



VALIDATION REPORT & FURTHER GROUNDWATER RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

for

FORMER COLT INTERNATIONAL, NEW LANE, HAVANT PO9 2LZ

on behalf of

DREW SMITH GROUP

Report Reference: GWPR3514/VGRA/April 2020		Status: FINAL
Issue:	Prepared By:	Verified By:
V1.01 April 2020		
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File Reference: Ground and Water/Project Files/ GWPR3514 Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant		

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Ground and Water Limited were instructed by Drew Smith Group to conduct validation/verification works and further groundwater sampling on a redevelopment site at the Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ.

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

The purpose of Verification/Validation and Further Groundwater Risk Assessment Report (VGRA) was to report on the progress of site works and remediation carried out so far (April 2020), following a phase of demolition and site preparation.

The report also aims to review additional groundwater samples, recovered from wells installed post remediation, to review any changes in the groundwater quality underlying the site after remediation.

This report must be read in conjunction with the following documentation:

- WYG Phase 1 Ground Investigation and Assessment Report, Ref: A090070-182, dated June 2017;
- Campbell Reith Updated GQRA and Outline Remediation Strategy Report, Ref: 12663, dated May 2019;
- Ground and Water Limited Contamination Assessment Report, ref. GWPR3192/CAR/December 2019.
- Ground and Water Limited Interim Remediation Verification Report, ref. GWPR3514/IVR/February 2020.
- Ground and Water Limited Remediation Additional Contamination Risk Assessment, ref., GWPR3514/CRA/April 2020 V1.02.

1.3 Conditions and Limitations

This report has been prepared based on the terms, conditions and limitations outlined within Appendix A.

The following disclaimer does not supersede the requirements of Drew Smith's appointment by Homes England and the obligations therein.

It should be noted that although this report specifically relates to the proposed employment area in the south-eastern section of the site, information from the site investigation from the full site was used to recap.

2.0 PREVIOUS FINDINGS

2.1 Summary of Previous Findings

Current Site Use:

The site comprised a ~31,100m² irregular-shaped plot of land, oriented in an north-west to south-east direction, located to the south-west of Bartons Road, south-east of Martin Road and north-west of New Lane. The site was located to the north-east of Havant, Hampshire.

The national grid reference for the centre of the site was approximately SU 72615 07997. A site location plan is given within Figure 1. A plan showing the site boundary can be seen in Figure 2.

The site formally comprised a factory and warehouse structure with associated offices, car parking and hard landscaping areas. All buildings on-site had been demolished at the time of site works, August 2019, with the site covered by a concrete slab over the footprint of the former structures and all tarmac parking areas/concrete hardstanding still present. An Electricity sub-station was noted in the south-western portion of site. An aerial view of the site is given within Figure 3. Further information on this is provided later in this report.

Proposed Development

At the time of reporting, April 2020, the proposed development will comprise the construction of ~100No. residential houses in the centre and the west of the site, and ~20No. commercial units in the east/south-east, with associated access roads, car parking areas and soft landscaping. A plan of the proposed development is shown within Figure 4.

Geology and Radon:

The BGS Geological Map for the Fareham area (Sheet No. 316) revealed that the site is located on superficial Head Deposits overlying bedrock of the London Clay Formation. Superficial River Terrace Deposits were noted ~300m to the south-east. No areas of Made or Worked Ground were noted within 250m of the site.

Head Deposits – Chichester area

Head Deposits occur widely in valley floors, on valley sides and on interfluvies. It is probably much more widespread than shown on the map. In general, clay-with-flints passes downslope into head, locally without a separating break of slope. Head accumulated largely by solifluction and hillwash, mainly under periglacial conditions during the Quaternary glaciations. Its composition varies according to the local sources of material and mode of landscape evolution. It is typically composed of reddish brown to yellow-brown, gravelly silty, sandy clay or diamicton, commonly with variable proportions of coarser material (chiefly broken flint nodules). Borehole records suggest that the head deposits are generally less than 3m thick, but may be over 5m locally.

Undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits

Extensive spreads of River Terrace Deposits occur along the Rivers Test, Itchen and Hamble. Eleven terraces have been provisionally recognised in the area. The deposits are variable in thickness, ranging from 1 to 5m, and generally consist of gravels, predominantly sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, with a considerable sand content. Poorly sorted clayey and sandy silts and silty clays overlie some of the terraces.

London Clay Formation – Hampshire Basin

In the Hampshire Basin area, the London Clay Formation comprises blue, brown and grey clay with yellow and grey sands and silts interspersed with pebble beds. Localised developments of sandstone

also occur. Concretions of argillaceous limestone in nodular form (Claystones) occur throughout the formation. Crystals of Gypsum (Selenite) are often found within the weathered part of the London Clay Formation, and precautions against sulphate attack to concrete are sometimes required. The basement beds of the London Clay Formation are sandy with rounded flints.

A BGS borehole located ~150m south-east of site (in similar geology) revealed 0.15m of Topsoil to overlie a firm brown clay with medium to coarse flint gravels and cobbles to 1.37m bgl. This was then underlain by a brown fine-grained sand for the remainder of the borehole, a depth of 3.05m bgl. No groundwater was encountered within the borehole.

Another BGS borehole located ~300m west of site revealed 0.15m of Topsoil to overlie a medium-dense to dense light brown to blue-grey silty fine-grained sand to 9.14m bgl. This was underlain by a stiff to very stiff blue-grey sandy clay for the remaining depth of the borehole (12.19m bgl). Groundwater was noted at a depth of 1.70m bgl. A groundwater strike was noted at 1.52m bgl, standing at between 2.44 – 4.57m bgl at the end of subsequent days of drilling works.

Hydrogeology and Hydrology:

A review of the DEFRA 'Magic Map' revealed that site was located within a **Secondary (A) Aquifer** to the east, and within a **Secondary (Undifferentiated) Aquifer** in the western portion, both comprising of the superficial Head Deposits. The underlying bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation was classified as **Unproductive Strata**.

Superficial drift deposits are described by the BGS as permeable unconsolidated (loose) deposits e.g. sands and gravels. Bedrock is described by the BGS as solid permeable or impermeable formations e.g. clay, sandstone, chalk and limestone.'

Secondary aquifers include a wide range of drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage capacities. **Secondary (A) Aquifers** consist of deposits with 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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as Minor Aquifers.

Undifferentiated Secondary Aquifers are assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both a minor aquifer and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type. **Unproductive Strata** are rock layers with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow. These were formerly classified as non-aquifers.

Examination of the Defra records showed that the site was located within an **Inner Zone 1c (Subsurface Activity)** Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) as classified in the Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater. This relates to the Principal Aquifer associated with the Lewes Nodular Chalk Member and Tarrant Chalk Member underlying the Unproductive Strata of the London Clay Formation.

It was noted that the site was located ~2km to the north-east of the Bedhampton and Havant Spring operated by Portsmouth Water, associated with Chalk Karst zones from the Principal Aquifer. A pathway for deep groundwater was noted to run beneath the site.

The nearest surface water feature to the site was a drain located ~10-20m to the east of the site (Thought to be the River Lavant, according to previous reports). Emsworth Harbour was noted ~2.65km

to the south of site.

Examination of the Environment Agency records showed that the site was located within a Flood Zone 1 (an area with a **low** probability of flooding). However the land immediately to the south-east of site was noted to comprise a **Flood Zone 2** and **Flood Zone 3**, associated with the drain running to the east. **Environment Agency Flood Zone 2**, defined as; land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. **Environment Agency Flood Zone 3** shows the extent of a river flood with a 1 in 100 (1%0 or greater chance of occurring in any year or a sea flood with a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater chance of occurring in any year.

From analysis of hydrogeological and topographical maps, shallow groundwater (associated with superficial deposits) was anticipated to be encountered at shallow to moderate depth (~2 – 4m below existing ground level (bgl)) and it was considered that the groundwater was flowing in an overall southerly direction towards Emsworth Harbour.

Radon

BRE 211 (2015) Map 4 of Hampshire, Berkshire and south Oxfordshire revealed the site **was not** located within an area where mandatory protection measures against the ingress of Radon were likely to be required. The site **was not** located within an area where a risk assessment was required.

Results of previous Site Investigations

Various site investigations were undertaken by numerous companies, some of which trial holes were undertaken through hardstanding, whereas trial holes from later site works were undertaken through crush material.

The phases of works undertaken prior to demolition are described below.

WYG Phase 1 & 2 Ground Investigation and Assessment Report, Ref.: A090070-182, dated June 2017

A Phase 1 Desk Study Investigation Report was undertaken by WYG in November 2016, which collated publicly available information to review the risks associated with ground conditions with potential to impact upon the redevelopment of the site for combined high density residential and commercial use. The Desk Study confirmed the requirement for intrusive ground investigations to allow a further assessment of risks. This data was collated and interpreted in order to define a Conceptual Site Model, undertake qualitative risk assessment and semi-quantitative risk assessment grading the pollutant linkages in accordance with a risk matrix. This was then used to inform a subsequent intrusive investigation. The pertinent points taken from the report summarising these works are discussed in this section of the report.

At the time of the site walkover in September 2016 and subsequent investigation in February 2017, the site was occupied by the Colt International factory, warehouse and office buildings with associated hardstanding, car parks and access roads. The local topography (which slopes to the south-east) is accommodated by a retaining wall on the north-west boundary, and an embankment running across the site.

In the southern portion of site was a building of brick and metal cladding construction used for fire testing of finished products. Adjacent to this building was an external cylindrical plastic (but likely double-skinned) Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) for 'fuel oil', of approximately 1000 litres capacity positioned on a breeze block plinth. South of the main factory building was a small brick outhouse, understood to have housed a diesel generator that previously provided a 'back up' power supply. Adjacent west of the outhouse was a former brick bund containing several brick plinths that supported

and housed a large cylindrical diesel AST. The tank was no longer present.

An electricity sub-station was located on the eastern edge of the former diesel tank bund.

A review of historic Ordnance Survey maps dating back to 1867 indicated limited residential development on the site prior to redevelopment as a manufacturing facility for Colt International in the mid-1960s. The site layout remained largely unchanged since this period. It was reported that during the Second World War a cottage building in the north west of the site was requisitioned by the mining department of HMS Vernon Mining Department and used for military storage purposes.

The WYG Desk Based Assessment identified potential on-site sources of contamination which are summarised below.

- Former cylindrical diesel AST (circa 10,000 gallons) situated south of the main factory building.
- Double skinned plastic AST (circa 1000 litres capacity) for storage of 'fuel oil' adjacent to the Fire Testing facility.
- Ancillary facilities associated with unknown activities external north west of the factory building.
- Fuel supply (including above ground pipelines) providing fuel to heaters within the building.
- Made Ground.

Although not listed as a potential source of ground contamination, the presence of asbestos materials in building materials was also recognised. A number of current and commercial premises are located in the site vicinity, and of particular note is the Marsh Plant immediately south, Eaton on the opposite side of New Lane, and a gas holder approximately 300m south of the site. Based on the local topography (sloping south east) and the known hydrogeological setting (that includes a public water abstraction to the south west) a southerly groundwater flow direction is inferred. Therefore, commercial premises in the site vicinity are considered to be down gradient in terms of inferred groundwater flow and it is considered relatively unlikely that the site has been impacted by offsite sources of contamination.

Subsequent Phase 2 intrusive works were undertaken between the 1st and 3rd of February 2017 and comprised 14No. Window sample locations to depths ranging between 0.30 and 5.00m bgl with Standard Penetration Testing (SPTs) and installation of 7No. dual purpose ground-gas and groundwater monitoring wells. Samples were obtained for laboratory assessment and 2No. return monitoring visits were undertaken. Ground conditions encountered during the investigation were consistent with those identified in the published literature and comprised a 0.40 to 2.00m thick layer of Made Ground over Head Deposits overlying the London Clay Formation at depths ranging between 0.80 and 2.80m bgl. The London Clay Formation persisted to the full depth of the investigation. Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging between 0.50 and 1.50m bgl during the investigation and between ground level and 2.79m bgl during return visits.

Contamination testing on soils and groundwater as well as ground-gas monitoring was undertaken following the ground investigation, and revealed the following.

- Minor elevations of methane and carbon dioxide (0.9 and 2.5% respectively) were recorded during gas monitoring.
- Target Screen Values (TSVs) were exceeded samples of soil for residential end use with home-grown produce, mainly in samples of Made Ground.
- Minor quantities of asbestos fibres were detected in three samples of Made Ground.
- Minor exceedances of Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) and Drinking Water Standards (DWS) of groundwater and leachate samples were also recorded.

From the desk-based and intrusive investigations undertaken at the site, a number of contamination sources and potential contamination sources have been identified. These have been tabulated into a Conceptual Site Model as seen overleaf.

Tabulated Conceptual Site Model – Plausible Pollutant Linkages Only		
Potential On-site Sources	Potential Absorption Pathways	Potential Receptors
Large former diesel AST (~10,000 gallons) situated south of the main factory building, & small double-skinned plastic AST (~1000 litres) for storage of 'fuel oil' situated on a plinth (not bunded) adjacent to the Fire Testing facility in the south of the site. • Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs); • Poly-cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Features of factory buildings, including oil-burning heaters and above-ground fuel pipes and the presence of an 'air pollution test facility'. • Heavy Metals and Semi-Metals including: Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Beryllium, Mercury etc; • Poly-cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs); • Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs); • Asbestos (building materials). Electricity Sub-station present in south of site. • PCB Oils.	Leaching of onsite sources of contamination. Lateral and vertical migration of gases/vapours. Overland surface water runoff. Contaminant migration through preferential pathways (e.g. piles, underground service ducts, and drains). Contaminant transport through off site migration of groundwater. Atmospheric transport and inhalation of airborne dusts, vapours and fibres (indoors and outdoors). Direct contact (dermal contact and ingestion) with soil, dust and water. Inhalation of vapours arising from soil contamination.	Future site users (users/ occupants of future commercial/ residential premises). Construction workers during future development works. Groundwater (Head Deposits, Thanet Sand Formation, White Chalk; Aquifers, SPZ). Surface waters (River Lavant). On-site buildings and services. Offsite workers and residents.

Campbell Reith Updated GQRA and Outline Remediation Strategy Report, Ref.: 12663, dated May 2019

Based on the findings of the previous Desk Study and Ground Investigation Reports undertaken by WYG, further (Phase 3) intrusive investigation and testing was done by Campbell Reith in order to increase sampling density and depth of trial holes.

During the summer of 2018 supplementary ground investigation was conducted with the objective of addressing the recommendations of the WYG 2017 report:

- Two Cable Percussive boreholes to a maximum depth of 17.50m bgl
- Seven Windowless Sampler boreholes to a maximum depth of 5.45m bgl
- Four Hand-dug Pits to a maximum depth of 1.20m bgl
- Nine machine dug Trial Pits to a maximum depth of 3.10m bgl
- Four Groundwater and ground gas monitoring visits.

The two deep Cable Percussive boreholes were progressed to 12.50 and 17.50m bgl, both encountering Made Ground overlying Superficial Head Deposits (BH202 only) and London Clay Formation to the base of the boreholes.

Nine exploratory locations (three Windowless Samplers, three Trial Pits and one Cable Percussive borehole) were progressed across the building footprint to provide additional coverage where the area had previously not been investigated. Trial pits TP209, TP210 and TP211 were progressed into the bank to the west of the monsoon drain, with the intention of investigating the drainage. There were no visual observations of contamination in the bank.

Superficial deposits were not considered to be present in significant thickness in the western car park. Variable Head Deposits were present across the bulk of the centre of the site, often trial pits did not prove the maximum depth of superficial deposits (~2.00 to 3.00m bgl). The borehole in the centre of the site demonstrated the base of the superficial deposits to be 3.20m bgl. A 12.50m deep borehole in the

centre of the site encountered London Clay Formation from 3.20 to 12.50m bgl. The deep borehole in the western car park encountered London Clay Formation from 1.30 – 4.50m bgl, followed by brown mottled orange-brown silty, fine to coarse sand, from 4.50 to 11.50m, inferred to be the Bognor Sand Member. The London Clay Formation of stiff dark greenish-grey slightly sandy clay is present from 11.50 to 17.50m bgl.

Based on contamination testing results from both the WYG and Campbell Reith investigations, the following Contamination Risk Summary was derived.

- End Users: A High risk has been identified associated with concentrations of lead, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and asbestos in shallow soils.
- Groundwater: A Very Low risk has been identified due to the London Clay Formation acting as an aquitard preventing shallow groundwater affecting the aquifer at depth. Should piling be proposed, a piling risk assessment should be conducted.
- Surface Water: A Low to Moderate risk has been identified due to identified hydrocarbon contamination in shallow soils in the south east of the site. Although no impact to the nearby river has been identified to date.
- Ground Gas: The site has been classified as a CIRIA Characteristic Situation 1 (CS1), however elevated concentrations of methane and carbon dioxide require local consideration of increasing to Characteristic Situation 2.
- Services: Made Ground has hydrocarbon contamination which should be assessed for the potential requirement for protective water supply pipework.
- Groundworks: A Low to moderate risk has been identified based on the assumption that basic health and safety provisions are in place. Additional assessments with regard to asbestos in soils may be required.

This risk summary was **not** thought to significantly change the Conceptual Site Model tabulated based on the results of the WYG investigation. Based on this investigation the following outline remediation strategy was derived.

- Human health exposure: a cover system is recommended in order to mitigate the potential risks to end users from shallow soils. The depth and validation criteria should be determined with regard to the detailed layout when available. This should be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- Surface water risk: Although it has been shown that no discernible effect on the River Lavant, it is considered that there is a theoretical risk to surface waters from the odorous soils in the location of TP 202. It is recommended that localised source removal is conducted in the location of TP 202 and groundwater monitoring wells are installed between TP 202 and the River Lavant. The requirements of the monitoring should be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- Unforeseen Contamination: A watching brief for unforeseen contamination during slab removal is recommended. This is recommended to be conducted on a grid basis, where inspections should be made and evidence of unforeseen contamination should be investigated and remediated as required.

2.2 Summary of Previous Findings (Ground and Water Limited Contamination Assessment Report, ref. GWPR3192/CAR/December 2019).

A fourth phase of intrusive works and risk assessment was undertaken by Ground and Water Limited post demolition, through an existing capping of crushed concrete. **The purposes of contamination testing was to increase sampling density and reduce uncertainty. The data from the Phase 2 WYG and Phase 3 Campbell Reith investigations were combined with that from the Phase 4 Ground and Water Limited investigation.**

Phase 4 Fieldwork Undertaken

Additional fieldwork was undertaken on the 29th – 30th August and 2nd September 2019, and comprised the construction of 20No. Windowless Sampler Boreholes (WS1 – WS20) to a depth of between 1.80 – 3.00m bgl.

Sampling Procedures

The methodology for sampling locations can be seen tabulated below and overpage, this includes our interpretation of the WYG and Campbell Reith locations. A trial hole location plan is given within Figure 5.

