Phase II Interpretative Ground Assessment

At

Varley Street Master Plan - Oldham Road

Client: Jigsaw Homes

Reference: 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7202

Date: June 2026

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Phase II Interpretative Ground Assessment

Document Control Sheet

Report Reference: 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7202

Issue: P02 Date: June 2026

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Revision History:

Rev.	Date	Description	Prepared	Checked	Approved
P01	December 2025	Final Report	SH	DB	WGB
P02	June 2026	Changes to Site Name & Proposed Plan	SH	DB	WGB
		Signatures:			

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Foreword (Geotechnical and Environmental Assessment)

This report has been prepared for the sole internal use and reliance of the Client named on page 1. This report shall not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the express written authorisation of Sutcliffe Investigation; such authorisation not to be unreasonably withheld. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report, they rely on it at their risk and the authors owe them no duty of care and skill.

The report presents observations and factual data obtained during our site investigation and provides an assessment of Geotechnical and environmental issues with respect to information provided by the Client regarding the proposed development. Further advice should be sought from Sutcliffe Investigation prior to significant revision of the development proposals. Primary aims of this exploratory phase of investigation were to identify salient geotechnical and environmental issues affecting the site to enable the client to obtain budget costs for the necessary site preparatory and remedial works.

The report should be read in its entirety, including all associated drawings and appendices. Sutcliffe Investigation cannot be held responsible for any misinterpretations arising from the use of extracts that are taken out of context.

The findings and opinions conveyed in this report (including review of any third-party reports) are based on information obtained from a variety of sources as detailed within this report, and which Sutcliffe Investigation believes are reliable. All reasonable care and skill have been applied in examining the information obtained. Nevertheless, Sutcliffe Investigation cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the information it has relied upon.

The report represents the findings and opinions of experienced Geotechnical and environmental consultants. Sutcliffe Investigations does not provide legal advice and the advice of lawyers may also be required.

Intrusive investigation can only investigate shallow ground beneath a small proportion of the total site area. It is possible therefore that the intrusive investigation undertaken by Sutcliffe Investigation, whilst fully appropriate, may not have encountered all significant subsurface conditions. Any opinions expressed as to the possible configuration of strata between, or below exploratory holes are for guidance only and no responsibility is accepted as to its accuracy.

It should be borne in mind that the timescale over which the investigation was undertaken might not allow the establishment of equilibrium groundwater levels. Particularly relevant in this context is that groundwater levels are susceptible to seasonal and other variations and may be higher during the wetter periods than those encountered during this commission.

Where the report refers to the potential presence of invasive weeds such as Japanese Knotweed, or the presence of asbestos containing materials, it should be noted that the observations are for information only and should be verified by a suitably qualified expert.

This report assumes that ground levels will not change significantly from those existing at present. If this is not to be the case, then some modification to this report may be required.

It should be noted that the banning of the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste was introduced in 2011, as a result of the implementation within the UK of the Landfill Directive. This will considerably affect the current practices and procedures for the handling and disposal of wastes, in particular hazardous wastes. In addition, it will be a requirement for all wastes to be pre-treated and to comply with certain waste acceptance procedures prior to sending wastes to landfill. The full potential effects of these important changes are not known at this stage, but it is perceived that disposal costs will rise, particularly for hazardous wastes, and waste pre-treatment may, in some cases, become an ‘additional’ redevelopment cost with regard to the remediation of contaminated sites.

Should this report recommend materials could be excavated and removed off-site for landfill disposal, then it should be noted that the costs, timescales and implications of the pending changes to waste management legislation could not be predicted at this stage. Sutcliffe Investigation will not be responsible for changing practices, etc that may affect the viability of necessary remedial actions or of the implications of potential alternative treatment techniques.

Sutcliffe Investigation reserves the right to amend their conclusions and recommendations in the light of further information that may become available. General notes and limitations relevant to all Sutcliffe Investigations are described in the Foreword and should be read in conjunction with this report.

Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION	Sutcliffe Investigations was instructed by Jigsaw Homes (the "client") to undertake a Phase II ground assessment for the site at Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester M40 8RR. This report assesses the ground based geotechnical and environmental risks, constraints and liabilities associated with the proposed development of the site. This is required in support of the discharge of contaminated land planning conditions assigned to the site and to allow the design of economic foundation solutions.
SITE DESCRIPTION	The site is irregular in shape, 0.31ha in area and can be accessed via gates on Collyhurst Street on the western portion of the site. The southern most portion of the site is grassed with the remainder of the site heavily vegetated and therefore limiting access. Part of the eastern, southern and western boundaries comprise metal fencing, a brick wall makes up the remainder of the western boundary with the northern boundary comprising of a railway brick bridge support. The site is currently undeveloped.
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL	The proposed development for the site is mixed residential with associated private gardens, parking areas and communal soft landscaping.
PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL MODEL	Historical maps have indicated that buildings were present on site in 1848, however due to the scale and age of the maps, the purpose of these buildings was unclear. By 1850, Platting Cotton Mill was noted to encroach onto the western portion of the site, and the other buildings onsite could have been associated with this mill. By 1891, a hotel was noted on the south-western corner of the site. The onsite mill was disused by 1893, and residential properties were noted to encroach onto the southern portion of the site. The hotel was noted as a public house by 1908 with no further changes noted until 1948-1949, when most of the buildings associated with the mill had been demolished, two block of residential properties were noted next to the public house on the western boundary with the remainder of the site noted as undeveloped as the residential properties on the southern border were also no longer noted. By 1965, building were noted on the northern portion of the site, but the purpose of which was once again unclear. The residential properties noted between 1948-1949 were no longer evident by 1970 and by 1999, the public house was noted as the only building on the site. This public house was no longer noted by 2006, and no further developments were evident based on the most recent map dated 2025. Made ground is likely to be present on site, and the potential for basements associated with the hotel / public house cannot be dismissed. Additionally, due to the mill and other buildings noted on site, the purpose of which were unclear, the potential for significant contamination to have arisen at the site as a result of the current and former usage on site is considered to be moderate.
PREVIOUS WORKS	Sutcliffe have completed a Phase I Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA). (*Report Reference:* 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7101), a synopsis of which is provided in *Section 2* of this report. No other previous studies are known to have been undertaken to Sutcliffe's knowledge.
SITE INVESTIGATION	Field works were undertaken on 1st September – 5th September 2025 by Zord Geo, a specialist ground investigation contractor and comprised: - 3No. Cable Percussion Boreholes (BH101-BH103) - 1No. Trial Pit (TP101) - 1No. Soakaway Test (SA101) - Hand dug pits (HDP101-106) - Contamination samples from various depth in the Made Ground. - Leachate samples. - Pipeline Risk Assessment Samples - WAC Testing - Geotechnical Testing - Gas monitoring wells. - Monitoring of ground gas / ground water with installed locations.

GROUND CONDITIONS	Topsoil / Made Ground: Topsoil was encountered in TP101 and SA101 to a maximum depth of 0.05m bgl. Made ground was encountered in all locations to a maximum depth of 2.00m and comprised of dark brown / black gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND, black ashy fine to medium grained SAND with much whole brick and fine to coarse brick and fine to coarse brick cinder and concrete fragments and occasional vegetation (BH103) over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Natural Ground: Natural ground was encountered in all exploratory positions and comprised of stiff to very stiff sandy, gravelly, silty CLAY and very dense brown fine to medium grained SAND overlain with bands of MUDSTONE, SANDSTONE and SILTSTONE at deeper depths. COAL was also noted in BH101 and BH103 at a minimum depth of 12.50, a maximum depth of 17.42 and an average thickness of 0.52m bgl.
GROUNDWATER	Groundwater was only recorded in TP101 at 1.80m bgl during site investigation works.
SOIL INFILTRATION	1No. infiltration test (SA101) in accordance with BRE 365, was carried out on site. Due to the inefficient infiltration characteristics of the ground at the excavation depth, the soakaway test comprised a single fill. Following the infiltration testing, it was observed that the test result did not provide an infiltration rate due to the inefficiencies of the ground to infiltrate.
ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT	Long Term Human Health Elevated levels of Lead, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene and Dibenzo(ah)anthracene have been recorded on site and indicate the presence of site wide contamination that will require remediation to be safe for Human Health. This will require the removal of 600mm material from site and the importing of clean tested material to create a capping break layer in garden / soft landscaped areas on site, with hardcover providing a break layer in other areas of the site. It is also noted that one sample identified Asbestos fibres above the human health threshold and that further delineation is recommended to ascertain the extent of asbestos contamination in the area of HDP105 and to provide more detailed information on the potential human health risk to construction workers from this material. Controlled Waters Risk Assessment Groundwater Resources The UK DWS Leachate screening identified concentrations of Lead and Benzo(a)pyrene that could pose a risk to the Secondary A Aquifer. However, due to the likely depth of groundwater and the effects of natural attenuation, the risk is unlikely to be significant. Surface Water Resources The EQS Leachate screening identified concentrations of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Benzo(b)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene that could pose a risk to the local surface water features. However, the nearest surface water feature is noted 477m south-east of the site, and relates to Rochdale Canal, as canals are lined, the risk is unlikely to be significant.
ASBESTOS	Asbestos containing materials (ACM) were observed within 5 of the 6 samples screened. Asbestos Quantification Results indicated that four of the sample indicated levels below the threshold for human health with quantification values of <0.001%. However, the quantification value in HDP 105 indicated a quantification value of 0.005% and Sutcliffe would therefore recommend Asbestos delineation sampling in this area.
GROUND GAS RISK ASSESSMENT	The site is classified as a Characterisation Situation 1, and no protective measures are required.
RADON	According to the Envirocheck Report, the site is not within a radon affected area, as <1% of homes are above the action level hence no radon protection measures are necessary.
GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	General The proposed development for the site is mixed residential with associated private gardens, parking areas and communal soft landscaping.

	Due to the ground conditions encountered it would be Sutcliffe's recommendation that a traditional strip foundation solution is adopted. Limited groundwater ingress was recorded during site investigation works and subsequent monitoring. Sub-surface concrete that is only in contact with Made Ground can be Design Sulphate Class DS-1, with an ACEC Classification of AC-1s. Ground Floor Construction Based upon the amount of Made Ground noted on site it is not recommended that a ground-bearing slab is utilised on site. Sutcliffe Investigations therefore propose a suspended P.C Unit ground floor be adopted. Geotechnical Uncertainty The site has been subject to previous development and therefore, the potential for relic foundations, obstructions and potential basements cannot be discounted. The site is also currently heavily vegetated.
WASTE CLASSIFICATION	The Waste Classification Report states that soils sampled at HDP101 (0.30-0.60m bgl) are classified as 'Hazardous Waste' due to the exceedance of Total TPH (C6 to C40) at 1950mg/kg. All remaining soils analysed are classified as 'Non-Hazardous' waste. WAC analysis indicates that soils analysed at HDP101 (0.30-0.60m bgl) also have an elevated Total Organic Carbon and therefore cannot be downgraded to 'Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous' waste and must therefore remain as Hazardous Waste. All other contaminants must also remain as Non-Hazardous Waste. Notwithstanding, the final decision on waste classification is determined by the accepting landfill, and consultation with landfill operators be carried out during the development of the SMMP.
RECOMMENDATIONS	The following actions are recommended: - Design a Phase III Remediation & Validation Proposal for submission to planning department. - Design SMMP – management of material on and off site. - Delineation of asbestos hot spot. - Good hygiene practices should be employed during construction work, in addition, the findings of this investigation should be included within the contractors H&S file and an assessment of risks associated with short term human health completed. No consumption of food or smoking should occur without prior hand washing. If dust is encountered, dust masks should be worn, and dust suppression employed.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Sutcliffe Investigations was instructed by Jigsaw Homes (*the "client"*) to undertake a Phase II ground assessment for the site at Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester M40 8RR.

This report assesses the ground based geotechnical and environmental risks, constraints and liabilities associated with the proposed development of the site. This is required in support of the discharge of contaminated land planning conditions assigned to the site and to allow the design of economic foundation solutions.

1.2 Development Proposal & Legislative Context

Development Proposal

The proposed development for the site is mixed residential with associated private gardens, parking areas and communal soft landscaping. The proposed development is presented on Drawing Ref: 1355 – Site – 102 produced by DK Architects (June 2026).

Legislative Context

The presence of contaminants which may pose a risk to human health, or the environment is a material planning consideration. For planning it should be considered whether the site is suitable for its new use, and the responsibility for securing a safe development (including cumulative effects of pollution on health, and the potential sensitivity of the proposed development to adverse effects from pollution,) rests with the developer and/or landowner. Planning is concerned with the site's proposed use not its current use, where the amount of contamination is expected to be low relative to the level of risk. This is the opposite to Part 2A which considers high levels (significant harm) and the current use of the site.

Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995 adds Part 2A (ss.78A-18YC) to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and contains the legislative framework for identifying and dealing with contaminated land. Where development is undertaken on land which may be affected by contamination, the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 120 to 122 considers pollution and remediation. This links the contaminated land regime within the development process.

For there to be an environmental liability associated with the site there must be a perceived source (a contaminant), a receptor (humans, living organisms or property) and a pathway between them. The potential presence of all of these aspects would result in a complete contaminant linkage.

In accordance with environmental legislation and the associated guidelines, assuming the site is to be redeveloped as housing, it should be noted that any redevelopment of the site could actually create new pathways that could increase the liabilities associated with the site. In addition, the basis of the intrusive ground assessment is to refine the preliminary conceptual model.

1.3 Site Location and Setting

The site is located at Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester M40 8RR at National Grid Reference (NGR) 385760,399770, within an area of mixed use including commercial, residential, office space, undeveloped land, car parking areas, and railway lines and sidings.

A location plan and aerial photograph of the site are shown as *Figure 1 & 2*.

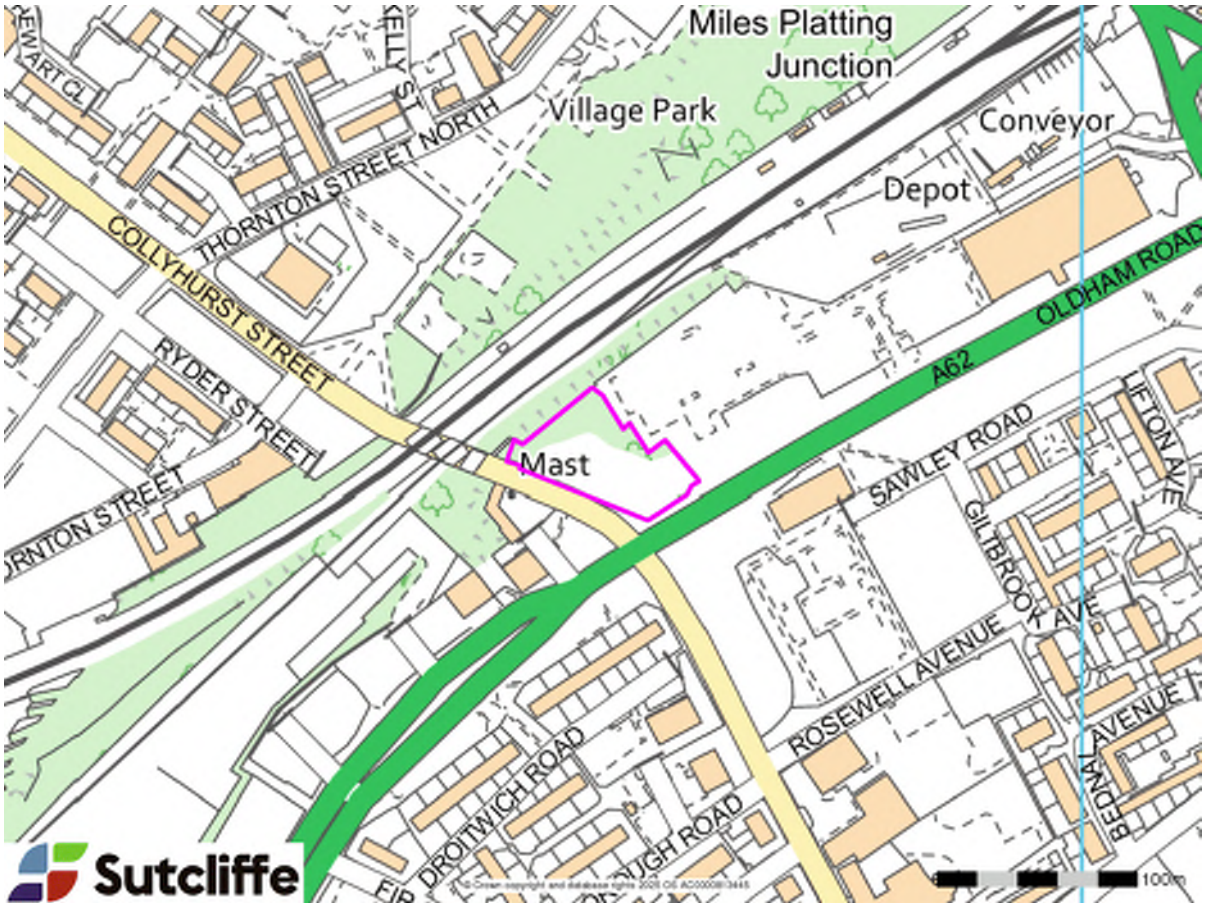


Figure 1: General Location of Site

1.4 Site Description and Layout

The site is irregular in shape, 0.31ha in area and can be accessed via gates on Collyhurst Street on the western portion of the site. The southern most portion of the site is grassed with the remainder of the site heavily vegetated and therefore limiting access. Part of the eastern, southern and western boundaries comprise metal fencing, a brick wall makes up the remainder of the western boundary with the northern boundary comprising of a railway brick bridge support. The site is currently undeveloped.

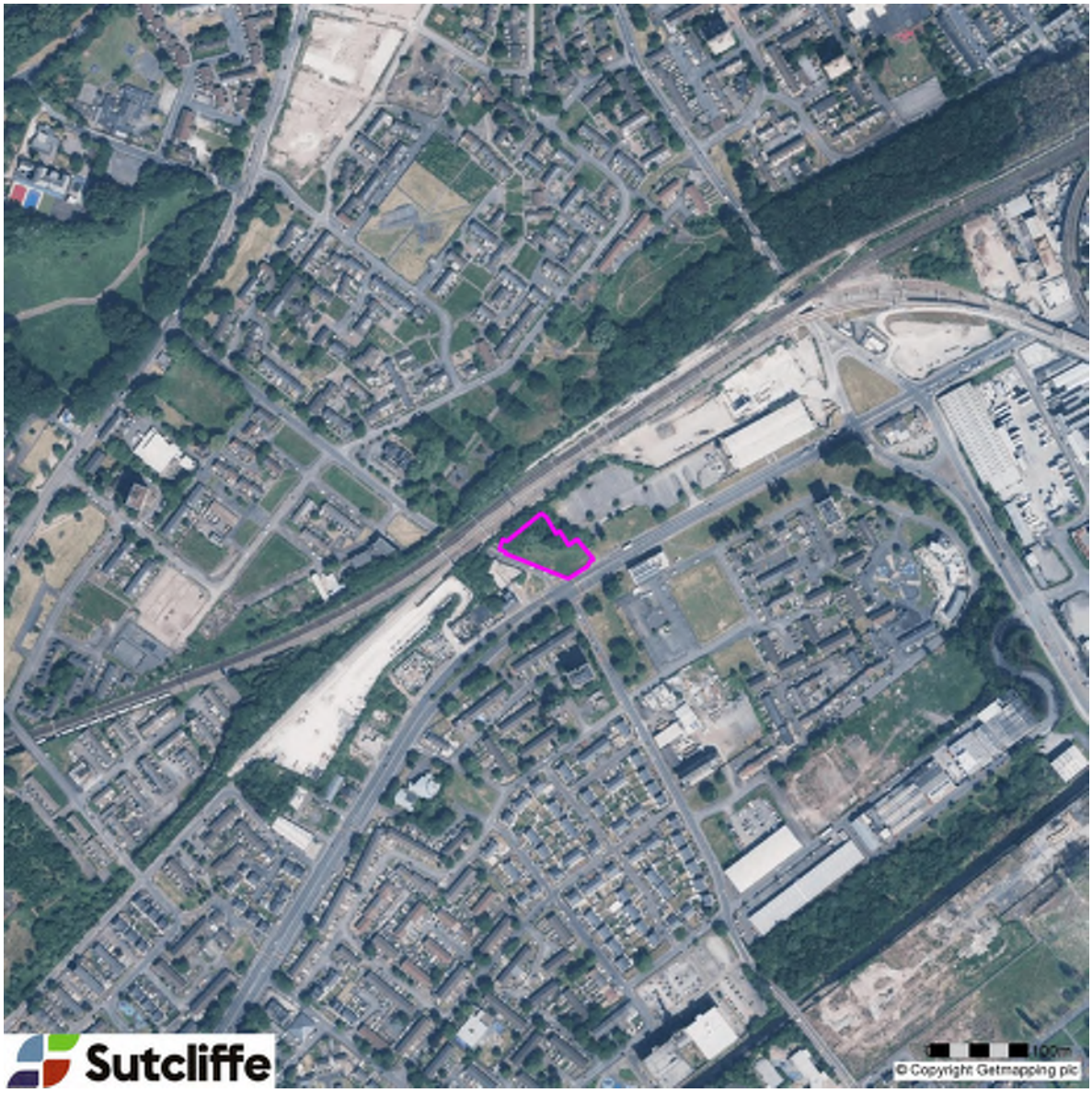


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the Site

1.5 Previous Studies

Sutcliffe have completed a Phase I Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA). (*Report Reference:* 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7101), a synopsis of which is provided in *Section 2* of this report. No other previous studies are known to have been undertaken to Sutcliffe's knowledge.

1.6 Objectives & Scope of Assessment

The aim of the intrusive ground investigation is to identify potential geotechnical & environmental liabilities and constraints, associated with the development of the site area in support of the following:

- A planning application and the discharge of contaminated land conditions where reasonably practicable that may have been assigned to the site and to include the design of a remediation scheme, if required as part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

- To assess the likelihood of reuse of materials that are site won or disposal options for surplus material.
- The preliminary design of detailed and economic foundations options inclusive of all information and specifications relating to foundation types, the location of underlying rock, (if encountered), preparation of ground, concrete grades, reuse of materials for both the proposed building, and the existing foundations.

2 Preliminary Conceptual Risk Assessment

2.1 Introduction

The Phase I PRA completed by Sutcliffe is summarised below. This report should be read in conjunction with Report Ref.: 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7101.

2.2 Site History

On-site

The earliest available historical map (1848) indicated that buildings were present on site, however, the purpose of these buildings was unclear due to the scale and age of the map. By 1850, Platting Cotton Mill was noted to encroach onto the western portion of the site and therefore the other onsite buildings could potentially be associated with this mill.

By 1891, a hotel was noted on the south-western corner of the site.

Between 1893 and 1894, the mill was noted as disused and potential residential properties were noted to encroach onto the southern portion of the site.

Between 1908 and 1909, the hotel was noted as a public house. No further change was noted on site until the historical map dated 1948-1949 when most of the buildings associated with the mill had been demolished, two blocks of residential properties were noted next to the public house, and the remainder of the site was noted to be undeveloped with the residential properties previously noted on the southern border no longer evident.

By 1965, buildings were noted on the northern portion of the site, however the purpose of these buildings was again unclear.

By 1970, the residential properties previously noted next to the public house were no longer noted.

By 1999, the public house was the only building noted to remain on the site, however this building was demolished by 2006, and no further changes were noted on the site based on the most up to date map dated 2025. A site walkover has confirmed that the site is undeveloped.

Off-site

The earliest historical map dated 1848, identified potential residential properties immediately east and west of the site. A railway line was noted approximately 10m north of the site, a brickfield approximately 120m north-west, with a colliery and coal pit noted approximately 320m west of the site. An engine shed was noted approximately 210m south-west of the site. A Brook was noted 250m south of the site, a chemical works was noted 420m south of the site and a coal pit 315m south-east of the site. The Manchester Steel works was also noted approximately 530m south-east of the site.

