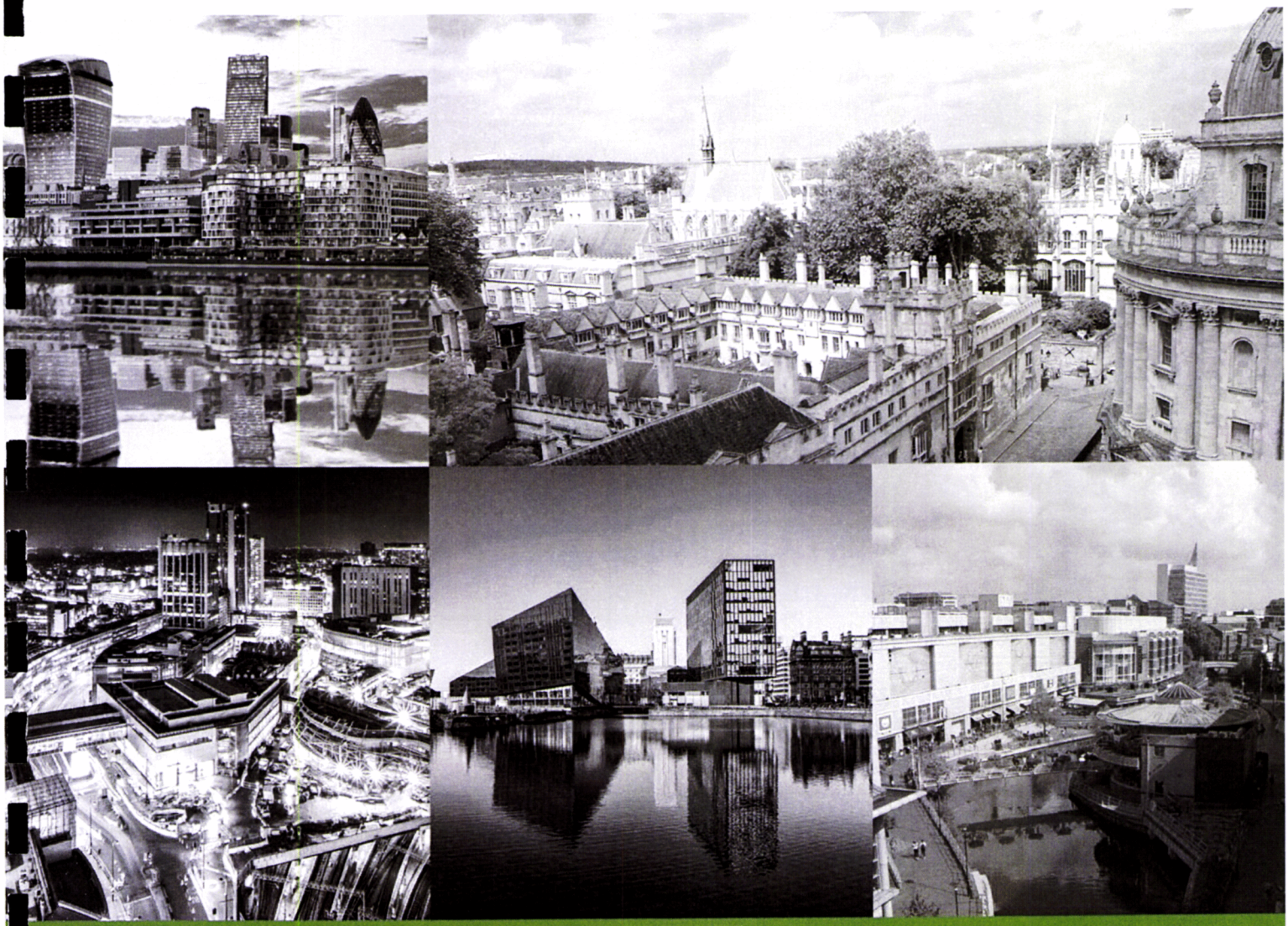


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KINGSCLERE AVENUE, HAVANT
VALIDATION REPORT

HBC APPLICATION NUMBER: APP/16/00492

DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 6

FELTHAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

5 April 2019

KINGSCLERE AVENUE, HAVANT
VALIDATION REPORT

HBC APPLICATION NUMBER: APP/16/00492

DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 6

FELTHAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

5 April 2019

Prepared for

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Instructions

Ridge and Partners LLP (Ridge) was commissioned by Feltham Construction Limited (the client) to monitor Validation Works in support of the discharge of contaminated land related conditions at Kingsclere Avenue, Havant [471055, 108454] (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

This report follows the issue of Ridge Report: Asbestos Delineation and Remediation Strategy; Land at Kingsclere Avenue, Havant (Ref: 5000950-815-01, Date: July 2016), which provided detail on necessary remedial actions. The above referenced report should be read in conjunction with this report for completeness.