Methodology for Sampling Locations and Chemical Laboratory Testing (Ground and Water Ltd)				
Trial Hole	Depth (m bgl)	Sampling Strategy	Site Use (Existing)	Site Use (Proposed)
WS1	2.80	Targeted sampling strategy	Access road/car park to south of former office building.	Commercial units and associated access roads/car parking.
WS2	2.45		Concrete pad for former factory building.	
WS3	3.00		Concrete hardstanding adjacent to Electricity Sub-station.	
WS4	2.45		Concrete pad for former factory building.	Residential housing and associated garden areas.
WS5	1.80			
WS6	2.45			Residential flats and associated car parking.
WS7	2.45			
WS8	2.45			Residential housing and associated garden areas.
WS9	2.45			
WS10	2.45			Residential flats and associated car parking.
WS11	2.00			
WS12	2.45			Residential housing and associated garden areas.
WS13	2.45			
WS14	2.00		Tarmac car parking area.	Residential flats and associated car parking.
WS15	2.00			
WS16	2.45			Residential housing and associated garden areas.
WS17	2.45			
WS18	2.45		Tarmac car parking area.	Residential housing and associated garden areas.
WS19	2.45			
WS20	2.45			
BH1	4.00	Random sampling strategy (assumed)	Tarmac car parking area.	Residential housing and associated garden areas.
BH2	3.50		Concrete hardstanding area to north of factory building.	Residential flats and associated car parking.
BH3	4.00		Soft landscaping area adjacent to car park.	Soft landscaping adjacent to commercial units.
BH4	5.00		Tarmac car parking area south of offices.	Commercial units and associated access roads/car parking.
BH5	2.70		Hardstanding area surrounding Electricity Sub-station, south of factory building.	Residential housing and associated garden areas.
BH6	1.80			
BH7	4.00		Tarmac car parking area.	Soft landscaping adjacent to residential housing.
BH8	0.80			
BH9	3.00		Soft landscaping west of factory building.	Soft landscaping adjacent to commercial units.
BH10	0.30			
BH11	3.00		Soft landscaping along eastern boundary of site, adjacent to offices and associated parking.	Commercial units and associated access roads/car parking.
BH12	3.00			
BH13	1.50		Concrete pad inside factory building.	Residential flats and associated car parking.
BH14	4.00			
BH1-I	3.00		Concrete pad inside factory building.	Residential flats and associated car parking.
BH2-I	4.00			
BH3-I	3.00			

Cont'd Overleaf:

Methodology for Sampling Locations and Chemical Laboratory Testing (WYG/Campbell Reith)				
Trial Hole	Depth (m bgl)	Sampling Strategy	Site Use (Existing)	Site Use (Proposed)
BH201	17.50	Targeted sampling strategy	Tarmac car parking area.	Residential housing and associated garden areas.
BH202	0.30		Concrete pad for former factory building.	
BH202a	12.50			
WS201	0.50		Tarmac car parking area.	
WS202	2.90			
WS203	5.45			
WS204	4.00		Concrete pad for former factory building.	Soft landscaping adjacent to residential housing.
WS205	2.90		Soft landscaping west of former factory building.	
WS206	2.45		Concrete hardstanding area to north of factory building.	Residential flats and associated car parking.
WS207	0.50		Tarmac car parking area.	Commercial units and associated access roads.
TP202	2.50			Residential housing and associated garden areas.
TP204	3.10		Concrete pad for former factory building.	
TP205	2.20			Soft landscaping adjacent to residential housing.
TP206	3.00		Soft landscaping west of former factory building.	
TP207	1.10			Soft landscaping adjacent to commercial units.
TP208	2.70		Soft landscaping area adjacent to car park.	
TP209	2.50		Soft landscaping along eastern boundary of site, adjacent to offices and associated parking.	Commercial units and associated access roads.
TP210	1.90			
TP211	2.00			
HP201	0.40			
HP202	0.60			
HP203	1.00			
HP204	0.80			

The area of the site totals ~31,100m² (3.10 Hectares) and with 20No. Ground and Water Limited sampling locations, given an unknown hotspot shape, the sampling density means that a hotspot with an area of approximately 2,332.50m² and a radius of approximately 27.25m would be encountered (CLR 4, 1994).

Including the WYG and Campbell Reith data, a total of 60 sampling locations have been provided. Given an unknown hotspot shape, the sampling density means that a hotspot with an area of approximately 777.50m² and a radius of approximately 15.73m would be encountered (CLR 4, 1994).

Soil Conditions

The ground conditions encountered during the investigation are described in this section. For the purposes of discussion, the succession of conditions encountered in the trial holes in descending order can be summarised below.

Made Ground Head Deposits (WS1-WS2, WS4-WS6, WS8-WS17, WS20) London Clay Formation (WS6-WS7, WS18-WS20)

Made Ground

Made Ground was encountered in all trial holes from beneath a 0.18 – 0.30m thick capping of Concrete within WS1 – WS16, and a 0.10 – 0.20m thick capping of Tarmac in WS17 – WS20, to a depth of between 0.30 – 1.50m bgl (and for the entire depth of WS3 to 3.00m bgl). The soils were noted to be variable across the site, but most generally comprised a light to dark brown, grey-brown, pale yellow and orange to reddish-brown, sandy gravelly clay to sandy gravel (locally a gravelly slightly clayey sand).

The sand was fine to coarse grained and the gravel was fine to coarse, angular to rounded flint rejects, brick, concrete, tarmac, metal, ceramic fragments, chalk fragments and charcoal/carbonaceous material. A hydrocarbon/creosote odour was noted within WS1, WS3 and WS16.

Within WS5 from 0.80 – 1.00m, WS9 from 0.25 – 0.40m, WS17 from 0.15 – 0.40m, WS18 from 0.20 – 0.70m and WS19 from 0.10 – 0.40m bgl, the Made Ground was recovered as a matrix-dominated chalk fill (Dm Grade according to CIRIA C574).

Head Deposits

Soils representative of the superficial Head Deposits were noted underlying the Made Ground to a depth of 1.80m bgl within WS6 and 1.00m bgl within WS20, and for the remaining depth of WS1-WS2, WS4-WS5 and WS8-WS17, a depth of between 1.80 – 2.80m bgl. A mixture of cohesive and granular deposits were noted.

Cohesive soils were noted underlying the Made Ground for the remaining depth of WS1-WS2, WS4 and WS8, and to a depth of between 1.00 – 1.80m bgl within WS5-WS6, WS9 and WS17, and generally comprised a light to mid-brown, mid to dark grey-brown and orange-brown sandy gravelly clay. The sand was fine to coarse grained and the gravel was occasional to frequent, fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded (locally rounded) flint and occasional carbonaceous material.

Granular soils were noted underlying the cohesive deposits for the remaining depth of WS5, WS9 and WS17, and underlying the Made Ground for the remaining depth of WS10-WS16, and generally comprised an orange-brown, grey-brown and mid-brown mottled (locally slightly clayey) gravelly silty sand. The sand was fine to medium grained and the gravel was fine to coarse, angular to rounded flint.

A slight hydrocarbon odour was noted from ~1.50 - 2.00m bgl within WS1.

London Clay Formation

Soils of the London Clay Formation were noted underlying the Made Ground/ Head Deposits for the remaining depth of WS6-WS7 and WS18-WS20, and comprised a blue-grey, orange and grey-brown (locally slightly sandy) clay. The sand was fine grained. Shell fragments were noted at 1.70m bgl within WS20, and claystone fragments at 2.00m bgl within WS18 and WS20.

Roots were noted to a depth of between 0.50 – 2.00m bgl within WS6-WS8 and WS17-WS20. A summary of root depths within individual trial holes is tabulated below.

Summary of Root Depth		
Trial Hole	Depth of Trial Hole (m bgl)	Depth of Roots (m bgl)
WS6	2.45m	1.00m
WS7	2.45m	0.80m
WS8	2.45m	0.80m
WS17	2.45m	0.50m
WS18	2.45m	2.00m (Decayed)
WS19	2.45m	2.00m
WS20	2.45m	1.00m

A groundwater strike was noted at 1.70m bgl within WS8, and wet soils were encountered within WS1, WS2, WS10, WS13, WS16 and WS19 at depths of between 0.70 – 2.80m bgl. A summary of groundwater depths is tabulated overleaf.

Summary of Groundwater Encountered		
Trial Hole	Depth of GW strike (m bgl)	Depth of wet soils (m bgl)
WS1	-	2.40 – 2.80m
WS2	-	1.00 – 2.45m bgl
WS8	1.70m	-
WS10	-	0.80 – 1.10m
WS13	-	1.50m
WS16	-	1.50 – 2.00m
WS19	-	0.70 – 1.50m

Chemical Laboratory Testing – Human Health Risk Assessment

A programme of chemical laboratory testing, scheduled by Ground and Water Limited and carried out by DETS Limited, was undertaken on twenty-five soil samples recovered from the trial holes.

Twenty-five soil samples were sent off for analysis for a broad range of contaminants in accordance with DEFRA/CLEA methodologies.

The samples tested and the reasons for testing can be seen tabulated below.

Methodology for Sampling Locations and Chemical Laboratory Testing		
Trial Hole	Depth (m bgl)	Sampling Strategy
WS1	0.30	Samples of Made Ground surrounding the contamination hotspot 'TP202'.
WS1	2.00	
WS2	0.50	
WS3	2.00	
WS4	1.50	Sample of Made Ground from concrete hardstanding area to the south of site.
WS5	1.50	Representative samples of Made Ground beneath concrete slab of former Factory/Warehouse building.
WS6	0.50	
WS7	0.50	
WS8	0.30	
WS9	0.50	
WS11	0.80	
WS13	0.50	
WS14	0.50	
WS15	1.00	
WS16	0.50	
WS16	0.80	Representative samples of Made Ground from beneath tarmac parking area to the north-west of site.
WS16	1.00	
WS17	0.30	
WS17	0.50	
WS18	0.30	
WS18	1.00	
WS19	0.30	
WS19	0.80	
WS19	1.00	
WS20	0.30	

The analysis suite for the Ground and Water Limited Phase of Investigation is presented below/overleaf, and comprised.

- Semi Metals and Heavy Metals incl. Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium (incl. Hexavalent Chromium), Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Vanadium, Zinc (WS1/2.00m, WS3/2.00m,

- WS16/0.50m, WS16/0.80m, WS17/0.50m bgl);
- Lead (WS1/0.30m, WS1/2.00m, WS2/0.50m, WS3/2.00m, WS4/1.50m, WS5/1.50m, WS6/0.50m, WS7/0.50m, WS8/0.30m, WS9/0.50m, WS11/0.80m, WS13/0.50m, WS14/0.50m, WS15/1.00m, WS16/0.50m, WS16/0.80m, WS16/1.00m, WS17/0.30m, WS17/0.50m, WS18/0.30m, WS18/1.00m, WS19/0.30m, WS19/0.80m, WS19/1.00m, WS20/0.30m bgl);
 - Asbestos Screen (WS1/0.30m, WS1/2.00m, WS2/0.50m, WS3/2.00m, WS4/1.50m, WS5/1.50m, WS6/0.50m, WS7/0.50m, WS8/0.30m, WS9/0.50m, WS11/0.80m, WS13/0.50m, WS14/0.50m, WS15/1.00m, WS16/0.50m, WS16/0.80m, WS16/1.00m, WS17/0.30m, WS17/0.50m, WS18/0.30m, WS18/1.00m, WS19/0.30m, WS19/0.80m, WS19/1.00m, WS20/0.30m bgl);
 - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) incl. Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(ghi)perylene (WS1/0.30m, WS1/2.00m, WS2/0.50m, WS4/1.50m, WS5/1.50m, WS6/0.50m, WS7/0.50m, WS8/0.30m, WS9/0.50m, WS11/0.80m, WS13/0.50m, WS14/0.50m, WS15/1.00m, WS16/1.00m, WS17/0.30m, WS17/0.50m, WS18/0.30m, WS18/1.00m, WS19/0.30m, WS19/0.80m, WS19/1.00m, WS20/0.30m bgl);
 - Fuel Oils – Speciated TPH including full aliphatic/aromatic split (WS3/2.00m, WS16/0.50m, WS16/0.80m bgl);
 - BTEX compounds (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene) and MTBE – used as marker compounds for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (WS3/2.00m, WS16/0.50m, WS16/0.80m bgl).

The results of the comparison of the representative contaminant concentrations for all rounds of chemical testing are presented in the table overleaf.

Soil Guideline Values and General Acceptance Criteria Results		
Substance	Sample Location Where available LQM/CIEH S4UL/ CSL4 LLTC or GAC were exceeded for relevant land-use scenario	
	"Residential with Home-grown produce" Land-Use Scenario	"Commercial" Land-Use Scenario
Arsenic	None	None
Beryllium	None	None
Boron	None	None
Cadmium	None	None
Chromium (III)	None	None
Hexavalent Chromium (VI)	None	None
Copper	None	None
Lead	WS17/0.50m (859mg/kg), WS18/1.00m (274mg/kg), WS19/0.80m (403mg/kg), WS19/1.00m (444mg/kg)	None
Mercury (Elemental)	None	None
Nickel	None	None
Selenium	None	None
Vanadium	None	None
Zinc	None	None
Cyanide (Total)	None	None
Total Phenol	None	None
Naphthalene	BH11/0.30m (2.31mg/kg)	None
Acenaphthylene	None	None
Acenaphthene	None	None
Fluorene	None	None
Phenanthrene	BH201/0.25m (230mg/kg)	None
Anthracene	None	None
Fluoranthene	None	None
Pyrene	None	None
Benzo(a)anthracene	BH201/0.25m (130mg/kg), BH11/0.30m (14.64mg/kg)	None
Chrysene	BH201/0.25m (94mg/kg), BH11/0.30m (15.55mg/kg)	None
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	BH201/0.25m (110mg/kg), BH11/0.30m (18.65mg/kg), WS201/0.45m (4.3mg/kg)	WS1/0.30m (101mg/kg)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	None	None
Benzo(a)pyrene	BH201/0.25m (84mg/kg), BH11/0.30m (16.19mg/kg), WS201/0.45m (3.5mg/kg)	WS1/0.30m (67.3mg/kg)
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	BH201/0.25m (50mg/kg)	None
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	BH201/0.25m (17mg/kg), BH11/0.30m (2.25mg/kg), WS201/0.45m (0.33mg/kg)	WS1/0.30m (8.54mg/kg)
Benzo(ghi)perylene	None	None
TPH C5 – C6 (aliphatic)	None	None
TPH C6 – C8 (aliphatic)	None	None
TPH C8 – C10 (aliphatic)	WS16/0.50m (76mg/kg), WS16/0.80m (66mg/kg)	None
TPH C10 – C12 (aliphatic)	WS16/0.50m (437mg/kg), WS16/0.80m (367mg/kg)	None
TPH C12 – C16 (aliphatic)	WS16/0.50m (1547mg/kg), WS16/0.80m (1246mg/kg)	None
TPH C16 – C21 (aliphatic)	None	None
TPH C21 – C34 (aliphatic)	None	None
TPH C5 – C7 (aromatic)	None	None
TPH C7 – C8 (aromatic)	None	None
TPH C8 – C10 (aromatic)	None	None
TPH C10 – C12 (aromatic)	WS16/0.50m (356mg/kg), WS16/0.80m (299mg/kg)	None
TPH C12 – C16 (aromatic)	WS16/0.50m (382mg/kg), WS16/0.80m (297mg/kg), BH201/0.25m (240mg/kg)	None
TPH C16 – C21 (aromatic)	BH201/0.25m (1800mg/kg)	None
TPH C21 – C35 (aromatic)	BH201/0.25m (2600mg/kg)	None
Benzene	None	None
Toluene	None	None
Ethylbenzene	None	None
Xylene (o, m & p)	None	None
MTBE	None	None
Asbestos Screen	BH2/0.60m (Amosite: 0.002%)	BH14/0.30m (Chrysotile: 0.012%), HP201/0.50m (Chrysotile: <0.001%)

CLAIRE Statistics

CLAIRE statistical analysis revealed the distribution of Lead and PAHs within the Made Ground was non-normal. Outliers were noted within all phases of works, however the Upper Confidence Limit only exceeded the threshold for a ***'Residential with Home-grown Produce'*** land use scenario for Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene and Dibenzo(ah)anthracene. The outliers that had to be removed in order to bring the Upper Confidence Limit below the threshold comprised the samples BH201/0.25m, WS1/0.30m, BH11/0.30m, BH4/0.50m and WS2/0.50m.

As WS1, WS2 and BH4 were all located within the area of site with a ***'Commercial'*** land-use scenario, and only WS1 was noted to exceed the threshold for this land-use, it was considered that no remediation was necessary for WS2 or BH4. **Remediation could be considered for WS1 with respect to human health.**

As the remaining two outliers noted during initial CLAIRE statistical analysis (covering the entire site) and samples found to individually exceed the threshold for a ***'Residential with Home-Grown Produce'*** land-use scenario were all located within the north-western portion of site (a car parking area), then it was considered that a second CLAIRE statistical analysis over this area of site would help determine a more realistic remediation strategy for the proposed residential development.

This analysis confirmed that outliers were present within the north-western residential area samples at BH201/0.25m and BH11/0.30m. However, it also revealed that Lead was elevated across the site area, even with an outlier at WS17/0.50m bgl having been removed. Therefore, it was considered that remediation was necessary for the entire north-western car park area of site.

Remediation was also considered necessary for the elevated TPH values present within WS16. As this was the only trial hole where elevated determinands were noted outside of the north-western car park and ***'Commercial'*** area, hotspot removal in a ~15m radius surrounding WS16 was thought to be the most cost-effective solution.

Human Health – Asbestos contamination within the Made Ground

Fibres of Amosite asbestos was noted within BH2/0.60m bgl, and Chrysotile asbestos was noted within BH14/0.30m, CP3/0.35m (this location could not be found on trial hole location plans, so it was assumed this was BH3), and HP201/0.50m bgl. Asbestos quantifications revealed concentrations of between <0.001% and 0.012% for Chrysotile, and 0.002% for Amosite.

Given the presence of these fibres within the soils and the potential for these hotspots to coincide with publicly accessible areas on site, as well as workers during site redevelopment, it is considered likely that further risk assessment is necessary with respect to the asbestos detections noted.

The quantifications for BH2/0.60m and BH14/0.30m bgl were subject to risk assessment, as these were the highest noted for Amosite and Chrysotile respectively.

The risk assessment revealed remediation of BH2 was considered necessary in order to eliminate the risk from Amosite fibres to end-users. No remediation procedures were considered necessary where Chrysotile fibres were detected.

Fragments of Chrysotile asbestos in the form of cement and bitumen were also noted in three samples tested; TP206/0.30m bgl, around the eastern portion of the residential area of site, and HP203/0.15m and HP201/0.20m bgl around the north-eastern and south-eastern boundary of site. Through examination of the proposed development plans it was thought that these areas of soil are likely to comprise areas of soft landscaping, and although some soils may be excavated as part of

redevelopment, there may still be a residual risk to end users. Therefore, remediation of these areas in the form of Made Ground removal and the use of a geo-textile membrane may be required.

An **Asbestos Management Strategy** should be put in place to ensure that any more potentially asbestos containing materials are identified and removed from site in a suitable manner to prevent cross-contamination.

Groundwater Risk Assessment

A review of the DEFRA 'Magic Map' revealed that site was located within a **Secondary (A) Aquifer** to the east, and within a **Secondary (Undifferentiated) Aquifer** in the western portion, both comprising of the superficial Head Deposits. The underlying bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation was classified as **Unproductive Strata**.

Examination of the Defra records showed that the site was located within an **Inner Zone 1c (Subsurface Activity)** Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) as classified in the Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater. This relates to the Principal Aquifer associated with the Lewes Nodular Chalk Member and Tarrant Chalk Member underlying the Unproductive Strata of the London Clay Formation.

The nearest surface water feature to the site was a drain located ~10-20m to the east of the site (Thought to be the River Lavant, according to previous reports). Emsworth Harbour was noted ~2.65km to the south of site.

During the Ground and Water investigation, a groundwater strike was noted at 1.70m bgl within WS8, and wet soils were encountered within WS1, WS2, WS10, WS13, WS16 and WS19 at depths of between 0.70 – 2.80m bgl. During the WYG investigation, groundwater strikes were encountered at depths ranging between 0.50 and 1.80m bgl and then between ground level and 2.79m bgl during return visits to monitor wells installed across the site. The CampbellReith investigation revealed groundwater strikes between 1.40 – 17.40m bgl, with slight seepage noted at depths of between 0.40 – 2.50m bgl.

Examination of the Environment Agency records showed that the site was located within a Flood Zone 1 (an area with a **low** probability of flooding). However, the land immediately to the south-east of site was noted to comprise a **Flood Zone 2** and **Flood Zone 3**, associated with the drain running to the east.

Given the olfactory evidence to suggest hydrocarbon-type contamination on-site, and corresponding exceedances of PAHs and lighter-end TPHs noted during the investigation, the Made Ground encountered onsite **was** considered to pose a possible risk to shallow groundwater.

Details on this sampling and testing, as noted within the WYG Phase 1 Ground Investigation and Assessment Report (Ref.: A090070-182, dated June 2017), is detailed below.