By 1850, no significant change was noted in the surrounding areas of the site, however by 1891, much of the immediate surrounding area was noted to be built up with residential properties and industrial premises.

Between 1893 and 1894, a chapel was noted approximately 55m north-east of the site, a glass bottle works, and mill were noted approximately 110m west of the site, a machine works was noted approximately 200m west and an iron works was noted approximately 344m west. A wagon works was noted approximately 200m north-east, old quarries were noted between 500-800m southwest of the site, a gas and dye works were noted approximately 780m east, a brick and coal yard approximately 845m south-east and Manchester Floor Cloth Manufactory was noted approximately 160m south of the site beyond which a glass works was noted.

Between 1908 and 1909, the wagon factory was noted to be a tank yard, and the glass works to the south of the site was now noted as a school. In this time there had also been a slight increase in residential properties, particularly between 500-900m south-east of the site.

Between 1922 to 1923, other than a slight increase in residential properties in the surrounding areas, little further change was of note.

No further change was noted until 1938, when large areas of demolition were noted approximately 80m north and 560m south of the site. Further demolition was noted between 1948 and 1949 with buildings noted to be demolished 24m east and 71m north-west of the site, this demolition could be a result of WW2 bombing. The configuration of houses was also noted to change approximately 170-400m north-east of the site.

Between 1951 and 1956, houses were again noted in the area that was demolished approximately 560m south of the site in 1938 and the Rochdale Canal was noted approximately 500m south of the site.

Again little further change was of noted until between 1970 and 1991, when houses were demolished between 20-130m south of the site, and apartment block was noted approximately 90m south of the site replacing the works and the area between 130-250m south-east of the site had become built up with a school, a church and a hall, with a care home and health centre also noted in this area.

By 1999, the area between 400-1000m east of the site remained largely industrial with the remainder of the surrounding areas largely comprising of residential properties and local amenities.

No further changes were noted in the surrounding areas of the site based on the most recent map dated 2025.

Historical Contamination Potential

Historical maps have indicated that buildings were present on site in 1848, however due to the scale and age of the maps, the purpose of these buildings was unclear. By 1850, Platting Cotton Mill was noted to encroach onto the western portion of the site, and the other buildings onsite could have been associated with this mill.

By 1891, a hotel was noted on the south-western corner of the site. The onsite mill was disused by 1893, and residential properties were noted to encroach onto the southern portion of the site. The hotel was noted as a public house by 1908 with no further changes noted until 1948-1949, when most of the buildings associated with the mill had been demolished, two block of residential properties were noted next to the public house on the western boundary with the remainder of the site noted as undeveloped as the residential properties on the southern border were also no longer noted.

By 1965, building were noted on the northern portion of the site, but the purpose of which was once again unclear. The residential properties noted between 1948-1949 were no longer evident by 1970 and by 1999, the public house was noted as the only building on the site. This public house was no longer noted by 2006, and no further developments were evident based on the most recent map dated 2025.

Made ground is likely to be present on site, and the potential for basements associated with the hotel / public house cannot be dismissed. Additionally, due to the mill and other buildings noted on site, the purpose of which were unclear, the potential for significant contamination to have arisen at the site as a result of the current and former usage on site is considered to be moderate.

2.3 Geotechnical Constraints

Coal Mining

The site is within a coal mining area, and the following is of note:

- Probable Unrecorded Shallow Workings
- Mine Entries.

Geology

There are no records of any artificial ground on-site however there are three records of artificial ground within 500m of the site including worked ground 420m north-west, Made Ground 422m north-west and infilled ground 485m south of the site.

No faults have been identified within the development site boundary. The closet fault is noted 287m north-west of the site.

A Rock Segment is noted to run through the centre of the site. This will require consideration in respect to foundation design.

Historical Land Use

The site has been subject to previous development and therefore, the potential for relic foundations, obstructions and potential basements cannot be discounted. The site is also currently heavily vegetated.

2.4 Potential Contaminant Linkages

Sources

Based on the information from the desk study, historical maps, published information, and a site walkover a summary of potential contaminant sources is provided in *Table 2.1*.

Table 2.1: Potential Source(s) of Contamination

Ref.	Potential Sources	Potential Contaminants
S1 (On-site)	Former Mill and other Demolished Properties (Made Ground)	All metals, fuel, hydrocarbons and oils and localised ground gas.
S2 (Off-site)	Historical Industrial Activity / Railway	All metals, fuel, hydrocarbons and oils and localised ground gas.

S1 (On-site)

Areas of Made Ground are anticipated across the majority of the site associated with the historic use of the site, notably the demolition of the former on-site buildings. Made Ground by its nature may contain contaminative material, most commonly heavy metals, PAHs and asbestos.

Made Ground is not anticipated to be of significant thicknesses capable of generating significant quantities of permanent gases onsite.

S2 (Off-Site)

The railway siding to the north north-east of the site along with GB Railfreight Manchester to the east of the site may have the potential for ash and clinker to be identified.

Additionally historic industrial activity within close proximity to the site are possible sources of contamination, with contaminants that have the potential to migrate to site.

Pathways

Exposure pathways are the potential routes and mechanisms by which potential on-site sources could be linked to the identified potential receptors and thereby expose them to potential harm.

The following potential exposure pathways have been identified at the site:

Table 2.2: Pathways

Ref.	Pathway	Description
P1	Direct contact with potential contaminants.	Dermal absorption, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants via direct contact. Construction workers may come into contact during the site works, however this will be for a short time and therefore limited exposure will occur. PPE can be used and worn as a precaution to reduce the risk.
P2	Ingestion of potential contaminants.	
P3	Inhalation of potential contaminants.	

Ref.	Pathway	Description
P4	Leaching and migration of contaminants.	Leaching of possible contaminants could migrate into the underlying Secondary A Aquifer via shallow groundwater. On site drainage is also at risk from shallow contamination, if present.
P5	Vertical and lateral migration of ground gases / vapours.	There is the potential for contaminants to be present on the site, which could generate ground gas & vapours on site.

P1-P3 (Direct Contact)

The site has been considered for a residential end-use with soft landscaping, and as such is considered a sensitive end-use.

If the identified contaminant sources are present or have migrated to the site, pathways to the receptors are considered possible.

P4 (Leaching & Migration)

Made Ground as previously discussed within section S1 may contain potentially leachable contaminants.

Historic contamination is considered possible which could migrate, however, volumes anticipated would be unlikely to be significant to impact controlled waters.

Lateral migration off-site may be possible, dependent on the composition of the underlying deposits, however such migration is considered possible though unlikely.

Downward migration of contaminants to the Secondary A Aquifer is considered unlikely due to the cohesive Glacial Till. As such, while downward migration may be possible, it is considered ultimately unlikely due to the anticipated cohesive horizons likely to be encountered within the strata.

P5 (Migration of ground gas / vapours)

It is considered pathway from offsite gas sources migrating to site is unlikely due to the widespread Glacial Till retarding potential migration. Due to a combination of the identified potential sources to be unlikely to be actively producing gas and a likely lack of migration pathways, risks from offsite migration of permanent gases to the site is considered to be low.

Receptors

Based on the site's environmental setting and the proposed future end-use of the area following redevelopment, the following potential receptors have been identified:

Table 2.3: Receptors

Ref.	Receptor	Description
R1	Current & future site users	Site users; personnel, general workers and maintenance workers,
R2	Construction Workers	Contractors working on the development of the site. Construction workers, maintenance workers or other personnel who may be directly exposed to contaminated materials in the course of their activities).
R3	Controlled Waters	Secondary A Aquifer, Secondary Aquifer Undifferentiated and on-site drainage
R4	Adjacent Site Users	Adjacent site users. Third-party land (*i.e.* the possibility of contamination migrating off-site onto third party land *via* contaminated groundwater, surface water run-off).
R5	Infrastructure / Buried services	Proposed buildings and buried services

R1

The site is proposed to have a residential end-use, considered to be a vulnerable end-user due to elevated potential exposure times.

R2

Construction works will be required for any redevelopment.

R3

Secondary A and Secondary Aquifer Undifferentiated have been identified below site, which are both considered to be relatively vulnerable receptors.

R4

The site is surrounded by several mixed uses, some of which are considered to be relatively vulnerable receptors.

R5

The proposed development will be founded below ground level and will be in contact with any soils below ground level.

2.5 Risk Evaluation

An evaluation of the risk that each contaminant linkage poses to the project (as identified in the *Section 2*) has been undertaken, in general accordance with CIRIA guidance document C552, 2001 (as detailed in *Appendix B*) and in *Tables 2.4*, *2.5* and *2.6* below.

The evaluation and resultant actions identified are based on available information presented within the Phase I PRA (*Report reference:* 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7101).

Table 2.4: Classification of consequence

Classification	Definition
Severe	Acute risks to human health, catastrophic damage to buildings/property, major pollution of controlled waters.
Medium	Chronic risk to human health, pollution of sensitive controlled waters, significant effects on sensitive ecosystems or species, significant damage to buildings or structures.
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive waters, minor damage to buildings or structures.
Minor	Requirement for protective equipment during site works to mitigate health effects, damage to non-sensitive ecosystems or species.

Table 2.5: Classification of Probability

Classification	Definition
High Likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
Likely	There is a pollution linkage, and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
Low Likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the long term.
Negligible	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances and conditions are such that it is extremely unlikely an event would occur, even over an extended period.

Table 2.6: Risk Assessment Matrix

Consequence					
Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor		
Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	High Likelihood	Probability
High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Likely	
Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Low Likelihood	
Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Unlikely	
Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Negligible Likelihood	

Each potential contaminant linkage is identified in *Table 2.7* below.

The evaluation and the resultant actions identified are based on the available information presented within this report. A visual representation of the Preliminary CSM is presented as *Figure 3.*

During the development there is a potential for short term human health risk to construction workers. These should be assessed and anticipated by the contractor under CDM Regulations 2015.

Table 2.7: Preliminary Risk Evaluation of Potential Contaminant Linkages

1. Hazard Identification		2. Hazard Assessment				3. Risk Estimation		4. Risk Evaluation	5. Action required
Contaminant Source		Pathway		Receptor		Consequence	Probability	Classification	
S1	Former Mill and other Demolished Properties (Made Ground)	P1	Direct contact with potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Investigation is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
		P2	Ingestion of potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P3	Inhalation of potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P4	Leaching and migration of contaminants.	R3/5	Secondary A Aquifer	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P5	Vertical and lateral migration of ground gases / vapours.	R1	Site users	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	
				R4	Property	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	
S2	Historical Industrial Activity / Railway	P1	Direct contact with potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P2	Ingestion of potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P3	Inhalation of potential contaminants.	R1/2	Site users	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P4	Leaching and migration of contaminants.	R3/5	Secondary A Aquifer	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	
		P5	Vertical and lateral migration of ground gases / vapours.	R1	Site users	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	
				R4	Property	Severe	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	

3 Ground Investigation

3.1 Design Rationale

The aim and design of the ground assessment is to satisfy planning conditions assigned to the site by reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This will identify elevated concentrations of determinands with the aim of assessing long term human health risks to site users and groundwater resources. In addition, the works have been designed to allow the design of economic foundation solutions for the proposed new builds.

3.2 Fieldwork

Field works were undertaken on 1st September – 5th September 2025 by Zord Geo, a specialist ground investigation contractor and comprised:

- 3No. Cable Percussion Boreholes (BH101-BH103)
- 1No. Trial Pit (TP101)
- 1No. Soakaway Test (SA101)
- Hand dug pits (HDP101-106)
- Contamination samples from various depth in the Made Ground.
- Leachate samples.
- Pipeline Risk Assessment Samples
- WAC Testing
- Geotechnical Testing
- Gas monitoring wells.
- Monitoring of ground gas / ground water with installed locations.

All works were supervised by a suitably qualified Sutcliffe engineer. The investigation was carried out in general accordance with the following standards:

- BS10175:2011+A2:2017 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice;
- R&D Technical Report P5-066/TR Secondary Model Procedure for the Development of Appropriate Soil Sampling Strategies for Land Contamination, 2001 (Environment Agency).
- BS 5930:2015 Code of practice for site investigations; and,
- BS EN ISO 22475-1:2006 Geotechnical investigation and testing. Sampling methods and groundwater measurements. Technical principles for execution.

Site Investigation logs collated as part of the ground investigation completed by Sutcliffe are presented in *Appendix C.*

3.3 Health & Safety

Service plans for the development site have been obtained and are included as part of the Phase I PRA. Copies of these plans are maintained on site by the Sutcliffe engineer who is also responsible for clearing the areas to be investigated by use of a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and signal generator (Genny).

3.4 Sampling Strategy

A summary of exploratory hole detailing rationale is shown in *Table 3.1* below.

Table 3.1: Summary of Site Activities

Ref. No.	Location Rationale	Method	Completed Depth (mbgl)	Installation Details	Testing & Sampling details
BH101	General Site Coverage	Cable Percussion with rotary follow on	30.00	No installation	SPTs
BH102	General Site Coverage (GG)	Cable Percussion with rotary follow on	30.00	Standpipe installed to 18.50m bgl	SPTs, Shear Vane, small, bulk samples
BH103	General Site Coverage (GG)	Cable Percussion with rotary follow on	30.00	Standpipe installed to 2.00m bgl	SPTs, Small bulk samples
TP101	General Site Coverage	JCB	1.80	No installation	-
SA101	Infiltration Test	JCB	2.00	No installation	-
HDP101	General Site Coverage (HH)	Hand Dug Pit	0.60	No installation	Small bulk samples
HDP102	General Site Coverage (HH, CW)	Hand Dug Pit	0.60	No installation	Small bulk samples
HDP103	General Site Coverage (HH, PRA)	Hand Dug Pit	1.25	No installation	Small bulk samples
HDP104	General Site Coverage (HH, PRA)	Hand Dug Pit	1.25	No installation	Small bulk samples
HDP105	General Site Coverage (HH)	Hand Dug Pit	0.60	No installation	Small bulk samples
HDP106	General Site Coverage (HH, CW)	Hand Dug Pit	0.60	No installation	Small bulk samples

GG – Ground Gas / CW – Controlled Water / HH – Human Health / PRA – Pipeline Risk Assessment

A plan detailing the position of sampling locations is presented as *Drawing Ref. 34091-SUT-ZZ-XX-DR-G-7251.*

3.5 Chemical Laboratory Testing

Selected soil samples (Made Ground) were collected at various depths and horizons and submitted for chemical analysis, details of which are presented in *Table 3.2.*

Table 3.2: Summary of Soils Analysis (Total & Leachate Concentrations)

Suite Reference	Analysis Suite
Soils Suite	Metals suite, speciated (16) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons according to the Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Working Group (TPHCWG), asbestos screen, total cyanide, phenols and soil organic matter.
Leachate	Metals suite, speciated (16) PAHs.
Pipeline RA Suite	EPH CWG, VOCs, SVOCs, VPH CWG, Ph, Electrical Conductivity and Redox Potential
WAC E (Inert, SNRHW + Hazardous Landfills) 2 Stage	Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chloride, Chromium, Copper, DOC, Floride, Lead, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickle, Phenol, Selenium, Sulphate, Total Dissolved Solids, Zinc.

All samples were analysed by MCERTS accredited soil analysis laboratory Envirolab under UKAS accredited methods. All samples have been taken in accordance with current British Standards. Envirolab are appropriately accredited for the works required and are an approved supplier under the Sutcliffe's Quality Management System.

Analytical test certificates are presented in *Appendix D.*

TPH Speciated aromatic and aliphatic bands with BTEX analysis have been carried out in line with the TPHCWG. The toxicity and migration risk associated with a TPH is dependent on the specific aliphatic aromatic carbon banding.

Of particular concern are the low molecular weight compounds, which are highly mobile and show a greater level of toxicity that the higher molecular weight compounds. Therefore, a low TPH consisting of low molecular weight aliphatic and aromatic carbon banding compounds may present more of a risk than a high TPH consisting of heavy weight aliphatic and aromatic carbon banding compounds.

Based on the TPHCWG the aromatic band C5 – C7 is considered to consist only of Benzene and the aromatic band C7 – C8 of Toluene. Therefore, the more specific BTEX analysis has been used for risk assessment rather than the aromatic bands.

3.6 Drainage

It is recommended that the client / developer contact United Utilities with respect to capacity in existing foul and surface water sewers in the vicinity of the development area.

3.7 Water Supply

Water pipeline testing was conducted that covers the suite of contaminants required by United Utilities (UU). This has indicated that barrier pipe should be considered for use on site. Notwithstanding, it is recommended to conduct a full UU Pipeline Risk Assessment to confirm this pipeline selection.

3.8 Services

It is recommended that the client / developer contact the relevant service provided to ascertain the requirements for power reinforcement and / or relocation / diversion of existing services.

4 Ground Model

4.1 General

The following section describes the ground conditions encountered during the intrusive ground assessment completed by Sutcliffe.

4.2 Made Ground

A summary of the strata depths and thicknesses for Made Ground is detailed in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.1: Ground Conditions Encountered (Made Ground)

Strata	Depths encountered (m bgl)		Thickness (m)		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Average
TOPSOIL	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
MADE GROUND	0.00	2.00	0.40	2.00	1.52

Table 4.2: Ground Conditions Encountered (Made Ground – Detailed)

Strata	Depths encountered (m bgl)		Thickness (m)		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Average
Grass over black and dark grey fine to medium grained SAND with much root material (Topsoil) [1]	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Grass over brown ashy CLAY with brick. [2]	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Dark brown / black gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of brick concrete, cinder and other mixed lithologies. [3]	0.00	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.85
Black ashy fine to medium grained SAND with much whole brick and fine to coarse brick and fine to coarse brick cinder and concrete fragments. (In-situ brick wall 0.0-1.10 and in-situ brick floor 1.10m bgl SA101). [1**]	0.05	2.00	1.75	1.95	1.85
Occasional vegetation (BH103) over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse. [3]	0.00	2.00	0.30	1.00	0.60

[1] Only encountered in SA101 & TP101
[2] Only encountered in BH101
[3] Only encountered at BH102 & BH103
*** Final Depth of Strata not proven, average thickness on identified ground.*

4.3 Natural Ground

A summary of the strata depths and thicknesses for natural ground is detailed in *Table 4.3* and *4.4* below.

Table 4.3: Ground Conditions Encountered (Natural – General)

Strata	Depths encountered (m bgl)		Thickness (m)		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Average
CLAY	1.00	12.50	1.00	9.00	4.60
SAND	7.50	13.50	3.00	4.00	3.50
MUDSTONE	12.00	30.00	0.40	15.15	7.88
SANDSTONE	12.40	14.85	2.45	2.45	2.45
SILTSTONE	13.00	30.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
COAL	12.50	17.42	0.50	0.54	0.52

Table 4.4: Ground Conditions Encountered (Natural – Detailed)

Strata	Depths encountered (m bgl)		Thickness (m)		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Average
Stiff brown / grey slightly sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded and of mixed lithology including mudstone. [1]	1.00	7.50	5.50	6.50	6.00
Very stiff brown and grey sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded and of mixed lithology including mudstone. Sand is fine to medium subangular and of mixed lithology. [1]	7.50	12.50	1.00	2.50	1.67
Very dense brown fine to medium grained SAND.[1]	7.50	13.50	3.00	4.00	3.50
COAL [2]	12.50	17.42	0.50	0.54	0.52
Grey / brown MUDSTONE with occasional inclusions of sandstone. Highly weathered recovered as gravel and gravelly clay. [3]	12.00	18.00	0.40	3.38	2.01
Grey MUDSTONE moderately weathered. Recovered locally as gravelly clay. [4]	17.42	19.50	2.08	2.08	2.08
Grey slightly weathered MUDSTONE with occasional inclusions of sandstone. Discontinuities are very close to closely spaced horizontal clean and smooth. [5]	14.85	15.76	0.91	0.91	0.91
Grey MUDSTONE [3**]	18.00	30.00	10.50	12.00	11.25
Grey occasionally brown moderately weathered fine to medium grained SANDSTONE recovered locally as gravelly sand. [5]	12.40	14.85	2.45	2.45	2.45
Brownish grey highly weathered SILTSTONE recovered as sandy gravelly silt. [6]	13.00	16.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Grey / red moderately weathered SILTSTONE with occasional inclusions of fine to medium grained sandstone recovered as sandy gravelly silt. Discontinuities are very close to closely spaced horizontal clean and smooth. [6]	16.50	19.50	3.00	3.00	3.00
Grey / brown SILTSTONE [6**]	19.50	30.00	10.50	10.50	10.50

[1] Encountered in BH101-103
[2] Encountered in BH101 & BH103
[3] Encountered in BH101 & BH102
[4] Only encountered in BH101
[5] Only encountered in BH102
[6] Only encountered in BH103
*** Final Depth of Strata not proven, average thickness on identified ground.*

4.4 Standard Penetration Tests (SPT)

The standard penetration test (SPT) is used to provide geotechnical engineering properties for foundation design purposes. The results can be used to determine the relative density, bearing capacity, and settlement of granular soil. The results can also be used to correlate the approximate strength of cohesive soil.

The SPT results are detailed in *Table 4.5* and *Figure 3* hereunder.

Table 4.5: SPT Results

Strata	No. of Tests	Range / Value	Average
CLAY	18	6-50	24.5
SAND	6	50	50
MUDSTONE	1	50	50
SILTSTONE	1	50	50

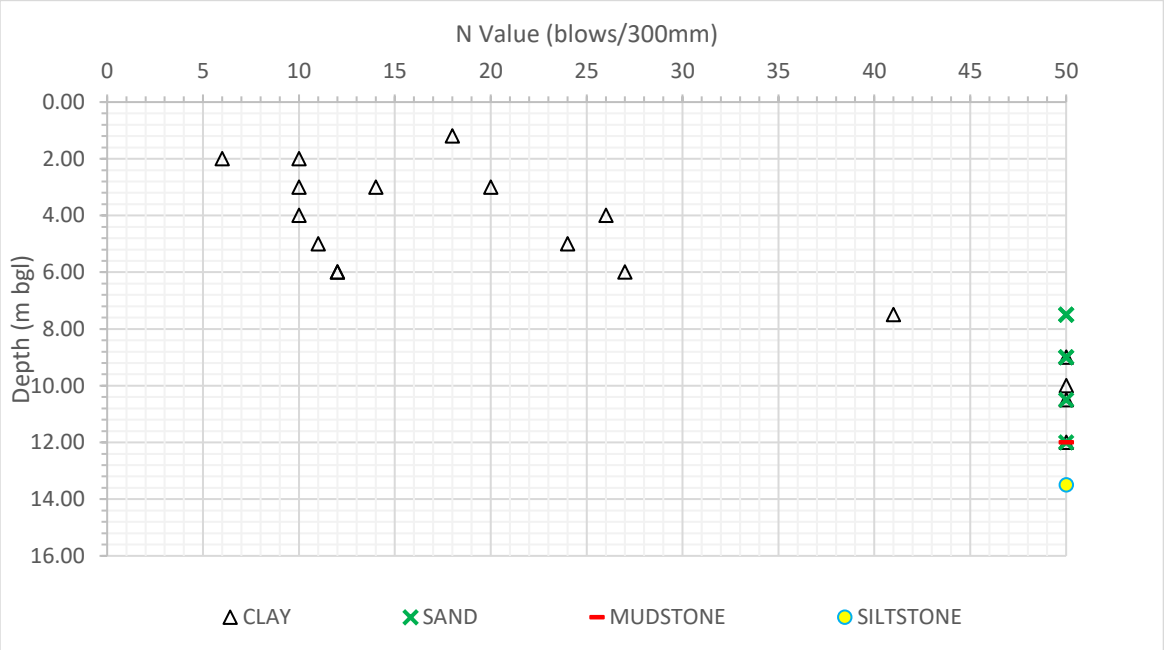


Figure 3: SPT Results

4.5 Field Evidence of Contaminated Soils

Made Ground was noted within every investigation location conducted. Within the Made Ground, addition contamination indicators were also noted:

Table 4.6: Field Evidence of Contaminated Soils

Ref. No.	Depth	Contamination Indicator
BH101	0.00 – 1.00	Ashy Material
BH102	0.00 – 1.00 1.00 – 1.50	Ashy Material Cinder
BH103	0.00 – 0.30 0.30 – 1.00	Cinder Ashy Material
SA101	0.05 – 2.00	Ashy Material / Cinder

Ref. No.	Depth	Contamination Indicator
TP101	0.05 – 1.80	Ashy Material / Cinder
HDP102	0.00 – 0.60	Ashy Material
HDP103	0.00 – 1.25	Ashy Material / Cinder
HDP104	0.0 – 0.30 0.30 – 1.25	Cinder Ashy Material
HDP105	0.00 – 0.60	Cinder
HDP106	0.00 – 0.60	Cinder

Apart from the above instances, no other visual or olfactory contamination indicators were noted during the Site Investigation.