A number of previous reports (detailed in Section 3) have been issued in relation to the site. These should also be read in conjunction with this report.

The site is currently under being re-developed with 30no. houses, 8no. flats and a central area of public open space. Latest development plans are included as Figure 1.

Until development works began, the site comprised a public open area of grassland with vegetation around the perimeter.

1.2. Site History

Havant Borough Council (HBC) provided a brief summary of historical records for the site:

The site was predominantly greenfield from pre-1867. A structure was present in the north-east corner of the southern half of the site ~1959.

There are no known filled land/ Made Ground or other potentially polluting or contaminating activities or incidents on site.

1.3. Report Conditions and Limitations

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Feltham Construction Limited** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it be any other part unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

A significant proportion of the data has been supplied in good faith by **Feltham Construction Limited** or **Third Parties** for collation into this report.

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2. PHYSICAL SETTING

2.1. Published Geology

The Geology of Britain Viewer (BGS, 2019) indicates the site is underlain directly by Bedrock Deposits of the Bognor Sand Member. There are no records of Superficial Deposits.

The London Clay Formation is recorded as being within 50m of the southern limit of the site.

The table below identifies the expected composition of the published strata and associated aquifer classification.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY	
Unit Name	Bognor Sand Member (parent unit: London Clay Formation)
Geology Description	Glauconitic bioturbated or cross-bedded fine and medium grained sands, partially cemented.
Aquifer Classification	Secondary (A) Aquifer
Aquifer Description	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY – SOUTH OF THE SITE	
Unit Name	London Clay Formation
Geology Description	Comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay. It commonly contains thin courses of carbonate concretions ('cementstone nodules') and disseminated pyrite. It also includes a few thin beds of shells and fine sand partings or pockets of sand, which commonly increase towards the base and towards the top of the formation.
Aquifer Classification	Not classified/ Unproductive
Aquifer Description	Rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

Table 2.1: Geology and Hydrogeology

2.2. Controlled Waters

The site lies in a Zone 1c Source Protection Zone, but this is noted as being attributed to subsurface activities only.

No groundwater or surface water abstractions have been identified within 250m of the site boundary.

The nearest surface water feature is an unspecified stream approximately 400m to the south-east of the site.

3. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORKS

3.1. Environmental Desk Study (2015)

An Environmental Desk Study Assessment was produced by Omnia Environmental Consulting Ltd. (Ref: A10577-3/150218/R1, Date: 18/02/2015) in relation to the study site. The report included a review of historical maps and environmental records, as well as site reconnaissance.

A number of potential sources of contamination were identified but subsequently discounted based on one or a combination of the following: contamination potential; time since source/ activities were active; or, distance from site.

Just one potential source was considered further: Made Ground associated with previous buildings on southern portion of the site. Given the age of construction and demolition (~1954-1964) it was considered that there was potential for asbestos and other waste material within Made Ground. As a result it was considered that this material had the potential to present a risk to human health.

It was recommended that sampling be undertaken to further refine the risk. It was considered that a day of hand augering would allow sufficient samples to be collected from near surface.

3.2. Ground Condition Assessment (2015)

A Ground Condition Assessment was produced by Ridge (Ref: 151240-815-01, Date: 08/2015) in relation to the study site.

The brief was to undertake a Site Investigation and Assessment, to identify any ground contamination issues and geotechnical conditions that may affect the proposed development.

3.2.1. Outcomes of Works

Following the Site Investigation it was determined that the main identified risk driver on the site was asbestos in Made Ground. A fragment of asbestos board containing amosite was identified in the Made Ground in WS2. As Made Ground of up to 0.4m thickness was only encountered at two locations on the site, the quantity of Made Ground present was not considered to be large but should be considered as impacted with asbestos containing materials unless proven otherwise.

3.3. Asbestos Delineation (2016)

An Asbestos Delineation and Remediation Strategy Report was produced by Ridge (Ref: 5000950-815-01 v3, Date: 07/2016).

The brief was to delineate the extent of asbestos containing material in the eastern extents of the site.

As the contamination was anticipated to be localised in lateral extent, the objective was to hand excavate trial pits in the vicinity of WS2 to depths of up to 300mm to obtain samples for laboratory asbestos screening. Works comprised 15no. trial pits by hand to a maximum depth of 300mm.

3.3.1. Outcomes of Works

Suspected asbestos containing material, mainly in the form of fibrous board debris, was observed in two hand pits. Laboratory screening of 15no. soil samples for asbestos containing material and fibres confirmed that two samples contained chrysotile board debris. None of the other samples were determined to be positive for asbestos content.