An initial visit was made to the site (10th February 2017) to complete well development. Subsequently, two monitoring trips were completed dated 20th and 27th February 2017. During these visits ground water sampling and groundwater level monitoring was undertaken. Groundwater was removed from the well as part of well development, using low flow method. All wells were purged dry due to slow flow rate.

Groundwater samples were collected using the low-flow technique, whereby the sample is extracted at the same rate that water flows into the well, i.e. the water level within the well remains constant throughout. As a precaution, due to the slow flow rate and low recharge, the wells were only purged until the water ran clear, which approximately removed 0.5 litres of groundwater.

The environmental chemistry of 13No. groundwater samples selected by WYG were analysed by Jones Environmental Laboratory. The analysis suite is presented below and comprised.

- Metals Suite – Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium (III), Copper, Lead, Molybdenum, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Zinc;
- Calcium;
- Chloride;
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (USEPA Standard 16) suite;
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Criteria Working group testing;
- Total Hardness;
- Phenols by HPLC;
- Standard inorganics including pH, sulphate, total cyanide;
- Nitrate and Nitrite;
- Dissolved Organic Carbon;
- Ammonical Nitrogen as NH_3 and NH_4 ;
- BTEX by GC-MS;
- Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3 ;
- Volatile Organic Compounds.

Of the 13 groundwater samples tested, exceedances with regard to annual average (AA) and maximum allowable concentration (MAC) Environmental Quality Standards were noted within 9 samples from BH1, BH4, BH5, BH11 and BH14. Where determinands were found to be under detection limits, no further risk assessment was considered necessary. Any above detection limits are tabulated below.

Tabulated Results For Groundwater Testing				
Determinant	Units	EQS Source	EQS Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Dissolved Nickel	$\mu\text{g/l}$	AA-EQS Freshwater	4	BH5/Round 1 (6.7 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (7.0 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH11/Round 1 (4.3 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (4.4 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Anthracene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	AA-EQS Freshwater	0.1	BH1/Round 1 (0.47 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (0.24 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 2 (0.15 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Fluoranthene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	AA-EQS Freshwater	0.0063	BH1/Round 1 (0.83 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (0.27 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH4/Round 1 (0.01 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 2 (2.45 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH11/Round 1 (0.04 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (0.11 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH14/Round 1 (0.03 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Benzo(a)pyrene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	AA-EQS Freshwater	0.00017	BH1/Round 1 (0.02 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 2 (0.35 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Benzo(ghi)perylene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.0082	BH1/Round 1 (0.01 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 2 (0.23 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.017	BH5/Round 2 (0.23 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	$\mu\text{g/l}$	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.017	BH1/Round 1 (0.03 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 2 (0.58 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Total Cyanide	$\mu\text{g/l}$	AA-EQS Freshwater	1	BH1/Round 1 (2 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (4 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 1 (2 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (3 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH11/Round 1 (3 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (4 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Ammonia as Nitrogen	$\mu\text{g/l}$	EQS Freshwater	300	BH1/Round 1 (3,150 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (870 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH5/Round 1 (1,530 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (1,470 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH11/Round 1 (10,100 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (4,070 $\mu\text{g/l}$) BH14/Round 1 (1,150 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Round 2 (1,140 $\mu\text{g/l}$)
Notes	EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration			

The testing revealed that a number of contaminants, in particular PAH compounds, metals, ammonia and cyanide exceeded the relevant EQS Freshwater standards. The exceedances for Nickel and Cyanide were noted to be marginal (within an order of magnitude of the threshold), however greater exceedances were noted for Ammonia within groundwater collected from BH1 and BH11 in the west of the site, and also in BH5 and BH14 in the south-east.

Relatively high concentrations of PAH compounds (fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(ghi)perylene and benzo(b)fluoranthene) were also recorded within BH1 and BH5. It was noted during the WYG investigation that in BH1, superficial strata was not recorded and the shallow groundwater encountered was considered to be perched within the Made Ground overlying the London Clay Formation. BH1 was located in the north-west of the site ~250m from the nearest surface water feature to site (thought to be the River Lavant), and based on the inconsistent contaminant concentrations recorded within the groundwater, the absence of a confirmed continuous groundwater pathway and the travel distance to surface water features, it was considered **unlikely** that the groundwater contaminants recorded within BH1 would risk impacting watercourses surrounding the site (such as the River Lavant). This was confirmed by water sampling and testing of the on-site Monsoon Drain and nearby River Lavant undertaken by WYG, which revealed **no** exceedances with regard to EQS thresholds.

The exceedances of PAH compounds within BH5 were thought to be directly related to contaminants within the surrounding soils (such as those noted within WS1), as it was noted within the WYG report that minimal recovery of groundwater occurred following purging of the well and the groundwater sampled contained a high silt content. **It was therefore considered likely that hotspot remediation of WS1 would eliminate the source of PAHs into groundwater in this area, and no further remediation would be necessary.**

In addition to groundwater sampling, WYG also conducted leachate analysis on 3No. soil samples recovered during the investigation. The analysis suite is presented below and comprised:

- Metals Suite – Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium (III), Copper, Lead, Molybdenum, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Zinc;
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (USEPA Standard 16) suite.

Of the 3 samples tested for leachates, exceedances with regard to annual average (AA) and maximum allowable concentration (MAC) Environmental Quality Standards were noted within 3 samples from BH1, BH5 and BH14. Where determinands were found to be under detection limits, no further risk assessment was considered necessary. Any above detection limits are tabulated below.

Tabulated Results For Groundwater Testing				
Determinant	Units	EQS Source	EQS Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Dissolved Nickel	µg/l	AA-EQS Freshwater	4	BH14/Round 1 (6.6µg/l)
Fluoranthene	µg/l	AA-EQS Freshwater	0.0063	BH1/1.50m (0.02µg/l) BH1/0.60m (0.70µg/l) BH14/0.30m (0.02µg/l)
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/l	AA-EQS Freshwater	0.00017	BH5/0.60m (0.13µg/l)
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/l	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.0082	BH5/0.60m (0.08µg/l)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/l	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.017	BH5/0.60m (0.08µg/l)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/l	MAC-EQS Freshwater	0.017	BH5/0.60m (0.2µg/l)
Notes	EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration			

The exceedances noted within leachate samples correspond to those present within groundwater, with nickel and PAH exceedances noted in boreholes where groundwater contamination was also present. It was however noted within the WYG report that the method of leachate derivation can result in concentrations that exceed those present under natural conditions. It was therefore considered that the occurrences of contamination within groundwater provided a more meaningful assessment of the potential risks to controlled waters (such as the drain/River Lavant to the east of site).

With regard to the groundwater and leachate testing conducted during previous phases of investigation, it was confirmed that the thickness of the London Clay Formation underlying the site was considered sufficient to protect the underlying Principal Aquifer from perched groundwater contamination, and there were not sufficient pathways for contamination to affect watercourses close to the site. This was confirmed by upstream and downstream testing of the nearby River Lavant, as well as the on-site Monsoon Drain, revealing no elevated contaminants with regard to EQS thresholds. **Therefore, no specific remediation with regard to groundwater is considered necessary for the site.**

However, it was agreed that further groundwater monitoring wells should be installed and further groundwater monitoring undertaken to reduce uncertainty. This is detailed later in this report.

Ground Gas Risk Assessment

Based on the WYG and CampbellReith ground gas monitoring and risk assessment to date, given the elevated Methane and Carbon Dioxide values recorded, it was recommended that precautions up to a Characteristic Situation 2 in accordance with BS8485 (2015) are installed within the proposed buildings.

2.3 Re-Evaluated Conceptual Site Model

Following evaluation of the Site Investigation, the CSM developed within Section 2.7 of this report was re-evaluated and can be seen overleaf. The plausible pollutant linkages remaining after risk assessment are shown and where risk assessment has indicated no unacceptable risk to sensitive receptors, the pollutant linkages have been crossed out.

Tabulated Conceptual Site Model – Plausible Pollutant Linkages Only		
Potential On-site Sources	Potential Absorption Pathways	Potential Receptors
Large former diesel AST (~10,000 gallons) situated south of the main factory building, & small double-skinned plastic AST (~1000 litres) for storage of 'fuel oil' situated on a plinth (not bunded) adjacent to the Fire Testing facility in the south of the site: • Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs); • Poly-cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Chemical testing revealed elevated TPHs and PAHs within soils in NW portion of site, and WS1 in SE Commercial area. Features of factory buildings, including oil-burning heaters and above-ground fuel pipes and the presence of an 'air pollution test facility': • Heavy Metals and Semi-Metals including: Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Beryllium, Mercury etc; • Poly-cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs); • Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs); • Asbestos (building materials). Chemical testing revealed elevated Lead, TPHs and PAHs within soils in NW portion of site, and WS1 in SE Commercial area. Amosite fibres presented risk to end-users in BH2, fragments requiring removal also noted to NE and SE boundaries. Electricity Sub-station present in south of site: • PCB Oils. No evidence of PCB oil contamination noted during chemical testing.	Leaching of onsite sources of contamination. Lateral and vertical migration of gases/vapours. Overland surface water runoff. Contaminant migration through preferential pathways (e.g. piles, underground service ducts, and drains). Contaminant transport through off-site migration of groundwater. Groundwater testing revealed elevated Ammonia, Nickel, Cyanide and PAHs within wells. However, limited superficial soils and impermeable bedrock thought to protect underlying Principal Aquifer, and no sufficient pathways for contaminants to affect nearby watercourses. Atmospheric transport and inhalation of airborne dusts, vapours and fibres (indoors and outdoors). Direct contact (dermal contact and ingestion) with soil, dust and water. Inhalation of vapours arising from soil contamination.	Future site users (users/ occupants of future commercial/ residential premises). Construction workers during future development works. Groundwater (Head Deposits, Thanet Sand Formation, White Chalk; Aquifers, SPZ). Surface waters (River Lavant). On-site buildings and services. Offsite workers and residents.
Ground gases associated with on-site contaminants noted during chemical testing. • Carbon dioxide; • Methane; • Hydrogen Sulphide; • Carbon Monoxide; • Trace Gases/VOC's Elevated CO2 and CH4 concentrations noted during monitoring within WS202; site classified CS2.	Migration through anthropogenic and natural pathways Inhalation Asphyxiation	Site occupiers. Buildings. Construction workers, service and maintenance operatives, especially in confined spaces.

2.4 Remediation Strategy

Based on the results of the intrusive works and chemical analyses undertaken to-date, the following remedial measures, with respect to controlled waters, were considered at the time of reporting:

2.4.2 Controlled Water Risk

Based on discussion it was considered necessary, in order to comply with Home England conditions, for the employment area to be remediated.

Excavation and removal/remediation of the Made Ground for a 16m radius around the WS1 and TP2 hotspot in the employment zone. To be backfilled with certified clean topsoil/sub-soil. Following the hotspot removal, groundwater monitoring and sampling should be undertaken to verify that no harmful levels of contaminants were within the groundwater and reduce uncertainty.

3.0 REMEDIATION METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Remediation Method Statement

The following remedial methodology was adopted for the remediation of the “hotspot” noted in WS1.

- It is recommended that all Made Ground is removed in circular areas, ~16m in diameter, and centred on the locations of WS1. The depth of Made Ground in each of the hotspots was identified as 0.50m bgl in WS1.
 - Following the reduced dig, the voids created must be measured and visually inspected by an independent and suitably qualified person to verify the removal of the hotspots. Validation samples from the sides and the base of the excavations should be taken and analysed for the presence of asbestos and/or elevated levels of contaminants.
 - Excavations may cease at shallower depth where natural soils are encountered.
 - Should validation sampling identify further contamination then remedial excavation should continue until validation sampling reveals all contaminants to have been removed. Repeat points above till sampling proves contaminants have been removed.
 - The voids should be backfilled with certified clean Subsoil/Topsoil in areas of soft landscaping of a Type 1 Crushed Concrete where hardstanding is proposed.
 - Stockpiled contaminated Made Ground, destined for removal from site, must be placed on an impermeable liner with raised edge and must be covered at all times.
 - Materials to be removed off-site must be classified by carrying out Waste Acceptance Produce (WAP) testing. A registered contractor must undertake the removal of waste. Full liaison must be made with the Environment Agency prior to the removal of any material and must be conducted to meet their full approval.
-

4.0 REMEDIATION VERIFICATION

4.1 WS1 Hotspot Remediation

A Ground and Water Limited Engineer and Technician attended site between the 13th and 14th January 2020 to supervise and validate the remediation excavation around the previously identified hydrocarbon hotspot at WS1, which included extended and included the area around TP202.

The area and extent of the hotspot remediation undertaken can be seen in Figure 6. Representative trial holes logs of each face (HAS/F1, HAS/F2, HSA/F3, HSAF4) can be seen in Appendix B.

Spoil from the excavation was transferred to a suitable location onsite and placed on an impermeable liner and covered in preparation for classification and removal from site. Muckaway classification and certificates for this material will be produced as an addendum report as the material remains onsite.

Validation samples were taken from the sides and the base of the void created. A selection were sent off for chemical analysis, the analysis suite is outlined below:

- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) incl. Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(ghi)perylene (HAS1/1.00m, HSA4/0.50m, HSA5/0.40m, HSA8/1.00m, HSA9/1.60m and HSA10/1.20m);
- Fuel Oils – Speciated TPH including full aliphatic/aromatic split ((HAS1/1.00m, HSA4/0.50m, HSA5/0.40m, HSA8/1.00m, HSA9/1.60m and HSA10/1.20m);
- BTEX compounds (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene) and MTBE – used as marker compounds for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) ((HAS1/1.00m, HSA4/0.50m, HSA5/0.40m, HSA8/1.00m, HSA9/1.60m and HSA10/1.20m).

The results of the analysis can be seen in Appendix C.

As the hotspot was located in the proposed commercial area, the chemical results were analysed against the **Commercial** land-use scenario (Appendix D). No elevated level of determinants were noted. Marginally elevated PAH's were noted in HAS/F1 but these were not deemed to be significant.

An Asbestos screen was also undertaken on a piece of woven geotextile encountered during the hotspot excavation. The asbestos screen was negative.

For completeness a trial holes was excavated through the base of the void created, the aim to determine if any deeper hydrocarbon contaminated was present. The trial pit revealed cohesive Head Deposits, with no visual or olfactory evidence for hydrocarbon type contamination.

To conclude, the hotspot at WS1, and by extension TP202, was successfully removed.

5.0 GROUNDWATER RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 Groundwater Risk Assessment

In order to reduce uncertainty in the groundwater risk assessment, and undertake further sampling post remediation, further groundwater monitoring wells were installed onsite between the 16th and 21st January 2020.

5No. cable percussion boreholes (BH1 – BH5) were constructed across the site to 15.00 - 20.00m bgl. Standard in-situ testing and sampling was undertaken for geotechnical analysis, which will be the subject of a separate report. 5No. combined ground-gas and groundwater monitoring wells were installed within each borehole, the construction of which can be seen tabulated below. A borehole location plan can be seen in Figure 7.

Combined Ground-gas and Groundwater Monitoring Well Construction					
Trial Hole	Borehole Depth (m bgl)	Depth of Installation (m bgl)	Thickness of slotted piping with gravel filter pack (m)	Depth of plain piping with bentonite seal (m bgl)	Piping external diameter (mm)
BH1	15.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	63
BH2	20.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	63
BH3	18.45	5.00	4.00	1.00	63
BH4	15.45	5.00	4.00	1.00	63
BH5	15.45	5.00	4.00	1.00	63

It should be noted that BH5 was targeted between the hotspot and the River Lavant.

The ground conditions encountered in the boreholes can be seen tabulated below. Trial hole logs are given in Appendix E.

Summary of Strata Encountered (BH1 – BH5).		
Strata	Depth Encountered (m bgl)	Thickness (m)
TOPSOIL (BH5): (Drillers Description)	GL	0.20
MADE GROUND: Generally comprised a greyish brown to light brown silty sandy gravel. The sand was fine to coarse grained. The gravel was fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, slate, brick, flint, and concrete. Occasional fragments of metal, glass and plastic.	GL	0.20 – 1.00
MADE GROUND (BH1 & BH2, BH5): Generally comprised a brown and orangish brown sandy gravelly silty clay. The sand was fine to coarse grained. The gravel was fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint with rare glass and brick.	0.20 - 0.50	0.30 – 1.20
HEAD DEPOSITS (Cohesive) (BH1, BH3 – BH5): Generally comprised Orangish brown, brown and grey sandy gravelly silty clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint. Cobble of flint in TP9.	1.00 – 1.60	1.00 - 9.10
HEAD DEPOSITS (Granular) (BH2): Generally comprised an orangish brown occasionally clayey silty sand. The sand was fine to medium grained. Occasional fine to coarse, sub-rounded to rounded, flint.	0.50	4.50
HEAD DEPOSITS (Cohesive) (BH2): Orangish brown and grey silty sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to medium grained.	5.00	1.00
LONDON CLAY FORMATION (BH2,): Generally comprised a dark grey silty clay. Fine selenite noted. Shell fragments from 8.00 – 12.00m bgl. Sandy from 18.00m bgl in BH2	2.00 – 10.70	>10.95 – >15.45

No roots were noted in any trial holes during the site investigation.

Perched water and groundwater were encountered at varying depths during the site investigation in all trial holes except BH3, TP2, TP3, TP6, TP7 & TP9. Due to water added into the boreholes to aid drilling, it was not possible to fully determine the groundwater conditions. A summary of groundwater conditions can be viewed below.

Depth of Perched/Groundwater within Trial Holes		
Trial Hole	Water Encountered	Water Depth (m bgl)
BH1	Groundwater 1 Hour after drilling	11.50
BH2	Groundwater Seepage	8.00
BH4	Groundwater	12.50, 13.20 and 13.80
BH5	Groundwater	3.00
TP1	Perched water	0.80
TP4	Minor Groundwater	2.40
TP5	Perched water from historic soakaway	1.00
TP8	Minor Perched water seepage	1.00 – 1.20

The results of return visits to dip the wells installed can be seen tabulated overleaf.

Depth of Groundwater Strikes/Standing Groundwater Within Trial Holes			
Trial Hole	Date	Depth of Groundwater	Depth to Base of Trial Hole/Standpipe (m bgl)
BH1	29/01/20	4.85	4.93
	27/02/20	4.79	5.05
BH2	29/01/20	1.14	2.13
	27/02/20	0.90	2.04
BH3	29/01/20	0.66	4.25
	27/02/20	0.87	4.20
BH4	29/01/20	1.45	4.88
	27/02/20	0.42	5.01
BH5	29/01/20	1.20	4.80
	27/02/20	1.24	4.95

The results of the above analysis indicate that the well in BH2 may be silted up given the granular nature of the Head Deposits encountered at that location.

A programme of chemical laboratory testing, scheduled by Ground and Water Limited and carried out by DETS Limited, was undertaken on groundwater samples recovered from the monitoring standpipe installed within BH1 – BH5. It should be noted that BH5 was targeted within the south-western corner of the site, between the hotspot at WS1 and TP202 and the River Lavant.

Samples were recovered from the boreholes on the 26th February 2020. The samples were taken to determine if the groundwater underlying the site was impacted from historic uses onsite or within the site's environs.

The testing schedule and suite was based on the Conceptual Site Model given within 2.1 of this report and the results of the intrusive ground investigation.

During the sampling visit the well was purged (three times the volume of water in the well) prior to sampling.

The analysis suite is presented below/overleaf and comprised:

- Semi Metals and Heavy Metals incl. Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium (incl. Hexavalent Chromium), Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Vanadium, Zinc (BH1 – BH5)
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) incl. Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(ghi)perylene (BH1 – BH5);

- Fuel Oils – Speciated TPH including full aliphatic/aromatic split (BH1 – BH5);
- BTEX compounds (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene) and MTBE – used as marker compounds for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (BH1 – BH5).
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (BH1, BH3, BH5).

The results of the groundwater analysis can be seen tabulated in the following pages.