4.6 Groundwater

Groundwater was recorded during the investigation, as noted in *Table 4.7* below:

Table 4.7: Groundwater Observations

Ref. No.	Depth	Comment
TP101	1.80	No Rise

5 Geotechnical Laboratory Testing and Assessment

5.1 General

Samples were recovered from site for the purpose of geotechnical laboratory testing. A breakdown of the testing scheduled is set out in *Table 5.1* below.

Table 5.1: Geotechnical Testing

Ref. No.	Depth (m bgl)	Plasticity Index	Triaxial	Moisture Content	Point Load Tests	CBR
BH101	2.00-19.13	✓	✓	✓	✓	
BH102	4.00-4.45	✓	✓	✓		
BH103	5.00-15.57	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CBR01	0.20					✓
CBR02	0.20					✓
CBR03	0.20					✓
CBR04	0.20					✓

5.2 Plasticity Index

A total of 3No. samples were tested to determine the plasticity index of the underlying CLAY strata. The plasticity results and the modified plasticity index are outlined in *Table 5.2* below.

Table 5.2: Plasticity Test Results

Ref. No.	Depth (m bgl)	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticity Index (%)	Passing 0.425mm (%)	Modified Plasticity Index (%)	Soil Classification
BH101	2.00-19.13	47	21	26	98	25.48	CI
BH102	4.00-4.45	43	20	23	96	22.08	CI
BH103	5.00-15.57	28	14	14	96	13.44	CL

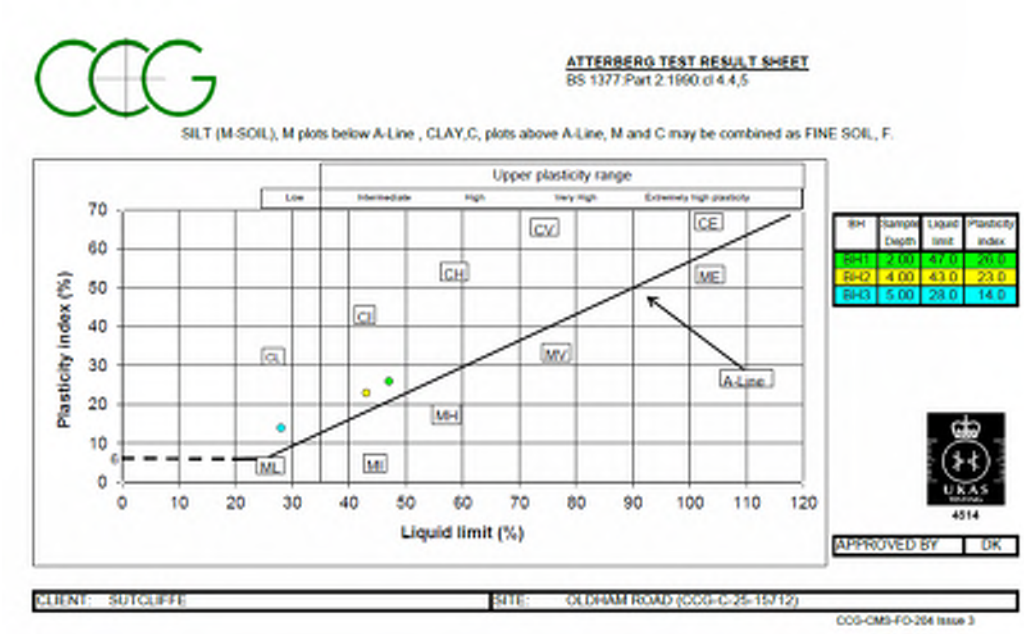


Figure 4: Plasticity Test Results

The results indicate that the underlying CLAY is low to moderate plasticity. Plasticity test results are included in *Appendix F*.

5.3 Shear Strength

Triaxial Testing

Triaxial testing was scheduled on 3No. samples recovered from site. The result of this testing is outlined below in *Table 5.3*.

Table 5.3: Triaxial Test Results

Ref. No.	Depth (m bgl)	Shear Strength (kPa)
BH101	2.00-19.13	164
BH102	4.00-4.45	147
BH103	5.00-15.57	59

Shear Strength Testing Summary

A summary of the Shear Strength Testing is presented in *Figure 5.*

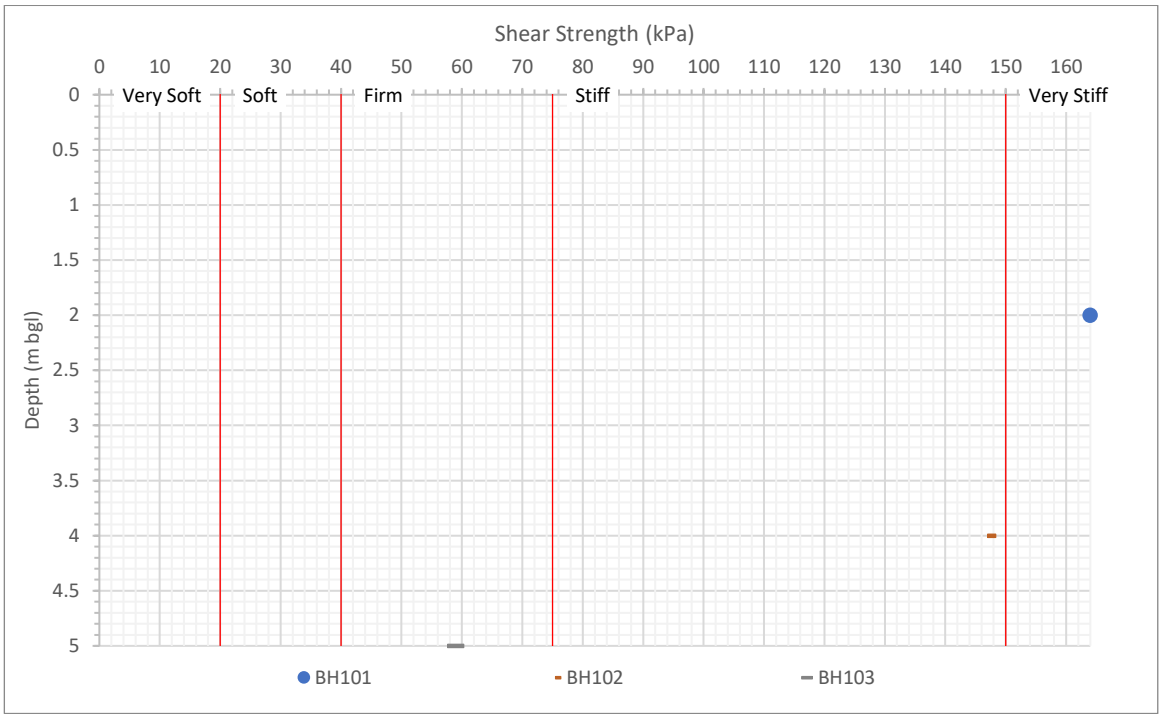


Figure 5: Shear Strength Test Results

The results of this testing indicate that the shear strength of the clay classifies as firm to very stiff, with the strength of the clay generally decreasing with depth.

5.4 Plate Load Testing

Plate load testing was undertaken in 4No. locations across the site, with the results presented in *Table 5.4 below*:

Table 5.4: Plate Load Results

Ref. No.	Depth (m bgl)	Maximum Applied Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Applied Deformation (mm)	Equivalent CBR Value (%)	Modulus of subgrade Reaction, k_{762} (kN/m²/m)
CBR1	0.20	205	1.650	21	84551
CBR2	0.20	187	1.650	22	85558
CBR3	0.20	217	1.760	24	91094
CBR4	0.20	211	1.783	25	93107

Testing was conducted within the made ground strata, with results suggesting a CBR Value of 21% can be adopted.

A CBR value of 21% should be adopted.

Copies of the testing certificates are included within Appendix F.

5.5 Point Load Testing

Point Load Testing was scheduled on 20No. samples recovered from site.

Results of the testing are detailed in *Table 5.5* and *Figure 6* below.

Table 5.5: Point Load Results

Ref No.	Depth (m bgl)	Test Type	Point Load Strength (kN/m²)	Shear Strength (kN/m²)
BH101	18.30	Diametrical	0.04	800
BH101	18.35	Axial	0.03	600
BH101	18.72	Diametrical	0.02	400
BH101	18.77	Axial	0.06	1,200
BH101	19.08	Diametrical	0.02	400
BH101	19.13	Axial	0.02	400
BH103	13.05	Axial	0.05	1,000
BH103	13.43	Axial	0.12	2,400
BH103	14.93	Axial	0.07	1,400
BH103	15.21	Diametral	0.02	400
BH103	15.26	Axial	0.09	1,800
BH103	15.57	Axial	0.08	1,600
BH103	17.11	Axial	0.06	1,200
BH103	17.44	Axial	0.05	1,000
BH103	17.59	Axial	0.04	800
BH103	17.81	Axial	0.11	2,200
BH103	18.11	Axial	0.92	18,400
BH103	18.32	Axial	0.19	3,800
BH103	18.61	Axial	0.31	6,200

Ref No.	Depth (m bgl)	Test Type	Point Load Strength (kN/m²)	Shear Strength (kN/m²)
BH103	19.44	Axial	0.04	800

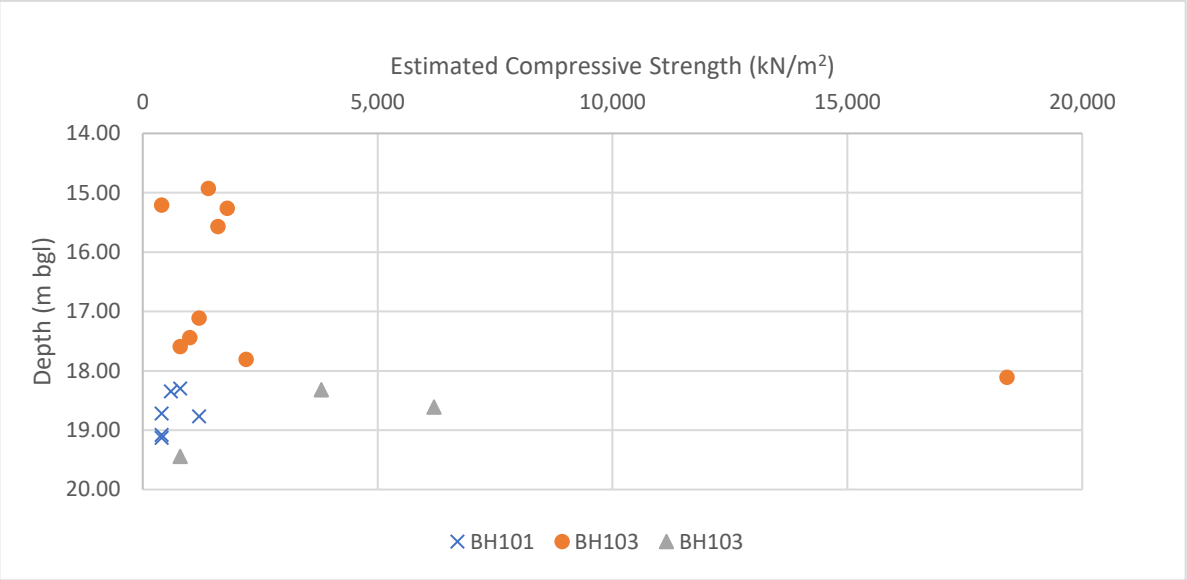


Figure 6: Point Load Results

The results of the point load testing indicate that the MUDSTONE / SILTSTONE has an axial compressive strength range of 400-18,400kN/m².

5.6 Soil Infiltration

1No. infiltration test (SA101) in accordance with BRE 365, was carried out on site. Due to the inefficient infiltration characteristics of the ground at the excavation depth, the soakaway test comprised a single fill.

Following the infiltration testing, it was observed that the test result did not provide an infiltration rate due to the inefficiencies of the ground to infiltrate.

5.7 Stability

No evidence of instability was noted in the exploratory holes that were undertaken on site; however, it is noted that these were only small diameter holes and that due to the amount of Made Ground noted on-site shoring would likely be required if any groundworks are to be left open during site works.

5.8 Soluble Sulphate and pH

It is envisaged foundations will extend through the Made Ground and into the natural strata and samples taken from the Made Ground have been submitted for pH and water-soluble sulphate (2:1 soil/water extract) analysis.

The highest water-soluble sulphate concentration and the lowest pH value for the Made Ground is shown in *Table 5.6.*

Table 5.6: Soluble sulphate and pH classification

Soil Type	Lowest pH Values	Highest Soluble Sulphate Concentration (g/l)
Made Ground	7.92	0.02

Therefore, in accordance with Table C2 of BRE: Special Digest 1 2005, sub-surface concrete that is in contact with Made Ground should be Design Sulphate Class **DS-1**, with the ACEC classification of **AC-1s**.

A complete set of geotechnical laboratory certificates are presented in *Appendix F*.

5.9 Foundation Recommendations

General

The proposed development for the site is mixed residential with associated private gardens, parking areas and communal soft landscaping.

Due to the ground conditions encountered it would be Sutcliffe's recommendation that a traditional strip foundation solution is adopted.

Limited groundwater ingress was recorded during site investigation works and subsequent monitoring.

Sub-surface concrete that is only in contact with Made Ground can be Design Sulphate Class DS-1, with an ACEC Classification of AC-1s.

Ground Floor Construction

Based upon the amount of Made Ground noted on site it is not recommended that a ground-bearing slab is utilised on site. Sutcliffe Investigations therefore propose a suspended P.C Unit ground floor be adopted.

Designated Concrete Mixes

The following designated mix in accordance with BRE Special Digest SD1 and BS 8500: Part1: 2015 will be suitable for use on this site.

Table 5.7: Designated Concrete Mixes

Application	DS-1 Conditions (Made Ground and Natural) ACEC Class AC-1s
Unreinforced strip / trench fill footings	GEN1
Reinforced strip / trench fill footing (mesh reinforcement)	RC30
Reinforced strip / trench fill footings (rebar etc)	RC30
Unreinforced concrete floor slabs	GEN2
In situ reinforced concrete floor slabs	RC30

**Note: Although RC 30 is in line with BS8500, Sutcliffe Investigation recommend the use of RC35 for concrete used in structurally sensitive works, to provide greater certainty of compliance with strength verification tests. Tolerable mixes dispatched by a batching plant are +/- 10%, and delays on site can also result in deterioration of the concrete.*

5.10 Geotechnical Uncertainty

The site has been subject to previous development and therefore, the potential for relic foundations and obstructions cannot be discounted.

6 Long Term Human Health Risk Assessment

6.1 Methodology

Based on the Preliminary Risk Assessment and Ground Model for this site, a Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment for human health has been undertaken in accordance with LCRM and SR (SC050021 series) (DEFRA) guidance as well as CL:AIRE Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020) and comprises the following:

- Selection of appropriate generic screening values for human health assessment.
- Creation of relevant datasets from which to undertake the assessment.
- Assessment of contamination distribution and comparison of site data to screening values using relevant statistical tests (in accordance with CIEH guidance).
- Assessment of risks to receptors.
- Determination of requirements for further investigation or remediation.

6.2 Selection of Soil Screening Values

Soil screening values appropriate for a *Residential with Plant Uptake* were selected.

6.3 Creation of Relevant Datasets

As part of the desk study assessment and Preliminary Conceptual Model, Made Ground was identified as the principal potential source identified for contamination in the risk evaluation *(Section 2.0*). Consequently, the sampling strategy targeted Made Ground encountered on site.

6.4 Identification of Contaminants of Concern

The results of the soil analysis from the investigation are shown in *Appendix D.* These results were then compared against the relevant GACs for 6% soil organic matter (S.O.M.). The average percentage S.O.M. was 9.67% for 6No. samples.

Elevated levels of contamination were recorded in four of the samples taken from site when assessed against the *6%* S.O.M. *Residential with Plant Uptake* values.

Table 6.1: Chemical Analysis Results for Made Ground Stratum

Contaminant	Threshold Value (mg/kg)	Location	Depth (m bgl)	Recorded Concentration (mg/kg)
Lead	200	HDP101	0.30-0.60	240
		HDP102	0.30-0.60	277
		HDP103	0.30-0.60	272
		HDP104	0.30-0.60	326
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.7	HDP102	0.30-0.60	5.71
Benzo(a)pyrene	3	HDP101	0.30-0.60	3.26
		HDP102	0.30-0.60	4.33

Contaminant	Threshold Value (mg/kg)	Location	Depth (m bgl)	Recorded Concentration (mg/kg)
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	0.30	HDP101	0.30-0.60	0.49
		HDP102	0.30-0.60	0.65

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6.5 Assessment

The soil analytical data has been assessed following CL:AIRE guidance, LCRM and NHBC R&D Publication 66 2008 *"Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination".*

The purpose of human health risk assessment for planning is to decide whether the land is suitable for the proposed end use and does not pose a risk to human health.

Statistical analysis in accordance with CL:AIRE publication *Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020)* was used to assist in answering the key question raised above.

Utilising the 2-way confidence interval method, the likelihood of whether the true mean is less than the critical concentration can be calculated and aid with decision making in terms of further investigation or remediation.

This assessment will be using an 85% confidence interval to state that:

*Sutcliffe are **85%** confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for the contaminant lies between **x** mg/kg and **y** mg/kg.*

A 99% confidence interval will be used to state that:

*Sutcliffe are **99%** confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for the contaminant does not lie outside of **x** mg/kg and **y** mg/kg.*

Results of the Statistical analysis is presented in *Appendix G.*

6.6 Statistical Analysis

Lead

There were 4No. exceedances of the Lead screening value from samples analysed at HDP101, HDP102, HDP103 and HDP104. The critical concentration of this contaminant is **200mg/kg.**

Statistical Analysis of samples screened for the contaminant indicate that:

- Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead lies between 140.48mg/kg and 286.19mg/kg.
- Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead does not lie outside of 40.48mg/kg and 386.19mg/kg.

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, Sutcliffe are **not confident** that the true mean concentration lies below the critical concentration.

Benzo(b)fluoranthene

There is 1No. exceedance of the Benzo(b)fluoranthene screening value from a sample analysed at HDP102. The critical concentration of this contaminant is **3.7mg/kg.**

Statistical Analysis of samples screened for the contaminant indicate that:

- Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Benzo(b)fluoranthene lies between 1.83mg/kg and 4.10mg/kg.
- Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Benzo(b)fluoranthene does not lie outside of 0.28mg/kg and 5.66mg/kg.

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, Sutcliffe are **not confident** that the true mean concentration lies below the critical concentration.

Benzo(a)pyrene

There were 2No. exceedances of the Benzo(a)pyrene screening value from samples analysed at HDP101 and HDP102. The critical concentration of this contaminant is **3mg/kg.**

Statistical Analysis of samples screened for the contaminant indicate that:

- Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead lies between 1.55mg/kg and 3.27mg/kg.
- Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead does not lie outside of 0.38mg/kg and 4.45mg/kg.

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, Sutcliffe are **not confident** that the true mean concentration lies below the critical concentration.

Dibenzo(ah)anthracene

There were 2No. exceedances of the Dibenzo(ah)anthracene screening value from samples analysed at HDP101 and HDP102. The critical concentration of this contaminant is **0.30mg/kg.**

Statistical Analysis of samples screened for the contaminant indicate that:

- Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead lies between 0.39mg/kg and 0.53mg/kg.
- Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead does not lie outside of 0.29mg/kg and 0.62mg/kg.

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, Sutcliffe are **not confident** that the true mean concentration lies below the critical concentration.

6.7 Discussion

The statistical analysis for all exceeded contaminants indicates that there is a very high probability that the true mean concentrations are above the critical concentrations and Sutcliffe are confident that these contaminants are likely to pose a site wide risk to human health.

6.8 Asbestos

Asbestos containing materials (ACM) were observed within 5 of the 6 samples screened.

Asbestos Quantification Results indicated that four of the sample indicated levels below the threshold for human health with quantification values of <0.001%. However, the quantification value in HDP 105 indicated a quantification value of 0.005% and Sutcliffe would therefore recommend Asbestos delineation sampling in this area.

6.9 VOCs, SVOCs

Although a full suite of VOC and SVOC testing has not been undertaken, some VOC and SVOC testing was undertaken for the purpose of the Pipeline Risk Assessment. These results did not indicate any levels above laboratory detection limits.

6.10 Conclusions

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, the site does pose a risk to human health, and remediation works will be required as part of the development to ensure that the site is suitable for occupation and no longer poses a risk to human health.

7 Controlled Waters Risk Assessment

7.1 Methodology

Based on the Preliminary Risk Assessment and Ground Model for this site, a Level 1 Screening Assessment has been undertaken in general accordance with Environment Agency guidance Environment Agency Remedial Targets Methodology, Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for Land Contamination, 2006.

The methodology comprises:

- Identification of potential contaminant linkages.
  - Selection of appropriate generic screening values for controlled waters.
  - Screening measured concentrations of leachate against the generic screening values available for UK Drinking Water Standards (UK DWS) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).
- Assessment of contaminant distribution and risk to receptors.
  - Identification of contaminants of concern and relevant contaminant linkages.
  - Identification of potential contaminants and contaminant linkages which are no longer of concern.

7.2 Identification of Potential Contaminant Linkages

Contaminant linkages have been identified in *Section 3.0* between the Made Ground and the underlying aquifer via infiltration and/or migration of dissolved phase contaminants.

7.3 Selection of Generic Screening Values

Screening values for Drinking Water Standards (DWS) have been used to assess leachability. DWS are relevant to potable receptors (Secondary A Aquifer).

Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) screening values have been used to assess risks to surface water resources.

7.4 Leachate Screening – UK DWS & EQS

Metals and Speciated PAHs were assessed. Exceedances of relevant UK DWS and EQS screening criteria were encountered, details of which are identified in *Table 7.1 & 7.2.* It should be noted that several determinands have limits of detection greater than their respective screening values. Due to the level of uncertainty associated with such results, these exceedances are not considered significant and are excluded from the table below.

Table 7.1: Leachate Exceedances Summary - DWS

Determinant	DWS Threshold (µg/l)	Range of concentrations (µg/l)	Location	Depth (m bgl)	Recorded Concentration (µg/l)
Lead	10	2-35	HDP102	0.30-0.60	35
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.01	<0.01-0.03	HDP102	0.30-0.60	0.03

Table 7.2: Leachate Exceedances Summary - EQS

Determinant	EQS Threshold	Range of concentrations	Location	Depth (m bgl)	Recorded Concentration
Copper	1	9-16	HDP102	0.30-0.60	16
			HDP106	0.30-0.60	9
Lead	14	2-35	HDP102	0.30-0.60	35
Zinc	10.9	6-21	HDP102	0.30-0.60	21
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.017	<0.01-0.05	HDP102	0.30-0.60	0.05
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.017	<0.01-0.02	HDP102	0.30-0.60	0.02

Leachate screening tables are presented in *Appendix G.* Analytical certificates are presented in *Appendix D.*

7.5 Contaminant Distributions and Risk to Receptors

Several determinands exceeded the DWS and EQS screening values. However, the risk to controlled waters (groundwater & surface waters) is diminished as a result of the following:

- The site is underlain by a layer of Glacial Till which is classified as Unproductive Strata that will act as an aquiclude impeding the flow of water to the underlying Secondary A Aquifer.

