

Havant Borough Council
Development Control
Civic Offices Civic Centre Road
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 2AX

Our ref: HA/2024/125676/03-L01
Your ref: APP/23/01077
Date: 04 February 2025

Dear Sir/Madam

CONDITION QUERY - LAND RAISING OF THE NORTH END OF THE RECREATION GROUND USING INERT CLEAN IMPORTED SOIL MATERIAL.

RECREATION GROUND, HOBBY CLOSE, WECOCK, WATERLOOVILLE

With regards to the comments on testing. Ideally the actual material to be deposited would be tested prior to depositing. If this though was completely technically unfeasible. One possible alternative that we could accept would be

1. Generic testing confirming general acceptability of the material
2. Then undertake testing on the application site confirming that this material aligns with the generic testing and is also acceptable.

The results should be supplied to ourselves to recommend discharge of the conditions. Please note though that if the material is found not to align with the generic testing and pose a potential risk to the source protection zone, then this material may then require removal from site.

We note the comments that the site is underlain by clay. While this may be the case, this does not reflect the wider context of the area.

According to British Geological survey mapping, the site is located on the Lambeth Group, close to its boundary with the underlying Chalk. The chalk is shown to outcrop (i.e present with no covering geology) less than 25m to the north of the site. The Lambeth Group consists of a mix of clays, silts, and sands, with highly variable composition over short distances. Karst features often form where the Lambeth Group meets the Chalk due to water dissolving the chalk. Slightly acidic rainwater and runoff can drain through permeable sands in the Lambeth Group, or over less the low permeability clay, directing flow into the chalk below. This dissolves calcium carbonate in the chalk, forming karst features over time, which can concentrate water flow.

Environment Agency
Canal Walk, ROMSEY, Hampshire, SO51 7LP.
Customer services line: 03708 506 506
www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Cont/d..

Some superficial deposits (Head Deposits), are also mapped near the site and may also be present beneath it. These head deposits are formed by glacial or stream activity, and generally a lot younger than the bedrock geology, and typically range from a few centimetres to a few metres in thickness. They could introduce an additional clayey layer.

While encountering clay on-site is reassuring, we still consider it possible that subsurface karst features exist nearby, creating potential rapid drainage pathways from the site.

Yours faithfully

Miss Suz Greenwood
Planning Advisor, Environment Agency

Direct dial 02084745098

Direct fax

Direct e-mail suz.greenwood@environment-agency.gov.uk