The extent of asbestos impacted soil was considered to be consistent with the majority of the anthropogenic inclusions and did not appear to extend beyond the perimeter around these locations formed by the remaining sample locations. There was no evidence to suggest that the natural soil below approximately 0.30mbgl was impacted with asbestos containing materials.

Figure 2 provides an indication of the assumed extent of the impacted soil.

3.4. Conceptual Site Model

A refined CSM was produced based on information obtained as part of intrusive works and the subsequent generic risk assessment.

SOURCE	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	SEVERITY	LIKELIHOOD	RISK LEVEL
Made Ground impacted with asbestos	Inhalation of fibres	Construction	Medium	Low likelihood	Low/ Moderate
		Site End Users (residents and	Medium	Low likelihood	Low/ Moderate

The Remedial Strategy as detailed in Section 4 acts to mitigate the residual risks as outlined in the table above.

Figure 3 shows all intrusive test locations. Figure 2 provides an indication of the assumed extent of the impacted soil following intrusive investigations.

4. OUTLINE OF REMEDIAL WORKS

Ridge produced an Asbestos Delineation and Remediation Strategy Report in July 2016 (Ref: 5000950-815-01), which was subsequently approved in principle by Havant Borough Council (May 2017, Ref: CONS/17/01126).

4.1. Remedial Solution Selection – Excavation and Disposal

The identified asbestos impaction was found to be confined to a localised area of the site at a shallow depth, and therefore the impacted material would need to be stripped as part of the site enabling works. Implementing a cover system was thought to be impractical, and furthermore there are significant health and safety risks to construction workers and surrounding users of the site associated with the storage of the impacted material on site and the replacement of the impacted material on site under buildings, hard standing or a cover system.

The most practical remedial solution was considered to be the excavation and off site disposal of the impacted soil. It was proposed that excavation works targeted evidence of demolition materials in general rather than specifically targeting suspected asbestos containing materials as these were considered to be generally coincident in the impact area and were typically more visually apparent that asbestos containing material alone.

The area of the impacted material was considered to be within the area as outlined on Figure 2 with a plan area of up to approximately 100m^2. The impact was considered to be surface impact associated with the topsoil and Made Ground within this area, which was identified as approximately 0.3m thick. There was no evidence found to suggest that the underlying natural soil was impacted below 0.3mbgl.

4.2. Watching Brief

The specialist groundworker contractor was expected to maintain a watching brief through the remediation works to confirm that the impacted material had been removed and that natural soils with no evidence of suspected asbestos containing materials remain.

The Site Manager was to contact Ridge if any suspected impacted material was uncovered during excavation works.

5. VALIDATION OF REMEDIAL WORKS

The following report section summarises works and site visits carried out as part of the Validation works. Works are summarised in chronological order, with additional items to the rear.

5.1. 6 March 2018 – Validation Samples (VAL1-VAL5)

The client contacted Ridge in March 2018 with a request to validate excavation works they had carried out on the eastern site boundary – the area previously highlighted as impacted with ACMs following trial pitting works and detailed on Figure 2.

Upon arriving on site, the topsoil and limited Made Ground had been scraped from the surface. With evidence of Made Ground still *in situ*, Ridge instructed the groundworker to advance the excavation deeper (to 0.30mbgl or to natural soils) and to chase out Made Ground in all directions. Following this, five validation samples were obtained and inspected, with three of these (VAL2-VAL4) submitted for asbestos screening to EnviroLab. The excavation limits are shown on Figure 2.

5.1.1. Verification

Following excavation, Ridge visually inspected soils remaining *in situ* – as far as practical all Made Ground had been removed from the excavation area. Asbestos was not detected during laboratory screening. Laboratory certificates can be viewed in Appendix 2.

5.1.2. General Site Observations

As part of the site visit, a walkover of the remainder of the site was conducted.

A stockpile of soil was present in the centre of the site, which the client hoped to re-use in the proposed garden areas. Inspection and testing of this stockpile is discussed in subsequent report sections. The soil was removed from across the site as part of foundation excavations.

Photographs relating to this site visit are included in Appendix 1.

5.2. 12 March 2018 – Hand Pit Inspection – Southern Gardens

To verify the suitability of soils within proposed gardens in the southern portion of the site, 5no. hand dug pits were advanced to ~0.50mbgl.

All pits contained the following: Grass over topsoil to approximately 0.10-0.15mbgl, with reddish light brown slightly sandy slightly clayey Silt below this to terminal depth. Occasional roots and rootlets were noted.

There was no evidence of waste on the soil surface.