7.6 Conclusion

Exceedances of DWS and EQS screening criteria are not considered significant given the likely depth to groundwater, effects of natural attenuation, lack of nearby groundwater abstractions and the absence of any surface water courses that could be in continuity with ground water beneath the site.

8 Ground Gas & Groundwater Risk Assessment

8.1 CIRIA C665 Assessment

Gas monitoring wells were installed in 2No. exploratory hole locations (BH102 & BH103) as part of the ground investigation completed by Sutcliffe.

A full copy of all gas monitoring readings and water levels can be found in *Appendix E.*

8.2 Methodology

A ground gas risk assessment has been undertaken in general accordance with the British Standard BS8485:2015+A1:2019, "*Code of Practice for the Design of Protective Measures for Methane and Carbon Dioxide Ground Gases for New Buildings".*

The guidance is written specifically for use by designers of gas protection measures relating to the development of a site. Reference has also been made to the CIRIA document C665:2007: "*Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings"* and to the Health and Safety Executive document EH40/2005 "Workplace Exposure Limits".

Our assessment comprises the following:

- Review of results.
- Calculation of Hazardous Gas Flow Rate for Methane (CH_4) and Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
- Assessment of risks from ground gas.
- Development options.

8.3 Review of Field Data

Six (6) rounds of gas and groundwater monitoring have been undertaken.

Gas monitoring was undertaken using a fully calibrated GFM gas monitor which measured concentrations of oxygen, carbon dioxide and methane as well as gas flow emission rates.

Monitoring of groundwater installations were undertaken using an electronic ATEX Dipmeter.

The findings are summarised below in *Table 8.1* and the results are presented in full in *Appendix E*.

Calibration certificates are also presented in *Appendix E.*

Table 8.1: Summarised Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Data

Ref. No.	*MAX Flow Rate (l/hr)*	*MAX CH4 (%)*	*MAX CO2 (%)*	*MIN O2 (%)*	*Atmospheric Pressure (mb)*	*Water Level (m bgl)*
17/09/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	0.8	18.9	1001mb	18.47
BH103	**0.00**	0.0	2.1	16.1	1001mb	2.14
23/09/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	0.1	20.7	1023mb	18.50
BH103	WELL DESTROYED					
07/10/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	0.2	20.1	1013mb	18.57
BH103	WELL DESTROYED					
22/10/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	0.9	19.8	985mb	18.55
BH103	WELL DESTROYED					
03/11/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	1.4	17.8	996mb	18.56
BH103	WELL DESTROYED					
19/11/2025						
BH102	**0.00**	0.0	1.4	17.8	1005mb	18.57
BH103	WELL DESTROYED					

8.4 Calculation of Hazardous Gas Flow Rate (HGFR)

A hazardous gas flow rate (HGFR) is derived, representative of the actual flow of gas from the borehole. This, combined with a consideration of other factors such as maximum concentration, is used to characterise the site.

HGFRs for both methane and carbon dioxide based on steady state flow and concentration have been calculated as:

HGFR = maximum gas concentration on visit x measured borehole flow rate on visit.

Results of the calculation are presented in *Appendix E*.

Methane HGFR

The highest calculated HGFR per borehole for methane is presented below:

Table 8.2: Methane HGFR

Ref. No.	Flow (l/h)[1]	CH_4 (%)[2]	HGFR CH_4 (l/h)	Characteristic Situation
BH101	0.10	0.10	0.0001	CS1
BH102	0.10	0.10	0.0001	CS1

[1] Where maximum recorded flow is <0.1l/h, 0.1l/h has been used as recommended in CIRIA C665.
[2] Where maximum recorded concentration is <0.1%, 0.1% has been used as recommended in BS8485.

Carbon Dioxide HGFR

The highest calculated HGFR per borehole for carbon dioxide is presented below:

Table 8.3: Carbon Dioxide HGFR

Ref. No.	Flow (l/h)[1]	CO_2 (%)[2]	HGFR CO_2 (l/h)	Characteristic Situation
BH101	0.10	1.40	0.0014	CS1
BH102	0.10	2.10	0.0021	CS1

[1] Where maximum recorded flow is <0.1l/h, 0.1l/h has been used as recommended in CIRIA C665.
[2] Where maximum recorded concentration is <0.1%, 0.1% has been used as recommended in BS8485.

8.5 Ground Gas Risk Assessment

In accordance with CIRIA C665 the ground gas monitoring results indicate that the site has a HGFR of 0.0001l/hr for methane and 0.0021l/hr for carbon dioxide.

This results in the site being classified as Characteristic Situation 1 – Very Low Risk and currently requires no protective measures to be installed.

8.6 Radon

According to the Envirocheck Report, the site is not within a radon affected area, as <1% of homes are above the action level hence no radon protection measures are necessary.

8.7 Groundwater Protection Measures

Groundwater was observed to be standing at 2.14-18.57m bgl during the monitoring investigation.

Based on the Resting Groundwater Levels (RWLs) no discernible groundwater flow has been recorded.

There is no evidence at this stage of significant perched water either in the Made Ground or in the natural stratum encountered on site that would suggest special groundwater protection measures to the building foundations are required.

In light of these observations, contractors should allow for pumping to develop and maintain dry working conditions, in foundation and service trench excavations.

9 Land Contamination Risks and Remediation Requirements

9.1 Revised Conceptual Model

Based on the findings of the human health, the preliminary conceptual model has been revised as shown in *Figure 7*. The drawing shows all contaminant linkages from the preliminary conceptual model, identifying those which remain relevant.

9.2 Discounted Contaminant Linkages

Controlled Waters – Groundwater Resources

The UK DWS Leachate screening identified concentrations of Lead and Benzo(a)pyrene that could pose a risk to the Secondary A Aquifer. However, due to the likely depth of groundwater and the effects of natural attenuation, the risk is unlikely to be significant.

Controlled Waters – Surface Water Resources

The EQS Leachate screening identified concentrations of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Benzo(b)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene that could pose a risk to the local surface water features. However, the nearest surface water feature is noted 477m south-east of the site, and relates to Rochdale Canal, as canals are lined, the risk is unlikely to be significant.

Ground Gas

The site is currently classified as Characteristic Situation 1 – Very Low Risk and currently requires no protective measures to be installed.

9.3 Remaining Potential Contaminant Linkages

Long Term Human Health

Elevated levels of Lead, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene and Dibenzo(ah)anthracene all indicate the presence of site wide contamination that will require remediation to be safe for Human Health.

It is also noted that five samples identified Asbestos fibres with one sample indicating levels above the human health threshold. Based on the Asbestos results and quantification, further delineation is recommended in the area of HDP105 to ascertain the extent of asbestos contamination in this area and to provide more detailed information on the potential human health risks to construction workers from this material.

Construction workers may be exposed via dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation of soil / dust during the construction period. Adjacent site users may also be exposed to contaminated soils via inhalation of dust generated during the construction phase.

Table 9.1: Summary of Remaining Contaminant Linkages

1. Hazard Identification		2. Hazard Assessment				3. Risk Estimation		4. Risk Evaluation	5. Managing the Risk
Contaminant Source		Pathway		Receptor		Consequence	Probability	Classification	Action required
S1	Potentially contaminated soil on-site	P1	Dermal contact	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Likely	Moderate Risk	Elevated levels of Lead, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene and Dibenzo(ah)anthracene all indicate the presence of site wide contamination that will require remediation to be safe for Human Health. It is also noted that five samples identified Asbestos fibres with one sample indicating levels above the human health threshold. Based on the Asbestos results and quantification, further delineation is recommended in the area of HDP105 to ascertain the extent of asbestos contamination in this area and to provide more detailed information on the potential human health risks to construction workers from this material. Construction workers may be exposed via dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation of soil / dust during the construction period. Adjacent site users may also be exposed to contaminated soils via inhalation of dust generated during the construction phase.
		P2	Ingestion of soil / soil dust	R1/2	Site users	Medium	Likely	Moderate Risk	
		P3	Inhalation of vapours / soil gas	R1/2	Site users	Severe	Low	Moderate Risk	
		P4	Leaching and migration of contaminants	R3/5	Secondary A Aquifer	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	No Action Required
		P5	Lateral migration of soil gas / vapours	R1	Site users	Severe	Negligible Likelihood	Low Risk	In accordance with CIRIA C665 the ground gas monitoring results indicate that the site has a HGFR of 0.0001l/hr for methane and 0.0021l/hr for carbon dioxide. This results in the site being classified as Characteristic Situation 1 – Very Low Risk and currently requires no protective measures to be installed.
				R4	Property	Severe	Negligible Likelihood	Low Risk	
S2	Historical Industrial Activity / Railway	P4	Leaching and migration of contaminants.	R3/5	Secondary A Aquifer	Medium	Low	Moderate / Low Risk	No Action Required
		P5	Vertical and lateral migration of ground gases / vapours.	R1	Site Users	Severe	Negligible Likelihood	Low Risk	In accordance with CIRIA C665 the ground gas monitoring results indicate that the site has a HGFR of 0.0001l/hr for methane and 0.0021l/hr for carbon dioxide.

				R4	Property	Severe	Negligible Likelihood	Low Risk	This results in the site being classified as Characteristic Situation 1 – Very Low Risk and currently requires no protective measures to be installed.

9.4 Additional Works Required to Assess Outstanding Contaminant Linkages

Based on the proposed development plan, a remediation strategy will be required and will include validation of imported material. Additionally, any site derived material scheduled for reuse would need to be designed to assess the risks to future site users.

9.5 Remediation Requirements

Human Health – Soils

Elevated levels of Lead, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene and Dibenzo(ah)anthracene have been recorded on site and indicate the presence of site wide contamination that will require remediation to be safe for Human Health.

This will require the removal of 600mm material from site and the importing of clean tested material to create a capping break layer in garden / soft landscaped areas on site, with hardcover providing a break layer in other areas of the site.

It is also noted that one sample identified Asbestos fibres above the human health threshold and that further delineation is recommended to ascertain the extent of asbestos contamination in the area of HDP105 and to provide more detailed information on the potential human health risk to construction workers from this material.

10 Waste Classification

10.1 Preliminary Waste Classification

A preliminary waste classification was carried out to determine the classification of soil contamination data using HazWasteOnline program, which creates the standard 'Hazardous / Non-Hazardous' classification of soils.

A summary of the preliminary waste classification is provided in *Table 10.1* below.

Table 10.1: Preliminary Waste Classification Summary

Ref. No.	Depth (m bgl)	Classification	Exceeded Contaminant	Value (mg/kg)
HDP101	0.30 - 0.60	Hazardous	TPH (C6 to C40) Petroleum Group	1950
HDP101	0.20 - 0.50	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP102	0.30 - 0.60	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP103	0.30 - 0.60	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP103	0.75 – 1.25	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP104	0.30 - 0.60	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP104	0.75 – 1.25	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP105	0.30 - 0.60	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP105	0.20 - 0.50	Non-Hazardous	-	-
HDP106	0.30 - 0.60	Non-Hazardous	-	-

The full Waste Classification Report is provided in Appendix H.

Notwithstanding, the final decision on waste classification is determined by the accepting landfill, and consultation with landfill operators be carried out during the development of the SMMP.

10.2 Asbestos

Asbestos fibres were detected at HDP101 (0.30-0.60m bgl), HDP103 (0.30-0.60m bgl), HDP104 (0.30-0.60m bgl), HDP105 (0.30-0.60m bgl) and HDP106 (0.30-0.60m bgl). Asbestos Quantification indicated that the asbestos is present at levels above its threshold value in the area of HDP105 and thus does impact the final waste classification.

10.3 Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)

WAC analysis was carried out to determine if the preliminary waste classification results can be downgraded. Results of the WAC analysis are presented in Appendix D and on worksheets in Appendix G.

10.4 Discussion

As discussed above, the Waste Classification Report states that soils sampled at HDP101 (0.30-0.60m bgl) are classified as 'Hazardous Waste' due to the exceedance of Total TPH (C6 to C40) at 1950mg/kg.

All remaining soils analysed are classified as ‘Non-Hazardous’ waste.

WAC analysis indicates that soils analysed at HDP101 (0.30-0.60m bgl) also have an elevated Total Organic Carbon and therefore cannot be downgraded to ‘Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous’ waste and must therefore remain as Hazardous Waste.

All other contaminants must also remain as Non-Hazardous Waste.

Notwithstanding, the final decision on waste classification is determined by the accepting landfill, and consultation with landfill operators be carried out during the development of the SMMP.

11 Recommendations

11.1 Further works

The following actions are recommended:

- Design a Phase III Remediation & Validation Proposal for submission to planning department.
- Design SMMP – management of material on and off site.
- Delineation of asbestos hot spot (HDP105).
- Good hygiene practices should be employed during construction work, in addition, the findings of this investigation should be included within the contractors H&S file and an assessment of risks associated with short term human health completed. No consumption of food or smoking should occur without prior hand washing. If dust is encountered, dust masks should be worn, and dust suppression employed.

12 References

- BRE Special Digest (1991) 'Sulphate and acidic resistance of concrete in the ground' 363
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Appendix A – General Notes

General Notes

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1 Introduction

1.1 Current Guidance

In October 2020, the Environment Agency published the Land Contamination: Risk Management (LCRM) which replaces the now withdrawn Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (CLR 11).

The original CLR11 guidance was a technical framework for applying a risk management process in dealing with sites affected by contamination. In broad terms, it set out a model of identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate and measured action to deal the issue in a consistent way that is in line with current policies, standards and legislation.

Whilst the scope, purpose and framework of CLR11 remains largely the same, LCRM brings it up to date in a more accessible format.

The LCRM Stage 1 Risk Assessment is split into 3 Tiers:

- Tier 1: Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA)
- Tier 2: General Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA)
- Tier 3: Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment. (DQRA)

2 Tier 1: Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA)

2.1 Introduction

Tier 1: Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) develops the initial conceptual site model to establish whether there are any potentially unacceptable risks and founded upon the use of the S-P-R (Source-Pathway-Receptor) principles in order to establish the presence or potential presence of a pollutant linkage. The PRA will:

- Interpret historical, archived and current information to establish the location of previous site activities.
- Understand the environmental setting of the site.
- Identify areas or zones that may contain distinct and different types of contamination.
- Identify potential contaminant linkages.
- Identify the types of contaminants likely to be present such as ground gases and vapours, solvents, metals.
- Identify any potential health and safety requirements such as immediate risks to human health from ground gases and vapours or unexploded ordnance that could cause asphyxiation or explosion.
- Develop an initial conceptual site model.
- Scope out the likelihood and requirements of a detailed investigation if you progress to the next tier.

This section outlines Sutcliffe Investigations process for the Tier 1 PRA.

2.2 Third Party Information

Third party information obtained from the British Geological Survey (BGS), the Coal Authority, the Local Authority, etc. is presented in the Appendix of the PRA.

2.3 Geology, Mining & Quarrying

In order to establish the geological setting of a site, Sutcliffe Investigations refer to BGS maps for the area and the relevant geological memoir.

A coal mining report is obtained from the Coal Authority. Further information is sourced from the Local Authority and by reference to current and historical OS plans.

2.4 Landfills

Sutcliffe Investigations obtain data from Envirocheck (Landmark Information Group), the Environment Agency and the Local Authority with respect to known areas of landfilling within 250m of the proposed development site. Reference is also made to historical OS plans, which are inspected for evidence of backfilled quarries, railway cuttings, colliery spoil tips, etc.

2.5 Radon

Radon is a colourless, odourless gas, which is radioactive. It is formed in strata that contain uranium and radium (most notably granite) and can move through fissures eventually

discharging to atmosphere, or the spaces under and within buildings. Where radon occurs in high concentrations, it can pose a risk to health.

In order to assess potential risks associated with radon gas, Sutcliffe Investigations refer to BRE Report BR211, 2015:

“Radon: guidance on protective measures for new dwellings.”

BR211 provides a preliminary indication of the measures required for a particular site, but it is also often necessary to request a Stage 2 Protective Measures Site Report from the BGS.

The level of protection needed is site-specific and is determined by reference to the radon potential map for the area followed by a geological assessment of the site. This information is contained in the Annexes of BR211.

Annex A – derived from statistical analysis of radon measurements in existing houses carried out by the NRPB and grouped on 5km grid.

Annex B – based on an assessment of the same radon measurements grouped by geological units. The maps show the 5km grid squares underlain completely or in part, by geological units which potentially exceed the action levels for radon protective measures. The grid squares are coded according to highest potential within the square. In many cases the actual geological radon potential varies considerably within a grid square.

Sutcliffe Investigations adopt the following procedure when assessing risk associated with radon.

Firstly, Annex A maps are reviewed to see whether the site requires full, basic or no measures. If the site is in a dark brown square, full radon protection measures are required. If the site is in a light brown square, reference should be made to Annex B.

Secondly, Annex B maps are reviewed to see whether a further geological assessment is required which may result in upgrading the result from Annex A. If a site lies within a shaded square, it may require radon protection and Sutcliffe Investigations request a Stage 2 Protective Measures Site Report from the BGS.

If the site is in a square that is not coloured or shaded in either set of maps, then no radon protection is needed and therefore a BGS Report is not normally necessary.

The BGS geological assessment involves checking whether the site is on or close to a geological unit that has statistically been found to have elevated radon potential. The geological assessment is based on either 1:50,000 or the 1:250,000 scale data. The search area specified as part of the request is increased by 50m in areas where 1:50,000 data is available and by 500m in areas with 1:250,000 scale data to allow for potential inaccuracies in the position of boundaries. The BGS report indicates the highest level of protection required within the search area and its buffer zone.

When requesting a BGS report, Sutcliffe Projects select the search radius carefully, since too large a search radius may result in the inclusion of areas underlain by geological units

of a higher radon potential, thereby giving rise to recommending too high a level of protection.

The report also includes (where available), a list of the geological units included in the assessment. Sutcliffe Investigations check that these actually underlie the site, rather than the buffer zone only.

On the basis of radon measurements in dwellings and on their geological interpretation, the BGS report stipulates the level of protective measures required for the proposed development site, and this could be:

- no measures.
- basic measures; or
- full measures.

Details of these measures are provided in the Hazardous Gas section of this Geo-environmental Report.

2.6 Hydrogeology

Sutcliffe Investigations obtain information from the Environment Agency (EA) and Envirocheck with respect to:

- groundwater quality.
- recorded pollution incidents.
- licensed groundwater abstractions.

Reference is also made to the EA Guidance “Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution” (2024) and Defra Magic Map.

Groundwater protection policy uses aquifer designations that are consistent with the Water Framework Directive.

These designations reflect the importance of aquifers not only in terms of groundwater as a resource (drinking water supply) but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.

Types of aquifer designations are presented hereunder:

Table 2.1: Aquifer Designations

Designation	Description
Principal Aquifer	Layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Secondary Aquifer	Secondary aquifers are split into 2 groups: - Secondary A aquifers comprise permeable layers that can support local water supplies, and may form an important source of base flow to rivers. - Secondary B aquifers are mainly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater through characteristics like thin cracks (called fissures) and openings or eroded layers.

Designation	Description
Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer	Secondary undifferentiated are aquifers where it is not possible to apply either a Secondary A or B definition because of the variable characteristics of the rock type. These have only a minor value.
Unproductive Aquifer	Unproductive strata are largely unable to provide usable water supplies and are unlikely to have surface water and wetland ecosystems dependent on them.

Groundwater vulnerability is determined by 4 variables:

1. The presence and nature of overlying soil (the weathered zone affected by living organisms; soil in the UK can extend up to 2m in depth). Physical properties of the soil affect the downward passage of water and its ability to attenuate pollutants. The EA refer to a three-fold classification of soil types:

Table 2.2: Leaching Potential Types

Leaching Potential	Definition
Low	Soils in which the pollutants are unlikely to penetrate the soil layer because either water movement is largely horizontal, or they have the ability to attenuate diffuse pollutants.
Intermediate	Soils which have a moderate ability to attenuate diffuse source pollutants or in which it is possible that some non-absorbed diffuse source pollutants and liquid discharges could penetrate the soil layer.
High	Soils with little ability to attenuate diffuse source pollutants and in which non-absorbed diffuse source pollutants and liquid discharges have the potential to move rapidly to underlying strata or to shallow groundwater.

In urban areas and restored mineral workings the soil information is based on fewer observations than elsewhere. A worst-case vulnerability (H) is therefore assumed for these areas and for current mineral workings by the EA. All are given a designation of HU unless proved otherwise.

2. The presence and nature of Drift, which often overlies bedrock. Where Drift is of substantial thickness and low permeability, it can provide an effective barrier to surface pollutant migration. Permeability Drift is classified as an unproductive aquifer, except where it is in probable hydraulic continuity with a Principal Aquifer, where it is regarded as part of the Principal Aquifer unless proven otherwise by site investigation.

3. The nature of the geological strata (bedrock). Rocks that contain groundwater in exploitable quantities are called aquifers.

4. The depth of the unsaturated zone i.e., that part of the aquifer which lies above the water table.

The EA have also designated Source Protection Zones, which are based on proximity to a groundwater source (springs, wells and abstraction boreholes). The size of a Source Protection Zone may vary from tens to several thousand hectares.

2.7 Hydrology

Sutcliffe obtain information from the Environment Agency and Envirocheck with respect to:

- Surface water quality
- Recorded pollution incidents.
- Licensed abstractions (groundwater & surface waters)
- Licensed discharge consents
- Site susceptibility to flooding.

The EA have set water quality targets for all rivers. These targets are known as River Quality Objectives (RQOs). The water quality scheme used to set RQO planning targets is known as the River Ecosystem scheme. The scheme comprises five classes (RE1 to RE5) which reflect the chemical quality requirements of communities of plants and animals occurring in our rivers.

General Quality Assessment (GQA) grades reflect actual water quality. They are based on the most recent analytical testing undertaken by the EA. There are six GQA grades (denoted A to F) defined by the concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand, total ammonia and dissolved oxygen.

The susceptibility of a site to flooding is assessed by reference to a Flood Map on the Environment Agency's website. These maps provided show natural floodplains – areas potentially at risk of flooding it a river rises above its banks or high tides and stormy seas cause flooding in coastal areas.

There are different kinds of area shown on the Flood Map:

- Dark blue areas could be flooded by the sea by a flood that has a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year, or by a river by a flood that has a 1% (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year.
- Light blue areas show the additional extend of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea. These outlying areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance or occurring each year.

These two colours show the extent of the natural floodplain if there were no flood defences or certain other manufactured structures and channel improvements.

The maps also show all flood defences built in the last five years to protect against river floods with a 1% (1 in 100) chance of happening each year, or floods from the sea with a 0.5% (1 in 200) chance of happening each year, together with some, but not all, older defences and defences which protect against smaller floods. The Agency's assessment of the likelihood of flooding from rivers and the sea at any location is based on the presence and effect of all flood defences, predicted flood levels and ground levels.

It should also be noted that as the floodplain shown is the 1 in 100-year (or 1 in 200-year as appropriate) areas outside this may be flooded by more extreme floods (e.g., the 1 in 1000-year flood). Also, parts of the areas shown at risk of flooding will be flooded by lesser floods (e.g., the 1 in 5-year flood). In some places due to the shape of the river valley the smaller floods will flood a very similar extent to larger floods but to a lesser depth.

If a site falls within a floodplain, it is recommended that a flood survey be undertaken by a specialist consultant who can advise on appropriate mitigating measures i.e., raising slab levels, provision of storage, etc.

2.8 COMAH & Explosive Sites

Sutcliffe Investigations obtain information from Envirocheck with respect to COMAH or explosive sites within 1km of the proposed development site. Sutcliffe Investigations' report refers to any that are present and recommends that the Client seeks further advice from the HSE.