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - Metals/Semi Metals				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Total Cyanide	ug/l	AA-EQS	1	BH3 (10ug/l), BH4 (17ug/l)
Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	AA-EQS	400	BH1 (518mg/l)
Arsenic (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	50	None
Boron (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	2000	None
Cadmium (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	≤0.08	Below detection Limit
Chromium (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	4.7	BH4 (17ug/l)
Chromium (hexavalent)	ug/l	AA-EQS	3.4	Below detection Limit
Copper (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	1 (bioavailable)	BH1 (15ug/l), BH2 (11ug/l), BH3 (8ug/l), BH4 (42ug/l), BH5 (8ug/l)
Lead (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	1.5 (bioavailable)	Below Detection Limit
Mercury (dissolved)	ug/l	MAC-EQS	0.07	None
Nickel (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	4 (bioavailable)	BH1 (14ug/l), BH4 (15ug/l)
Selenium (dissolved)	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Vanadium (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	20	BH3 (29ug/l)
Zinc (dissolved)	ug/l	AA-EQS	10.9 (bioavailable)	BH1 (22ug/l), BH2 (20ug/l), BH3 (16ug/l), BH4 (14ug/l), BH5 (16ug/l)
Total Phenols (monohydric)	ug/l	AA-EQS	7.7	BH3 (19ug/l), BH4 (44ug/l)
Notes	DWS = UK Drinking Water Standards EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration WHO = World Health Organisation			

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Naphthalene	ug/l	AA-EQS	2	None
Acenaphthylene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Acenaphthene	ug/l	No available standards	-	BH3 (0.08ug/l), BH4 (0.45ug/l)
Fluorene	ug/l	No available standards	-	BH3 (0.05ug/l), BH4 (0.16ug/l)
Phenanthrene	ug/l	No available standards	-	BH3 (0.09ug/l), BH4 (0.45ug/l)
Anthracene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.1	BH3 (0.02ug/l), BH4 (0.11ug/l)
Fluoranthene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.0063	BH3 (0.05ug/l), BH4 (0.19ug/l)
Pyrene	ug/l	No available standards	-	BH3 (0.03ug/l), BH4 (0.12ug/l)
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Chrysene	ug/l	No available standards	-	BH4 (0.02ug/l)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.00017	Below detection Limit
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.00017	Below detection Limit
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.00017	Below detection Limit
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.00017	Below detection Limit
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Benzo(ghi)perylene	ug/l	AA-EQS	0.00017	Below detection Limit
Notes DWS = UK Drinking Water Standards EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration WHO = World Health Organisation				

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Aliphatic >C5 - C6	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C6 - C8	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C8 - C10	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C10 - C12	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C12 - C16	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C16 - C21	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic >C21 - C34	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aliphatic (C5 - C34)	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C5 - C7	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C7 - C8	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C8 - C10	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C10 - C12	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C12 - C16	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C16 - C21	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic >C21 - C35	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Aromatic (C5 - C35)	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Total >C5 - C35	ug/l	DWS	10	None
Notes DWS = UK Drinking Water Standards EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration WHO = World Health Organisation				

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene & Xylene)				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Benzene	ug/l	AA-EQS	10	None
Toluene	ug/l	AA-EQS	74	None
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	WHO	300	None
Xylene (p, m & o)	ug/l	AA-EQS	30	None
MTBE	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Notes DWS = UK Drinking Water Standards EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration WHO = World Health Organisation				

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Vinyl Chloride	ug/l	DWS	0.5	Below detection Limit
Chloromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Chloroethane	ug/l	DWS	0.5	Below detection Limit
Bromomethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Trichlorofluoromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	WHO	30	Below detection Limit
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	WHO	50	Below detection Limit
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/l	WHO	30	Below detection Limit
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	WHO	50	Below detection Limit
2,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Chloroform	ug/l	AA-EQS	2.5	Below detection Limit
Bromochloromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	AA-EQS	100	Below detection Limit
1,1-Dichloropropene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/l	AA-EQS	12	Below detection Limit
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	AA-EQS	10	Below detection Limit
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	DWS	0.1	Below detection Limit
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ug/l	AA-EQS	10	Below detection Limit
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Dibromomethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
TAME	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	DWS	0.1	Below detection Limit
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	DWS	0.1	Below detection Limit
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	AA-EQS	400	Below detection Limit
1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	ug/l	AA-EQS	10	Below detection Limit
Dibromochloromethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,2-Dibromoethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Chlorobenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Styrene	ug/l	AA-EQS	50	Below detection Limit
Bromoform	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Isopropylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
n-Propylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
Bromobenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit

Continued overleaf

Tabulated Results for Groundwater Testing - Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				
Determinant	Units	Source	Threshold Level	Samples where EQS Level was exceeded
2-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
4-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
tert-Butylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
sec-Butylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
p-Isopropyltoluene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	WHO	300	Below detection Limit
n-Butylbenzene	ug/l	No available standards	-	Below detection Limit
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	WHO	100	Below detection Limit
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ug/l	WHO	1	Below detection Limit
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	MAC-EQS	0.6	Below detection Limit
Notes	DWS = UK Drinking Water Standards EQS = Environmental Quality Standard for Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater or Saltwater) AA = Annual Average MAC = Maximum Allowable Concentration WHO = World Health Organisation			

The results of the groundwater testing can be seen in Appendix C.

The testing revealed that cyanide within BH3 and BH4 was elevated above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards. No elevated levels of cyanide was noted within BH1, BH2 or BH5.

The testing also revealed that sulphate at SO₄ within BH1 was elevated above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards. No elevated levels of cyanide was noted within BH2 – BH5.

The testing also revealed that various metals (chromium, copper, nickel, vanadium and zinc) were elevated above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards within all boreholes.

The testing also revealed that the total phenol within BH3 and BH4 was elevated above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards. Within BH1, BH2 and BH5, no elevated levels of total phenol was recorded.

The testing also revealed that elevated PAHs (anthracene and fluoranthene) were noted within BH3 and BH4 above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards. Within BH1, BH2 and BH5, no elevated levels of PAHs was recorded.

It should be noted that BH5 was targeted between the hotspot and the River Lavant. To clarify, within this borehole, only elevated levels of dissolved copper and zinc were noted above the relevant EQS Freshwater Standards.

During the intrusive site investigation, the shallow groundwater encountered was considered to be perched within the Made Ground overlying the superficial Head Deposits and the London Clay Formation

The boreholes were located ~50 to ~210m north-east of the from the nearest surface water feature to site (thought to be the River Lavant), and based on the inconsistent contaminant concentrations recorded within the groundwater, the absence of a confirmed continuous groundwater pathway and the travel distance to surface water features, it was considered unlikely that the groundwater

contaminants recorded within BH1 – BH5 would risk impacting watercourses surrounding the site (such as the River Lavant).

This was confirmed by water sampling and testing of the on-site Monsoon Drain and nearby River Lavant undertaken by WYG, which revealed no exceedances with regard to EQS thresholds.

Therefore, the exceedances noted during groundwater sampling to-date suggested that there was a low to moderate risk to surface/perched waters. However, the thickness of London Clay Formation recorded during the intrusive site investigation was considered sufficient to protect the underlying Principal Aquifer associated with the Lewes Nodular Chalk Member and Tarrant Chalk Member, and therefore the risk to deep groundwater was considered to be negligible.

The very slight PAH's and heavy metals contamination are considered reasonable for the setting of the site. Remediation to what could be considered conservative EQS/DWS standards with respect to metallic and PAH' contamination is unlikely to be cost effective, compared to the potential positive impact likely. Therefore no further remediation with respect to the risks to controlled waters is required.



NOT TO SCALE

APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY ———

Project:	Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ	
Client:	Drew Smith Group	Date: April 2020
	Site Location Plan	Ref: GWPR3514

Figure 1

ground&water



NOT TO SCALE

APPROXIMATE
SITE BOUNDARY

Project:

Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Client:

Drew Smith Group

Date:

April 2020

Ref:

GWPR3514

Site Development Area

Figure 2

ground&water



NOT TO SCALE

APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

Project:

Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Client:

Drew Smith Group

Date:

April 2020

Ref:

GWPR3514

Aerial View of the Site

Figure 3

ground&water



APPROX SITE BOUNDARY

NOT TO SCALE

Project:

Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Client:

Drew Smith Group

Date:

April 2020

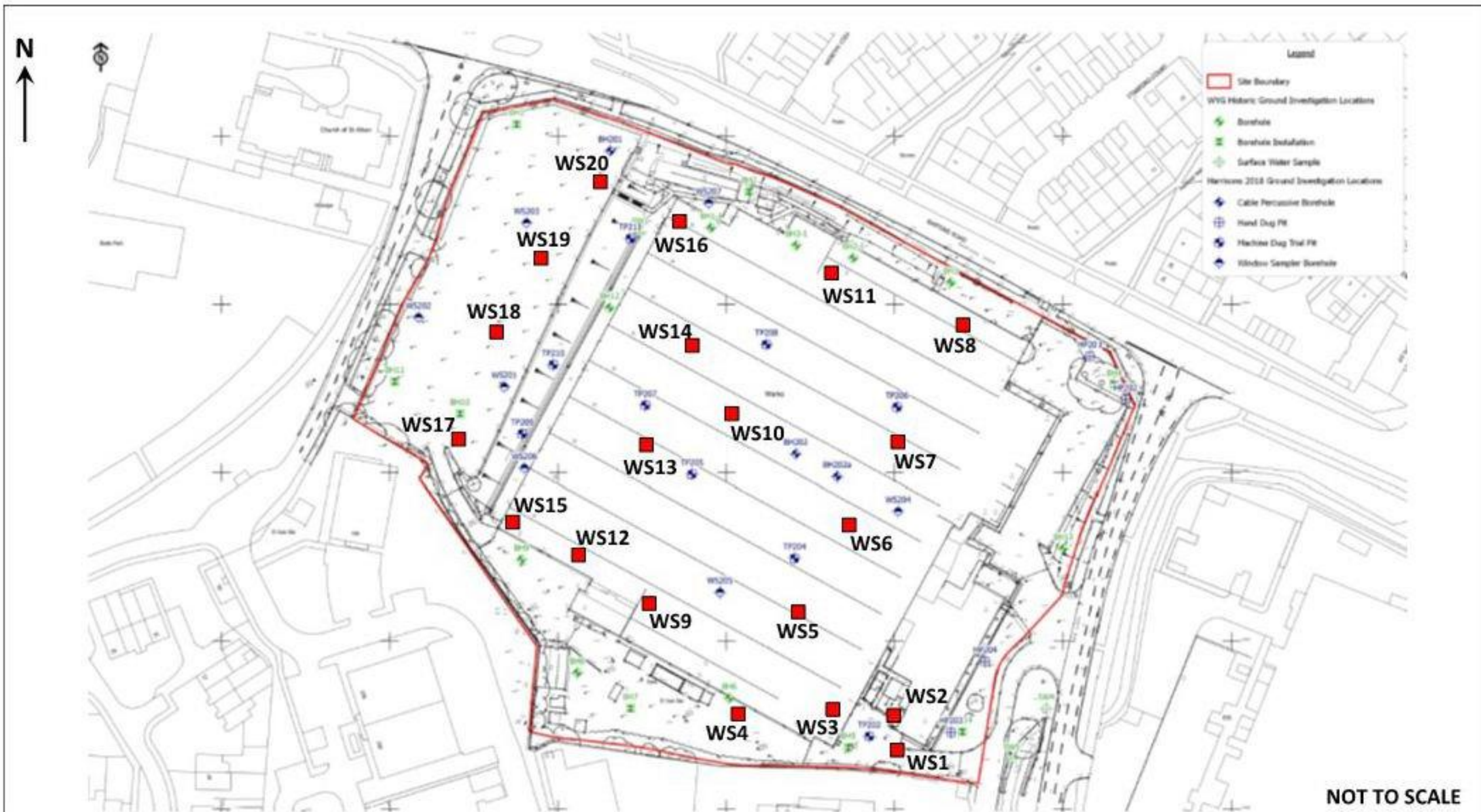
Proposed Development – Plan View

Ref:

GWPR3514

Figure 4

ground&water



Project:		Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Figure 5 ground&water
Client:	Drew Smith Group	Date:	April 2020	
Trial Hole Location Plan – Phase 4		Ref:	GWPR3514	



Project:

Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Client:

Drew Smith Group

Date:

February 2020

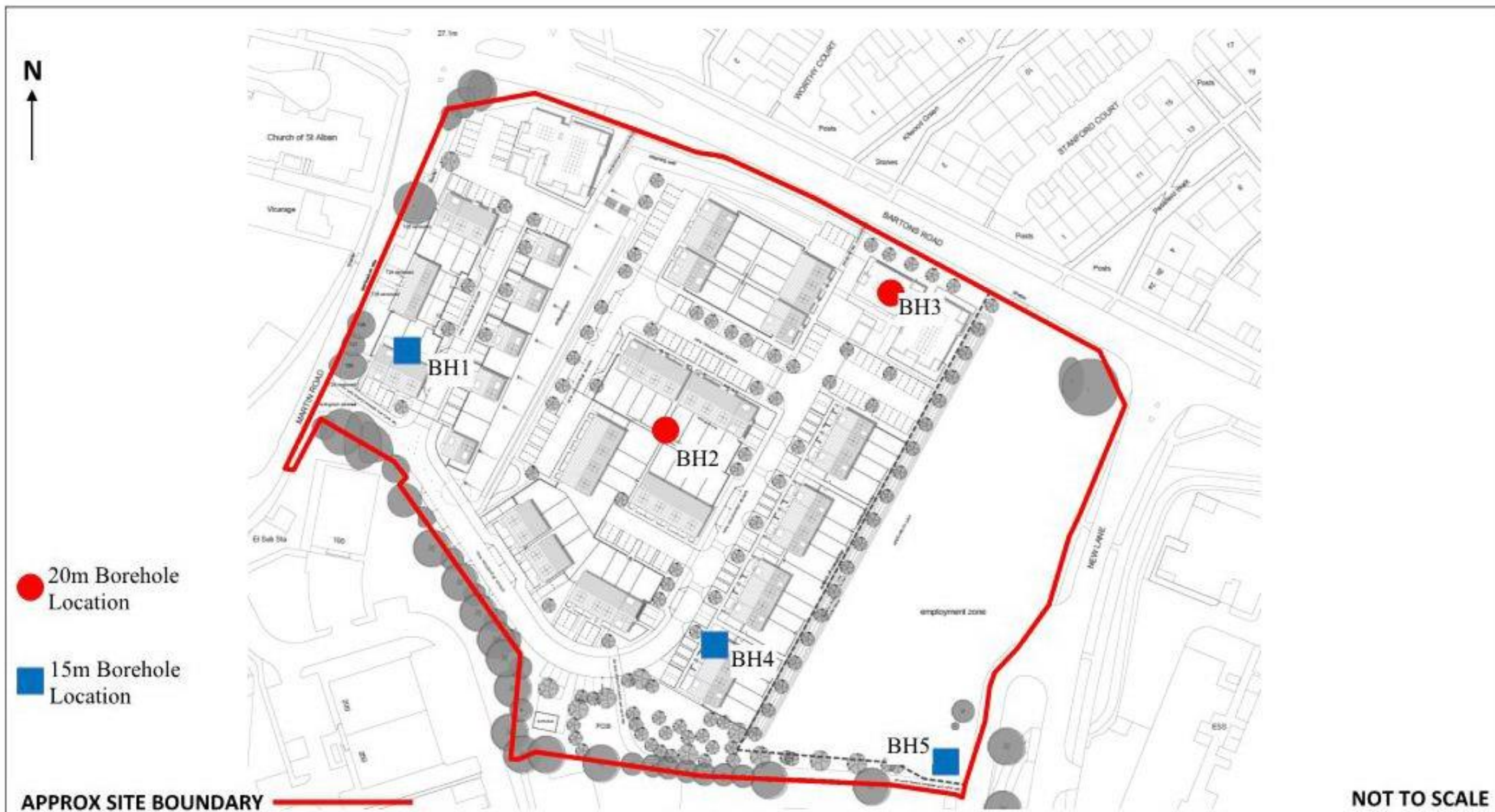
Ref:

GWPR3514

Hotspot A Remediation Plan

Figure 4

ground&water



Project:		Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Figure 8 ground&water
Client:		Drew Smith Group	Date:	
Cable Percussion Borehole Location Plan			Ref:	
			March 2020	
			GWPR3514	

APPENDIX A

Conditions and Limitations

The ground is a product of continuing natural and artificial processes. As a result, the ground will exhibit a variety of characteristics that vary from place to place across a site, and also with time. Whilst a ground investigation will mitigate to a greater or lesser degree against the resulting risk from variation, the risks cannot be eliminated.

The report has been prepared on the basis of information, data and materials which were available at the time of writing. Accordingly, any conclusions, opinions or judgements made in the report should not be regarded as definitive or relied upon to the exclusion of other information, opinions and judgements.

The investigation, interpretations, and recommendations given in this report were prepared for the sole benefit of the client in accordance with their brief; as such these do not necessarily address all aspects of ground behaviour at the site. No liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by others unless specifically agreed in writing.

Any decisions made by you, or by any organisation, agency or person who has read, received or been provided with information contained in the report ("you" or "the Recipient") are decisions of the Recipient and we will not make, or be deemed to make, any decisions on behalf of any Recipient. We will not be liable for the consequences of any such decisions.

Current regulations and good practice were used in the preparation of this report. An appropriately qualified person must review the recommendations given in this report at the time of preparation of the scheme design to ensure that any recommendations given remain valid in light of changes in regulation and practice, or additional information obtained regarding the site.

Any Recipient must consider any other factors apart from the Report of which they and their experts and advisers are or should be aware. The information, data, conclusions, opinions and judgements set out in the report may relate to certain contexts and may not be suitable in other contexts. It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not use the information we provide in the wrong context.

This report is based on readily available geological records, the recorded physical investigation, the strata observed in the works, together with the results of completed site and laboratory tests. Whilst skill and care has been taken to interpret these conditions likely between or below investigation points, the possibility of other characteristics not revealed cannot be discounted, for which no liability can be accepted. The impact of our assessment on other aspects of the development required evaluation by other involved parties.

The opinions expressed cannot be absolute due to the limitations of time and resources within the context of the agreed brief and the possibility of unrecorded previous in ground activities. The ground conditions have been sampled or monitored in recorded locations and tests for some of the more common chemicals generally expected. Other concentrations of types of chemicals may exist. It was not part of the scope of this report to comment on environment/contaminated land considerations.

The conclusions and recommendations relate to Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ.

Trial hole is a generic term used to describe a method of direct investigation. The term trial pit,

borehole or window sampler borehole implies the specific technique used to produce a trial hole.

The depth to roots and/or of desiccation may vary from that found during the investigation. The client is responsible for establishing the depth to roots and/or of desiccation on a plot-by-plot basis prior to the construction of foundations. Where trees are mentioned in the text this means existing trees, recently removed trees (approximately 15 years to full recovery on cohesive soils) and those planned as part of the site landscaping.

Ownership of copyright of all printed material including reports, laboratory test results, trial pit and borehole log sheets, including drillers log sheets, remain with Ground and Water Limited. Licence is for the sole use of the client and may not be assigned, transferred or given to a third party.

Only our client may rely on this report and should this report or any information contained in it be provided to any third party we accept no responsibility to the third party for the contents of this report save to the extent expressly outlined by us in writing in a reliance letter addressed from us to the third party.

Recipients are not permitted to publish this report outside of their organisation without our express written consent.

