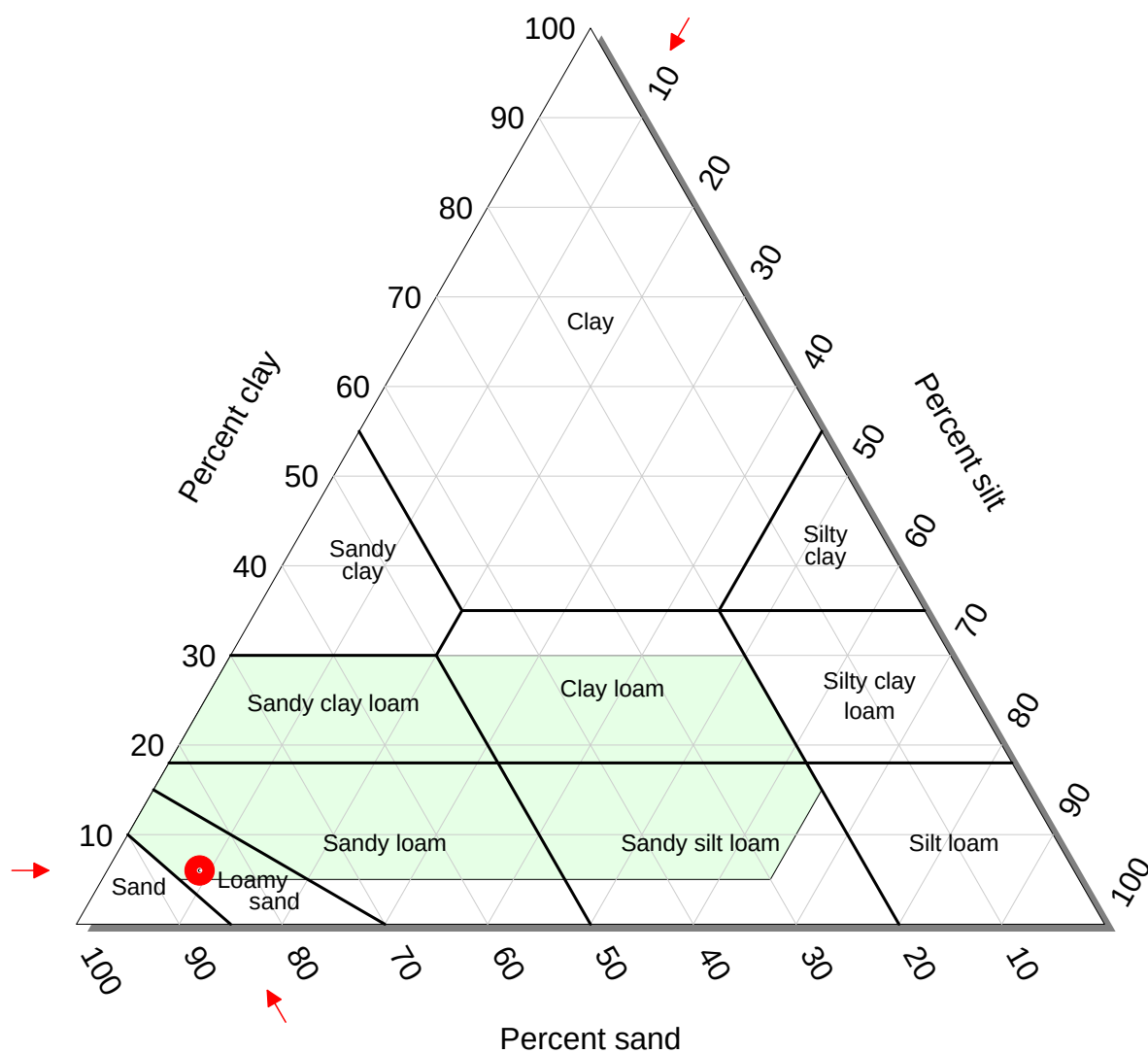
Client: STUART BALDWIN
(T283) SED SERVICES LTD
LANDGATE FARM
LANDGATE LANE
BRYN
WIGAN WN4 0EJ

Originator: SOIL

Lab ID: 61202 - 718134
Sample ID: SED-BRYN
Fresh Sample Weight: 2020 (g)

Date Received: 22/05/2025
Date Reported: 09/06/2025

Fig. 1. Textural Class: Loamy Sand (compliant)



Key

Area within which texture of subsoil is required to fall.