Areas around COMAH sites (chemical plants, etc.) are zoned with respect to the implementation of emergency plans. The HSE are a statutory consultee to the local planning authority for all COMAH sites. The COMAH site may have to revise its emergency action plan if development occurs. This might be quite straightforward or could entail significant expenditure. Consequently, the COMAH site may object to a proposed development (although, it is the Local Authority who have final say and they are likely to place more weight on advice from the HSE).

2.9 Preliminary Conceptual Ground Model

The site's environmental setting (and proposed end use) is used by Sutcliffe Investigations to assess the significance of any contamination encountered during the subsequent ground investigation.

A conceptual model is an essential element of any site-specific environmental risk assessment. In this context, they are often simple representations of the hypothesised relationships between sources, pathways and receptors.

A basic conceptual model is developed based on the principles of LCRM and interpretation of information gathered during the Tier 1 review. Thus, this allows the identification of potential contaminant linkages and whether these linkages have the potential to comprise significant harm and/or pollution of controlled waters in relation to the site.

Based on this interpretation, the implications for potential liability associated with soil or water contamination at the site can be evaluated.

- **SOURCES** – the identification of contaminants within the soils and groundwater that represent potential pollution sources.
- **PATHWAYS** – the identification of the potential exposure mechanisms and migration pathways from the potential sources; and
- **RECEPTORS** – the identification of the potential receptors that could be sensitive to harm if exposed to these pollution sources.

3 Tier 2: General Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA)

3.1 Introduction

Following the Tier 1 PRA, if one or more potential contaminant linkages have been identified and further assessment is necessary, a GQRA is required to assess the risks potentially impacting the site.

The GQRA will:

- define the objectives for this tier of risk assessment.
- establish if General assessment criteria and a standard set of General assumptions to assess the risks.
- do an intrusive site investigation.
- confirm which linkages are to be assess.
- decide if General assessment criteria are suitable to use.
- assess the risks and update the conceptual site model.
- decide what further action is needed.
- produce a report.

This section outlines the processes that Sutcliffe Investigations utilise during the GQRA.

3.2 Intrusive Site Investigation

General

Sutcliffe Ground Investigations are undertaken in accordance with current UK guidance including:

- BS10175:2011+A2:2017 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice.
- R&D Technical Report P5-066/TR Secondary Model Procedure for the Development of Appropriate Soil Sampling Strategies for Land Contamination, 2001 (Environment Agency).
- BS 5930:2015 (+A1:2020) Code of practice for site investigations; and,
- BS EN ISO 22475-1:2021 Geotechnical investigation and testing — Sampling methods and groundwater measurements — Part 1: Technical principles for the sampling of soil, rock and groundwater.

Exploratory hole logs are presented in the Appendices to this Ground Assessment Report. These logs include details of the:

- Investigation technique adopted.
- Samples taken.
- Descriptions of the solid strata and any groundwater encountered.
- Results of any in situ testing.
- Any gas/groundwater monitoring well installed.

Exploratory Hole Locations

Exploratory hole locations are selected by Sutcliffe Investigations, prior to commencement of fieldwork, to provide a representative view of the strata beneath the site and to target potential contaminant sources identified during the preliminary investigation (Phase I PRA).

Additional exploratory locations are often determined by the site engineer in light of the ground conditions actually encountered; this enables better delineation of the depth and lateral extent of organic contamination, poor ground, relict structures, etc.

Investigation Techniques

Ground conditions can be investigated by a number of techniques; the procedures used are in general accordance with BS5930:2015 (+A1:2020), BS1377: 2022 and BS EN ISO 22475-1:2021.

Techniques most commonly used by Sutcliffe Investigations include:

- Machine excavated trial pits, usually equipped with a backacter and a 0.6m wide bucket.
- Cable percussive (Shell & Auger) boreholes, typically using 150mm diameter tools and casing.
- Window or windowless sampling boreholes. Constraints associated with existing buildings, operations and underground service runs can render some sites partly or wholly inaccessible to a mechanical excavator. In such circumstances, window sampling is often the most appropriate technique. A window sampling drilling rig can be manoeuvred in areas of restricted access and results in minimal disturbance of the ground (a 150mm diameter bituminous/cementitious core can be lifted and put to one side). However, it should be noted that window sampling allows only a limited inspection of the ground (in particular, made ground with a significant proportion of coarse material).
- Rotary percussive open-hole probe holes are typically drilled using a tricone rock roller bit with air as the flushing medium. Probe holes are generally lined through made ground with temporary steel casing to prevent hole collapse.

Where installed, gas/groundwater monitoring wells typically comprise a lower slotted section, surrounded by a filter pack of 10mm non-calcareous gravel and an upper plain section surrounded in part by a bentonite seal and in part by gravel or arisings. The top of the plain pipe is cut off below ground level and the monitoring well protected by a square, stopcock type manhole cover set in concrete, or the plain pipe is cut off just above ground level and the well protected by 100mm diameter steel borehole helmet set in concrete.

Monitoring well details, including the location of the response zone and bentonite seal are presented on the relevant exploratory hole logs.

In situ Testing

Where relative densities of granular materials given on the trial pit and window sample logs are based on visual inspection only, they do not relate to any specific bearing capacities. However, wherever possible, Sutcliffe Investigations employ a mackintosh probe to assess relative density. Mackintosh probe results can be related to approximate allowable bearing capacities.

The relative densities of granular materials encountered in cable percussive boreholes are based on Standard Penetration Test (SPT) results. SPTs are carried out boreholes, in accordance with BS 1377 2022.

Where full penetration (600mm) is not possible, “N” values are calculated by linear extrapolation and are shown on the logs as:

“N* = x.”

The strength of cohesive deposits is determined using a hand shear vane.

Shear strength test results reported on trial pit logs are considered to be more reliable than those reported on window sample logs. Significant sample disturbance occurs during window sampling and consequently shear strength results on disturbed window samples are generally lower than results obtained during trial pitting, in-situ or in large, excavated blocks.

Sampling

Representative soil/fill samples are taken at regular intervals from the exploratory holes to assist in description of the ground and to allow selected laboratory testing to be performed. The type of sample taken is dependent on the nature of the stratum and the purpose of the analysis.

Where the soils encountered contain a significant proportion of coarse-grained material, truly representative samples are not typically obtained – only the finer fraction is placed in sample containers. However, a visual estimate of the amount of coarse material is made on site.

NB: Coarse constituents not sampled are defined as: coarse gravel, cobble and boulder (i.e., any ‘particles’ with an average diameter greater than 20mm).

Occasionally, unrepresentative ‘spot’ samples are also taken from some exploratory locations for contaminant analysis, typically where unusual, localised pockets of materials are encountered.

Samples of soil for chemical testing are placed into 1 litre plastic tubs prior to delivery to the selected laboratory. Samples of water are taken in one litre brown glass bottles and stored in cool boxes, at a temperature of approximately 4°C, until delivery to the selected laboratory. Soil/fill samples for organic analysis are also stored in cool boxes.

Groundwater

Where encountered during fieldwork, groundwater is recorded on exploratory hole logs. If monitoring wells are installed, groundwater levels are also recorded on one or more occasions after completion of the fieldwork.

It should be borne in mind that the rapid excavation rates used during a ground investigation may not allow the establishment of equilibrium water levels. Water levels are likely to

fluctuate with season/rainfall and could be substantially higher at wetter times of the year than those found during this investigation.

Long term monitoring of standpipes of piezometers is always recommended if water levels are likely to have a significant effect on earthworks or foundation design.

3.3 Description of Strata

The soils encountered during a ground investigation are described (logged) in general accordance with BS5930:2015 (+A1:2020). The descriptions and depth of strata encountered are presented on the exploratory hole logs and summarised in the Ground Conditions section within the main body of text.

The materials encountered in the trial pits are logged, samples taken, and tests performed on the in-situ materials in the excavation faces, to depths of up to 1.2m; below this depth these operations are conducted at the surface on disturbed samples recovered from the excavation.

3.4 Health and Safety

All work was carried out in accordance with the procedures detailed in the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.

3.5 Geotechnical Laboratory Tests

General

Soil Samples are delivered to the laboratory for testing along with a schedule of testing drawn up by Sutcliffe Investigations. All tests are carried out in accordance with **BS 1377-2:2022.**

The test results are presented as received in an Appendix to this Geo-environmental Report. The following laboratory testing are routinely carried out on a selection of samples:

- Atterberg limits & moisture contents
- Particle Size Density (PSD)
- Soluble sulphate & pH

The additional tests are typically only scheduled where significant earthworks regrade is anticipated:

- Grading
- Compaction tests

Atterberg Limits & Moisture Content

The Liquid and Plastic Limits of samples of natural in-situ clay are determined using the cone penetrometer method and the rolling thread test. These tests enable determination of

an average Plasticity Index (PI) for each “type” of clay, although judgement is applied where variable results are reported.

PI can be related to shrinkability (low, medium or high) and then to minimum founding depth. Sutcliffe Investigations typically only consider a soil to be shrinkable if the proportion finer than 63µm is > 35%.

PI results are compared against guidance given in the NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.2 which advocates the use of modified Plasticity Index (I’p) defined as:

I’p = PI x (% <425µm/100)

i.e., if PI is 30%, but the soil contains 80% < 425µm, then I’p = 30 x 80/100 = 24%

It should be noted that in accordance with the requirements of BS 1377, the % passing the 425µm sieve is routinely reported by testing labs.

Sutcliffe Investigations apply engineering judgement where PI results are spread over a range of classifications. Consideration is given to:

- The average values for each particular soil type (i.e., differentiate between residual soil and alluvium)
- The number of results in each class and
- The actual values

Unless the judgement strongly indicates otherwise, Sutcliffe Investigations typically adopt a conservative approach and recommend assumption of the higher classification.

Soluble Sulphate and pH

Sulphates in soil and groundwater are the chemical agents most likely to attack sub-surface concrete, resulting in expansion and softening of the concrete to a mush. Another common cause of concrete deterioration is groundwater acidity.

The rate of chemical attack depends on the concentration of aggressive ions and their replenishment at the reaction surface. The rate of replenishment is related to the presence and mobility of groundwater.

Sutcliffe Investigations refer to **BRE Special Digest 1 (SD1) 3rd Edition (+A1:2017) “Concrete in aggressive ground”**.

SD1 provides definitions of:

- The nature of the site (Greenfield or Brownfield)
- The groundwater regime (static or mobile)
- The Design Sulphate Class (DC Class) and
- The Aggressive Chemical Environment for Concrete (ACEC Class)

Sutcliffe reports clearly state each of the above for the site being considered.

The concentrations of sulphate in aqueous soil/fill extracts are determined in the laboratory using the gravimetric method. The results are expressed in terms of SO_4 for direct comparison with BS 8500-1:2015+A2:2019. The pH value of each sample was determined by the electrometric method.

SD1 also discusses determination of "representative" sulphate concentration from a number of tests. Essentially if <10 samples of a given soil-type have been tested, the highest measured sulphate concentration should be taken. If >10 samples have been tested, the mean of the highest 20% of the sulphate test can be taken. With respect to groundwater, the highest sulphate concentration should always be taken.

With respect to pH (soil & groundwater) the value used is the lowest value if <10 samples have been tested and the mean of the lowest 20% if >10 samples have been tested.

3.6 Contamination Laboratory Analysis & Interpretation (including WAC)

General

An assessment of potential contaminants associated with the former usages of the site is undertaken with reference to:

- Environment Agency Guidance Land Contamination Risk Assessment (LCRM)(2020).
- SCI SC050021/SR3 (2009).
- DEFRA Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (2012).
- CL:AIRE Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020).
- DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (DoE) Industry Profile(s).

Common Inorganic Contaminants

These include:

- Metals, most notably cadmium, copper, chromium, mercury, lead, nickel and zinc
- Semi-metals, most notably arsenic, selenium and (water soluble) boron
- Non-metals, most notably sulphur
- Inorganic anions, most notably cyanides (free & complex), sulphates, sulphides and nitrates

With respect to the terminology used by most analytical laboratories:

- Total cyanide = Free cyanide + Complex cyanide
- Total cyanide (CN) is determined by acid extraction, whereas free cyanide is the water-soluble fraction.
- Complex cyanide is "bound" in compounds and is hard to breakdown. Laboratory determination of complex CN involves subjecting the sample to UV digestion for determination of both free and total CN.
- Thiocyanate (SCN) is a different species combined with sulphur.
- Elemental sulphur (S) and free sulphur are the same. Total sulphur is all forms, including that present in sulphates (SO4) sulphates, etc.

- There are 2 forms of chromium (Cr), chromium VI and chromium III. Chromium VI is the more toxic of these. In soils, total chromium is determined by a strong aqua regia acid digestion. Chromium VI is an empirical method based on a water extract test.

Common Organic Contaminants

Petroleum hydrocarbons are a mixture of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of crude oil. They include Aliphatics (alkanes, alkenes and cycloalkanes), aromatics (single or multi benzene ringed compounds) and hydrocarbon-like compounds containing minor amounts of oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen.

Petroleum hydrocarbons can be grouped based on the carbon number range:-

- **GRO** – Gasoline Range Organics (typically C6 to C10). Also referred to as PRO – Petroleum Range Organics
- **DRO** – Diesel Range Organics (typically C10 to C28)
- **LRO** – Lubricating Oil Range Organics (typically C28 to C40)
- **MRO** – Mineral Oil Range Organics (typically C18 to C44)

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) is also a poorly defined term; some testing laboratories regard TPH as hydrocarbons ranging from C5 – C40, whereas other define TPH as C10 – C30. The composition of a TPH plume migrating through the ground can vary significantly; this is primarily dictated by the nature of the source (e.g., petrol, diesel, engine oil, etc.). Furthermore, different hydrocarbons are affected differently by weathering processes, and this can result in further variation in the chemical composition of the TPH.

Gasoline contains light aliphatic hydrocarbons rapidly (especially within the C4 to C5 range) that will evaporate. The aromatic hydrocarbons in gasoline are primarily benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes, referred to as BTEX. Small amounts of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) such as benzo(a)pyrene may also be present.

Diesel and light fuel oils have higher molecular weights than gasoline. Consequently, they are less volatile and less water soluble. About 25 to 35% is composed of aromatic hydrocarbons. BTEX concentrations are generally low.

Heavy Fuel Oils are typically dark in colour and considerably more viscous than water. They contain 15 to 40% aromatic hydrocarbons. Polar NSO compounds are also present.

Lubricating Oils are relatively viscous and insoluble in groundwater. They may contain 10 to 30% aromatics, including the heavier PAHs. NSO compounds are also common.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) have more than two fused benzene rings as a structural characteristic. PAH compounds are present in both petrol and diesel, although insignificantly lower concentrations than in coal tars. Certain PAH compounds are carcinogenic (Benzo(a)pyrene) and/or mobile in the environment (naphthalene).

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) The volatile organic compound (VOC) headspace concentration of all soil samples was made with a photoionization detector (PID) fitted with

a 10.2 eV lamp. This gives a semi-quantitative VOC concentration record as parts per million (ppm) (Vol/Vol). Prior to the VOC headspace reading, the background levels of VOCs were recorded. The PID was recalibrated with standard isobutylene in zero air after every 10 headspace readings.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (sVOCs) Phenols

Solvents, pesticides, herbicides

Dioxins & furans

Methods of Analysis (Organic Compounds)

Toluene Extractable Matter (TEM) results provide a screening test for organic contamination. The sample is air dried a 30°C and ground prior to addition of the solvent (toluene). The solvent extraction is aggressive and most organic compounds (fuels, oils, tars, humic material, animal fats and vegetable oil) are dissolved, as are some other inorganic contaminants such as sulphur. However, the volatiles (lighter fuel fraction, etc.) are lost during evaporation of the solvent.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) by IR (also known as mineral oil by some testing laboratories) is undertaken on “as received” samples. Tetrachloroethylene is the solvent, and fluoroscil is used to removed humic material, animal fats and vegetable oil. Consequently, this analysis detects a wide range of “mineral” organics from volatiles (BTEX and gasoline) through diesel and oils to tars (including the very heavy, stable tars such as asphalt and bitumen).

TPH by GC-FID is more refined analytical technique which only detects hydrocarbons (aliphatic and aromatic) in the range C10 to C40 (volatiles, heavy tars, humic material and sulphur are not detected). The laboratory can provide a breakdown of the TPH results into diesel range organics (DRO) and heavier lubricating oil range organics (LRO).

GRO (PRO) by GC-FID analysis detects the more volatile C6 – C9 hydrocarbons (aliphatic and aromatic) including those organic compounds present in petrol.

Speciated VOC (by GC-MS) analysis quantifies the concentrations of 30 USA-EPA priority compounds. These include chlorinated alkanes and alkenes (in the molecular weight range chloroethane to tetrachloroethane); trimethlybenzenes; and the 4 BTEX compounds (benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene & xylene).

Speciated sVOC by (GC-MS) analysis quantifies the concentration of a variety of organic compounds, including the 16 USA-EPA priority PAHs, phenols, 7 USA EPA priority PCB congeners, herbicides & pesticides.

Note: PAHs are hydrocarbons and consequently (where present) will be picked up when scheduling TPH by GC-FID. Naphthalene (the lightest PAH) is also one of the 58 US EPA VOCs.

Speciated TPH by GC-FID provides a “banded ”TPH”, initially split into aromatic and aliphatic fractions and then further divided into fraction specific carbon bandings based upon behavioural characteristics.

Note: Risk assessment models require physiochemical properties (solubilities, toxicitities, etc.) of compounds in order to model their behaviour in the environment. These physiochemical properties cannot be derived from a single "TPH", "GRO" or "DRO" value.

However, the carbon banded fractions can be used in risk assessment models. If the relative proportion of each carbon banding within the "TPH" impact at a site is known, the risks posed by each individual fraction can be assessed and a simple back calculation applied to calculate an overall

"TPH" screening value based upon the percentage weight fraction of each banding present in the "TPH". Specialised analytical techniques and data interpretation skills are required to identify each carbon banding.

Analysis Interpretation

General Quantitative Risk Assessment for human health is in accordance with LCRM and SR (SC050021 series) (DEFRA) guidance as well as CL:AIRE Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020) and comprises the following:

- Selection of appropriate General screening values for human health assessment.
- Creation of relevant datasets from which to undertake the assessment.
- Assessment of contamination distribution and comparison of site data to screening values using relevant statistical tests (in accordance with CIEH guidance).
- Assessment of risks to receptors.
- Determination of requirements for further investigation or remediation.

The purpose of human health risk assessment for planning is to decide whether the land is suitable for the proposed end use and does not pose a risk to human health.

The LQM/CIEH 'Suitable 4 Use Levels' (S4ULs) follow on from the previous LQM/CIEH General Assessment Criteria. The assessment criteria have been updated in line with developments in UK human health risk assessment since 2009, in particular the additional land uses and exposure assumptions presented in Defra's recent C4SL guidance. However, the S4ULs are all based on Health Criteria that represent minimal or tolerable levels of risks to health as described in the Environment Agency's SR2 guidance, ensuring that the resulting assessment criteria are 'suitable for use' under planning.

For each substance, S4ULs have been derived for six General land uses (including the two Public Open Space land uses defined in C4SL guidance) and a range of Soil Organic Matter contents (organic contaminants only).

Note: There is no S4UL provided for Lead contaminant, hence Category 4 Screening Levels (C4SL) are used for the Long-Term Human Health assessment.

Statistical analysis is in accordance with CL:AIRE publication Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020).

Utilising the 2-way confidence interval method, the likelihood of whether the true mean is less than the critical concentration can be calculated and aid with decision making in terms of further investigation or remediation.

This assessment will be using an 85% confidence interval to state that:

There is an 85% chance that the true mean concentration level of the contaminant in this sampling zone lies between x and y mg/kg.

A 99% confidence interval will be used to state that:

There is a 99% chance that the true mean concentration level of the contaminant in this sampling zone will not lie outside x and y mg/kg.

The potential risk to building materials is considered through reference to relevant BRE Digests, with particular emphasis on BRE Special Digest 1 (SD1) 3rd Edition (+A1:2017) “Concrete in aggressive ground (2005)”.

With respect to the interpretation of the calorific values, at present there are no accepted methods to assess whether a sample is combustible and under what circumstances it might smoulder.

Tier 1 Groundwater Risk Assessments are undertaken by comparing leachate concentrations with the appropriate water quality standard.

Based on the Preliminary Risk Assessment and Ground Model for this site, a Level 1 Screening Assessment has been undertaken in general accordance with Environment Agency guidance Environment Agency Remedial Targets Methodology, Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for Land Contamination, 2006.

The methodology comprises:

- Identification of potential contaminant linkages.
  - Selection of appropriate General screening values for controlled waters.
  - Screening measured concentrations of leachate against the General screening values available for UK Drinking Water Standards (UK DWS) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).
- Assessment of contaminant distribution and risk to receptors.
  - Identification of contaminants of concern and relevant contaminant linkages.
  - Identification of potential contaminants and contaminant linkages which are no longer of concern.

Depending upon the specific characteristics and environmental setting of the site the appropriate standard is likely to be one of the following:

- SI 2019/526 Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Miscellaneous Amendments, etc.) Regulations 2019
- Environmental Quality Standards (for Freshwater)
- The Surface Waters (Abstraction for Drinking Water) Regulations

The Tier 1 risk assessment of landfill gas is undertaken through reference to the following documents:

- Approved Document C, Building Regulations 2010
- CIRIA Report 149, “Protecting Development from Methane”, 1995

Should any Tier 1 criteria be exceeded, then three potential courses of action are available. (The first is only applicable in terms of human health, but the second and third could also be applied to groundwater or landfill gas).

- Undertake further statistical following the approach set out in CL:AIRE publication Professional Guidance: Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration (2020)in order to determine whether contaminant concentrations of inorganic contaminants within soil/fill actually present a risk (only applicable to assessing the risk to human health).
- Based on a qualitative risk assessment, advocate an appropriate level of remediation to "break" the pollutant linkage – for example, the removal of the contaminated materials or the provision of a clean cover.
- Carry out a more detailed quantitative risk assessment in order to determine whether contamination risks actually exist.

3.7 Waste Classification & WAC

In accordance with the Landfill Regulations (2005) and Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008/98/EC), it is a statutory requirement that waste is characterised and also meets specific Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) prior to disposal at a landfill site. The waste producer has a Duty of Care to ensure that the waste is characterised, and the landfill operator must also be satisfied that a Preliminary Waste Classification, is properly completed before the waste is accepted.

If arisings from constructions works or other waste materials are intended for disposal then there is a requirement to determine prior to disposal whether these would classify as:

- Hazardous
- Non hazardous

The Environment Agency's technical guidance 'Waste Classification (WM3, 1st edition 2015)' which came into force on 1st July 2015, sets out the requirement for the classification. It also provides the basis for the methodology to employ in order to ensure compliance with the regulations.

The classification assesses the composition of the material and determines the concentrations of the hazardous substances in the material. The assessment of contaminated soil (excavated soil) to determine whether it is hazardous waste is dependent on the presence of "hazardous substances" exceeding particular thresholds.

The basic characterisation requires solids testing for potential contaminants, derived from the knowledge of the site history (in the case of contaminated soil) or product safety data sheet (in the case of other waste products).

The characterisation also determines the most appropriate List of Waste (LoW) code(s) for the waste. The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005 shows those wastes that are absolute entries (hazardous waste regardless of their concentration) and mirror entries (hazardous waste only if dangerous substances are present above threshold concentrations).

The Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) became mandatory in 2005 following the introduction of the Landfill Regulations.

Landfills are classified according to whether they can accept hazardous, non-hazardous or inert wastes. Wastes can only be accepted at a landfill if they meet the waste acceptance criteria (WAC) for that class of landfill.

The WAC testing includes solids and leachate testing to assess which class of landfill the waste can be accepted at.

Currently there are only acceptance criteria for inert, stable-non-reactive hazardous and hazardous landfills. This means that WAC testing is only required for wastes destined for Inert, SNRH and Hazardous landfills.