APPENDIX B
Hotspot Face Trial Hole Logs

Trial Pit Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 14/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Equipment:	
Location Number HSA/F1	Location Type TP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:25	Page Number Sheet 1 of 1

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					0.40			MADE GROUND: Light brown sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, flint (20%), brick (30%) and concrete (50%).	1
					0.70			HEAD DEPOSITS: Reddish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to rounded, flint.	
					1.10			HEAD DEPOSITS: Brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to rounded, flint.	
					1.50			HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	
								End of Borehole at 1.500m	2
									3
									4
									5

Dimensions		Trench Support and Comment			Pumping Data		
Pit Length	Pit Width	Pit Stability	Shoring Used	Remarks	Date	Rate	Remarks

Remarks No roots noted. No groundwater encountered.							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Trial Pit Log

Project Name: Former Colt International			Client: Drew Smith Group			Date: 14/01/2020			
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ			Contractor:						
Project No. : GWPR3514			Crew Name:			Equipment:			
Location Number HSA/F2		Location Type TP		Level		Logged By RJT		Scale 1:25	Page Number Sheet 1 of 1

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					0.30			MADE GROUND: Grey sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, glass (10%), flint (20%), brick (30%), and concrete (40%).	1
					0.50			MADE GROUND: Redish brown sandy gravelly clay. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, flint (20%), cement (20%) and brick (60%). Full and half bricks.	
					0.80			HEAD DEPOSITS: Brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	
								HEAD DEPOSITS: Black to dark grey and greenish grey slightly gravelly sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to rounded, flint. Decomposed black roots up to 20mm thick.	
					1.30			End of Borehole at 1.300m	
									2
									3
									4
									5

Dimensions		Trench Support and Comment			Pumping Data		
Pit Length	Pit Width	Pit Stability	Shoring Used	Remarks	Date	Rate	Remarks

Remarks						
Decomposing roots noted at 1.00m bgl. No groundwater encountered.						

Trial Pit Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 14/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Equipment:	
Location Number HSA/F3	Location Type TP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:25	Page Number Sheet 1 of 1

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					0.30			MADE GROUND: Grey sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, glass (10%), flint (20%), brick (30%), and concrete (40%).	
					0.80			HEAD DEPOSITS: Light brown slightly gravelly sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	
								End of Borehole at 0.800m	1
									2
									3
									4
									5

Dimensions		Trench Support and Comment			Pumping Data		
Pit Length	Pit Width	Pit Stability	Shoring Used	Remarks	Date	Rate	Remarks

Remarks No roots noted. No groundwater encountered.						
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

Trial Pit Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 14/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Equipment:	
Location Number HSA/F4	Location Type TP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:25	Page Number Sheet 1 of 1

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					0.30			MADE GROUND: Grey sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, glass (10%), flint (20%), brick (30%), and concrete (40%).	
					0.80			HEAD DEPOSITS: Brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-angular, flint.	
					1.40			HEAD DEPOSITS: Dark brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-angular, flint.	1
								End of Borehole at 1.400m	2
									3
									4
									5

Dimensions		Trench Support and Comment			Pumping Data		
Pit Length	Pit Width	Pit Stability	Shoring Used	Remarks	Date	Rate	Remarks

Remarks No roots noted. No groundwater encountered.							
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APPENDIX C
Chemical Laboratory Test Certificates – Hotspot Sampling and Groundwater Sampling



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Ground & Water Ltd
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Norton Farm
Selborne Road
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 3NB

DETS Ltd
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t: 01622 850410

DETS Report No: 20-00470

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Sample Receipt Date: 16/01/2020

Sample Scheduled Date: 16/01/2020

Report Issue Number: 1

Reporting Date: 21/01/2020

Authorised by:

Dave Ashworth
Technical Manager

Opinions and interpretations are outside the laboratory's scope of ISO 17025 accreditation. This certificate is issued in accordance with the accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory. This certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the prior written approval of the laboratory.



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Soil Analysis Certificate - Speciated PAHs

DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/1	HSA/4	HSA/5	HSA/8	HSA/10
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	1.00	0.50	0.40	1.00	1.20
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456744	456745	456746	456747	456749

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Naphthalene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	0.87	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Fluorene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	0.58	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	4.88	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	1.44	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	10.10	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	7.07	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	4.18	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Chrysene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	3.90	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	4.31	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	1.34	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	2.84	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	1.67	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	0.32	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(ghi)perylene	mg/kg	< 0.1	MCERTS	1.24	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total EPA-16 PAHs	mg/kg	< 1.6	MCERTS	44.8	< 1.6	< 1.6	< 1.6	< 1.6

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C.



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Soil Analysis Certificate - TPH CWG Banded

DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/1	HSA/4	HSA/5	HSA/8	HSA/9
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	1.00	0.50	0.40	1.00	1.60
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456744	456745	456746	456747	456748

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Aliphatic >C5 - C6	mg/kg	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Aliphatic >C6 - C8	mg/kg	< 0.05	NONE	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Aliphatic >C8 - C10	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Aliphatic >C10 - C12	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Aliphatic >C12 - C16	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Aliphatic >C16 - C21	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Aliphatic >C21 - C34	mg/kg	< 10	MCERTS	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic (C5 - C34)	mg/kg	< 21	NONE	< 21	< 21	< 21	< 21	< 21
Aromatic >C5 - C7	mg/kg	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Aromatic >C7 - C8	mg/kg	< 0.05	NONE	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Aromatic >C8 - C10	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Aromatic >C10 - C12	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Aromatic >C12 - C16	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	5	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Aromatic >C16 - C21	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	39	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Aromatic >C21 - C35	mg/kg	< 10	MCERTS	54	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic (C5 - C35)	mg/kg	< 21	NONE	98	< 21	< 21	< 21	< 21
Total >C5 - C35	mg/kg	< 42	NONE	98	< 42	< 42	< 42	< 42

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C.



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Soil Analysis Certificate - TPH CWG Banded						
DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20				
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied				
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/10				
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied				
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	1.20				
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456749				

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation				
Aliphatic >C5 - C6	mg/kg	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01			
Aliphatic >C6 - C8	mg/kg	< 0.05	NONE	< 0.05			
Aliphatic >C8 - C10	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Aliphatic >C10 - C12	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Aliphatic >C12 - C16	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3			
Aliphatic >C16 - C21	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3			
Aliphatic >C21 - C34	mg/kg	< 10	MCERTS	< 10			
Aliphatic (C5 - C34)	mg/kg	< 21	NONE	< 21			
Aromatic >C5 - C7	mg/kg	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01			
Aromatic >C7 - C8	mg/kg	< 0.05	NONE	< 0.05			
Aromatic >C8 - C10	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Aromatic >C10 - C12	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Aromatic >C12 - C16	mg/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Aromatic >C16 - C21	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3			
Aromatic >C21 - C35	mg/kg	< 10	MCERTS	< 10			
Aromatic (C5 - C35)	mg/kg	< 21	NONE	< 21			
Total >C5 - C35	mg/kg	< 42	NONE	< 42			

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C.



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Soil Analysis Certificate - BTEX / MTBE

DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20	14/01/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/1	HSA/4	HSA/5	HSA/8	HSA/9
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	1.00	0.50	0.40	1.00	1.60
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456744	456745	456746	456747	456748

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Benzene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Toluene	ug/kg	< 5	MCERTS	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Ethylbenzene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
p & m-xylene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
o-xylene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
MTBE	ug/kg	< 5	MCERTS	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C.



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Soil Analysis Certificate - BTEX / MTBE

DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20				
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied				
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/10				
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied				
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	1.20				
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456749				

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation				
Benzene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
Toluene	ug/kg	< 5	MCERTS	< 5			
Ethylbenzene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
p & m-xylene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
o-xylene	ug/kg	< 2	MCERTS	< 2			
MTBE	ug/kg	< 5	MCERTS	< 5			

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C.



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Bulk Analysis Certificate						
DETS Report No: 20-00470	Date Sampled	14/01/20				
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied				
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	HSA/11				
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied				
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied				
Reporting Date: 21/01/2020	DETS Sample No	456750				

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation				
Asbestos Type ⁽⁵⁾	PLM Result	N/a	ISO17025	No Asbestos Detected			
Sample Matrix ⁽⁵⁾	Material Type	N/a	NONE	Woven			

The samples have been examined to identify the presence of asbestiform minerals by polarising light microscopy and dispersion staining technique to In-House Procedures QTSE600 Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Materials; Asbestos in Soils/Sediments (fibre screening and identification) that is in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive HSG 248 Appendix 2.

This report refers to samples as received, and QTS Environmental Ltd, takes no responsibility for the accuracy or competence of sampling by others.

The material description shall be regarded as tentative and is not included in our scope of UKAS Accreditation.

Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS Accreditation.

RL: Reporting Limit

Subcontracted analysis ⁽⁵⁾



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Soil Analysis Certificate - Sample Descriptions

DETS Report No: 20-00470

Ground & Water Ltd

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Reporting Date: 21/01/2020

DETS Sample No	TP / BH No	Additional Refs	Depth (m)	Moisture Content (%)	Sample Matrix Description
456744	HSA/1	None Supplied	1.00	15.8	Brown loamy sand with stones
456745	HSA/4	None Supplied	0.50	16.1	Brown clay
456746	HSA/5	None Supplied	0.40	16.3	Brown clay
456747	HSA/8	None Supplied	1.00	13.6	Brown loamy clay with stones
456748	HSA/9	None Supplied	1.60	11.3	Brown loamy clay with stones
456749	HSA/10	None Supplied	1.20	15.8	Brown loamy clay

Moisture content is part of procedure E003 & is not an accredited test

Insufficient Sample ^{IS}

Unsuitable Sample ^{US}



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Soil Analysis Certificate - Methodology & Miscellaneous Information

DETS Report No: 20-00470

Ground & Water Ltd

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Reporting Date: 21/01/2020

Matrix	Analysed On	Determinand	Brief Method Description	Method No
Soil	D	Boron - Water Soluble	Determination of water soluble boron in soil by 2:1 hot water extract followed by ICP-OES	E012
Soil	AR	BTEX	Determination of BTEX by headspace GC-MS	E001
Soil	D	Cations	Determination of cations in soil by aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-OES	E002
Soil	D	Chloride - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of chloride by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	AR	Chromium - Hexavalent	Determination of hexavalent chromium in soil by extraction in water then by acidification, addition of 1.5 diethylenetriamine followed by colorimetry	E016
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Complex	Determination of complex cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Free	Determination of free cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Total	Determination of total cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	D	Cyclohexane Extractable Matter (CEM)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with cyclohexane	E011
Soil	AR	Diesel Range Organics (C10 - C24)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	Electrical Conductivity	Determination of electrical conductivity by addition of saturated calcium sulphate followed by electrometric measurement	E022
Soil	AR	Electrical Conductivity	Determination of electrical conductivity by addition of water followed by electrometric measurement	E023
Soil	D	Elemental Sulphur	Determination of elemental sulphur by solvent extraction followed by GC-MS	E020
Soil	AR	EPH (C10 - C40)	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	EPH Product ID	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	EPH TEXAS (C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C40)	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID for C8 to C40. C6 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	D	Fluoride - Water Soluble	Determination of Fluoride by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	FOC (Fraction Organic Carbon)	Determination of fraction of organic carbon by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	D	Loss on Ignition @ 450°C	Determination of loss on ignition in soil by gravimetrically with the sample being ignited in a muffle furnace	E019
Soil	D	Magnesium - Water Soluble	Determination of water soluble magnesium by extraction with water followed by ICP-OES	E025
Soil	D	Metals	Determination of metals by aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-OES	E002
Soil	AR	Mineral Oil (C10 - C40)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge	E004
Soil	AR	Moisture Content	Moisture content; determined gravimetrically	E003
Soil	D	Nitrate - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of nitrate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Organic Matter	Determination of organic matter by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	AR	PAH - Speciated (EPA 16)	Determination of PAH compounds by extraction in acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS with the use of surrogate and internal standards	E005
Soil	AR	PCB - 7 Congeners	Determination of PCB by extraction with acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS	E008
Soil	D	Petroleum Ether Extract (PEE)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with petroleum ether	E011
Soil	AR	pH	Determination of pH by addition of water followed by electrometric measurement	E007
Soil	AR	Phenols - Total (monohydric)	Determination of phenols by distillation followed by colorimetry	E021
Soil	D	Phosphate - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of phosphate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Total	Determination of total sulphate by extraction with 10% HCl followed by ICP-OES	E013
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of sulphate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of water soluble sulphate by extraction with water followed by ICP-OES	E014
Soil	AR	Sulphide	Determination of sulphide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E018
Soil	D	Sulphur - Total	Determination of total sulphur by extraction with aqua-regia followed by ICP-OES	E024
Soil	AR	SVOC	Determination of semi-volatile organic compounds by extraction in acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS	E006
Soil	AR	Thiocyanate (as SCN)	Determination of thiocyanate by extraction in caustic soda followed by acidification followed by addition of ferric nitrate followed by colorimetry	E017
Soil	D	Toluene Extractable Matter (TEM)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with toluene	E011
Soil	D	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Determination of organic matter by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	AR	TPH CWG (ali: C5- C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C34, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge for C8 to C35. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	AR	TPH LQM (ali: C5-C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C35, C35-C44, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35, C35-C44)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge for C8 to C44. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	AR	VOCs	Determination of volatile organic compounds by headspace GC-MS	E001
Soil	AR	VPH (C6-C8 & C8-C10)	Determination of hydrocarbons C6-C8 by headspace GC-MS & C8-C10 by GC-FID	E001

D Dried
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DETS Report No: 20-01566

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Sample Receipt Date: 07/02/2020

Sample Scheduled Date: 07/02/2020

Report Issue Number: 1

Reporting Date: 13/02/2020

Authorised by:



Dave Ashworth
Technical Manager

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Soil Analysis Certificate						
DETS Report No: 20-01566	Date Sampled	21/01/20	21/01/20	21/01/20		
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied		
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH3	BH4		
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied		
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	2.00	10.00	2.00		
Reporting Date: 13/02/2020	DETS Sample No	461511	461512	461513		

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation				
pH	pH Units	N/a	MCERTS	8.5	8.0	7.9	
Total Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/kg	< 200	NONE	672	640	< 200	
Total Sulphate as SO ₄	%	< 0.02	NONE	0.07	0.06	< 0.02	
W/S Sulphate as SO ₄ (2:1)	mg/l	< 10	MCERTS	199	104	14	
W/S Sulphate as SO ₄ (2:1)	g/l	< 0.01	MCERTS	0.20	0.10	0.01	
Total Sulphur	%	< 0.02	NONE	0.03	0.48	< 0.02	
Ammonium as NH ₄	mg/kg	< 0.5	NONE	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	
Ammonium as NH ₄	mg/l	< 0.05	NONE	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	
W/S Chloride (2:1)	mg/kg	< 1	MCERTS	33	12	10	
W/S Chloride (2:1)	mg/l	< 0.5	MCERTS	16.6	5.8	5	
Water Soluble Nitrate (2:1) as NO ₃	mg/kg	< 3	MCERTS	< 3	< 3	< 3	
Water Soluble Nitrate (2:1) as NO ₃	mg/l	< 1.5	MCERTS	< 1.5	< 1.5	< 1.5	
W/S Magnesium	mg/l	< 0.1	NONE	4.9	7.5	3.5	

Analytical results are expressed on a dry weight basis where samples are assisted-dried at less than 30°C
 Subcontracted analysis (S)



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Soil Analysis Certificate - Sample Descriptions

DETS Report No: 20-01566

Ground & Water Ltd

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Reporting Date: 13/02/2020

DETS Sample No	TP / BH No	Additional Refs	Depth (m)	Moisture Content (%)	Sample Matrix Description
\$ 461511	BH1	None Supplied	2.00	16.6	Brown sandy clay
\$ 461512	BH3	None Supplied	10.00	18.9	Brown loamy clay
\$ 461513	BH4	None Supplied	2.00	18.2	Light grey sandy clay

Moisture content is part of procedure E003 & is not an accredited test

Insufficient Sample ^{IS}

Unsuitable Sample ^{US}

\$ samples exceeded recommended holding times



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Soil Analysis Certificate - Methodology & Miscellaneous Information

DETS Report No: 20-01566

Ground & Water Ltd

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Reporting Date: 13/02/2020

Matrix	Analysed On	Determinand	Brief Method Description	Method No
Soil	D	Boron - Water Soluble	Determination of water soluble boron in soil by 2:1 hot water extract followed by ICP-OES	E012
Soil	AR	BTEX	Determination of BTEX by headspace GC-MS	E001
Soil	D	Cations	Determination of cations in soil by aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-OES	E002
Soil	D	Chloride - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of chloride by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	AR	Chromium - Hexavalent	Determination of hexavalent chromium in soil by extraction in water then by acidification, addition of 1,5 diethylenecarbazide followed by colorimetry	E016
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Complex	Determination of complex cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Free	Determination of free cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	AR	Cyanide - Total	Determination of total cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E015
Soil	D	Cyclohexane Extractable Matter (CEM)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with cyclohexane	E011
Soil	AR	Diesel Range Organics (C10 - C24)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	Electrical Conductivity	Determination of electrical conductivity by addition of saturated calcium sulphate followed by electrometric measurement	E022
Soil	AR	Electrical Conductivity	Determination of electrical conductivity by addition of water followed by electrometric measurement	E023
Soil	D	Elemental Sulphur	Determination of elemental sulphur by solvent extraction followed by GC-MS	E020
Soil	AR	EPH (C10 - C40)	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	EPH Product ID	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID	E004
Soil	AR	EPH TEXAS (C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C40)	Determination of acetone/hexane extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID for C8 to C40. C6 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	D	Fluoride - Water Soluble	Determination of Fluoride by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	FOC (Fraction Organic Carbon)	Determination of fraction of organic carbon by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	D	Loss on Ignition @ 450°C	Determination of loss on ignition in soil by gravimetrically with the sample being ignited in a muffle furnace	E019
Soil	D	Magnesium - Water Soluble	Determination of water soluble magnesium by extraction with water followed by ICP-OES	E025
Soil	D	Metals	Determination of metals by aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-OES	E002
Soil	AR	Mineral Oil (C10 - C40)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge	E004
Soil	AR	Moisture Content	Moisture content; determined gravimetrically	E003
Soil	D	Nitrate - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of nitrate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Organic Matter	Determination of organic matter by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	AR	PAH - Speciated (EPA 16)	Determination of PAH compounds by extraction in acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS with the use of surrogate and internal standards	E005
Soil	AR	PCB - 7 Congeners	Determination of PCB by extraction with acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS	E008
Soil	D	Petroleum Ether Extract (PEE)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with petroleum ether	E011
Soil	AR	pH	Determination of pH by addition of water followed by electrometric measurement	E007
Soil	AR	Phenols - Total (monohydric)	Determination of phenols by distillation followed by colorimetry	E021
Soil	D	Phosphate - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of phosphate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Total	Determination of total sulphate by extraction with 10% HCl followed by ICP-OES	E013
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of sulphate by extraction with water & analysed by ion chromatography	E009
Soil	D	Sulphate (as SO4) - Water Soluble (2:1)	Determination of water soluble sulphate by extraction with water followed by ICP-OES	E014
Soil	AR	Sulphide	Determination of sulphide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E018
Soil	D	Sulphur - Total	Determination of total sulphur by extraction with aqua-regia followed by ICP-OES	E024
Soil	AR	SVOC	Determination of semi-volatile organic compounds by extraction in acetone and hexane followed by GC-MS	E006
Soil	AR	Thiocyanate (as SCN)	Determination of thiocyanate by extraction in caustic soda followed by acidification followed by addition of ferric nitrate followed by colorimetry	E017
Soil	D	Toluene Extractable Matter (TEM)	Gravimetrically determined through extraction with toluene	E011
Soil	D	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Determination of organic matter by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate	E010
Soil	AR	TPH CWG (ali: C5- C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C34, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge for C8 to C35. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	AR	TPH LQM (ali: C5-C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C35, C35-C44, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35, C35-C44)	Determination of hexane/acetone extractable hydrocarbons by GC-FID fractionating with SPE cartridge for C8 to C44. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E004
Soil	AR	VOCs	Determination of volatile organic compounds by headspace GC-MS	E001
Soil	AR	VPH (C6-C8 & C8-C10)	Determination of hydrocarbons C6-C8 by headspace GC-MS & C8-C10 by GC-FID	E001

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DETS Report No: 20-02880

Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ

Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514

Order No: None Supplied

Sample Receipt Date: 04/03/2020

Sample Scheduled Date: 04/03/2020

Report Issue Number: 1

Reporting Date: 10/03/2020

Authorised by:



Ela Mysiara
Quality Manager

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Water Analysis Certificate						
DETS Report No: 20-02880	Date Sampled	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4	BH5
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Reporting Date: 10/03/2020	DETS Sample No	466776	466777	466778	466779	466780