Analytical Notes

Final page must indicate end of report. Page 3

Accreditation and method details

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Arsenic	JAS-510 / JAS-300	Aqua regia digest on hot block and determination by ICP-OES
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Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Chromium		
Cobalt		
Copper		
Lead		
Molybdenum		
Mercury		
Nickel		
Vanadium		
Zinc		
Selenium	JAS-510 / JAS-455	Aqua regia digest on hot block and determination by AFS

Analysis Notes

Analysis is carried out on the air-dried (<30°C) and ground sample.

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END OF REPORT

FINAL ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO TEST REPORT 25/07499/1

Amendments: Request for split report

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499
Issue Number: 2-S1

Date: 28 July, 2025

Client: S.E.D. Services Ltd
Landgate Farm
Landgate Lane
Bryn
Wigan
UK
WN4 0EJ

Project Manager: James Wright
Project Name: Various
Project Ref: Not specified
Order No: N/A
Date Samples Received: 09/07/25
Date Instructions Received: 11/07/25
Date Analysis Completed: 25/07/25

Approved by:



Sophie France
Client Manager

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	BGB - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	2AE									
% Stones >10mm _A	<0.1							% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
pH _D ^{M#}	8.14							pH	0.01	A-T-031s
Arsenic _D ^{M#}	2							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Cadmium _D	<1.0							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Copper _D ^{M#}	12							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium _D ^{M#}	6							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Lead _D ^{M#}	16							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Mercury _D	<0.17							mg/kg	0.17	A-T-024s
Nickel _D ^{M#}	5							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Selenium _D ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Zinc _D ^{M#}	35							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	BGB - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	2AE									
Asbestos in Soil (inc. matrix) ^										
Asbestos in soil _D [#]	NAD									A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (visual) _D	-									A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (microscope) _D	-									A-T-045
Asbestos ACM - Suitable for Water Absorption Test? _D	N/A									A-T-045

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	BGB - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	2AE									
PAH-16MS										
Acenaphthene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Acenaphthylene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Anthracene _A ^{M#}	<0.02							mg/kg	0.02	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)anthracene _A ^{M#}	0.07							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)pyrene _A ^{M#}	0.05							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(b)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	0.08							mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(ghi)perylene _A ^{M#}	<0.05							mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	<0.07							mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Chrysene _A ^{M#}	0.09							mg/kg	0.06	A-T-019s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene _A ^{M#}	<0.04							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	<0.08							mg/kg	0.08	A-T-019s
Fluorene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene _A ^{M#}	0.05							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Naphthalene _A ^{M#}	<0.03							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Phenanthrene _A ^{M#}	0.05							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Pyrene _A ^{M#}	<0.07							mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Total PAH-16MS _A ^{M#}	0.39							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
TPH Banded 1										
>C6-C8 _A ^{M#}	<5							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s
>C8-C10 _A ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-007s
>C10-C12 _A ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-007s
>C12-C16 _A ^{M#}	2							mg/kg	2	A-T-007s
>C16-C21 _A ^{M#}	22							mg/kg	2	A-T-007s
>C21-C40 _A ^{M#}	267							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s
Total TPH Banded 1 _A ^{M#}	291							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s

Report Notes

General

- This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Envirolab.
- The client Sample No, Client Sample ID, Depth to top, Depth to Bottom and Date Sampled are all provided by the client and can affect the validity of results.
- The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory.
- The residue of any samples contained within this report, and any received within the same delivery, will be disposed of **four weeks** after the initial scheduling. For samples tested for Asbestos we will retain a portion of the dried sample for a minimum of **six months** after the initial Asbestos testing is completed.
- Analytical results reflect the quality of the sample at the time of analysis only.
- Opinions and Interpretations expressed are outside our scope of accreditation.
- A deviating sample report is appended and will indicate if samples or tests have been found to be deviating. Any test results affected may not be an accurate record of the concentration at the time of sampling and, as a result, may be invalid.
- If a sample is outside of the calibration range or affected by interferences then it may need diluting. This will result in the limit of detection (LOD) being raised.
- Subcontracted Analysis: Please see the appended report for any deviations, current LODs and accreditation status of the test.