If material is classified as non-hazardous, there is a choice of sending the material to a non-hazardous or an inert landfill (subject to meeting inert waste acceptance levels). Where the material is classified as hazardous, WAC analysis will be required to demonstrate that it meets the acceptance levels for hazardous landfill or stable non-reactive hazardous (SNRH) landfill.

3.8 Hazardous Gas

General

A ground gas risk assessment is undertaken in general accordance with the British Standard BS8485:2015+A1:2019, “Code of Practice for the Design of Protective Measures for Methane and Carbon Dioxide Ground Gases for New Buildings”.

The guidance is written specifically for use by designers of gas protection measures relating to the development of a site. Reference is also made to the CIRIA document C665:2007: “Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings” and to the Health and Safety Executive document EH40/2005 “Workplace Exposure Limits”.

Our assessment comprises the following:

- Review of results.
- Calculation of Hazardous Gas Flow Rate for Methane (CH_4) and Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
- Assessment of risks from ground gas.
- Development options.

Hazardous gas is considered to be any mixture of potentially explosive, toxic or asphyxiating gases, most notably methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen (deficiency).

In addition, radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas is also considered.

Assessment of potential risks associated with hazardous gas are based on a review of data obtained from Envirocheck, the Environment Agency and the Local Authority and the British Geological Survey.

Reference is also made to historical OS plans, which are inspected for evidence of backfilled quarries, railway cuttings, colliery spoil tips, etc.

Sources

Potential sources of hazardous gas are:

- Landfill sites.
- Made ground, especially where significant depths are present.
- Shallow mineworks associated with coal extraction.
- Geological strata, including peat, organic silts, coal-bearing strata and limestone (reaction with acidic waters), granite (radon)
- Groundwater can sometimes act as a “carrier” for hazardous gas.
- Leakages from pipelines or storage tanks
- Sewers, septic tanks and cess pits

Generation

Wherever biodegradable material is deposited, landfill gas (principally a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide) is likely to be generated by microbial activity. Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant and toxic; methane is flammable and a mixture containing between 5% and 15%

methane by volume in air is explosive. Landfill gas in the ground is unlikely in itself to pose a significant risk, though it may damage vegetation. However, infiltration of landfill gas into confined spaces (e.g., cellars, services, etc.) may give rise to considerable risk.

There is no typical figure for the length of time that landfill gas will be evolved, but at many sites significant gas generation continues for at least 15 years after the last deposit of waste.

Migration

Gas migration from a landfill site may occur in several ways. It may migrate through adjacent strata; the distance of migration being dependent on the pressure gradients, volume of gas and permeability of the strata. Where there are faults, cavities and fissures within the strata, gas may move considerable distances. Other migration pathways for gas include manufactured features such as mine shafts, roadways and underground services.

Gas migration is influenced by a number of climatic factors, such as atmospheric pressure variations, water table level variations and the influence of a covering of snow or ice over the surface of the site and surrounding area.

Gas Monitoring Procedure

Sutcliffe Investigations adopt a standard gas monitoring procedure, in accordance with CIRIA guidance. This procedure involves the measurement, in the following order of:

- Atmospheric temperature, pressure and ambient oxygen concentration on site immediately prior to and on completion of monitoring.
- Gas emission rate.
- Methane, oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations using and infra-red gas analyser.
- Standing water level using a Dipmeter.

In addition, ground conditions at each sampling location are recorded together with prevailing weather conditions and any other observations such as any vandalism.

Where samples of gas are required for laboratory analysis, Gresham Tubes are used. Gas concentrations in the well are typically recorded immediately before and after retrieval of a sample.

Appendix B – CIRIA Guidance Document C552 2001

Risk Assessment Methodology

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1 Risk Assessment Methodology

1.1 General

The purpose of this appendix is to describe in detail the concepts underlying the risk-based approach to assessing potentially contaminated land, introduce the roles of key legislation and describe the qualitative methodology adopted for evaluating and characterising risk.

Current best practice in the UK promotes a risk-based approach to dealing with both soil and groundwater contamination. The principal aim of the approach is to ensure protection of human health and the environment in a thorough, transparent and cost-effective manner.

Fundamental to the risk-based approach is the concept that for 'Contaminated Land' to be designated, as a consequence of historic activities, a pathway for contamination must be shown to exist between a source of contamination and a receptor. The combined presence of a source, pathway and a receptor is described as a 'pollutant linkage'.

The concepts associated with a contaminant source, pathway and receptor are defined in DETR Circular 02/2000 'Contaminated Land Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part II A'. A source of contamination may be considered as a 'substance, which is in, on or under land that has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of controlled waters'. A receptor can be considered as either 'a living organism, a group of living organisms, an ecological system or a piece of property which is being, or could be harmed, by a contaminant or controlled waters which are being, or could be, polluted by a contaminant'.

A pathway may be considered as one or more routes by, or through, which a receptor is being, or could be, exposed to or affected, by a contaminant. Typical pathways may include migration in groundwater, surface water run-off or infiltration, inhalation, dermal contact and ingestion.

The risks posed by an identified pollutant linkage can often be mitigated by removing the source of contamination, treating the source of contamination, blocking the relevant pathway(s) or by protecting the receptor.

1.2 Principles of Risk Evaluation

The risk evaluation methodology presented below is qualitative in nature and is therefore a subjective method. It is based upon guidance presented in CIRIA publication referenced C552, 'Contaminated land risk assessment - A guide to good practice', 2001 and involves the classification of the following.

- The magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of risks occurring (Table 1.1).
- The magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring (Table 1.2).
- These are then considered in conjunction to give a risk matrix (Table 1.3).

Table 1.1: Classification of Consequence

Classification	Definition	Examples
Severe	Short-term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in "significant harm" as defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short-term risk of pollution (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings/property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note the definitions of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled water. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to a short-term human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Chronic damage to Human Health ("significant harm" as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem. (Note: the definitions of ecological systems within Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed the generic or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer. Death of a species within a designated nature reserve.
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ("significant harm" as defined in the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings/structures/ services or the environment.	Pollution of non-classified groundwater. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability).
Minor	Harm although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete.

Table 1.2: Classification of Probability

Classification	Definition
High Likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
Likely	There is a pollution linkage, and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
Low Likelihood	There is a pollution linkage, and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is unlikely that an event would occur even in the very long term.
Negligible	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances and conditions are such that it is extremely unlikely an event would occur, even over an extended period.

Table 1.3: Risk Assessment Matrix

Consequence					
Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor		
Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	High Likelihood	Probability
High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Likely	
Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Low Likelihood	
Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Unlikely	
Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Negligible Likelihood	

1.3 Risk Classification and Action Requirements

This table categorises the risk of pollution events based on the presence and conditions of pollution linkages. It outlines five levels, ranging from imminent or almost inevitable events with evidence of harm, to scenarios where an event is extremely unlikely even over an extended period. This structured assessment aids in evaluating environmental risks and prioritising mitigation measures accordingly.

Table 1.4: Description of the classified risks and likely action required

Very High Risk	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High Risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate Risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild.

	Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Low Risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
Very Low Risk	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised, it is not likely to be severe.

2 Risk Assessment for the Water Environment

2.1 General

The risk assessment has been developed to provide a greater level of standardisation. It includes relevant elements from TAG (Transport Analysis Guidance) Table 1 relating to the features described as river, floodplain, groundwater and stillwaters, including their attributes/services and selected/modified indicators of quality and possible measures. Two additional columns have been added for 'grading' and 'importance level'.

These columns expand on the limited number of examples provided in TAG Table 2.

2.2 Principles of Risk Evaluation

Table 2.1 has been developed with reference to TAG, Highways Agency's 'New Approach to Appraisal' (NATA), the Water Framework Directive and other sources as referenced in the table.

Table 2.1 here relies on easily available data to avoid unnecessary data collection. Should inadequate data be available a 'worst case' should be assumed. The table is designed to act as a guide to determining importance and to raise the level of compatibility in predicting the significance of impacts on the water environment.

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Table 2.1: Water features, their attributes, indicators of quality, grading and importance

Feature	Attribute / Service	Indicator of Quality	Measure	Grading	Importance Level
River	Water Supply	Chemical water quality	Environment Agency's Chemical General Quality Assessment (GQA)	A	Very High
				B	High
				C-D	Medium
				E-F	Low
		Industrial / agricultural abstractions	Location and volume of abstraction	All abstractions within 2km downstream:	
				>1000m^3/day	Very High
				500-1000m^3/day	High
				50-499m^3/day	Medium
				<50m^3/day	Low
		Drinking water supply	Classification defined within The Surface Waters (Abstraction for Drinking Water) (Classification) Regulations 1996. No 3001[2]	Classification:	
				DW1 or DW2 within critical travel time for pollution downstream	Very High
				DW3 within critical time downstream	High
				Not designated	Medium - Low
	Biodiversity[3]	Biological Water Quality	Environment Agency's Biological GQA[1]	A	Very High
				B	High
				C-D	Medium
				E-F	Low
		Fisheries Quality	Fisheries status as defined within the Freshwater Fish Directive 78/659/EEC	Designated salmonid fishery	Very High
				Designated cyprinid fishery	High
				Undesignated fishery	Medium
				Not a fishery	Low
	Transport and dilution of waste product	Surface Water / effluent discharges	Type of discharges with reference to the EC Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC and Daughter Directives)	All discharges within 2km up or downstream:	
				List I	Very High - High
				List II	Medium
				Other discharge / no discharge	Medium - Low
	Recreation	Riverside access	Presence / absence of route and importance	National trail / cycleway	Very High
				Regional trail	High
				Definitive footpath / bridleway	Medium
				No route	Low
		Presence of clubs / recreation use	Presence / absence	Club recreation use present	Very High - High - Medium
				No club / recreation use	Low
	Conveyance of flow and material	Presence of water courses	Size of watercourses[5]	Main River > 10m wide	Very High
				Main River < 10m wide	High
				Ordinary watercourse >5m wide	Medium
				Other	Low
Floodplain	Flood defence	Importance in relation to flood defence	Status of flood plain area	Designated washland	Very High
				Active floodplain	High
				Existing defended area	Medium
				Does not flood	Low
			Return period	> (i.e. more frequent then) 1 in 25 years	Very High
				< 1 in 25 years	High
				<1 in 100 years (urban)	Medium
				<1 in 50 years	Medium
				<1 in 200 years	Low

Feature	Attribute / Service	Indicator of Quality	Measure	Grading	Importance Level
Groundwater	Water supply	Industrial / agricultural abstractions	Location and volume of abstraction	All abstraction points within zone of influence of development:	
				>1000m^3/day	Very High
				>500-1000m^3/day	High
				>50-499m^3/day	Medium
				<50m^3/day	Low
		Drinking water supply	Presence of potable public supply or private water supply within zone of influence of development	Public supply	Very High
				Private water supply >10m3/day or serves >50 people6	High
				Other private water supply	Medium
				No supply	Low
		Groundwater vulnerability	Source protection status	Within zone 1,2 or 3 of a source protection zone	Very High-High-Medium
				Not within a source protection zone	Low
			Classification of aquifer vulnerability	Major aquifer with H soils or I soils or U soils.	Very High
				Minor aquifer with H soils or U soils	High
				Major aquifer with L soils.	Medium
				Minor aquifer with L soils or non aquifer.	Low
	Conveyance of flood flows	Acceptance potential of flood flows	Soil type / groundwater table levels8	Gravels with low water table (>1m below infiltration point)	Very High
				Sands with low water table	High
				All soil types with high water table	Medium
				Clay	Low
Stillwaters (lakes and ponds)	Biodiversity[3]	Biological water quality	Classification system to be developed under the Water Framework Directive for ecological status / potential		
		Fisheries quality	Fisheries status as defined within the Freshwater Fish Directive 78/659/EEC	Designated salmonid fishery	Very High-High
				Designated cyprinid fishery	High - Medium
				Undesignated fishery	Medium - Low
				Not a fishery	Low
	Water supply	Use for abstraction	Presence / absence	Abstraction	Very High - High – Medium[9]
				No abstraction	Low
	Recreation	Presence of clubs / recreation use	Presence / absence	Club recreation use present	Very High - High - Medium[4]
				No club / recreation use	Low

1. *If the river is unclassified and hence has no GQA grade, the quality can be measured, or assumptions can be made based on the grade of the nearest classified stretch.*
2. *An importance level of high or very high must also be awarded if the water feature provides more than 10m^3/day of drinking water, or serves more than 50 people, which is the definition used in the Water Framework Directive to define drinking water protected areas.*
3. *Conservation value is not included, as this should be included within an ecology/nature conservation assessment.*
4. *This required judgement on a case-by-case basis because the importance of use by people is being assessed, and they are sensitive to being categorised as unimportant. Careful assessment is thus required, using as much data as possible e.g. on the facilities, their scale and frequency of use, membership levels and economic value.*
5. *An importance level of 'Medium' or greater must also be awarded if a river has a catchment greater than 10km^2, as this means that it will be classified as a water body under the Water Framework Directive. Other measures are available for describing the ability of watercourses to convey flow and material (such as the carrying capacity of the channel for flood flows) and could if necessary be substituted.*
6. *Based on criteria given within the Water Framework Directive for features to be designated as drinking water protected areas.*
7. *Adapted from NRA Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater, Groundwater Vulnerability Sheets, NRA 1994. Because soil information in urban areas is less reliable and based on fewer observations than in rural areas, the worst case is assumed, and such land is classified as being high of leaching potential. H = high, I = Intermediate, L = Low and U = Unclassified leaching potential.*
8. *This uses a coarse basis of permeability together with the ability of the existing ground conditions to accept additional flows. For example, gravels in a river floodplain are unlikely to have a high acceptance potential because of raised water table due to river flows. Sands above a relatively dry substrata would have a high potential; however, caution is required in areas such as chalk with highly fluctuating groundwater levels.*
9. *Depends on use of water, volume abstracted etc. An importance level of 'High' or 'Very high' must be awarded if the water feature provides more than 10m3/day of drinking water, or serves more than 50 people, which is the definition used in the Water Framework Directive to define drinking water protected areas.*

2.3 Risk Classification and Action Requirements

Once Table 2.1 has been used to determine the importance of the environmental attributes that may be affected by a particular development project, Tables 3 and 4 of TAG Unit 3.3.11 can be used to estimate the significance of potential impacts. These tables are reproduced here as Tables 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. Table 2.2 provides a methodology for determining impact magnitude. Table 2.3 is a matrix that allows the significance of the impact to be calculated based on the impact magnitude and the importance of the attribute. The significance of impacts can range from 'insignificant' to 'very significant'

Table 2.2: Criteria for determining impact magnitude

Magnitude	Criteria	Example
Major	Results in loss of attribute	• Loss of EC designated Salmonid fishery • Compromise employment source • Pollution of potable source of abstraction • Change in GQA grade of river reach • Loss of flood storage / increased flood risk
Moderate	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of art of attribute	• Loss in productivity of a fishery • Contribution of a significant proportion of the effluent in the receiving river, but insufficient to change its GQA grade • Reduction in the economic value of the feature
Minor	Results in minor impact on attribute	• Measurable change in attribute, but of limited • size and/or proportion
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect the use / integrity	• Discharges to watercourse but no significant loss in quality, fishery productivity or biodiversity • No significant impact on the economic value of the feature • No increase in flood risk

Table 2.3: Significance Criteria of Potential Impacts

Magnitude of Potential impact	Importance of Attribute			
	Very High	High	Medium	Low
Major	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Low Significant
Moderate	Very Significant	Significant	Low Significant	Insignificant
Minor	Significant	Low Significant	Insignificant	Insignificant
Negligible	Low Significant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant

Table 2.4: Significance Criteria of Potential Impacts

Feature	Attribute / Service	Importance Level	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
River	Water Supply	Very High	Minor	Significant

References

1-The Highways Agency et al, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Vol 11. Environmental Assessment, 1993.
2-DETR 'Guidance on the New Approach to Appraisal, 1998.
3-Department for Transport, Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG) 2003

Appendix C – Site Investigation Logs

Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	SA101

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
BRE 365 'Soakaway'			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates** 01/09/2025	**Engineer** JS	**Sheet** 1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
					0.05	Grass over black and dark grey fine to medium grained SAND with much root material (TOPSOIL)		
					(1.05)	MADE GROUND: black ashy fine to medium grained SAND with much whole brick and fine to coarse brick cinder and concrete fragments Insitu brick wall encountered from 0.05m to 1.10m		
					1.10	MADE GROUND: black ashy clayey fine to medium grained SAND with much whole brick fragments and fine to coarse brick cinder and concrete fragments Insitu brick floor ecnountered at 1.10m		
					(0.90)			
					2.00	Complete at 2.00m		



Remarks

Trial pit dry

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:25	AT	34901LG.SA101

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Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	TP101

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates** 01/09/2025	**Engineer** JS	**Sheet** 1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
					0.05	Grass over black and dark grey fine to medium grained SAND with much root material (TOPSOIL)		
					(1.75)	MADE GROUND: black ashy fine grained SAND with fine to coarse brick cinder and concrete fragments and whole bricks		
			Water strike(1) at 1.80m, no rise after 20 mins.		1.80	Complete at 1.80m		▼1



Remarks

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:25	AT	34901LG.TP101

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Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP101

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385153 E 399771 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.20-0.50 0.30-0.60	ES1 ES2				(0.60) 0.60	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over brown gravelly sandy slightly ashy CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium angular of brick. Sand is fine to coarse.		
						Complete at 0.60m		

Plan

Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP101

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Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP102

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385764 E 399767 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.30-0.60	ES1				(0.60) 0.60	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over black gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND with occasional half bricks. Gravel is fine to coarse angular of brick cinder and concrete.		
						Complete at 0.60m		

Plan

Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP102

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Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP103

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385756 E 399757 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.30-0.60	ES1				(1.25)	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over black gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to medium angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies.		
0.75-1.25	ES2				1.25	Complete at 1.25m		

Plan

Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP103

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Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP104

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385778 E 399762 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.30-0.60	ES1				(0.30) 0.30	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.		
0.75-1.25	ES2				(0.95) 1.25	MADE GROUND: Black very gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies.		
						Complete at 1.25m		

Plan

Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP104

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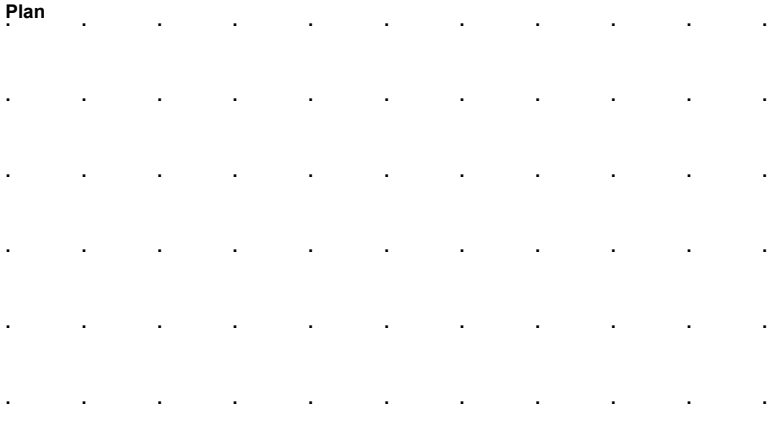
Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP105

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385794 E 399767 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.20-0.50 0.30-0.60	ES1 ES2				(0.60) 0.60	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.		
						Complete at 0.60m		

Plan



Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP105

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Sutcliffe

Site	Trial Pit Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	HDP106

Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Trial Pit			Jigsaw	34901LG
	Location	**Dates**	**Engineer**	**Sheet**
	385785 E 399750 N	04/09/2025	JS	1/1

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.30-0.60	ES1				(0.40) 0.40 (0.20) 0.60	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.		
						MADE GROUND: Black very gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies.		
						Complete at 0.60m		

Plan

Remarks

No groundwater encountered in pit.

Scale (approx)	Logged By	Figure No.
1:50	JS	34901LG.HDP106

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH101

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush :			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location	Dates 03/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer JS	Sheet 1/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
							(1.00)	Grass over MADE GROUND: brown slightly ashy CLAY with fine to medium brick fragments		
							1.00			
1.20-1.65					2,3/4,4,5,5 SPT(C) N=18			Stiff brown and grey gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded and of mixed lithology		
2.00-2.45					U 1 100 blows					
3.00-3.45					3,3/4,5,6,5 SPT(C) N=20					
4.00-4.45					4,5/6,6,7,7 SPT(C) N=26		(6.50)			
5.00-5.45					3,4/4,6,7,7 SPT(C) N=24					
6.00-6.45					3,4/5,7,7,8 SPT(C) N=27					
7.50-7.95					3,6/7,9,12,13 SPT(C) N=41		7.50	Very stiff brown and grey gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded and of mixed lithology		
							(1.50)			
9.00-9.26					10,15/15,25,10 SPT(C) 50/110		9.00	Very stiff brown gravelly sandy CLAY. Sand is fine Gravel is fine to medium subrounded to subangular and of mixed lithology		
							(1.00)			
10.00-10.12					25/50 50/65 SPT(C) 25*/55					

Remarks
Borehole dry

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No.
34901LG.BH101

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH101

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush :			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm	Location	Dates 03/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer	Sheet
Method : Rotary Cored			JS	2/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
							10.00	Very dense brown fine to medium grained SAND		
12.00-12.08					25/50 SPT(C) 25*/50 50/30		(3.50)			
13.50							13.50	Grey occasionally brown MUDSTONE with inclusions of sandstone. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravelly clay NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY (HSV = >110kN/m2) - 13.50-13.86mbgl NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SAND - 13.86-14.02mbgl NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 14.02-16.57mbgl		
13.80				NI						
14.02	100	0	0	NI						
15.00	100	0	0	NI			(3.07)	HSV = >110kN/m2 - 14.70mbgl HSV = >110kN/m2 - 15.10mbgl HSV = >110kN/m2 - 15.60mbgl		
16.50							16.57			
16.57	100	0	0	NI			(0.31)	Grey becoming dark grey MUDSTONE. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravel NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVEL - 16.57-17.42mbgl		
17.42				NI			16.88 (0.54)	Black COAL. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravel		
18.00	96	57	57	3			17.42 (2.08)	Grey MUDSTONE. Moderately weathered. Recovered locally as gravelly clay NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 17.42-18.30mbgl HSV = >110kN/m2 - 17.70mbgl		
18.30				NI						
18.60				5				NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS CLAYEY SAND - 18.60-18.67mbgl		
18.67				NI						
18.89				3				NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 18.89-18.95mbgl		
18.95				NI						
19.27				NR			19.50	NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 19.27-19.44mbgl. NO RECOVERY - 19.44-19.50mbgl		
19.44 19.50								Grey and light grey MUDSTONE continued with rotary open hole from 19.50mbgl		

Remarks

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH101

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH101

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush :			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm	Location	Dates 03/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer	Sheet
Method : Rotary Cored			JS	3/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
							(10.50)	cont.... Grey and light grey MUDSTONE		
							30.00			

Remarks

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH101

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH102

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush : Water			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location: 385767 E 399752 N	Dates: 01/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer: JS	Sheet: 1/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
							(1.00)	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over black gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to medium angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies.			
							1.00				
1.20-1.65					1,1/2,1,2,1 SPT N=6		(0.50)	MADE GROUND: Dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.			
							1.50				
2.00-2.45					2,2/2,3,2,3 SPT N=10		(1.50)	Stiff brown laminated sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine gravel is fine angular of mixed lithologies			
3.00-3.45					2,3/3,4,3,4 SPT N=14		3.00	Stiff brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded of mudstone.			
4.00-4.45					U1 100% 27 blows		(4.50)				
5.00-5.45					2,3/2,3,3,3 SPT N=11						
6.00-6.45					2,2/3,3,3,3 SPT N=12						
7.50-7.77					10,18/27,23 SPT 50/120		7.50	Very dense brown fine to medium SAND.			
9.00-9.09					25/50 SPT 25*/50 50/40		(3.00)				

Remarks
Borehole DRY.
Drilled to 12.00mbgl with Cable Percussion drilling rig.
Cored to 18.00mgl with Rotary drilling rig.
Open hole drilled to 30.00m with Rotary drilling rig.