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
pH	pH Units	N/a	ISO17025	7.0	7.7	9.9	11.9	7.6
Total Cyanide	ug/l	< 5	NONE	< 5	< 5	10	17	< 5
Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	< 1	ISO17025	518	85	67	16	104
Arsenic (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	6	< 5	< 5
Boron (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	24	63	115	7	165
Cadmium (dissolved)	ug/l	< 0.4	ISO17025	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Chromium (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	17	< 5
Chromium (hexavalent)	ug/l	< 20	NONE	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
Copper (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	15	11	8	42	8
Lead (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Mercury (dissolved)	ug/l	< 0.05	ISO17025	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Nickel (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	14	< 5	< 5	15	< 5
Selenium (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Vanadium (dissolved)	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	29	14	< 5
Zinc (dissolved)	ug/l	< 2	ISO17025	22	20	16	14	16
Total Phenols (monohydric)	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	19	44	< 10

Subcontracted analysis ^{SD}
Insufficient sample ^{US}
Unsuitable Sample ^{US}



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Water Analysis Certificate - Speciated PAH						
DETS Report No: 20-02880	Date Sampled	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4	BH5
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Reporting Date: 10/03/2020	DETS Sample No	466776	466777	466778	466779	466780

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Naphthalene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.13	< 0.01	< 0.01
Acenaphthylene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Acenaphthene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.45	< 0.01
Fluorene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.05	0.16	< 0.01
Phenanthrene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.09	0.45	< 0.01
Anthracene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	0.11	< 0.01
Fluoranthene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.05	0.19	< 0.01
Pyrene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.03	0.12	< 0.01
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01
Chrysene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Benzo(ghi)perylene	ug/l	0.008	NONE	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Total EPA-16 PAHs	ug/l	< 0.01	NONE	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.45	1.51	< 0.01



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Water Analysis Certificate - TPH CWG Banded						
DETS Report No: 20-02880	Date Sampled	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4	BH5
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Reporting Date: 10/03/2020	DETS Sample No	466776	466777	466778	466779	466780

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Aliphatic >C5 - C6	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C6 - C8	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C8 - C10	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C10 - C12	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C12 - C16	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C16 - C21	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic >C21 - C34	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aliphatic (C5 - C34)	ug/l	< 70	NONE	< 70	< 70	< 70	< 70	< 70
Aromatic >C5 - C7	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C7 - C8	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C8 - C10	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C10 - C12	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C12 - C16	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C16 - C21	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic >C21 - C35	ug/l	< 10	NONE	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aromatic (C5 - C35)	ug/l	< 70	NONE	< 70	< 70	< 70	< 70	< 70
Total >C5 - C35	ug/l	< 140	NONE	< 140	< 140	< 140	< 140	< 140



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Water Analysis Certificate - BTEX / MTBE						
DETS Report No: 20-02880	Date Sampled	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4	BH5
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied
Reporting Date: 10/03/2020	DETS Sample No	466776	466777	466778	466779	466780

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation					
Benzene	ug/l	< 1	ISO17025	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Toluene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
p & m-xylene	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
o-xylene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
MTBE	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10



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Water Analysis Certificate - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

DETS Report No: 20-02880	Date Sampled	26/02/20	26/02/20	26/02/20		
Ground & Water Ltd	Time Sampled	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied		
Site Reference: Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ	TP / BH No	BH1	BH4	BH5		
Project / Job Ref: GWPR3514	Additional Refs	GW	GW	GW		
Order No: None Supplied	Depth (m)	None Supplied	None Supplied	None Supplied		
Reporting Date: 10/03/2020	DETS Sample No	466776	466779	466780		

Determinand	Unit	RL	Accreditation				
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Vinyl Chloride	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Chloromethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Chloroethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Bromomethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Trichlorofluoromethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
MTBE	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
2,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Chloroform	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Bromochloromethane	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1-Dichloropropene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Benzene	ug/l	< 1	ISO17025	< 1	< 1	< 1	
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Trichloroethene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Dibromomethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
TAME	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Toluene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Tetrachloroethene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Dibromochloromethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,2-Dibromoethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Chlorobenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Ethyl Benzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
m,p-Xylene	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
o-Xylene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Styrene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Bromoform	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Isopropylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
n-Propylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
Bromobenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
2-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
4-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
tert-Butylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
sec-Butylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
p-Isopropyltoluene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
n-Butylbenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ug/l	< 10	ISO17025	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	< 5	ISO17025	< 5	< 5	< 5	



DETS Ltd
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Water Analysis Certificate - Methodology & Miscellaneous Information	
DETS Report No:	20-02880
Ground & Water Ltd	
Site Reference:	Former Colt International, New Lane, Havant, PO9 2LZ
Project / Job Ref:	GWPR3514
Order No:	None Supplied
Reporting Date:	10/03/2020

Matrix	Analysed On	Determinand	Brief Method Description	Method No
Water	UF	Alkalinity	Determination of alkalinity by titration against hydrochloric acid using bromocresol green as the end point	E103
Water	UF	BTEX	Determination of BTEX by headspace GC-MS	E101
Water	F	Cations	Determination of cations by filtration followed by ICP-MS	E102
Water	UF	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Determination using a COD reactor followed by colorimetry	E112
Water	F	Chloride	Determination of chloride by filtration & analysed by ion chromatography	E109
Water	F	Chromium - Hexavalent	Determination of hexavalent chromium by acidification, addition of 1,5 diphenylcarbazide followed by	E116
Water	UF	Cyanide - Complex	Determination of complex cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E115
Water	UF	Cyanide - Free	Determination of free cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E115
Water	UF	Cyanide - Total	Determination of total cyanide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E115
Water	UF	Cyclohexane Extractable Matter (CEM)	Gravimetrically determined through liquid:liquid extraction with cyclohexane	E111
Water	F	Diesel Range Organics (C10 - C24)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane followed by GC-FID	E104
Water	F	Dissolved Organic Content (DOC)	Determination of DOC by filtration followed by low heat with persulphate addition followed by IR detection	E110
Water	UF	Electrical Conductivity	Determination of electrical conductivity by electrometric measurement	E123
Water	F	EPH (C10 - C40)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane followed by GC-FID	E104
Water	F	EPH TEXAS (C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C40)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane followed by GC-FID for C8 to C40. C6 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E104
Water	F	Fluoride	Determination of Fluoride by filtration & analysed by ion chromatography	E109
Water	F	Hardness	Determination of Ca and Mg by ICP-MS followed by calculation	E102
Leachate	F	Leachate Preparation - NRA	Based on National Rivers Authority leaching test 1994	E301
Leachate	F	Leachate Preparation - WAC	Based on BS EN 12457 Pt1, 2, 3	E302
Water	F	Metals	Determination of metals by filtration followed by ICP-MS	E102
Water	F	Mineral Oil (C10 - C40)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane followed by GC-FID	E104
Water	F	Nitrate	Determination of nitrate by filtration & analysed by ion chromatography	E109
Water	UF	Monohydric Phenol	Determination of phenols by distillation followed by colorimetry	E121
Water	F	PAH - Speciated (EPA 16)	Determination of PAH compounds by concentration through SPE cartridge, collection in dichloromethane followed by GC-MS	E105
Water	F	PCB - 7 Congeners	Determination of PCB compounds by concentration through SPE cartridge, collection in dichloromethane followed by GC-MS	E108
Water	UF	Petroleum Ether Extract (PEE)	Gravimetrically determined through liquid:liquid extraction with petroleum ether	E111
Water	UF	pH	Determination of pH by electrometric measurement	E107
Water	F	Phosphate	Determination of phosphate by filtration & analysed by ion chromatography	E109
Water	UF	Redox Potential	Determination of redox potential by electrometric measurement	E113
Water	F	Sulphate (as SO4)	Determination of sulphate by filtration & analysed by ion chromatography	E109
Water	UF	Sulphide	Determination of sulphide by distillation followed by colorimetry	E118
Water	F	SVOC	Determination of semi-volatile organic compounds by concentration through SPE cartridge, collection in dichloromethane followed by GC-MS	E106
Water	UF	Toluene Extractable Matter (TEM)	Gravimetrically determined through liquid:liquid extraction with toluene	E111
Water	UF	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Low heat with persulphate addition followed by IR detection	E110
Water	F	TPH CWG (ali: C5-C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C34, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane, fractionating with SPE followed by GC-FID for C8 to C35. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E104
Water	F	TPH LQM (ali: C5-C6, C6-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C35, C35-C44, aro: C5-C7, C7-C8, C8-C10, C10-C12, C12-C16, C16-C21, C21-C35, C35-C44)	Determination of liquid:liquid extraction with hexane, fractionating with SPE followed by GC-FID for C8 to C44. C5 to C8 by headspace GC-MS	E104
Water	UF	VOCs	Determination of volatile organic compounds by headspace GC-MS	E101
Water	UF	VPH (C6-C8 & C8-C10)	Determination of hydrocarbons C6-C8 by headspace GC-MS & C8-C10 by GC-FID	E101

Key

F Filtered
UF Unfiltered

APPENDIX D

Soil Assessment Criteria

Appendix D

Soil Guideline Values and General Assessment Criteria

D1 Assessment Criteria

The Contaminated Land Regime reflects the UK Government's stated objectives of achieving sustainable development through the 'suitable for use approach'.

D1.1 Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment Model (CLEA)

Current United Kingdom risk assessment practice is based on the Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment Model (CLEA).

The CLEA Guidance comprises the following documents:

- 1) EA Science Report SC050021/SR2: *Human health toxicological assessment of contaminants in soil.*
- 2) EA Science Report SC050021/SR3: *Updated technical background to the CLEA model.*
- 3) EA CLEA Bulletin (2009).
- 4) CLEA software version 1.06 (2009)
- 5) Toxicological reports and SGV technical notes.

The CLEA guidance and tools:

- *do not cover other types of risk to humans, such as fire, suffocation or explosion, or short-term and acute exposures.*
- *do not cover risks to the environment, such as groundwater, ecosystems or buildings.*
- *do not provide a definitive test for telling when human health risks are significant.*
- *are not a legal requirement in assessing land contamination risks. They are not part of the legal regime for Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.*

The CLEA guidance derives soil concentrations of contaminants above which (in the opinion of the EA) there may be a concern that warrants further investigation. It does not provide a definitive test for establishing that the risk is significant.

D1.2 Land-use Scenarios

The CLEA model uses a range of standard land-use scenarios to develop conceptual exposure models as follows:

1 Residential (with home grown produce) (RwHP)

Generic scenario assumes a typical two-storey house built on a ground bearing slab with a private garden having a lawn, flowerbeds and a small fruit and vegetable patch.

- Critical receptor is a young female child (zero to six years old)
- Exposure duration is six years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil and indoor dust ingestion, consumption of homegrown produce and any adhering soil, skin contact with soils and indoor dust and inhalation of indoor and outdoor dust and vapours.
- Building type is a two-storey small terraced house.

A sub-set of this land-use is residential apartments with communal landscaped gardens where the consumption of home grown vegetables will not occur. (Residential without homegrown produce (RwoHP)).

2) **Allotments**

Provision of open space (about 250sq.m) commonly made available to tenants by the local authority to grow fruit and vegetable for their own consumption. Typically, there are a number of plots to a site which may have a total area of up to 1 hectare. The tenants are assumed to be adults and that young children make occasional accompanied visits.

Although some allotment holders may choose to keep animals including rabbits, hens, and ducks, potential exposure to contaminated meat and eggs is not considered.

- Critical receptor is a young female child (zero to six years old)
- Exposure duration is six years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil ingestion, consumption of homegrown produce and any adhering soil, skin contact with soils and inhalation of outdoor dust and vapours.
- There is no building.

3) **Commercial/Industrial**

The generic scenario assumes a typical commercial or light industrial property comprising a three-storey building at which employees spend most time indoors and are involved in office-based or relatively light physical work.

- Critical receptor is a working female adult (aged 16 to 65 years old).
- Exposure duration is a working lifetime of 49 years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil and indoor dust ingestion, skin contact with soils and dusts and inhalation of dust and vapours.
- Building type is a three-storey office (pre 1970).

D1.4 **LQM/CIEH SUITABLE 4 USE LEVELS (S4UL)**

For derivation of these S4UL reference must be made to:

Nathanial, P., McCaffrey, C., Gillet, A., Ogden, R., Nathanial, J., *The LQM/CIEH S4UL's for Human Health Risk Assessment*. Land Quality Press. 2015

The LQM/CIEH S4UL for a given land use is the concentration of the contaminant in soil at which the predicted daily exposure, as calculated by the CLEA software, equals the Health Criteria Value.

The final output for each contaminant represents a synthesis of new toxicological (and fate and transport) reviews published since the preparation of the 2nd edition LQM/CIEH GAC's (Nathanial et al., 2009).

In the derivation of LQM/CIEH S4UL's the principles of 'minimal' or 'tolerable' risk enshrined in SR2, which has not been withdrawn, has been maintained.

S4UL's have been derived for the basic CLEA land-uses, as described above, and for two new land uses:

- Public Open Spaces near Residential Housing (POSresi)
- Public Park (POSpark).

Public Open Spaces near Residential Housing (POSresi)

Includes the predominantly grassed areas adjacent to high density housing, the central green area on many 1930's – 1970's housing estates, and smaller areas commonly incorporated in newer developments as informal grassed areas or more formal landscaped areas with a mixture of open space and covered soils with planting. It is assumed that the close proximity to the place of residence will allow tracking back of soil to occur.

Public Park (POSpark)

An area of open space, usually owned and maintained by the local authority, provided for recreational uses including family visits and picnics, children's play area, informal sporting activities (not a dedicated sports pitch), and dog walking. It is assumed that tracking back of soils into places of residence will be negligible.

The following LQM/CIEH S4ULs (Copyright Land Quality Management Limited) have been reproduced with permission, to the publication number S4UL3072.

D1.5 Category 4 Screening Levels (C4SLs)

In the case of Lead, no SGV or GAC has been published to date. This is likely to be due to the toxicity review that is currently being undertaken by the Environment Agency. In the absence of updated toxicity information the SGV derived using CLEA 1.06 methodology and related toxicity will be used.

The overall objective of the C4SLs research project was to assist the provision of technical guidance in support of Defra's revised Statutory Guidance (SG) for Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part 2A) (Defra, 2012a). Specifically, the project aimed to deliver:

- A methodology for deriving C4SLs for four generic land-uses comprising residential, commercial, allotments and public open space; and
- A demonstration of the methodology, via the derivation of C4SLs for six substances – arsenic, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, cadmium, chromium (VI) and lead.

To help achieve a more targeted approach to identifying and managing contaminated land in relation to the risk (or possibility) of harm to human health, the revised SG presented a new four category system for considering land under Part 2A, ranging from Category 4, where there is no risk that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm (SPOSH), or the level of risk is low, to Category 1, where the risk that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm (SPOSH) is unacceptably high. More specific guidance on what type of land should be considered as Category 4 (Human Health) is provided in Paragraphs 4.21 and 4.22 of the revised SG, as follows:

“4.21 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, as explained in Section 3 of this Guidance.

(c) Land that has been excluded from the need for further inspection and assessment because contaminant levels do not exceed relevant generic assessment criteria in accordance with Section 3 of this Guidance, or relevant technical tools or advice that may be developed in accordance with paragraph 3.30 of this Guidance.

(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).

4.22 The local authority may consider that land other than the types described in paragraph 4.21 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.”

The C4SLs are intended as “relevant technical tools” (in relation to Paragraph 4.21(c)) to help local authorities and others when deciding to stop further assessment of a site, on the grounds that it falls within Category 4 (Human Health).

The Impact Assessment (IA), which accompanied the revised SG (Defra, 2012b) provides further information on the nature and potential role of the C4SLs. Paragraph 47(h) of the IA states that:

“The new statutory guidance will bring about a situation where the current SGVs/GACs are replaced with more pragmatic (but still strongly precautionary) Category 4 screening levels (C4SLs) which will provide a higher simple test for deciding that land is suitable for use and definitely not contaminated land.”

A key distinction between the Soil Guideline Values (SGVs) and the C4SLs is the level of risk that they describe. As described by the Environment Agency (2009a):
“SGVs are guidelines on the level of long-term human exposure to individual chemicals in soil that, unless stated otherwise, are tolerable or pose a minimal risk to human health.”

The implication of Paragraph 47(h) of the IA is that minimal risk is well within Category 4 and that the C4SLs should describe a higher level of risk which, whilst not minimal, can still be considered low enough to allow a judgement to be made that land containing substances at, or below, the C4SLs would typically fall within Category 4. This reflects Paragraph 4.20 of the revised SG, which states:

"4.20 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."

C4SLs, therefore, should not be viewed as "SPOSH levels" and they should not be used as a legal trigger for the determination of land under Part 2A.

The generic screening values referred to before usually take the form of risk-based Soil Guideline Values (SGVs) or other Generic Assessment Criteria (GACs) that are most typically derived using the Environment Agency's Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) model, as described in the Environment Agency's SR2, SR3 and SR7 reports (EA, 2009b & c; EA, 2008). It is anticipated that C4SLs will be used in a similar manner; as generic screening criteria that can be used within a GQRA, albeit describing a higher level of risk than the SGVs.

The suggested approach to the development of C4SLs consists of the retention and use of the CLEA framework, modified according to considerations of the underlying science within the context of Defra's policy objectives relating to the revised SG. Within this context, it is suggested that the development of C4SLs may be achieved in one of three ways, namely:

- By modifying the toxicological parameters used within CLEA (while maintaining current exposure parameters);
- By modifying the exposure parameters embedded within CLEA (while maintaining current toxicological "minimal risk" interpretations); and
- By modifying both toxicological and exposure parameters.

There is also a suggested check on "other considerations" (e.g., background levels, epidemiological data, sources of uncertainty) within the approach, applicable to all three options.

It is suggested that a new term is defined for the toxicological guidance values associated with the derivation of C4SLs – a Low Level of Toxicological Concern (LLTC). A LLTC should represent an intake of low concern that remains suitably protective of health, and definitely does not approach an intake level that could be defined as SPOSH.

D1.6 CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC)

For derivation of the CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) reference should be made to the following report:

CL:AIRE, *The Soil Generic Assessment Criteria for Human Health Risk Assessment. Contaminated Land: Applications in the Real Environment*. 2009.

Within this report CL:AIRE provided Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC's) in accordance with the CLEA software and the principles outlined above for a further 35 contaminants sometime encountered on land affected by contamination.

D1.7 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessments (DQRA)

Where the adoption of an S4UL/GAC/C4SL is not appropriate, for instance when the intended land-use is at variance the CLEA standard land-uses then a DQRA may be undertaken to develop site specific values for relevant soil contaminants.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⇒ | Establishing the plausibility that generic exposure pathways exist in practice by measurement and observation. |
| ⇒ | Developing more accurate parameters using site data. |

D1.8 Phytotoxicity

CLEA guidance only addresses human health toxicity; assessment of plant toxicity (phytotoxicity) is based on threshold trigger values obtained from the following source:

- ICRL 70/90: *Notes on the restoration and aftercare of metalliferous mining sites for pasture and grazing*.

D1.9 Statistical Tests

DEFRA R&D Publication CLR 7 (DOE 1994) addressed the statistical treatment of test results and their comparison to Soil Guideline Values.

Consideration must be given to the appropriate area of land to be considered termed the critical averaging area.

For a communal open space or commercial land-use, the critical averaging area will depend on the proposed layout. For a residential use with private gardens the averaging area is the individual plot.

It may be appropriate to compare the upper 95th percentile concentration with the Soil Guideline Value, subject to applying a statistical test to establish that the range of concentrations are reasonably consistent and belonging to the same underlying distribution of data.

The DEFRA discussion paper *Assessing risks from land contamination – a proportionate approach ('the way forward')* (CLAN06/2006) aimed to increase understanding of the role that statistics can play in quantifying the uncertainty attached to the estimates of the mean concentration of contaminants in soil. In direct response CL:AIRE/CIEH published a joint report, *Guidance in comparing soil contamination data with a critical concentration* (CL:AIRE/CIEH 2008). A software implementation of the statistical techniques given in the report was published by ESI International (2008).