5.2.1. Verification

Visual inspection of the pits verified the absence of Made Ground. Photographs relating to this visit are presented in Appendix 1.

5.2.2. General Site Observations

The client (specifically the groundworker) informed Ridge of fly tipped waste material along part of the eastern site boundary (north of the excavated area). Due to the ongoing reptile survey it was agreed that further investigation would be carried out following the completion of said survey.

It was noted that the soil surface of much of the northern site boundary contained some form of waste – likely deposited by nearby residents over there boundary fences although this cannot be confirmed. The groundworker confirmed that the surface would be stripped prior to the preparation of the adjacent gardens.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.3. 30 April 2018 – General Site Inspection

The client requested Ridge attend site in order to evaluate the accessibility on the eastern site boundary in relation to the ongoing reptile survey.

The area in question was not accessible due to a soil mound. It was agreed that further investigation would take place on 2nd May 2018.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.4. 2 May 2018 – Excavation Extension (VAL6-VAL9)

Due to suspected waste and rubbish observed along the eastern site boundary, it was considered prudent to extend the original excavation to the north and south.

Ridge instructed the groundworker to advance the excavation to 0.30mbgl or to natural soils and to chase out Made Ground/ waste in all directions. Following this, four validation samples were obtained and inspected, and all of these (VAL6-VAL9) were submitted for asbestos screening to Dets Ltd. The excavation limits are shown on Figure 2.

5.4.1. Verification

Following excavation, Ridge visually inspected soils remaining *in situ* – as far as practical all Made Ground had been removed from the area. Asbestos was not detected during laboratory screening. Laboratory certificates can be viewed in Appendix 2.

5.4.2. General Site Observations

Construction on site was noted to be progressing well, with much of the groundworks complete below proposed build footprint.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.5. 25 May 2018 – Excavation Extension (VAL10-VAL11)

Ridge were contacted following the observation of suspected asbestos to the south of the excavated area on the eastern site boundary. The suspected asbestos sheeting was hidden amongst the long tussocky grass.

The excavation was extended south to where there was no further waste material. The groundworker advanced the excavation to 0.30mbgl or to natural soils. Following this, two validation samples were obtained and inspected, and both of these (VAL10-VAL11) were submitted for asbestos screening to Dets Ltd. New excavation limits are shown on Figure 2.

5.5.1. Verification

Following excavation, Ridge visually inspected soils remaining *in situ* – as far as practical all Made Ground had been removed from the area. Asbestos was not detected during laboratory screening.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1. Laboratory certificates can be viewed in Appendix 2.

5.6. 3 October 2018 – Site Meeting

Ridge were consulted on the process regarding the re-use of site won material currently stored in the stockpile at the centre of the site.

Following a surface scrape to remove any build waste/ rubbish, it was proposed that excavated natural soil identified below would be stored in the centre of the site ready for re-use. Soils would eventually be moved to the proposed gardens across the site. It was agreed that soil testing would be carried out by Ridge prior to the movement of soil.

Proposed gardens adjacent to northern site boundary – a surface strip had been carried out by the groundworker to remove any surface waste materials. Importation of soil may be required at a later date dependent on final levels.

A survey of the site was not carried out during this meeting.

5.7. 9 October 2018 – On site Stockpile Testing (S1-S4)

The stockpile in the centre of the site comprised 'clean' site-won material removed from all around the site and generally from below proposed foundations. Due to the soil being removed from a non-specific area, testing was required to confirm the chemical suitability of soil for re-use on site.

The physical make-up of soil within the stockpile was firstly verified as natural soil from the site and following this four soil samples (S1-S4) were removed and inspected based on an estimated volume of 150-200m^3.

Due to the consistency of soils inspected, just three samples (S1-S3) were submitted for a suite of common contaminants including; heavy metals, PAHs, TPH, BTEX, MTBE and asbestos. Laboratory results were compared against generic assessment criteria (GAC) including S4ULs, C4SL (lead) and SGVs for a 'residential with possible homegrown produce' end use.

5.7.1. Verification

There were no exceedances of the GAC, and asbestos was not detected, therefore soils within the stockpile were deemed suitable for use within gardens.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1. Laboratory certificates can be viewed in Appendix 3.

5.8. 5 November 2018 – Verification of soil depth (southern gardens)

Soil from the central stockpile was moved to the rear gardens of the southern plots throughout October (following confirmation of soil suitability).

A series of four hand pits were advanced to verify the thickness of soils imported to the gardens.

5.8.1. Verification

The thickness of soils deposited to the gardens was verified as greater than 150mm. Soils below deposited soils (soils left *in situ*) were verified as natural.

Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.9. Imported Soil

Soil was later required to be imported as site-won material within the central stockpile had been fully utilised. Imported soil came from two sources:

- Stockpile at Eco Sustainable Solutions Ltd, Parley – delivered 22-23 January 2019 (3no. loads), 12 March 2019 (2no. loads), and;
- Stockpile at Tangmere Compost Site, Woodhorn Group – delivered 12 February 2019 (5no. loads), 21-26 February 2019 (9no. loads).

According to the client, soil came from the same stockpile at each source site during each delivery phase. Import tickets are included in Appendix 4.

5.9.1. Pre-Import Documentation

Ridge received initial laboratory analysis data through the client in the form of Tim O'Hare Associates Topsoil Analysis Reports (Ref: TOHA/18/7734/2/SS and TOHA/18/7825/SS).

Ridge reviewed the data and compared with relevant GAC to ensure the suitability of the soil prior to transportation to site. The Analysis Reports are included in Appendix 4.

5.9.2. Verification

Following visual inspections to verify the consistency of soils delivered to site, soil samples were obtained for laboratory analysis on the following dates:

- 30 January 2019 – I1-I3 – samples obtained from soils for garden use
- 15 February and 5 March 2019 – IC1-IC4 – samples obtained from central play area

The samples were analyses for common contaminants including; heavy metals, PAHs, TPH, BTEX, MTBE and asbestos. Laboratory results were compared against generic assessment criteria (GAC) including S4ULs, C4SL (lead) and SGVs for a 'residential with possible homegrown produce' end use.

There were no exceedances of the GAC, and asbestos was not detected, therefore soils were deemed suitable for use within gardens and the central play area.

Laboratory certificates can be viewed in Appendix 5. Photographs can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.10. 4 March 2019 – Site Visit

Ridge attended site to verify final requirements in terms of the Validation Report. A general site inspection was carried out at the same time.

5.10.1. Verification

Photographs taken of central landscaped area and some rear gardens. Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.11. 26 March 2019 – Site Visit

Ridge attended site to view Plots 1-9 as they were nearing completion.

5.11.1. Verification

Photographs taken of gardens within Plots 1-9. Photographs relating to this site visit can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5.12. Removal of Waste Material

Potential impacted topsoil and subsoil were removed from site between 28th February and 29th October 2018 to Grundons Waste Management Ltd Facility in Bishops Cleeve. According to the client, between removal, asbestos containing materials/ soil was stored in a designated on site area and sprayed as required with water to minimise the spread of dust until removal from site. Muck-away tickets are included as Appendix 6.

Removal of 'soils and stone' and 'inert spoil' was carried out between October 2017 and May 2018 to a variety of sites. Muck-away tickets are included as Appendix 6.

5.13. Water Supply Pipes

Water mains and service pipes were laid as per a prior agreed Portsmouth Water Ltd. specification. According to the client standard pipework was installed.

5.13.1. Verification

Correspondence with Portsmouth Water Ltd is included in Appendix 7. Photographs relating to installation of pipes are included within Appendix 1.

5.14. Feltham Construction Watching Brief

Feltham Construction undertook a Watching Brief during construction works.

5.14.1. Verification

The Watching Brief is included within Appendix 8.

6. FINAL STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Site Status

Remediation actions have been implemented as per the Remediation Strategy, and therefore based on the works carried out and associated test results, **the site is considered to be fit for purpose and safe for occupancy.**

Impacted soils have been removed with additional delineation and chasing-out implemented, supervised by an Engineer from Ridge. Impacted soils were removed from site and deposited at a licensed waste facility.

Site-won materials were inspected and analysed prior to re-use on site. Imported soils were tested prior to transportation to site, and also analysed after delivery to site.