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH102

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH102

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush : Water			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location: 385767 E 399752 N	Dates: 01/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer: JS	Sheet: 2/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
								cont...Very dense brown fine to medium SAND			
10.50-10.57					25/50 SPT 25*/40 50/30		10.50	Very stiff brown gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded of mudstone.Sand is fine to medium.			
							(1.50)				
12.00-12.07					25/50 SPT 25*/40 50/30		12.00	Grey highly weathered MUDSTONE recovered as gravelly clay. Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly clay (12.00-12.40mbgl)			
							(0.40)				
							12.40	Grey occasionally brown moderately weathered fine to medium grained SANDSTONE recovered locally as gravelly sand. Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly sand (12.40-13.02mbgl) Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly sand (13.19-13.43mbgl) No Recovery (13.50-13.52mbgl) Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly sand (13.52-14.35mbgl)			
							(2.45)				
							14.85	Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly sand (14.60-14.80mbgl)			
							(0.91)	Grey slightly weathered MUDSTONE with occasional inclusions of sandstone. Discontinuities are very close to closely spaced horizontal clean and smooth. No Recovery (15.00-15.04mbgl)			
							15.76	Grey highly weathered MUDSTONE recovered as gravelly clay. Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly clay (15.76-17.65mbgl)			
							(2.24)				
							18.00	Coal Inclusion (17.82-18.00mbgl) Non-Intact. Recovered as gravel (17.84-18.00mbgl)			
								Light grey MUDSTONE. continued with rotary open hole from 18.00mbgl			

Remarks
Borehole DRY.

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH102

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH102

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush : Water			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location: 385767 E 399752 N	Dates: 01/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer: JS	Sheet: 3/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
							(12.00)	cont...Light grey MUDSTONE.			
							30.00				

Remarks
Borehole DRY.

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No.
34901LG.BH102

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH103

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush : Water			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location: 385795 E 399758 N	Dates: 01/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer: JS	Sheet: 1/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
							(0.30) 0.30	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.			
							(0.70) 1.00	MADE GROUND: Black very gravelly ashy fine to medium SAND. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies.			
1.20-1.65					1,1/2,2,1,2 SPT N=7		(1.00)	MADE GROUND: Dark brown very gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular of brick concrete cinder and other mixed lithologies. Sand is fine to coarse.			
2.00-2.45					1,2/2,2,1,1 SPT N=6		2.00	Stiff brown laminated slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine gravel is fine angular and of mixed lithology.			
3.00-3.45					2,2/3,2,2,3 SPT N=10						
4.00-4.45					2,3/2,2,3,3 SPT N=10						
							(5.50)				
5.00-5.45					U1 100% 27 blows						
6.00-6.45					3,5/3,2,3,4 SPT N=12						
7.50-7.61					25/50 SPT 25*/60 50/50		7.50	Very dense brown fine to medium SAND.			
9.00-9.06					25/50 SPT 25*/50 50/10						
							(4.00)				

Remarks
Borehole DRY
Drilled to 13.50mbgl with Cable Percussion drilling rig.
Cored to 19.50mgl with Rotary drilling rig.
Open hole drilled to 30.00m with Rotary drilling rig.

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH103

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Sutcliffe			Site: Oldham Road, Miles Platting	Borehole Number: BH103
Machine : Flush : Water Core Dia : mm Method : Rotary Cored	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client: Jigsaw	Job Number: 34901LG
	Location: 385795 E 399758 N	Dates: 01/09/2025-05/09/2025	Engineer: JS	Sheet: 2/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
								cont..Very dense brown fine to medium SAND.			
10.50-10.58					25/50 SPT 25*/50 50/30						
							11.50	Very stiff brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to medium subangular of mixed lithologies.			
12.00-12.29					13,17/24,26 SPT 50/140		(1.00)				
							12.50	Black COAL.			
							(0.50)				
							13.00	Brownish grey highly weathered SILTSTONE recovered as sandy gravelly silt.			
13.50-13.61					25/50 SPT 25*/60 50/50			Non-Intact. Recovered as gravelly silt (13.50-16.63mbgl)			
							(3.50)				
							16.50	Grey occasionally reddish moderately weathered SILTSTONE with occasional inclusions of fine to medium grained sandstone recovered as sandy gravelly silt. Discontinuties are very close to closely spaced horizontal clean and smooth. Non-Intact. Recovered as sandy gravelly silt (16.70-16.83mbgl) Non-Intact. Recovered as sandy silt (16.99-17.04mbgl)			
							(3.00)	Non-Intact. Recovered as silt (17.88-18.00mbgl)			
								Non-Intact. Recovered as sandy gravelly silt (18.68-19.26mbgl)			
							19.50	No Recovery (19.44-19.50mbgl)			
								Grey and brown SILTSTONE. continued with rotary open hole from			

Remarks
Borehole DRY

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No. 34901LG.BH103

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Sutcliffe

Site	Borehole Number
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	BH103

Machine :	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number
Flush : Water			Jigsaw	34901LG
Core Dia : mm				
Method : Rotary Cored	Location	Dates	Engineer	Sheet
	385795 E 399758 N	01/09/2025-05/09/2025	JS	3/3

Depth (m)	TCR (%)	SCR (%)	RQD (%)	FI	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	Instr
							(10.50)	19.50mbgl cont..Grey and brown SILTSTONE.			
							30.00				

Remarks
Borehole DRY

Scale (approx)	Logged By
1:50	JS

Figure No.
34901LG.BH103

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Appendix D – Analytical Certificates

envirolab
Hattersley Science & Technology Park
Stockport Road, Hattersley, SK14 3QU

FINAL ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT
SUPPLEMENT TO TEST REPORT 25/09945/1

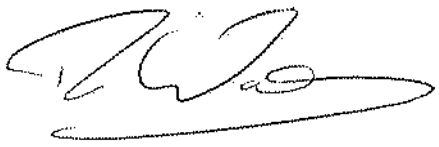
Amendments: Request for Additional Analysis

Envirolab Job Number: 25/09945
Issue Number: 2 **Date:** 24 September, 2025

Client: Sutcliffe
18-20 Harrington Street
Liverpool
L2 9QA

Project Manager: (use) D Evans; D Bowen; A Tosh; W Baldwin/(use)Sar
Project Name: Oldham Road
Project Ref: 34901LG
Order No: 11059
Date Samples Received: 05/09/25
Date Instructions Received: 08/09/25
Date Analysis Completed: 24/09/25

Approved by:



Richard Wong
Client Manager

Envirolab Job Number: 25/09945

Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
% Moisture at <40C$_A$	12.8	-	13.6	13.5	-	13.5	-	% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
% Stones >10mm$_A$	<0.1	7.1	1.8	<0.1	4.4	<0.1	7.8	% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
pH$_D$$^{M\#}$	8.15	7.99	7.96	8.18	7.80	8.13	8.17	pH	0.01	A-T-031s
Electrical conductivity @ 20degC$_D$	-	-	-	-	158	-	193	µs/cm	10	A-T-037s
Sulphate (water sol 2:1)$_D$$^{M\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	g/l	0.01	A-T-026s
Sulphate (acid soluble)$_D$$^{M\#}$	630	-	720	690	-	590	-	mg/kg	200	A-T-028s
Cyanide (total)$_A$$^{M\#}$	<1	-	1	<1	-	<1	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-042sTCN
Phenols - Total by HPLC$_A$	<0.2	-	<0.2	<0.2	-	<0.2	-	mg/kg	0.2	A-T-050s
Sulphide$_A$	<5	-	<5	<5	-	<5	-	mg/kg	5	A-T-043-s
Sulphur (elemental)$_D$$^{M\#}$	<5	-	<5	<5	-	<5	-	mg/kg	5	A-T-029s
Organic Matter$_D$$^{M\#}$	12.4	-	8.94	10	-	7.76	-	% w/w	0.14	A-T-032s
Arsenic$_D$$^{M\#}$	33	-	34	23	-	27	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Boron (water soluble)$_D$$^{M\#}$	<1.0	-	<1.0	<1.0	-	<1.0	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-027s
Cadmium$_D$	1.1	-	<1.0	<1.0	-	<1.0	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Copper$_D$$^{M\#}$	141	-	157	134	-	150	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium$_D$$^{M\#}$	18	-	20	16	-	15	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium (hexavalent)$_D$	<1	-	<1	<1	-	<1	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-040s
Chromium (trivalent)	18	-	20	16	-	15	-	mg/kg	1	Calc
Lead$_D$$^{M\#}$	240	-	277	272	-	326	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Mercury$_D$	0.43	-	0.56	0.53	-	0.54	-	mg/kg	0.17	A-T-024s
Nickel$_D$$^{M\#}$	22	-	31	20	-	22	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Selenium$_D$$^{M\#}$	<1	-	<1	<1	-	<1	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Zinc$_D$$^{M\#}$	209	-	252	214	-	251	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Redox Potential (water soluble)$_D$	-	-	-	-	279	-	221	mV		Redox

Envirolab Job Number: 25/09945

Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
Asbestos in Soil (inc. matrix)										
Asbestos in soil$_{D}^{\#}$	Chrysotile	-	NAD	Chrysotile	-	Chrysotile	-			A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (visual)$_{D}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (microscope)$_{D}$	Loose Fibres	-	-	Loose Fibres	-	Loose Fibres	-			A-T-045
Asbestos ACM - Suitable for Water Absorption Test?$_{D}$	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	-			A-T-045
Asbestos in Soil Quantification % (Hand Picking & Weighing)										
Asbestos in soil % composition (hand picking and weighing)$_{D}$	<0.001	-	-	<0.001	-	<0.001	-	% w/w	0.001	A-T-054

Envirolab Job Number: 25/09945

Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
PAH-16MS										
Acenaphthene$_A^{M\#}$	0.41	-	1.82	0.54	-	0.42	-	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Acenaphthylene$_A^{M\#}$	0.05	-	<0.10	<0.10	-	<0.10	-	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	0.89	-	2.68	0.94	-	0.81	-	mg/kg	0.02	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	3.33	-	5.42	2.47	-	2.81	-	mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	3.26	-	4.33	2.22	-	2.23	-	mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(b)fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	3.49	-	5.71	2.74	-	3.13	-	mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(ghi)perylene$_A^{M\#}$	1.77	-	2.18	1.36	-	1.53	-	mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	1.36	-	2.02	<0.70	-	0.98	-	mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Chrysene$_A^{M\#}$	3.88	-	7.44	3.38	-	3.92	-	mg/kg	0.06	A-T-019s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	0.49	-	0.65	<0.40	-	<0.40	-	mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	7.43	-	15	5.71	-	6.40	-	mg/kg	0.08	A-T-019s
Fluorene$_A^{M\#}$	0.31	-	1.43	0.58	-	0.31	-	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	2.00	-	2.59	1.62	-	1.87	-	mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Naphthalene $_A^{M\#}$	0.16	-	1.49	0.75	-	<0.30	-	mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Phenanthrene$_A^{M\#}$	4.21	-	15.9	4.98	-	4.57	-	mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	6.96	-	13.9	5.57	-	6.01	-	mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Total PAH-16MS$_A^{M\#}$	40	-	82.6	32.9	-	35	-	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s

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Client Project Name: Oldham Road

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
SVOC										
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Hexachlorobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Diethyl phthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Dimethyl phthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Dibenzofuran$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Carbazole$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Butylbenzyl phthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<500	-	<500	µg/kg	500	A-T-052s
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
4-Nitrophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<200	-	<200	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
3+4-Methylphenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2-Nitrophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2-Methylphenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2-Chlorophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,6-Dinitrotoluene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,4-Dinitrotoluene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,4-Dimethylphenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,4-Dichlorophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
1,4-Dichlorobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
1,3-Dichlorobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
1,2-Dichlorobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2-Chloronaphthalene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
2-Methylnaphthalene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Acenaphthylene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Acenaphthene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	129	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Anthracene$_A$	-	-	-	-	120	-	217	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Benzo(a)anthracene$_A$	-	-	-	-	1670	-	755	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
Benzo(b)fluoranthene$_A$	-	-	-	-	1120	-	929	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene$_A$	-	-	-	-	325	-	285	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Benzo(a)pyrene$_A$	-	-	-	-	794	-	762	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Benzo(ghi)perylene$_A$	-	-	-	-	438	-	382	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Chrysene$_A$	-	-	-	-	1530	-	736	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Fluoranthene$_A$	-	-	-	-	1190	-	1660	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Fluorene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene$_A$	-	-	-	-	442	-	386	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Phenanthrene$_A$	-	-	-	-	612	-	861	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Pyrene$_A$	-	-	-	-	1280	-	1520	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Naphthalene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene$_A$	-	-	-	-	179	-	126	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Phenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Pentachlorophenol$_A$	-	-	-	-	<200	-	<200	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
n-Nitroso-n-dipropylamine$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
n-Dioctylphthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<500	-	<500	µg/kg	500	A-T-052s
n-Dibutylphthalate$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	245	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Nitrobenzene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Isophorone$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Hexachloroethane$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Hexachlorobutadiene$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
SVOC Total (excl. PAH/Phenols/Cresols)$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	245	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Phenol Total$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s
Cresol & Chlorinated Phenol Total$_A$	-	-	-	-	<100	-	<100	µg/kg	100	A-T-052s

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Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
VOC										
Dichlorodifluoromethane$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Chloromethane$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<10	-	<10	µg/kg	10	A-T-006s
Vinyl Chloride (Chloroethene)$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Bromomethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Chloroethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Trichlorofluoromethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1-Dichloroethene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Carbon Disulphide$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Dichloromethane$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<5	-	<5	µg/kg	5	A-T-006s
trans 1,2-Dichloroethene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1-Dichloroethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
cis 1,2-Dichloroethene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
2,2-Dichloropropane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Bromochloromethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<5	-	<5	µg/kg	5	A-T-006s
Chloroform$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1,1-Trichloroethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1-Dichloropropene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Carbon Tetrachloride$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2-Dichloroethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<2	-	<2	µg/kg	2	A-T-006s
Benzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Trichloroethene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2-Dichloropropane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Dibromomethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Bromodichloromethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<10	-	<10	µg/kg	10	A-T-006s
cis 1,3-Dichloropropene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Toluene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
trans 1,3-Dichloropropene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1,2-Trichloroethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,3-Dichloropropane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Tetrachloroethene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Dibromochloromethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<3	-	<3	µg/kg	3	A-T-006s
1,2-Dibromoethane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s

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Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
Chlorobenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Ethylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
m & p Xylene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
o-Xylene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Styrene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Bromoform$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<3	-	<3	µg/kg	3	A-T-006s
Isopropylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2,3-Trichloropropane$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
Bromobenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
n-Propylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
2-Chlorotoluene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
4-Chlorotoluene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
tert-Butylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<2	-	<2	µg/kg	2	A-T-006s
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
sec-Butylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
4-Isopropyltoluene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,3-Dichlorobenzene$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,4-Dichlorobenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
n-Butylbenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2-Dichlorobenzene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DCBP)$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<2	-	<2	µg/kg	2	A-T-006s
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<3	-	<3	µg/kg	3	A-T-006s
Hexachlorobutadiene$_{A}^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	µg/kg	1	A-T-006s
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<3	-	<3	µg/kg	3	A-T-006s
VOC Total$_{A}$	-	-	-	-	<10	-	<10	µg/kg	10	A-T-006s

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
TPH CWG with Clean Up										
Ali >C5-C6$_A$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C6-C8$_A$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C8-C10$_A$	<10	-	<1	<5	1	<1	<1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C10-C12$_A^{M\#}$	<10	-	<1	<5	1	<1	<1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C12-C16$_A^{M\#}$	<10	-	1	<5	4	1	<1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C16-C21$_A^{M\#}$	<10	-	5	8	5	3	<1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C21-C35$_A^{M\#}$	1650	-	75	90	32	62	21	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aliphatics$_A$	-	-	-	-	42	-	21	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
Aro >C5-C7$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C7-C8$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C8-C10$_A$	<10	-	2	<5	4	2	1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C10-C12$_A$	<10	-	5	<5	4	2	<1	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C12-C16$_A$	14	-	11	23	14	12	3	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C16-C21$_A^{M\#}$	57	-	55	86	29	58	11	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C21-C35$_A^{M\#}$	204	-	214	238	100	228	40	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
EPH Total Ali & Aro (>C10-C16)$_A^{\#}$	-	-	-	-	21	-	3	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
EPH Total Ali & Aro (>C16-C35)$_A^{M\#}$	-	-	-	-	164	-	73	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aromatics$_A$	-	-	-	-	150	-	55	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
TPH (Ali & Aro >C5-C35)$_A$	-	-	-	-	193	-	76	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
BTEX and MTBE Total$_A$	-	-	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Benzene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Toluene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Ethyl Benzene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - m & p Xylene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - o Xylene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
MTBE$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
VPH total (>C5-C10)$_A$	-	-	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
TPH UKCWG with Clean Up										
Ali >C35-C44$_A$	14	-	23	12	-	24	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aliphatics$_A$	1660	-	103	110	-	91	-	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
Aro >C35-C44$_A$	14	-	22	9	-	22	-	mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aromatics$_A$	289	-	308	356	-	324	-	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
TPH (Ali & Aro >C5-C44)$_A$	1950	-	411	466	-	415	-	mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
Leachate Prep NRA (10:1)$_A$	-	-	*	-	-	-	-			A-T-001
pH (leachable)$_A$	-	-	8.19	-	-	-	-	pH	0.01	A-T-031w
Sulphate (leachable)$_A$	-	-	4.02	-	-	-	-	mg/l	1	A-T-026w
Cyanide (total) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.005	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.005	A-T-042wTCN
Phenols (total by HPLC) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.01	A-T-050w
Sulphide (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.1	A-T-043-w
DOC (leachable)$_A$	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	mg/l	2	A-T-032w
Arsenic (leachable)$_A$	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Boron (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<10	-	-	-	-	µg/l	10	A-T-025w
Cadmium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Copper (leachable)$_A$	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	µg/l	4	A-T-025w
Chromium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Chromium (hexavalent) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.05	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.05	A-T-040w
Chromium (trivalent) (leachable)	-	-	<0.05	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.05	Calc
Lead (leachable)$_A$	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Mercury (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.1	A-T-025w
Nickel (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<2	-	-	-	-	µg/l	2	A-T-025w
Selenium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Sulphur (elemental/free) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-	mg/l	0.1	A-T-029w
Zinc (leachable)$_A$	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	µg/l	2	A-T-025w
TPH total (>C6-C40) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<80	-	-	-	-	µg/l	80	A-T-007w

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Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP101	HDP101	HDP102	HDP103	HDP103	HDP104	HDP104			
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75			
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25			
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL			
Sample Matrix Code	4ABE	4ABE	4ABDE	4ABE	4AE	4ABE	4ABE			
PAH-16MS (leachable)										
Acenaphthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Acenaphthylene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(ghi)perylene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Chrysene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluorene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Naphthalene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Phenanthrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Total PAH-16MS (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w

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Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
% Moisture at <40C$_A$	13.8	-	13.8					% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
% Stones >10mm$_A$	<0.1	14.5	<0.1					% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
pH$_D$$^{M\#}$	7.92	8.28	8.28					pH	0.01	A-T-031s
Sulphate (water sol 2:1)$_D$$^{M\#}$	0.01	-	0.02					g/l	0.01	A-T-026s
Sulphate (acid soluble)$_D$$^{M\#}$	300	-	410					mg/kg	200	A-T-028s
Cyanide (total)$_A$$^{M\#}$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-042sTCN
Phenols - Total by HPLC$_A$	<0.2	-	<0.2					mg/kg	0.2	A-T-050s
Sulphide$_A$	<5	-	<5					mg/kg	5	A-T-043-s
Sulphur (elemental)$_D$$^{M\#}$	<5	-	<5					mg/kg	5	A-T-029s
Organic Matter$_D$$^{M\#}$	16.4	-	2.53					% w/w	0.14	A-T-032s
Arsenic$_D$$^{M\#}$	7	-	6					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Boron (water soluble)$_D$$^{M\#}$	<1.0	-	<1.0					mg/kg	1	A-T-027s
Cadmium$_D$	<1.0	-	<1.0					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Copper$_D$$^{M\#}$	37	-	40					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium$_D$$^{M\#}$	13	-	12					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium (hexavalent)$_D$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-040s
Chromium (trivalent)	13	-	12					mg/kg	1	Calc
Lead$_D$$^{M\#}$	83	-	82					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Mercury$_D$	<0.17	-	<0.17					mg/kg	0.17	A-T-024s
Nickel$_D$$^{M\#}$	26	-	14					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Selenium$_D$$^{M\#}$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Zinc$_D$$^{M\#}$	82	-	102					mg/kg	1	A-T-024s

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Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
Asbestos in Soil (inc. matrix)										
Asbestos in soil$_{D}^{\#}$	Chrysotile	-	Chrysotile							A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (visual)$_{D}$	-	-	-							A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (microscope)$_{D}$	Cement	-	Loose Fibres							A-T-045
Asbestos ACM - Suitable for Water Absorption Test?$_{D}$	No	-	N/A							A-T-045
Asbestos in Soil Quantification % (Hand Picking & Weighing)										
Asbestos in soil % composition (hand picking and weighing)$_{D}$	0.005	-	<0.001					% w/w	0.001	A-T-054

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Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
PAH-16MS										
Acenaphthene$_A^{M\#}$	0.63	-	0.24					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Acenaphthylene$_A^{M\#}$	<0.10	-	<0.10					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	0.74	-	0.35					mg/kg	0.02	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	1.65	-	1.09					mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	1.64	-	0.80					mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(b)fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	1.77	-	0.96					mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(ghi)perylene$_A^{M\#}$	0.73	-	<0.50					mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	<0.70	-	<0.70					mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Chrysene$_A^{M\#}$	2.19	-	1.22					mg/kg	0.06	A-T-019s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene$_A^{M\#}$	<0.40	-	<0.40					mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Fluoranthene$_A^{M\#}$	4.44	-	2.70					mg/kg	0.08	A-T-019s
Fluorene$_A^{M\#}$	0.38	-	0.15					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	0.89	-	0.55					mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Naphthalene $_A^{M\#}$	<0.30	-	<0.30					mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Phenanthrene$_A^{M\#}$	3.39	-	1.48					mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Pyrene$_A^{M\#}$	3.83	-	2.38					mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Total PAH-16MS$_A^{M\#}$	22.3	-	11.9					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s

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Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
TPH CWG with Clean Up										
Ali >C5-C6$_A$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C6-C8$_A$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C8-C10$_A$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C10-C12$_A^{M\#}$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C12-C16$_A^{M\#}$	<1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C16-C21$_A^{M\#}$	2	-	1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C21-C35$_A^{M\#}$	49	-	36					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C5-C7$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C7-C8$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C8-C10$_A$	1	-	1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C10-C12$_A$	1	-	<1					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C12-C16$_A$	7	-	5					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C16-C21$_A^{M\#}$	22	-	12					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C21-C35$_A^{M\#}$	74	-	41					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
BTEX - Benzene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Toluene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Ethyl Benzene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - m & p Xylene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - o Xylene$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
MTBE$_A^{\#}$	<0.01	-	<0.01					mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s

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Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
TPH UKCWG with Clean Up										
Ali >C35-C44$_A$	21	-	12					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aliphatics$_A$	72	-	49					mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
Aro >C35-C44$_A$	16	-	7					mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aromatics$_A$	122	-	65					mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd
TPH (Ali & Aro >C5-C44)$_A$	194	-	114					mg/kg	1	Calc-As Recd

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Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
Leachate Prep NRA (10:1)$_A$	-	-	*							A-T-001
pH (leachable)$_A$	-	-	8.28					pH	0.01	A-T-031w
Sulphate (leachable)$_A$	-	-	5.51					mg/l	1	A-T-026w
Cyanide (total) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.005					mg/l	0.005	A-T-042wTCN
Phenols (total by HPLC) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					mg/l	0.01	A-T-050w
Sulphide (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1					mg/l	0.1	A-T-043-w
DOC (leachable)$_A$	-	-	3.4					mg/l	2	A-T-032w
Arsenic (leachable)$_A$	-	-	3					µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Boron (leachable)$_A$	-	-	13					µg/l	10	A-T-025w
Cadmium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<1					µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Copper (leachable)$_A$	-	-	9					µg/l	4	A-T-025w
Chromium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	13					µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Chromium (hexavalent) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.05					mg/l	0.05	A-T-040w
Chromium (trivalent) (leachable)	-	-	<0.05					mg/l	0.05	Calc
Lead (leachable)$_A$	-	-	2					µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Mercury (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1					µg/l	0.1	A-T-025w
Nickel (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<2					µg/l	2	A-T-025w
Selenium (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<1					µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Sulphur (elemental/free) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.1					mg/l	0.1	A-T-029w
Zinc (leachable)$_A$	-	-	6					µg/l	2	A-T-025w
TPH total (>C6-C40) (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<80					µg/l	80	A-T-007w

Envirolab Job Number: 25/09945

Client Project Name: Oldham Road

Client Project Ref: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10					Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	HDP105	HDP105	HDP106							
Depth to Top	0.3	0.2	0.3							
Depth To Bottom	0.6	0.5	0.6							
Date Sampled										
Sample Type	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL							
Sample Matrix Code	5ABE	5ABE	4ABE							
PAH-16MS (leachable)										
Acenaphthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Acenaphthylene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(ghi)perylene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Chrysene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluoranthene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluorene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Naphthalene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.02					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Phenanthrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Pyrene (leachable)$_A$	-	-	<0.01					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Total PAH-16MS (leachable)$_A$	-	-	0.02					µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w

Report Notes

General

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

Key

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

Asbestos

Identification: Asbestos in soil analysis is performed on a dried aliquot of the submitted sample and cannot guarantee to identify asbestos if only present in small numbers as discrete fibres/fragments in the original sample.
Stones etc. are not removed from the sample prior to analysis
"Trace Asbestos Identified" will be reported if there is not enough present to verify the type.