Treatment of Hot-Spots

- ⇒ A statistical test is applied to establish whether the data is a part of a single set, or whether data outliers are present.
- ⇒ Provided that the data is based on random sampling and no distinct contamination source was present at the sampling location, the hot-spot(s) may be excluded and the mean of the remaining data assessed.

D2 Ground and Water Limited Soil Assessment Criteria

The Soil Assessment Criteria used in the preparation of this report are tabulated in the following pages:

C4SL Low Level of Toxicological Concern

C4SL Low Level of Toxicological Concern						
Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Lead	<210	<330	<84	<6000	<760	<1400

Phytotoxicity Recommendations

ICRCL 70/90 *Restoration of metalliferous mining areas*

Phytotoxicity (Harmful to Plants) Threshold Trigger Values	
Copper	250mg/kg
Zinc	1000mg/kg
Notes: Many cultivars and specifically grasses have a high tolerance and there will be no ill-effect at the threshold trigger values given for neutral or near neutral pH. Site observation of plant vitality may give additional guidance.	

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LQM CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels (S4UL's)

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels – Metals and Semi-metals						
Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
<i>Metals:</i>						
Arsenic	37	40	43	640	79	170
Beryllium	1.7	1.7	35	12	2.2	63
Boron	290	11000	45	240000	21000	46000
Cadmium	11	85	1.9	190	120	532
Chromium (III)	910	910	18000	8600	1500	33000
Chromium (VI)	6	6	1.8	33	7.7	20
Copper	2400	7100	520	68000	12000	44000
Elemental Mercury	1.2	1.2	21	58	16	30
Inorganic Mercury	40	56	19	1100	120	240
Methylmercury	11	15	6	320	40	68
Nickel	130	180	230	980	230	3400
Selenium	250	430	88	12000	1100	1800
Vanadium	410	1200	91	9000	2000	5000
Zinc	3700	40000	620	730000	81000	170000

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels – BTEX Compounds							
Contaminant	Soil Organic Matter	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Benzene	1.0% SOM	0.087	0.38	0.017	27	72	90
	2.5% SOM	0.170	0.70	0.034	47	72	100
	6.0% SOM	0.370	1.40	0.075	90	73	110
Toluene	1.0% SOM	130	880	22	56000	56000	87000
	2.5% SOM	290	1900	51	110000	56000	95000
	6.0% SOM	660	3900	120	180000	56000	100000
Ethylbenzene	1.0% SOM	47	83	16	5700	24000	17000
	2.5% SOM	110	190	39	13000	24000	22000
	6.0% SOM	260	440	91	27000	25000	27000
o-Xylene	1.0% SOM	60	88	28	6600	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	140	210	67	15000	42000	24000
	6.0% SOM	330	480	160	33000	43000	33000
m-Xylene	1.0% SOM	59	82	31	6200	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	140	190	74	14000	42000	24000
	6.0% SOM	320	450	170	31000	43000	33000
p-Xylene	1.0% SOM	56	79	29	5900	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	130	180	69	14000	42000	23000
	6.0% SOM	310	430	160	30000	43000	31000
The most health protective value in each scenario for Xylene is highlighted in bold.							

Cont'd Overleaf:

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LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For TPH							
Aliphatic		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
EC 5-6	1.0% SOM	42	42	730	3,200 (304) ^{sol}	570,000 (304) ^{sol}	95,000 (304) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	78	78	1,700	5,900 (558) ^{sol}	590,000	130,000 (558) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	160	160	3,900	12,000 (1150) ^{sol}	600,000 ^l	180,000 (1150) ^{sol}
EC >6-8	1.0% SOM	100	100	2,300	7,800 (144) ^{sol}	600,000	150,000 (144) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	230	230	5,600	17,000 (322) ^{sol}	610,000	220,000 (322) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	530	530	13,000	40,000 (736) ^{sol}	620,000	320,000 (736) ^{sol}
EC >8-10	1.0% SOM	27	27	320	2,000 (78) ^{sol}	13,000	14,000 (78) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	65	65	770	4,800 (118) ^{vap}	13,000	18,000 (118) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	150	150	1,700	11,000 (451) ^{vap}	13,000	21,000 (451) ^{vap}
EC >10-12	1.0% SOM	130 (48) ^{vap}	130 (48) ^{vap}	2,200	9,700 (48) ^{sol}	13,000	21,000 (48) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	330 (118) ^{vap}	330 (118) ^{vap}	4,400	23,000 (118) ^{vap}	13,000	23,000 (118) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	760 (283) ^{vap}	770 (283) ^{vap}	7,300	47,000 (283) ^{vap}	13,000	24,000 (283) ^{vap}
EC >12-16	1.0% SOM	1,100 (24) ^{sol}	1,100 (24) ^{sol}	11,000	59,000 (24) ^{sol}	13,000	25,000 (24) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	2,400 (59) ^{sol}	2,400 (59) ^{sol}	13,000	82,000 (59) ^{sol}	13,000	25,000 (59) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	4,300 (142) ^{sol}	4,400 (142) ^{sol}	13,000	90,000 (142) ^{sol}	13,000	26,000 (142) ^{sol}
EC >16-35	1.0% SOM	65,000 (8.48) ^{sol}	65,000 (8.48) ^{sol}	260,000	1,600,000	250,000	450,000
	2.5% SOM	92,000 (21) ^{sol}	92,000 (21) ^{sol}	270,000	1,700,000	250,000	480,000
	6.0% SOM	110,000	110,000	270,000	1,800,000	250,000	490,000
EC >35-44	1.0% SOM	65,000 (8.48) ^{sol}	65,000 (8.48) ^{sol}	260,000	1,600,000	250,000	450,000
	2.5% SOM	92,000 (21) ^{sol}	92,000 (21) ^{sol}	270,000	1,700,000	250,000	480,000
	6.0% SOM	110,000	110,000	270,000	1,800,000	250,000	490,000

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LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For TPH							
Aromatic		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
EC 5-7 (Benzene)	1.0% SOM	70	370	13	26,000 (1220) ^{sol}	56,000	76,000 (1220) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	140	690	27	46,000 (2260) ^{sol}	56,000	84,000 (2260) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	300	1,400	57	86,000 (4710) ^{sol}	56,000	92,000 (4710) ^{sol}
EC >7-8 (Toluene)	1.0% SOM	130	860	22	56,000 (869) ^{vap}	56,000	87,000 (869) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	290	1,800	51	110,000 (1920) ^{sol}	56,000	95,000 (1920) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	660	3,900	120	180,000 (4360) ^{vap}	56,000	100,000 (4360) ^{vap}
EC >8-10	1.0% SOM	34	47	8.6	3,500 (613) ^{vap}	5,000	7,200 (613) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	83	110	21	8,100 (1500) ^{vap}	5,000	8,500 (1500) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	190	270	51	17,000 (3850) ^{vap}	5,000	9,300 (3580) ^{vap}
EC >10-12	1.0% SOM	74	250	13	16,000 (364) ^{sol}	5,000	9,200 (364) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	180	590	31	28,000 (899) ^{sol}	5,000	9,700 (889) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	380	1,200	74	34,000 (2150) ^{sol}	5,000	10,000
EC >12-16	1.0% SOM	140	1,800	23	36,000 (169) ^{sol}	5,100	10,000
	2.5% SOM	330	2,300 (419) ^{sol}	57	37,000	5,100	10,000
	6.0% SOM	660	2,500	130	38,000	5,000	10,000
EC >16-21	1.0% SOM	260	1,900	46	28,000	3,800	7,600
	2.5% SOM	540	1,900	110	28,000	3,800	7,700
	6.0% SOM	930	1,900	260	28,000	3,800	7,800
EC >21-35	1.0% SOM	1,100	1,900	370	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,500	1,900	820	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,700	1,900	1,600	28,000	3,800	7,900
EC >35-44	1.0% SOM	1,100	1,900	370	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,500	1,900	820	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,700	1,900	1,600	28,000	3,800	7,900
EC >44-70	1.0% SOM	1,600	1,900	1,200	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,800	1,900	2,100	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,900	1,900	3,000	28,000	3,800	7,900

SOM = Soil Organic Matter Content (%)

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LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)

Determinants		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	1.0% SOM	210	3,000 (57.0) ^{sol}	34	84,000(57.0) ^{sol}	15,000	29,000
	2.5% SOM	510	4,700(141) ^{sol}	85	97,000(141) ^{sol}	15,000	30,000
	6.0% SOM	1100	6,000(336) ^{sol}	200	100,000	15,000	30,000
Acenaphthylene	1.0% SOM	170	2,900(86.1) ^{sol}	28	83,000(86.1) ^{sol}	15,000	29,000
	2.5% SOM	420	4,600(212) ^{sol}	69	97,000(212) ^{sol}	15,000	30,000
	6.0% SOM	920	6,000(506) ^{sol}	160	100,000	15,000	30,000
Anthracene	1.0% SOM	2,400	31,000(1.17) ^{vap}	380	520,000	74,000	150,000
	2.5% SOM	5,400	35,000	950	540,000	74,000	150,000
	6.0% SOM	11,000	37,000	2,200	540,000	74,000	150,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.0% SOM	7.20	11	2.90	170	29	49
	2.5% SOM	11	14	6.50	170	29	56
	6.0% SOM	13	15	13	180	29	62
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.0% SOM	2.20	3.20	0.97	35	5.70	11
	2.5% SOM	2.70	3.20	2.00	35	5.70	12
	6.0% SOM	3.00	3.20	3.50	36	5.70	13
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.0% SOM	2.60	3.90	0.99	44	7.10	13
	2.5% SOM	3.30	4.00	2.10	44	7.20	15
	6.0% SOM	3.70	4.00	3.90	45	7.20	16
Benzo(ghi)perylene	1.0% SOM	320	360	290	3,900	640	1,400
	2.5% SOM	340	360	470	4,000	640	1,500
	6.0% SOM	350	360	640	4,000	640	1,600
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.0% SOM	77	110	37	1,200	190	370
	2.5% SOM	93	110	75	1,200	190	410
	6.0% SOM	100	110	130	1,200	190	440
Chrysene	1.0% SOM	15	30	4.10	350	57	93
	2.5% SOM	22	31	9.40	350	57	110
	6.0% SOM	27	32	19	350	57	120
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	1.0% SOM	0.24	0.31	0.14	3.50	0.57	1.10
	2.5% SOM	0.28	0.32	0.27	3.60	0.57	1.30
	6.0% SOM	0.30	0.32	0.43	3.60	0.58	1.40

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LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)							
Determinants		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Flouranthene	1.0% SOM	280	1,500	52	2,3000	3,100	6,300
	2.5% SOM	560	1,600	130	2,3000	3,100	6,300
	6.0% SOM	890	1,600	290	2,3000	3,100	6,300
Flourene	1.0% SOM	170	2,800 (30.9) ^{sol}	27	63,000(30.9) ^{sol}	9,900	20,000
	2.5% SOM	400	3,800(76.5) ^{sol}	67	68,000	9,900	20,000
	6.0% SOM	860	4,500(183) ^{sol}	160	71,000	9,900	20,000
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene	1.0% SOM	27	45	9.50	500	82	150
	2.5% SOM	36	46	21	510	82	170
	6.0% SOM	41	46	39	510	82	180
Napthalene	1.0% SOM	2.30	2.6	4.10	190 ^f (76.4) ^{sol}	4,900 ^f	1,200 ^f (76.4) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	5.60	5.6	10	460 ^f (183) ^{sol}	4,900 ^f	1,900 ^f (183) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	13	13	24	1,100 ^f (432) ^{sol}	4,900 ^f	3,000
Phenanthrene	1.0% SOM	95	1,300(183) ^{sol}	18	22,000	3,100	6,200
	2.5% SOM	220	1,500	38	22,000	3,100	6,200
	6.0% SOM	440	1,500	90	23,000	3,100	6,300
Pyrene	1.0% SOM	620	3,700	110	54,000	7,400	15,000
	2.5% SOM	1200	3,800	270	54,000	7,400	15,000
	6.0% SOM	2000	3,800	620	54,000	7,400	15,000
Coal Tar (Benzo(a)pyrene used as marker compound)	1.0% SOM	0.79	1.2	0.32	15	2.20	4.40
	2.5% SOM	0.98	1.2	0.67	15	2.20	4.70
	6.0% SOM	1.10	1.2	1.20	15	2.20	4.80

^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.

^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.

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LQM/CIEH Sutable 4 Use Levels (cont.)

LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds						
Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
<i>Chloroalkanes & alkenes</i>						
1,2 Dichloroethane						
1.0% SOM	0.0071	0.0092	0.0046	0.67	29	21
2.5% SOM	0.011	0.013	0.0083	0.97	29	24
6.0% SOM	0.019	0.023	0.016	1.70	29	28
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane						
1.0% SOM	1.60	3.90	0.41	270	1,400	1,800
2.5% SOM	3.40	8.00	0.89	550	1,400	2,100
6.0% SOM	7.50	17	2.00	1,100	1,400	2,300
1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane						
1.0% SOM	1.20	1.50	0.79	110	1,400	1,500
2.5% SOM	2.80	3.50	1.90	250	1,400	1,800
6.0% SOM	6.40	8.20	4.40	560	1,400	2,100
Tetrachloroethene						
1.0% SOM	0.18	0.18	0.65	19	1,400	810 ^{sol} (424)
2.5% SOM	0.39	0.40	1.50	42	1,400	1,100 ^{sol} (951)
6.0% SOM	0.90	0.92	3.60	95	1,400	1,500
1,1,1 Trichloroethane						
1.0% SOM	8.80	9.00	48	660	140,000	57,000 ^{vap} (1425)
2.5% SOM	18	18	110	1,300	140,000	76,000 ^{vap} (2915)
6.0% SOM	39	40	240	3,000	140,000	100,000 ^{vap} (6392)
Tetrachloromethene						
1.0% SOM	0.026	0.026	0.45	2.90	890	190
2.5% SOM	0.056	0.056	1.00	6.30	920	270
6.0% SOM	0.130	0.130	2.40	14	950	400
Trichloroethene						
1.0% SOM	0.016	0.017	0.041	1.20	120	70
2.5% SOM	0.034	0.036	0.091	2.60	120	91
6.0% SOM	0.075	0.080	0.210	5.70	120	120
Trichloromethane						
1.0% SOM	0.91	1.20	0.42	99	2,500	2,600
2.5% SOM	1.70	2.10	0.83	170	2,500	2,800
6.0% SOM	3.40	4.20	1.70	350	2,500	3,100
Vinyl Chloride						
1.0% SOM	0.00064	0.00077	0.00055	0.059	3.50	4.80
2.5% SOM	0.00087	0.00100	0.00100	0.077	3.50	5.00
6.0% SOM	0.00014	0.00150	0.00180	0.120	3.50	5.40

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**LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria:
Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Explosives						
2,4,6 Trinitrotoluene						
1.0% SOM	1.60	65	0.24	1,000	130	260
2.5% SOM	3.70	66	0.58	1,000	130	270
6.0% SOM	8.10	66	1.40	1,000	130	270
RDX (Hexogen/Cyclonite/1,3,5- trinitro-1,3,5- triazacyclohexane)						
1.0% SOM	120	13,000	17	210,000	26,000	49,000(18.7) ^{sol}
2.5% SOM	250	13,000	38	210,000	26,000	51,000
6.0% SOM	540	13,000	85	210,000	27,000	53,000
HMX (Octogen/1,3,5,7- tetrenitro-1,3,5,7- tetrazacyclo-octane)						
1.0% SOM	5.70	67,00	0.86	110,000	13,000	23,000(0.35) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	13	67,00	1.90	110,000	13,000	23,000(0.39) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	26	67,00	3.90	110,000	13,000	24,000(0.48) ^{vap}
Atrazine						
1.0% SOM	3.30	610	0.50	9,300	1,200	2,300
2.5% SOM	7.60	620	1.20	9,400	1,200	2,400
6.0% SOM	17.40	620	2.70	9,400	1,200	2,400
Pesticides						
Aldrin						
1.0% SOM	5.70	7.30	3.20	170	18	30
2.5% SOM	6.60	7.40	6.10	170	18	31
6.0% SOM	7.10	7.50	9.60	170	18	31
Dieldrin						
1.0% SOM	0.97	7.00	0.17	170	18	30
2.5% SOM	2.00	7.30	0.41	170	18	30
6.0% SOM	3.50	7.40	0.96	170	18	31
Dichlorvos						
1.0% SOM	0.032	6.40	0.0049	140	16	26
2.5% SOM	0.066	6.50	0.0100	140	16	26
6.0% SOM	0.140	6.60	0.0220	140	16	27
Alpha - Endosulfan						
1.0% SOM	7.40	160(0.003) ^{vap}	1.20	5,600(0.003) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
2.5% SOM	18	280(0.007) ^{vap}	2.90	7,400(0.007) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
6.0% SOM	41	410(0.016) ^{vap}	6.80	8,400(0.016) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400

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LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Pesticides						
Beta - Endosulfan						
1.0% SOM	7.00	190(0.00007) ^{vap}	1.10	6,300(0.00007) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
2.5% SOM	17	320(0.0002) ^{vap}	2.70	7,800(0.0002) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
6.0% SOM	39	440(0.0004) ^{vap}	6.40	8700	1,200	2,500
Alpha - Hexachlorocyclohexanes						
1.0% SOM	0.23	6.90	0.035	170	24	47
2.5% SOM	0.55	9.20	0.087	180	24	48
6.0% SOM	1.20	11	0.210	180	24	48
Beta - Hexachlorocyclohexanes						
1.0% SOM	0.085	3.70	0.013	65	8.10	15
2.5% SOM	0.200	3.80	0.032	65	8.10	15
6.0% SOM	0.460	3.80	0.077	65	8.10	16
Gamma - Hexachlorocyclohexanes						
1.0% SOM	0.06	2.90	0.0092	67	8.2	14
2.5% SOM	0.14	3.30	0.0230	69	8.2	15
6.0% SOM	0.33	3.50	0.0540	70	8.2	15
Chlorobenzenes						
Chlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	0.46	0.46	5.90	56	11,000	1,300(675) ^{sol}
2.5% SOM	1.00	1.00	14	130	13,000	2,000(1520) ^{sol}
6.0% SOM	2.40	2.40	32	290	14,000	2,900
1,2-Dichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	23	24	94	2,000 (571) ^{sol}	90,000	24,000(571) ^{sol}
2.5% SOM	55	57	230	4,800 (1370) ^{sol}	95,000	36,000(1370) ^{sol}
6.0% SOM	130	130	540	11,000 (3240) ^{sol}	98,000	51,000(3240) ^{sol}
1,3-Dichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	0.40	0.44	0.25	30	300	390
2.5% SOM	1.00	1.10	0.60	73	300	440
6.0% SOM	2.30	2.50	1.50	170	300	470
1,4-Dichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	61	61	15	4,400 (224) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (224) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	150	150	37	10,000 (540) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (540) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	350	350	88 ^g	25,000 (1280) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (1280) ^{vap}
1,2,3,-Trichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	1.50	1.50	4.70	102	1,800	770(134) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	3.60	3.70	12	250	1,800	1,100(330) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	8.60	8.80	28	590	1,800	1,600(789) ^{vap}