Key

Superscript “#”	Accredited to ISO 17025
Superscript “M”	Accredited to MCertS
Superscript “U”	Individual result not accredited
None of the above symbols	Analysis unaccredited
Subscript “A”	Analysis performed on as-received Sample
Subscript “D”	Analysis performed on the dried sample, crushed to pass 2mm sieve.
Subscript “D” on Asbestos	Analysis performed on a dried aliquot of sample provided.
Subscript “A”	Analysis has dependant options against results. Details appear in the comments of your Sample receipt
IS	Insufficient Sample for analysis
US	Unsuitable Sample for analysis
NDP	No Determination Possible
NAD	No Asbestos Detected
Trace	Asbestos found not suitable for Gravimetric Quantification – not enough to accurately weigh.
N/A	Not applicable

Asbestos

Identification: Asbestos in soil analysis is performed on a dried aliquot of the submitted sample and cannot guarantee to identify asbestos if only present in small numbers as discrete fibres/fragments in the original sample.

Stones etc. are not removed from the sample prior to analysis

“Trace Asbestos Identified” will be reported if there is not enough present to verify the type.

Assigned Matrix Codes

1	SAND	6	CLAY/LOAM	A	Contains Stones
2	LOAM	7	OTHER	B	Contains Construction Rubble
3	CLAY	8	Asbestos Bulk (Only Asbestos ID accredited)	C	Contains visible hydrocarbons
4	LOAM/SAND	9	Incinerator Ash (some Metals accredited)	D	Contains glass / metal
5	SAND/CLAY			E	Contains roots / twigs
Note: 7,8,9 matrices are not covered by our ISO 17025 or MCertS accreditation, unless stated above.					

Soil Chemical Analysis:

All results are reported as dry weight (<40°C).

For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones, brick and concrete fragments >10mm and any extraneous material (visible glass, metal or twigs) are removed and excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis. This is reported as “% stones >10mm”.

For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis and this supersedes any “A” subscripts

All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples which are positive for asbestos or the client has informed asbestos may be present and/or if they are from outside the European Union and this supersedes any “D” subscripts.

TPH by method A-T-007:

For waters, free and visible oils are excluded from the sample used for analysis, so the reported result represents the dissolved phase only.

Results “with Clean up” indicates samples cleaned up with Silica during extraction.

EPH CWG (method A-T-055) from TPH CWG:

EPH CWG results have humics mathematically subtracted through instrument calculation.

Where these humic substances have been identified in any IDs from “TPH CWG with clean up” please note that the concentration is **NOT** included in the quantified results but present in the ID for information.

Electrical Conductivity of water by method A-T-037:

Results greater than 12900µS/cm @ 25°C / 11550µS/cm @ 20°C fall outside the calibration range and as such are unaccredited.

Please contact your client manager if you require any further information.

Envirolab Deviating Samples Report

Hattersley Science & Technology Park, Stockport Road, Hattersley, SK14 3QU
Tel. 0161 368 4921 email. ask@envlab.co.uk

Client:	S.E.D. Services Ltd, Landgate Farm, Landgate Lane, Bryn, Wigan, UK, WN4 0EJ	Project No:	25/07499
Project:	Various	Date Received:	11/07/2025 (am)
Clients Project No:		Cool Box Temperatures (°C):	18.2, 17.8

NO DEVIATIONS IDENTIFIED with respect to sampling dates or containers received.

Note: If, at any point before reaching the laboratory, the temperature of the samples has breached those set in published standards, e.g. BS-EN 5667-3 (for water samples $5 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$), ISO 18400-105:2017, then the concentration of any affected analytes may differ from that at the time of sampling.

Envirolab Analysis Dates

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/1
Client Sample No	
Client Sample ID/Depth	BGB - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025
Date Sampled	08/07/25
A-T-007s	21/07/2025
A-T-019s	22/07/2025
A-T-024s	25/07/2025
A-T-031s	24/07/2025
A-T-044	24/07/2025
A-T-045	17/07/2025

The above dates are the analysis completion dates, please note that these are not necessarily the date that the analysis was weighed/extracted.