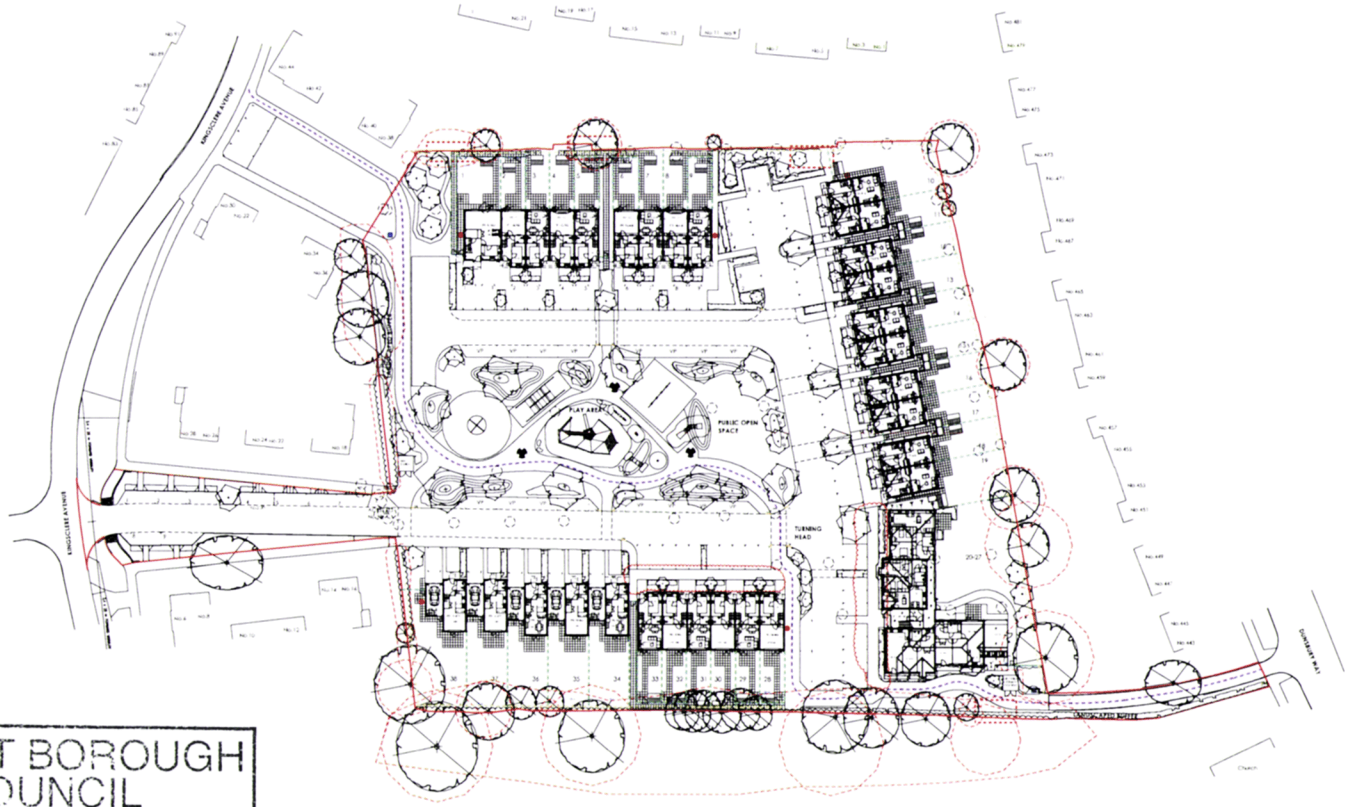
Water supply pipes have been installed as per the agreed specification.

6.2. Post-Treatment Management

No on-going management is considered necessary.

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FIGURE 1 – DEVELOPMENT PLANS



KEY

- ROOT PROTECTION ZONES
- NEW TREES — INDICATIVE LOCATION OF PROPOSED LARGE OR STAR MATURE SPECIMEN TREES - MOSTLY NATIVE SPECIES
- EXISTING TREES — MOSTLY LOCATED ON THE PERIMETER AND TO BE RETAINED. A NUMBER OF BIRD NEST BOXES TO BE LOCATED IN SELECTED TREES
- PEDESTRIAN ROUTE — PRINCIPLE PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE ROUTE ENABLING CONTINUED PUBLIC ACCESS THROUGH THE SITE
- DISTANCES — PRINCIPLE DISTANCES TO BOUNDARY OR NEIGHBOURING DWELLINGS
- BAT BOXES — SUGGESTED LOCATION OF A NUMBER OF BAT BOXES TO BE INTEGRATED INTO THE GABLE WALLS OF HOUSES
- KEY ECOLOGY ZONES — AREAS WHERE REPTILES WERE DETECTED AND NEED TO BE PROTECTED
- PLANTING — REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SCHEDULE
- SPRING BULBS
- GRASSED MOUNDS — FORMING PART OF NATURAL PLAY AREA
- PRIVATE GREEN AREAS — PRIVATE GARDEN AREAS / SEMI PRIVATE AREAS
- PUBLIC GREEN/OPEN SPACE — HERB RICH GRASS LAWN INCLUDING WILDFLOWERS
- PEDESTRIAN AREAS — PAVEMENTS AND SEMI PRIVATE FOOTPATHS. ASSUME BLOCK PAVING AND LARGER FORMAT SLABS IN CONTRASTING COLOURS DEPENDING ON AREAS
- ROAD — ASSUME A MIXTURE OF TARMAC AND BLOCK PAVING IN CONTRASTING COLOURS TO DELINEATE DIFFERENT AREAS ON SITE. PERMEABLE SURFACES
- CAR PARKING — PARKING BAYS AND DROP OFF ZONE (4% VISITOR PARKING)
- TIMBER BOLLARDS — FITTED FOR HYDRO PROTECTION
- EXISTING HEDGE
- DOG WASTE BIN LOCATION
- BIN STORAGE AREA
- GARDEN SHED — SHEDS PROVIDED FOR THE STORAGE OF CYCLES AND OTHER GENERAL STORAGE
- HEDGING — REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SCHEDULE
- SITE BOUNDARY
- 1.8M FENCE
- DROP KERB
- 1.8m HIGH BOUNDARY FENCING

ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

HOUSE TYPE 1 - 3 BEDROOM, 5 PERSON HOUSE - UNITS: 10-19

HOUSE TYPE 2 - 3 BEDROOM, 6 PERSON HOUSE - UNITS: 2-9, 28-33

HOUSE TYPE 3 - 4 BEDROOM, 7 PERSON HOUSE - UNITS: 34-38

HOUSE TYPE 4 - 3 BEDROOM, 5 PERSON HOUSE - UNIT: 1

FLATS - 2 BEDROOM, 4 PERSON FLAT - UNITS: 20 - 27

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KINGSCLERE AVENUE, LEIGH PARK

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0 5 10 15 20m

CONSTRUCTION ISSUE

POPE PRIESTLEY ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTURE | TOWN PLANNING | URBAN DESIGN

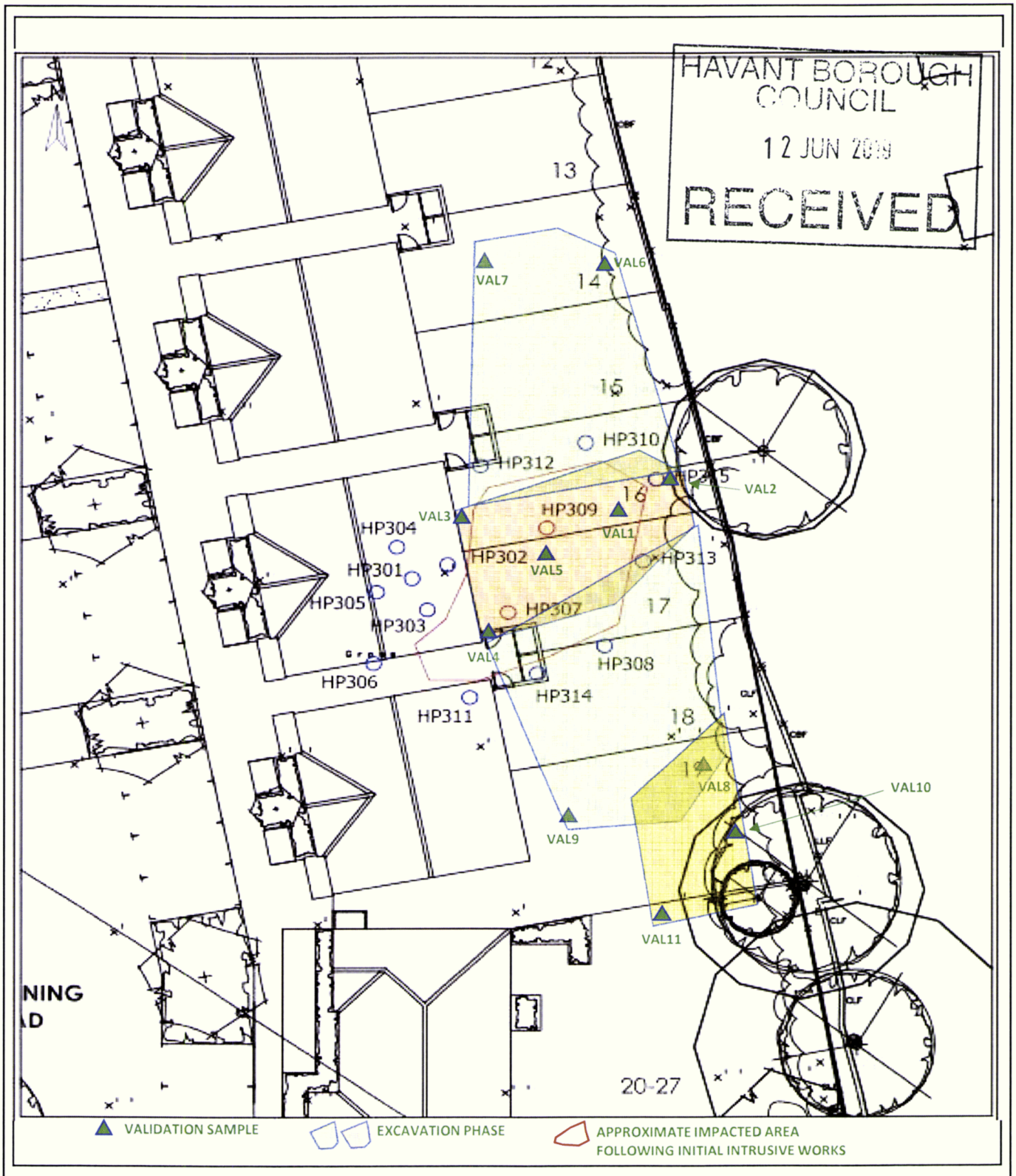
PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
KINGSCLERE AVENUE
LEIGH PARK
HAVANT