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**LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria:
Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Chlorobenzenes						
1,2,3,- Trichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	1.50	1.50	4.70	102	1,800	770(134) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	3.60	3.70	12	250	1,800	1,100(330) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	8.60	8.80	28	590	1,800	1,600(789) ^{vap}
1,2,4,- Trichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	2.60	2.60	55	220	15,000	1,700(318) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	6.40	6.40	140	530	17,000	2,600(786) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	15	15	320	1,300	19,000	4,000(1880) ^{vap}
1,3,5,- Trichlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	0.33	0.33	4.70	23	1,700	380(36.7) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	0.81	0.81	12	55	1,700	590(90.8) ^{vap}
6.0% SOM	1.90	1.90	140	130	1,800	860(217) ^{vap}
1,2,3,4,- Tetrachlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	15	24	4.40	1,700(122) ^{vap}	830	1,500(122) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	36	56	11	3,080(304) ^{vap}	830	1,600
6.0% SOM	78	120	26	4,400(728) ^{vap}	830	1,600
1,2,3,5,- Tetrachlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	0.66	0.75	0.38	49(39.4) ^{vap}	78	110(39) ^{vap}
2.5% SOM	1.60	1.90	0.90	120(98.1) ^{vap}	79	120
6.0% SOM	3.70	4.30	2.20	240(235) ^{vap}	79	130
1,2,4, 5,- Tetrachlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	0.33	0.73	0.06	42(19.7) ^{sol}	13	25
2.5% SOM	0.77	1.70	0.16	72(49.1) ^{sol}	13	26
6.0% SOM	1.60	3.50	0.37	96	13	26
Pentachlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	5.80	19	1.20	640(43.0) ^{sol}	100	190
2.5% SOM	12	30	3.10	770(107) ^{sol}	100	190
6.0% SOM	22	38	7.00	830	100	190
Hexachlorobenzene						
1.0% SOM	1.80(0.20) ^{vap}	4.10 (0.20) ^{vap}	0.47	110(0.20) ^{vap}	16	30
2.5% SOM	3.30(0.50) ^{vap}	5.70 (0.50) ^{vap}	1.10	120	16	30
6.0% SOM	4.90	6.70 (1.2) ^{vap}	2.50	120	16	30

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**LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria:
Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminant	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Phenols & Chlorophenols						
Phenols						
1.0% SOM	280	750	66	760 ^{dir} (31,000)	760 ^{dir} (11,000)	760 ^{dir} (8,600)
2.5% SOM	550	1,300	140	1,500 ^{dir} (35,000)	1,500 ^{dir} (11,000)	1,500 ^{dir} (9,700)
6.0% SOM	1100	2,300	280	3,200 ^{dir} (37,000)	3,200 ^{dir} (11,000)	3,200 ^{dir} (11,000)
Chlorophenols (4 Congeners)						
1.0% SOM	0.87	94	0.13	3,500	620	1,100
2.5% SOM	2.00	150	0.30	4,000	620	1,100
6.0% SOM	4.50	210	0.70	4,300	620	1,100
Pentachlorophenols						
1.0% SOM	0.22	27(16.4) ^{vap}	0.03	400	60	110
2.5% SOM	0.52	29	0.08	400	60	120
6.0% SOM	1.20	31	0.19	400	60	120
Others						
Carbon Disulphide						
1.0% SOM	0.14	0.14	4.80	11	11,000	1,300
2.5% SOM	0.29	0.29	10	22	11,000	1,900
6.0% SOM	0.62	0.62	23	47	12,000	2,700
Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene						
1.0% SOM	0.29	0.32	0.25	31	25	48
2.5% SOM	0.70	0.78	0.61	68	25	50
6.0% SOM	1.60	1.80	1.40	120	25	51

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CL:AIRE Soil Generic Assessment Criteria				
Contaminant	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
<i>Metals:</i>				
Antimony	ND	550	ND	7500
Barium	ND	1300	ND	22000
Molybdenum	ND	670	ND	17000

ND – Not Derived.
NA – Not Applicable

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CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
Contaminant	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
1,1,2 Trichloroethane				
1.0% SOM	0.60	0.88	0.28	94
2.5% SOM	1.20	1.8	0.61	190
6.0% SOM	2.70	3.9	1.40	400
1,1-Dichloroethane				
1.0% SOM	2.40	2.50	9.20	280
2.5% SOM	3.90	4.10	17	450
6.0% SOM	7.40	7.70	35	850
1,1-Dichloroethene				
1.0% SOM	0.23	0.23	2.80	26
2.5% SOM	0.40	0.41	5.60	46
6.0% SOM	0.82	0.82	12	92
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene				
1.0% SOM	0.35	0.41	0.38	42
2.5% SOM	0.85	0.99	0.93	99
6.0% SOM	2.00	2.30	2.20	220
1,2-Dichloropropane				
1.0% SOM	0.024	0.024	0.62	3.3
2.5% SOM	0.042	0.042	1.20	5.9
6.0% SOM	0.084	0.085	2.60	12
2,4-Dimethylphenol				
1.0% SOM	19	210	3.10	16000*
2.5% SOM	43	410	7.20	24000*
6.0% SOM	97	730	17	30000*
2,4-Dinitrotoluene				
1.0% SOM	1.50	170*	0.22	3700*
2.5% SOM	3.20	170	0.49	3700*
6.0% SOM	7.20	170	1.10	3800*
2,6-Dinitrotoluene				
1.0% SOM	0.78	78	0.12	1900*
2.5% SOM	1.70	84	0.27	1900*
6.0% SOM	3.90	87	0.61	1900*
2-Chloronaphthalene				
1.0% SOM	3.70	3.80	40	390*
2.5% SOM	9.20	9.30	98	960*
6.0% SOM	22	22	230	2200*

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CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
Contaminant	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
Biphenyl				
1.0% SOM	66*	220*	14	18000*
2.5% SOM	160	500*	35	33000*
6.0% SOM	360	980*	83	48000*
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate				
1.0% SOM	280*	2700*	47*	85000*
2.5% SOM	610*	2800*	120*	86000*
6.0% SOM	1100*	2800*	280*	86000*
Bromobenzene				
1.0% SOM	0.87	0.91	3.2	97
2.5% SOM	2.0	2.1	7.6	220
6.0% SOM	4.7	4.9	18	520
Bromodichloromethane				
1.0% SOM	0.016	0.019	0.016	2.1
2.5% SOM	0.030	0.034	0.032	3.7
6.0% SOM	0.061	0.070	0.068	7.6
Bromoform				
1.0% SOM	2.8	5.2	0.95	760
2.5% SOM	5.9	11	2.1	1500
6.0% SOM	13	23	4.6	3100
Butyl benzyl phthalate				
1.0% SOM	1400*	42000*	220*	940000*
2.5% SOM	3300*	44000*	550*	940000*
6.0% SOM	7200*	44000*	1300*	950000*
Chloroethane				
1.0% SOM	8.3	8.4	110	960
2.5% SOM	11	11	200	1300
6.0% SOM	18	18	380	2100
Chloromethane				
1.0% SOM	0.0083	0.0085	0.066	1.0
2.5% SOM	0.0098	0.0099	0.13	1.2
6.0% SOM	0.013	0.013	0.23	1.6
Cis 1,2 Dichloroethene				
1.0% SOM	0.11	0.12	0.26	14
2.5% SOM	0.19	0.20	0.50	24
6.0% SOM	0.37	0.39	1.0	47

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CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
Contaminant	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
Dichloromethane				
1.0% SOM	0.58	2.10	0.10	270
2.5% SOM	0.98	2.80	0.19	360
6.0% SOM	1.70	4.50	0.34	560
Diethyl Phthalate				
1.0% SOM	120*	1800*	19*	150000*
2.5% SOM	260*	3500*	41*	220000*
6.0% SOM	570*	6300*	94*	290000*
Di-n-butyl phthalate				
1.0% SOM	13*	450*	2.00	15000*
2.5% SOM	31*	450*	5.00	15000*
6.0% SOM	67*	450*	12	15000*
Di-n-octyl phthalate				
1.0% SOM	2300*	3400*	940*	89000*
2.5% SOM	2800*	3400*	2100*	89000*
6.0% SOM	3100*	3400*	3900*	89000*
Hexachloroethane				
1.0% SOM	0.20	0.22	0.27	22*
2.5% SOM	0.48	0.54	0.67	53*
6.0% SOM	1.10	1.30	1.60	120*
Isopropylbenzene				
1.0% SOM	11	12	32	1400*
2.5% SOM	27	28	79	3300*
6.0% SOM	64	67	190	7700*
Methyl tert-butyl ether				
1.0% SOM	49	73	23	7900
2.5% SOM	84	120	44	13000
6.0% SOM	160	220	90	24000
Propylbenzene				
1.0% SOM	34	40	34	4100*
2.5% SOM	82	97	83	9700*
6.0% SOM	190	230	200	21000*
Styrene				
1.0% SOM	8.10	35	1.60	3300*
2.5% SOM	19	78	3.70	6500*
6.0% SOM	43	170	8.70	11000*

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CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
Contaminant	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
Total Cresols (2-, 3-, and 4-methylphenol)				
1.0% SOM	80	3700	12	160000
2.5% SOM	180	5400	27	180000*
6.0% SOM	400	6900	63	180000*
Trans 1,2 Dichloroethene				
1.0% SOM	0.19	0.19	0.93	22
2.5% SOM	0.34	0.35	1.90	40
6.0% SOM	0.70	0.71	0.24	81
Tributyl tin oxide				
1.0% SOM	0.25	1.40	0.042	130*
2.5% SOM	0.59	3.10	0.100	180*
6.0% SOM	1.30	5.70	0.240	200*

Notes: *Soil concentration above soil saturation limit

APPENDIX E
Cable Percussion Logs

Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH1	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 1 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.20	D		0.40			MADE GROUND: Greyish brown sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, slate, brick, flint, and concrete. Occasional fragments of metal, glass and plastic.	1
		0.50	D						
		1.00	D						
		2.00	D		1.60			HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown and brown gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	2
		2.00	SPT	N=16 (2,2/2,4,4,6)					
		3.00	D						
		3.00	SPT	50 (10,12/50 for 250mm)					
		4.00	D						
		4.00	SPT	N=33 (4,5/7,9,9,8)					
		5.00	D						
		5.00	SPT	N=31 (4,6/7,8,8,8)					
		6.00	D						
		6.50	SPT	N=32 (5,6/8,7,8,9)					
		7.00	D						
		8.00	D						
8.00	SPT	N=29 (4,5/6,7,8,8)							
9.00	D								
9.50	SPT	N=30 (5,5/7,7,8,8)							
10.00	D							10	

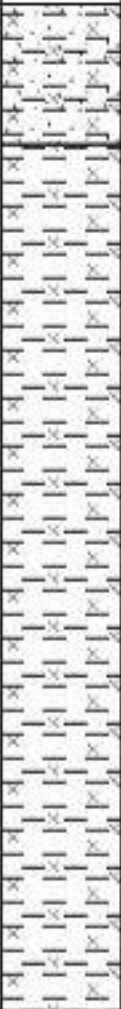
Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks

No roots noted. Groundwater was noted at 11.50m bgl one hour after drilling.

Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH1	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 2 of 2

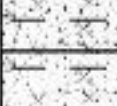
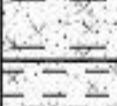
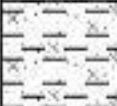
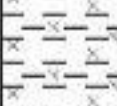
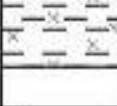
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					10.70			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Dark grey silty CLAY. Fine selenite throughout. Shell fragments from 12.00m bgl.	
		11.00 11.00	D SPT	N=31 (4,5/7,8,8,8)					11
		12.00	D		12				
		12.50	SPT	N=33 (4,5/7,8,9,9)					
		13.00	D		13				
		14.00	D		14				
		14.50	SPT	N=38 (5,6/8,10,9,11)					
		15.00	D		15.00			End of Borehole at 15.000m	15
									16
									17
									18
									19
									20

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks
No roots noted. Groundwater was noted at 11.50m bgl one hour after drilling.

Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH2	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 1 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.20			0.20			MADE GROUND: Greyish brown sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, slate, brick, flint, and concrete.	
		0.50	D		0.50			MADE GROUND: Orangish brown and grey sandy gravelly clay. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, brick (20%), concrete (20%), flint (60%).	1
		1.00	D		0.80			HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown slightly gravelly silty clayey SAND. Sand is fine to medium grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	
		1.50	SPT	N=24 (3,9/5,6,6,7)				HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown slightly clayey silty SAND. Sand is fine to medium grained. Occasional fine to coarse, sub-rounded to rounded, flint.	2
		2.00	D						
		2.50	SPT	N=31 (4,9/8,7,7,9)					
		3.00	D						3
		3.50	SPT	N=30 (4,5/7,8,8,7)					
		4.00	D						4
		4.50	SPT	N=22 (3,9/5,6,6,5)					
		5.00	D		5.00			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Orangish brown and grey silty sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to medium grained.	5
		6.00	D		6.00				
		6.00	SPT	N=24 (3,4/5,6,6,7)				LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Dark grey silty CLAY. Fine selenite noted. Small shell fragments from 8.00m bgl.	6
		7.00	D						
		7.50	SPT	N=25 (3,5/5,6,7,7)					
		8.00	D						8
		9.00	D						
		9.00	SPT	N=28 (4,6/6,7,7,8)					9
		10.00	D						
		10.00	D						10

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. Groundwater seepage at 8.00m bgl.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH2	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 2 of 2

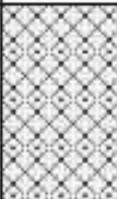
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		10.50	SPT	N=30 (9,5/7,7,8,8)					
		11.00	D						
		12.00	D						
		12.00	SPT	N=37 (5,5/8,9,9,11)					
		13.00	D						
		13.50	SPT	N=37 (13 for 27mm/7,9,10,11)					
		14.00	D						
		15.00	D						
		15.00	SPT	N=48 (7,8/10,11,13,14)					
		16.00	D						
		16.50	SPT	N=50 (8,9/50 for 267mm)					
		17.00	D						
		18.00	D						
		18.00	SPT	N=50 (7,9/50 for 251mm)					
		19.00	D						
		19.50	SPT	N=50 (9,8/50 for 254mm)					
		20.00	D						
							</		

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. Groundwater seepage at 8.00m bgl.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH3	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 1 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description		
		Depth (m)	Type	Results						
		0.20	D	N=9 (2,1/2,2,3,2)	1.00			MADE GROUND: Greyish brown sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, slate, brick, flint, and concrete.	1	
		0.50	D							
		1.00	D							
		1.20	SPT							
		2.00	D	N=7 (2,2/1,2,2,2)	3.00			HEAD DEPOSITS: Brown to orangish brown and grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint.	2	
		2.00	SPT							
		3.00	D							
		3.00	SPT							
		3.00	D	N=11 (2,3/3,2,3,3)		LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Dark grey slightly sandy silty CLAY. Sand is fine grained. Selenite noted from 3.00m bgl. Shell fragments noted from 9.00m bgl.	3			
		4.00	SPT							
		4.00	D							
		4.00	SPT							
		5.00	D	N=12 (3,3/2,3,4,3)						4
		5.00	SPT							
		6.00	D							
		6.50	SPT							
6.50	D	N=14 (3,4/3,3,4,4)						5		
7.00	SPT									
8.00	D									
8.00	SPT									
8.00	D	N=18 (4,3/5,4,4,5)				6				
9.00	SPT									
9.00	D									
9.50	SPT									
9.50	D	N=21 (4,5/6,5,5,5)				7				
10.00	SPT									
10.00	D									

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. No groundwater encountered.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH3	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 2 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		11.00 11.00	D SPT	N=29 (5,6/7,7,8,7)					11
		12.00	D						12
		12.50	SPT	N=28 (7,8/7,6,7,8)					
		13.00	D						13
		14.00 14.00	D SPT	N=44 (10,10/10,12,10,12)					14
		15.00	D						15
		15.50	SPT	N=46 (10,10/11,11,12,12)					
		16.00	D						16
		17.00 17.00	D SPT	N=48 (10,12/12,11,12,13)					17
		18.00 18.00	D SPT	82 (10,15/82 for 225mm)					18
					18.45			End of Borehole at 18.450m	19
									20

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. No groundwater encountered.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH4	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 1 of 2

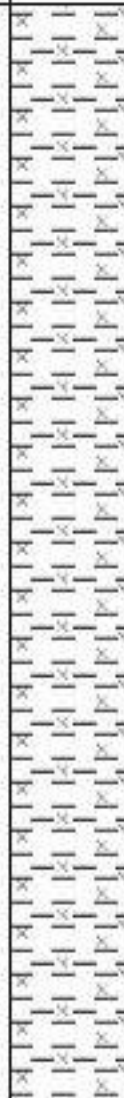
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		1.00	D		1.00			MADE GROUND: Greyish brown sandy gravel. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, slate, brick, flint, and concrete. Occasional fragments of metal, glass and plastic.	1
		1.20	SPT	N=8 (2,3/2,2,2,2)				HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, flint and claystone.	
		2.00	D		2.00			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Greenish grey sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to medium grained.	2
		2.00	SPT	N=9 (2,1/2,3,2,2)					
		3.00	D						3
		3.00	SPT	N=12 (3,3/4,3,2,3)					
		4.00	D						4
		4.00	SPT	N=14 (3,4/3,4,4,3)					
		5.00	D		5.00			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Orangish brown and grey silty sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to medium grained.	5
		5.00	SPT	N=14 (4,3/3,4,3,4)					
		6.00	D		6.00			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Dark grey silty CLAY. Small shell fragments from 9.00m bgl and fine selenite crystals from 10.00m bgl.	6
		6.50	SPT	N=17 (4,4/4,4,4,5)					
		7.00	D						7
		8.00	D						8
		8.00	SPT	N=18 (5,4/4,5,4,5)					
		9.00	D						9
		9.50	SPT	N=22 (5,6/5,5,5,7)					
		10.00	D						10

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. Groundwater encountered at 12.50m, 13.20m and 13.80m bgl.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH4	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 2 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description						
		Depth (m)	Type	Results										
		11.00 11.00	D SPT	N=28 (7,8/7,7,6,8)	15.45				11					
		12.00	D						12					
		12.50	SPT	N=39 (8,8/10,8,10,11)										
		13.00	D						13					
		14.00 14.00	D SPT	N=45 (10,11/11,12,10,12)					14					
		15.00 15.00	D SPT	N=50 (10,12/50 for 285mm)					15					
		End of Borehole at 15.450m								16				
										17				
										18				
										19				
								20						

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. Groundwater encountered at 12.50m, 13.20m and 13.80m bgl.										
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Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH5	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 1 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
					0.20			TOPSOIL: (Drillers Description).	
		1.00 1.20	D SPT	N=9 (2,1/2,3,2,2)	1.00			MADE GROUND: Orangish brown and grey sandy gravelly clay. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub-rounded, glass (1%), brick (19%) and flint (80%).	1
		2.00 2.00	D SPT	N=11 (2,3/3,2,3,3)				HEAD DEPOSITS: Orangish brown and grey sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse grained. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, flint. Notably soft at 3.00m bgl.	2
		3.00 3.00	D SPT	N=11 (3,4/3,3,2,3)					3
		4.00 4.00	D SPT	N=15 (3,3/4,4,4,3)					4
		5.00 5.00	D SPT	N=15 (3,4/3,4,4,4)	4.50			LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Dark grey silty CLAY. Very fine selenite crystals from 5.00m bgl.	5
		6.00	D						6
		6.50	SPT	N=17 (4,5/4,5,4,4)					7
		7.00	D						8
		8.00 8.00	D SPT	N=15 (4,5/4,4,3,4)					9
		9.00	D						10
		9.50	SPT	N=23 (4,4/5,6,5,7)					
		10.00	D						

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks

No roots noted. Groundwater encountered at 3.00m bgl.

Percussion Drilling Log

Project Name: Former Colt International		Client: Drew Smith Group		Date: 21/01/2020	
Location: New Lane, Havant PO9 2LZ		Contractor:			
Project No. : GWPR3514		Crew Name:		Drilling Equipment:	
Borehole Number BH5	Hole Type CP	Level	Logged By RJT	Scale 1:50	Page Number Sheet 2 of 2

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description					
		Depth (m)	Type	Results									
		11.00 11.00	D SPT	N=29 (5,5/6,7,8,8)	15.45				11				
		12.00	D						12				
		12.50	SPT	N=30 (5,6/7,7,8,8)									
		13.00	D						13				
		14.00 14.00	D SPT	N=45 (8,10/10,10,12,13)					14				
		15.00	D						15				
		End of Borehole at 15.450m							16				
									17				
									18				
									19				
							20						

Hole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Chiselling				Inclination and Orientation			
Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Base (m)	Diameter (mm)	Depth Top	Depth Base	Duration	Tool	Depth Top	Depth Base	Inclination	Orientation

Remarks No roots noted. Groundwater encountered at 3.00m bgl.										
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