End of Report

FINAL ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO TEST REPORT 25/07499/1

Amendments: Request for split report

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499
Issue Number: 2-S9

Date: 28 July, 2025

Client: S.E.D. Services Ltd
Landgate Farm
Landgate Lane
Bryn
Wigan
UK
WN4 0EJ

Project Manager: James Wright
Project Name: Various
Project Ref: Not specified
Order No: N/A
Date Samples Received: 09/07/25
Date Instructions Received: 11/07/25
Date Analysis Completed: 25/07/25

Approved by:



Sophie France
Client Manager

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/9							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	Subsoil - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	1A									
% Stones >10mm _A	<0.1							% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
pH _D ^{M#}	8.50							pH	0.01	A-T-031s
Arsenic _D ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Cadmium _D	<1.0							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Copper _D ^{M#}	3							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium _D ^{M#}	7							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Lead _D ^{M#}	6							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Mercury _D	<0.17							mg/kg	0.17	A-T-024s
Nickel _D ^{M#}	6							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Selenium _D ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Zinc _D ^{M#}	12							mg/kg	1	A-T-024s

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/9							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	Subsoil - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	1A									
Asbestos in Soil (inc. matrix) ^										
Asbestos in soil _D [#]	NAD									A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (visual) _D	-									A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (microscope) _D	-									A-T-045
Asbestos ACM - Suitable for Water Absorption Test? _D	N/A									A-T-045

Envirolab Job Number: 25/07499

Client Project Name: Various

Client Project Ref: Not specified

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/9							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	Subsoil - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Jul-25									
Sample Type	SOIL									
Sample Matrix Code	1A									
PAH-16MS										
Acenaphthene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Acenaphthylene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Anthracene _A ^{M#}	<0.02							mg/kg	0.02	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)anthracene _A ^{M#}	<0.04							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)pyrene _A ^{M#}	<0.04							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(b)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	<0.05							mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(ghi)perylene _A ^{M#}	<0.05							mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	<0.07							mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Chrysene _A ^{M#}	<0.06							mg/kg	0.06	A-T-019s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene _A ^{M#}	<0.04							mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	<0.08							mg/kg	0.08	A-T-019s
Fluorene _A ^{M#}	<0.01							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene _A ^{M#}	<0.03							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Naphthalene _A ^{M#}	<0.03							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Phenanthrene _A ^{M#}	<0.03							mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Pyrene _A ^{M#}	<0.07							mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Total PAH-16MS _A ^{M#}	<0.08							mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
TPH Banded 1										
>C6-C8 _A ^{M#}	<5							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s
>C8-C10 _A ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-007s
>C10-C12 _A ^{M#}	<1							mg/kg	1	A-T-007s
>C12-C16 _A ^{M#}	<2							mg/kg	2	A-T-007s
>C16-C21 _A ^{M#}	<2							mg/kg	2	A-T-007s
>C21-C40 _A ^{M#}	9							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s
Total TPH Banded 1 _A ^{M#}	9							mg/kg	5	A-T-007s

Report Notes

General

- This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Envirolab.
- The client Sample No, Client Sample ID, Depth to top, Depth to Bottom and Date Sampled are all provided by the client and can affect the validity of results.
- The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory.
- The residue of any samples contained within this report, and any received within the same delivery, will be disposed of **four weeks** after the initial scheduling. For samples tested for Asbestos we will retain a portion of the dried sample for a minimum of **six months** after the initial Asbestos testing is completed.
- Analytical results reflect the quality of the sample at the time of analysis only.
- Opinions and Interpretations expressed are outside our scope of accreditation.
- A deviating sample report is appended and will indicate if samples or tests have been found to be deviating. Any test results affected may not be an accurate record of the concentration at the time of sampling and, as a result, may be invalid.
- If a sample is outside of the calibration range or affected by interferences then it may need diluting. This will result in the limit of detection (LOD) being raised.
- Subcontracted Analysis: Please see the appended report for any deviations, current LODs and accreditation status of the test.