SITE LAYOUT

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	DRAWING NO	ISSUE
1:500	21.07.2016	HG	SW	PP1308/ 2000-00	C05

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FIGURE 2 – VALIDATION SAMPLE PLAN



PROJECT	KINGSCLERE AVENUE HAVANT		DRAWING 5006015-NHBC				
		CLIENT	SCALE	DATE			DRAWN BY / CHECKED BY
		FELTHAM CONSTRUCTION	NTS	14/03/2019			MS / RJH
			TITLE VALIDATION SAMPLE PLAN				REV -

RIDGE
PARTNERSHIP HOUSE
MOORSIDE ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE, SO23 7RX
Also at Reading, Bristol, London & Leicester
TEL: 01962 834400
FAX: 01993 815001
www.ridge.co.uk

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FIGURE 3 – INTRUSIVE TEST LOCATION PLAN

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PROJECT Kingsclere Avenue			DRAWING 5006015-03				
RIDGE PARTNERSHIP HOUSE TEL: 01962 834400 MOORSIDE ROAD FAX: 01993 815001 WINCHESTER HAMPSHIRE, SO23 7RX www.ridge.co.uk Also at Reading, Bristol, London & Leicester	CLIENT Feltham Construction Ltd	SCALE NTS	DATE 04/04/2019			DRAWN BY MS	CHECKED BY RJH
		TITLE Intrusive Test Location Plan				REV -	

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APPENDIX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD - 5006015



6th March 2018 – View from the eastern side of the site facing south. Note, reptile survey equipment.



6th March 2018 – View from the eastern side of the site facing west.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD - 5006015



6th March 2018 – View from the eastern side of the site facing west. Note, foundation excavations.



6th March 2018 – View from the eastern side of the site facing north.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD - 5006015



6th March 2018 – Excavation area, facing south.



6th March 2018 – View of the south-western corner of the site.

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6th March 2018 – View of the central stockpile – soil removed from foundation dig.



6th March 2018 – View across the site from the eastern boundary.

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12th March 2018 – View facing north from the north-western corner of the site. Note, waste on soil surface.



12th March 2018 – View facing east along northern site boundary. Note, waste on soil surface.

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12th March 2018 – View facing east along northern site boundary. Note, waste on soil surface.



12th March 2018 – View facing west along northern site boundary. Note, waste on soil surface.

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12th March 2018 – Area of cut bank close to northern site boundary. Note, natural soils below grass.



12th March 2018 – View along northern boundary facing west. Note, cut bank – the area on the top of the bank was not at this time suitable for use due to the observation of waste materials.

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12th March 2018 – Area of cut bank close to northern site boundary. Note, natural soils below grass.



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12th March 2018 – Area of cut bank close to northern site boundary. Note, natural soils below grass.

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12th March 2018 – Location of 18HP1 close to southern site boundary – proposed locations of gardens.



12th March 2018 – View of 18HP3

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12th March 2018 – Location of 18HP4



12th March 2018 – Typical soils within pits

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12th March 2018 – Typical soils within pits



30th April 2018 – View facing south along eastern site boundary

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30th April 2018 – View facing north along eastern site boundary



30th April 2018 – View facing north along eastern site boundary

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2nd May 2018 – View facing north along eastern site boundary – excavation extension



2nd May 2018 – View facing south along eastern site boundary – excavation extension

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2nd May 2018 – View facing south along eastern site boundary – excavation extension



2nd May 2018 – View facing south along eastern site boundary – excavation extension

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2nd May 2018 – View facing north along eastern site boundary – excavation extension



14th May 2018 – View facing south along eastern site boundary

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13th June 2018 – View facing east along northern site boundary – any tipped waste cleared from surface



13th June 2018 – View facing west along northern site boundary – any tipped waste cleared from surface

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14th June 2018 – Clearance of northern boundary



14th June 2018 – Clearance of northern boundary

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14th June 2018 – Clearance of northern boundary



14th June 2018 – Clearance of northern boundary

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