Key

Superscript “#”	Accredited to ISO 17025
Superscript “M”	Accredited to MCertS
Superscript “U”	Individual result not accredited
None of the above symbols	Analysis unaccredited
Subscript “A”	Analysis performed on as-received Sample
Subscript “D”	Analysis performed on the dried sample, crushed to pass 2mm sieve.
Subscript “D” on Asbestos	Analysis performed on a dried aliquot of sample provided.
Subscript “A”	Analysis has dependant options against results. Details appear in the comments of your Sample receipt
IS	Insufficient Sample for analysis
US	Unsuitable Sample for analysis
NDP	No Determination Possible
NAD	No Asbestos Detected
Trace	Asbestos found not suitable for Gravimetric Quantification – not enough to accurately weigh.
N/A	Not applicable

Asbestos

Identification: Asbestos in soil analysis is performed on a dried aliquot of the submitted sample and cannot guarantee to identify asbestos if only present in small numbers as discrete fibres/fragments in the original sample.

Stones etc. are not removed from the sample prior to analysis

“Trace Asbestos Identified” will be reported if there is not enough present to verify the type.

Assigned Matrix Codes

1	SAND	6	CLAY/LOAM	A	Contains Stones
2	LOAM	7	OTHER	B	Contains Construction Rubble
3	CLAY	8	Asbestos Bulk (Only Asbestos ID accredited)	C	Contains visible hydrocarbons
4	LOAM/SAND	9	Incinerator Ash (some Metals accredited)	D	Contains glass / metal
5	SAND/CLAY			E	Contains roots / twigs
Note: 7,8,9 matrices are not covered by our ISO 17025 or MCertS accreditation, unless stated above.					

Soil Chemical Analysis:

All results are reported as dry weight (<40°C).

For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones, brick and concrete fragments >10mm and any extraneous material (visible glass, metal or twigs) are removed and excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis. This is reported as “% stones >10mm”.

For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis and this supersedes any “A” subscripts

All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples which are positive for asbestos or the client has informed asbestos may be present and/or if they are from outside the European Union and this supersedes any “D” subscripts.

TPH by method A-T-007:

For waters, free and visible oils are excluded from the sample used for analysis, so the reported result represents the dissolved phase only.

Results “with Clean up” indicates samples cleaned up with Silica during extraction.

EPH CWG (method A-T-055) from TPH CWG:

EPH CWG results have humics mathematically subtracted through instrument calculation.

Where these humic substances have been identified in any IDs from “TPH CWG with clean up” please note that the concentration is **NOT** included in the quantified results but present in the ID for information.

Electrical Conductivity of water by method A-T-037:

Results greater than 12900µS/cm @ 25°C / 11550µS/cm @ 20°C fall outside the calibration range and as such are unaccredited.

Please contact your client manager if you require any further information.

Envirolab Deviating Samples Report

Hattersley Science & Technology Park, Stockport Road, Hattersley, SK14 3QU
Tel. 0161 368 4921 email. ask@envlab.co.uk

Client:	S.E.D. Services Ltd, Landgate Farm, Landgate Lane, Bryn, Wigan, UK, WN4 0EJ	Project No:	25/07499
Project:	Various	Date Received:	11/07/2025 (am)
Clients Project No:		Cool Box Temperatures (°C):	18.2, 17.8

NO DEVIATIONS IDENTIFIED with respect to sampling dates or containers received.

Note: If, at any point before reaching the laboratory, the temperature of the samples has breached those set in published standards, e.g. BS-EN 5667-3 (for water samples $5 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$), ISO 18400-105:2017, then the concentration of any affected analytes may differ from that at the time of sampling.

Envirolab Analysis Dates

Lab Sample ID	25/07499/9
Client Sample No	
Client Sample ID/Depth	Subsoil - SED Bryn Hall - July 2025
Date Sampled	08/07/25
A-T-007s	21/07/2025
A-T-019s	22/07/2025
A-T-024s	25/07/2025
A-T-031s	24/07/2025
A-T-044	24/07/2025
A-T-045	18/07/2025

The above dates are the analysis completion dates, please note that these are not necessarily the date that the analysis was weighed/extracted.

End of Report