Assigned Matrix Codes

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

Soil Chemical Analysis:
All results are reported as dry weight (<40°C).
For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones, brick and concrete fragments >10mm and any extraneous material (visible glass, metal or twigs) are removed and excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis. This is reported as '% stones >10mm'.
For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis and this supersedes any "A" subscripts
All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples which are positive for asbestos or the client has informed asbestos may be present and/or if they are from outside the European Union and this supersedes any "D" subscripts.

TPH by method A-T-007:
For waters, free and visible oils are excluded from the sample used for analysis, so the reported result represents the dissolved phase only.
Results "with Clean up" indicates samples cleaned up with Silica during extraction.

EPH CWG (method A-T-055) from TPH CWG:
EPH CWG results have humics mathematically subtracted through instrument calculation.
Where these humic substances have been identified in any IDs from "TPH CWG with clean up" please note that the concentration is **NOT** included in the quantified results but present in the ID for information.

Electrical Conductivity of water by method A-T-037:
Results greater than 12900µS/cm @ 25^0C / 11550µS/cm @ 20^0C fall outside the calibration range and as such are unaccredited.

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

Envirolab Deviating Samples Report

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

Client: Sutcliffe, 18-20 Harrington Street, Liverpool, L2 9QA

Project No: 25/09945

Date Received: 08/09/2025 (am)

Project: Oldham Road

Cool Box Temperatures (°C): 17.6-17.7

Clients Project No: 34901LG

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID/Depth	HDP101 0.3-0.6m	HDP101 0.2-0.5m	HDP102 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.75-1.25m	HDP104 0.3-0.6m	HDP104 0.75-1.25m	HDP105 0.3-0.6m	HDP105 0.2-0.5m	HDP106 0.3-0.6m
Date Sampled										
Deviation Code										
E (no date)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Key
E (no date) *No sampling date provided (all results affected if not provided)*

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

Envirolab Analysis Dates

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID/Depth	HDP101 0.3-0.6m	HDP101 0.2-0.5m	HDP102 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.75-1.25m	HDP104 0.3-0.6m	HDP104 0.75-1.25m	HDP105 0.3-0.6m	HDP105 0.2-0.5m	HDP106 0.3-0.6m
Date Sampled										
A-T-004s		11/09/2025							11/09/2025	
A-T-006s					12/09/2025		12/09/2025			
A-T-007m		12/09/2025							12/09/2025	
A-T-007w			17/09/2025							17/09/2025
A-T-019s	15/09/2025	15/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025		16/09/2025		16/09/2025	15/09/2025	16/09/2025
A-T-019w			17/09/2025							17/09/2025
A-T-022s	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025
A-T-024s	11/09/2025		11/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025
A-T-025w		18/09/2025	17/09/2025						18/09/2025	17/09/2025
A-T-026s	12/09/2025		12/09/2025	12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025
A-T-026w		18/09/2025	17/09/2025						18/09/2025	17/09/2025
A-T-026w (F)		18/09/2025							18/09/2025	
A-T-027s	11/09/2025		11/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025
A-T-028s	11/09/2025		11/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025
A-T-029s	11/09/2025		11/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025
A-T-029w			18/09/2025							18/09/2025
A-T-030s		11/09/2025							11/09/2025	
A-T-031s	11/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	11/09/2025	12/09/2025	11/09/2025	12/09/2025	11/09/2025	11/09/2025	11/09/2025
A-T-031w		18/09/2025	17/09/2025						18/09/2025	17/09/2025
A-T-032s	11/09/2025	12/09/2025	12/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025	12/09/2025	11/09/2025
A-T-032w		18/09/2025	17/09/2025						18/09/2025	17/09/2025
A-T-037s					11/09/2025		11/09/2025			
A-T-037w		18/09/2025							18/09/2025	
A-T-040s	12/09/2025		12/09/2025	12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025
A-T-040w			17/09/2025							17/09/2025
A-T-042sTCN	12/09/2025		12/09/2025	12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025
A-T-042wTCN			17/09/2025							17/09/2025
A-T-043-s	11/09/2025		11/09/2025	11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025		11/09/2025
A-T-043-w			17/09/2025							17/09/2025
A-T-044	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025	16/09/2025
A-T-045	10/09/2025		10/09/2025	10/09/2025		10/09/2025		10/09/2025		10/09/2025
A-T-050s	15/09/2025		15/09/2025	15/09/2025		15/09/2025		15/09/2025		15/09/2025

Lab Sample ID	25/09945/1	25/09945/2	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	25/09945/8	25/09945/9	25/09945/10
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID/Depth	HDP101 0.3-0.6m	HDP101 0.2-0.5m	HDP102 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.3-0.6m	HDP103 0.75-1.25m	HDP104 0.3-0.6m	HDP104 0.75-1.25m	HDP105 0.3-0.6m	HDP105 0.2-0.5m	HDP106 0.3-0.6m
Date Sampled										
A-T-050w		18/09/2025	17/09/2025						18/09/2025	17/09/2025
A-T-052s					11/09/2025		11/09/2025			
A-T-054	24/09/2025			24/09/2025		24/09/2025		24/09/2025		24/09/2025
A-T-055s	17/09/2025		15/09/2025	17/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025		15/09/2025
A-T-ANCs		12/09/2025							12/09/2025	
Calc	12/09/2025	10/09/2025	17/09/2025	12/09/2025		12/09/2025		12/09/2025	10/09/2025	17/09/2025
Calc-As Recd	17/09/2025		15/09/2025	17/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025	15/09/2025		15/09/2025
Calc-no stones		18/09/2025							18/09/2025	
Probe (w)		18/09/2025							18/09/2025	
Redox					11/09/2025		11/09/2025			

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

End of Report

envirolab
Hattersley Science & Technology Park
Stockport Road, Hattersley, SK14 3QU

Final Test Report

Envirolab Job Number:	25/09945		
Issue Number:	1	Date:	18-Sep-25
Client:	Sutcliffe 18-20 Harrington Street Liverpool L2 9QA		
Project Manager:	(use) D Evans; D Bowen; A Tosh; W Baldwin/(use)Sar		
Project Name:	Oldham Road		
Project Ref:	34901LG		
Order No:	11059		
Date Samples Received:	5-Sep-25		
Date Instructions Received:	8-Sep-25		
Date Analysis Completed:	18-Sep-25		

Notes - Soil analysis

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

For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones >10mm are removed or excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis.

For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis.

Notes - General

This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Envirolab.

Subscript "A" indicates analysis performed on the sample as received. "D" indicates analysis performed on the dried sample, crushed to pass a 2mm sieve, unless asbestos is found to be present in which case all analysis is performed on the sample as received.

All analysis is performed on the dried and crushed sample for samples with Matrix Code 7 and this supercedes any "A" subscripts.

All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples from outside the European Union and this supercedes any "D" subscripts

For complex, multi-compound analysis, quality control results do not always fall within chart limits for every compound and we have criteria for reporting in these situations.

If results are in italic font they are associated with such quality control failures and may be unreliable.

A deviating samples report is appended and will indicate if samples or tests have been found to be deviating. Any test results affected may not be an accurate record of the concentration at the time of sampling and, as a result, may be invalid

Predominant Matrix Codes: 1 = SAND, 2 = LOAM, 3 = CLAY, 4 = LOAM/SAND, 5 = SAND/CLAY, 6 = CLAY/LOAM, 7 = OTHER, 8 = Asbestos bulk ID sample

Secondary Matrix Codes: A = contains stones, B = contains construction rubble, C = contains visible hydrocarbons, D = contains glass/metal, E = contains roots/twigs.

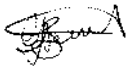
IS indicates Insufficient sample for analysis, NDP indicates No Determination Possible and NAD indicates No Asbestos Detected.

Analytical results reflect the quality of the sample at the time of analysis only. Opinions and interpretations expressed are outside the scope of our accreditation.

Please contact us if you need any further information.

HWOL TPH Code: EH_CU_1D_AL: Extractable hydrocarbons - i.e. everything extracted by the solvent(s), Clean-up - e.g. by florisil, silica gel, GC - Single coil gas chromatography, Aliphatics only

Approved by:



Gemma Berrisford
Deputy Client Services Supervisor

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Landfill WAC analysis must not be used for hazardous waste classification purposes. This analysis is only applicable for landfill acceptance and does not give any indication as to whether a waste may be hazardous or non-hazardous.

Sample Details								Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits		
Lab Sample ID	Method	ISO17025	MCERTS	25/09945/2						
Client Sample Number								Inert Waste Landfill	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste in Non-Hazardous Landfill	Hazardous Waste Landfill
Client Sample ID				HDP101						
Depth to Top				0.2						
Depth to Bottom				0.50						
Date Sampled										
Sample Type				Soil						
Sample Matrix Code				4ABE						
Solid Waste Analysis										
pH (pH Units)$_D$	A-T-031	N	N	**7.99**				-	>6	-
ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg)$_D$	A-T-ANC	N	N	**0.43**				-	to be evaluated	to be evaluated
ANC to pH 6 (mol/kg)$_D$	A-T-ANC	N	N	**0.2**				-	to be evaluated	to be evaluated
Loss on Ignition (%)$_D$	A-T-030	N	N	**8.6**				-	-	10
Total Organic Carbon (%)$_D$	A-T-032	N	N	**5.61**				3	5	6
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg) $_A$	A-T-019	N	N	**26.2**				100	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)$_{A\ EH_CU_1D_AL}$	A-T-007	N	N	**85**				500	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)$_A$	A-T-004	N	N	**<0.007**				1	-	-
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)$_A$	A-T-022	N	N	**<0.01**				6	-	-
Eluate Analysis				**2:1** mg/l	**8:1** mg/l	**2:1** mg/kg	**Cumulative 10:1** mg/kg	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-3 at L/S 10 l/kg (mg/kg)**		
Arsenic	A-T-025	N	N	0.001	0.002	0.002	**0.020**	0.5	2	25
Barium	A-T-025	N	N	0.106	0.049	0.228	**0.560**	20	100	300
Cadmium	A-T-025	N	N	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	**<0.01**	0.04	1	5
Chromium	A-T-025	N	N	0.005	0.007	0.011	**0.070**	0.5	10	70
Copper	A-T-025	N	N	0.010	0.004	0.022	**0.050**	2	50	100
Mercury	A-T-025	N	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.001	**<0.005**	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	A-T-025	N	N	0.014	0.006	0.030	**0.070**	0.5	10	30
Nickel	A-T-025	N	N	<0.002	<0.002	<0.004	**<0.02**	0.4	10	40
Lead	A-T-025	N	N	0.006	0.004	0.013	**0.040**	0.5	10	50
Antimony	A-T-025	N	N	0.003	0.001	0.006	**0.010**	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	A-T-025	N	N	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	**<0.01**	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	A-T-025	N	N	0.011	0.006	0.024	**0.070**	4	50	200
Chloride	A-T-026	N	N	2	<1.00	4	**<10**	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	A-T-026	N	N	1.0	0.7	2.2	**7.0**	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO_4	A-T-026	N	N	10	6	21	**69**	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	A-T-035	N	N	112	47	241	**551**	4000	60000	100000
Phenol Index	A-T-050	N	N	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	**<0.1**	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	A-T-032	N	N	<20.0	<20.0	<40	**<200**	500	800	1000
Leach Test Information										
pH (pH Units)	A-T-031	N	N	8.1	7.6					
Conductivity (µS/cm)	A-T-037	N	N	224	94					
Mass Sample (kg)				0.202						
Dry Matter (%)	A-T-044	N	N	86.7						
Stage 1										
Volume Leachant, L_2 (l)	A-T-046			0.350						
Filtered Eluate Volume, VE_1 (l)	A-T-046			0.200						
Stage 2										
Volume Leachant, L_8 (l)	A-T-046			1.400						

Stated acceptance limits are for guidance only and Envirolab cannot be held responsible for any discrepancies with current legislation

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Landfill WAC analysis must not be used for hazardous waste classification purposes. This analysis is only applicable for landfill acceptance and does not give any indication as to whether a waste may be hazardous or non-hazardous.

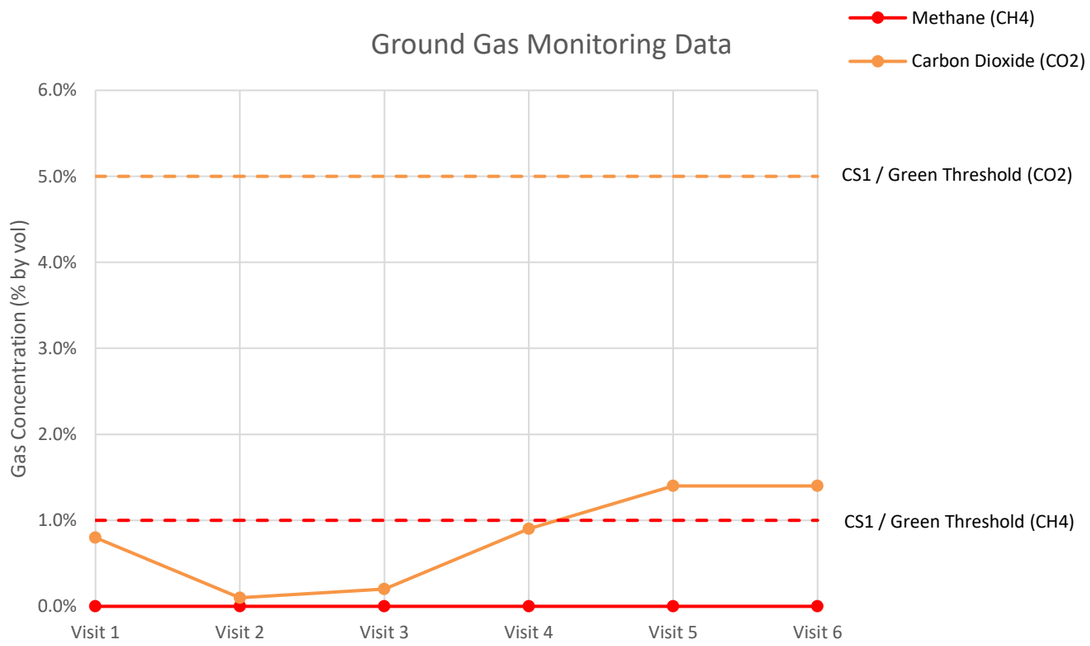
Sample Details								Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits		
Lab Sample ID	Method	ISO17025	MCERTS	25/09945/9						
Client Sample Number										
Client Sample ID				HDP105						
Depth to Top				0.2						
Depth to Bottom				0.50				Inert Waste Landfill	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste in Non-Hazardous Landfill	Hazardous Waste Landfill
Date Sampled										
Sample Type				Soil						
Sample Matrix Code				5ABE						
Solid Waste Analysis										
pH (pH Units)$_D$	A-T-031	N	N	**8.28**				-	>6	-
ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg)$_D$	A-T-ANC	N	N	**0.27**				-	to be evaluated	to be evaluated
ANC to pH 6 (mol/kg)$_D$	A-T-ANC	N	N	**0.13**				-	to be evaluated	to be evaluated
Loss on Ignition (%)$_D$	A-T-030	N	N	**4.6**				-	-	10
Total Organic Carbon (%)$_D$	A-T-032	N	N	**1.95**				3	5	6
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg) $_A$	A-T-019	N	N	**8.14**				100	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)$_{A\ EH_CU_1D_AL}$	A-T-007	N	N	**21**				500	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)$_A$	A-T-004	N	N	**<0.007**				1	-	-
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)$_A$	A-T-022	N	N	**<0.01**				6	-	-
Eluate Analysis				**2:1**	**8:1**	**2:1**	**Cumulative 10:1**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-3 at L/S 10 l/kg (mg/kg)**		
				mg/l		**mg/kg**				
Arsenic	A-T-025	N	N	0.001	0.002	0.002	**0.020**	0.5	2	25
Barium	A-T-025	N	N	0.052	0.023	0.112	**0.270**	20	100	300
Cadmium	A-T-025	N	N	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	**<0.01**	0.04	1	5
Chromium	A-T-025	N	N	0.001	<0.001	0.002	**<0.01**	0.5	10	70
Copper	A-T-025	N	N	0.007	0.005	0.015	**0.050**	2	50	100
Mercury	A-T-025	N	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.001	**<0.005**	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	A-T-025	N	N	0.015	0.004	0.032	**0.050**	0.5	10	30
Nickel	A-T-025	N	N	<0.002	<0.002	<0.004	**<0.02**	0.4	10	40
Lead	A-T-025	N	N	0.004	0.008	0.009	**0.080**	0.5	10	50
Antimony	A-T-025	N	N	0.004	0.001	0.009	**0.010**	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	A-T-025	N	N	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	**<0.01**	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	A-T-025	N	N	0.013	0.009	0.028	**0.100**	4	50	200
Chloride	A-T-026	N	N	5	1	11	**19**	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	A-T-026	N	N	1.1	0.5	2.4	**6.0**	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO_4	A-T-026	N	N	25	4	53	**65**	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	A-T-035	N	N	130	39	281	**500**	4000	60000	100000
Phenol Index	A-T-050	N	N	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	**<0.1**	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	A-T-032	N	N	<20.0	<20.0	<40	**<200**	500	800	1000
Leach Test Information										
pH (pH Units)	A-T-031	N	N	8.0	7.3					
Conductivity (µS/cm)	A-T-037	N	N	260	78					
Mass Sample (kg)				0.203						
Dry Matter (%)	A-T-044	N	N	86.2						
Stage 1										
Volume Leachant, L_2 (l)	A-T-046			0.350						
Filtered Eluate Volume, VE_1 (l)	A-T-046			0.200						
Stage 2										
Volume Leachant, L_8 (l)	A-T-046			1.400						

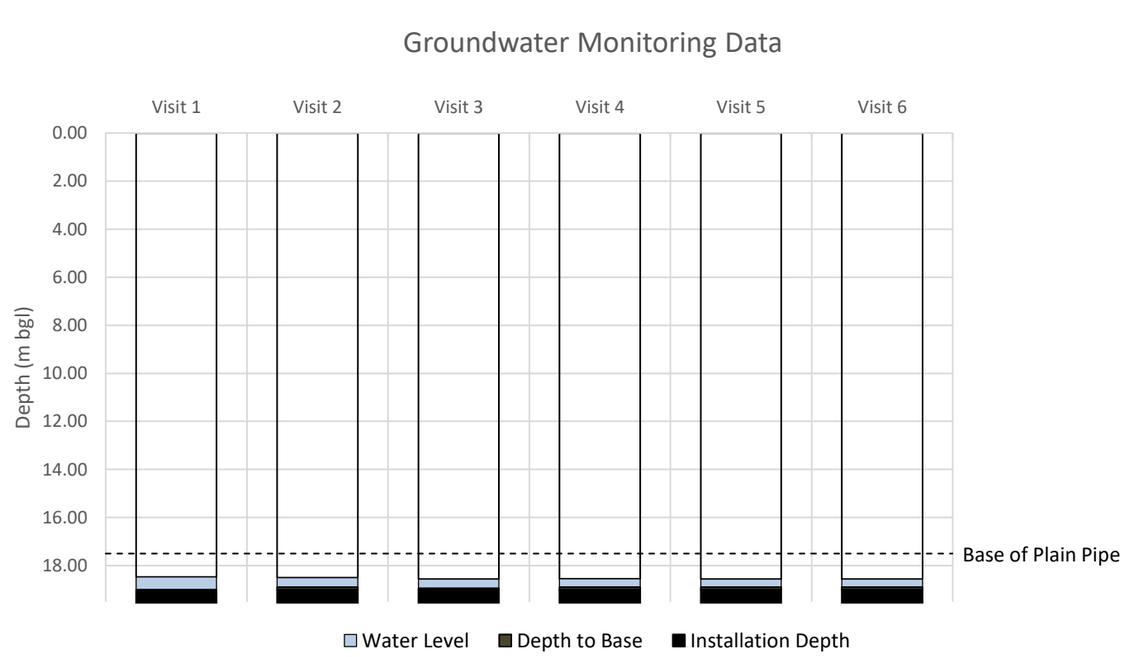
Stated acceptance limits are for guidance only and Envirolab cannot be held responsible for any discrepancies with current legislation

Appendix E – Ground Gas & Groundwater Monitoring Data

SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS	Site Details		Installation Details		Position Ref.:
	Job No.:	34901LG	Installation Date:	05/09/2025	
TEL: 0151 227 3155	Site Name:	Oldham Road	Installation Depth (m bgl):	19.00	BH102
FAX: 0151 227 3156	Client:	Jigsaw Homes	Base of Plain Pipe (m bgl):	17.50	

Site Monitoring Visit Details							Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Data							Ground Gas Risk Assessment				
Visit No.	Visit Date	Logged By	Weather	Atmospheric Pressure	Pressure Trend	Relative Pressure (mb)	Flow Rate (l/h)	Max CH_4 (% LEL)	Max CH_4 (% by vol)	Max CO_2 (% by vol)	Min O_2 (% by vol)	Water Level (m bgl)	Depth to Base (m bgl)	Gas Type	Max Flow Rate[2] (l/h)	Max Gas Conc.[3] (% by vol)	HGFR[1] (l/h)	Characteristic Situation (CS)
Visit 1	17/09/2025	JS	Sunny	1001mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	0.8%	18.9%	18.47	19.00	CH_4	0.10	0.10	0.0001	CS1
Visit 2	23/09/2025	AW	Sunny	1023mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	0.1%	20.7%	18.50	18.90					
Visit 3	07/10/2025	AW	Overcast	1013mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	0.2%	20.1%	18.57	18.95					
Visit 4	22/10/2025	JS	Overcast	985mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	0.9%	19.8%	18.55	18.90	CO_2	0.10	1.40	0.0014	CS1
Visit 5	03/11/2025	JS	Overcast	996mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	1.4%	17.8%	18.56	18.90					
Visit 6	19/11/2025	JS	Sunny	1005mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	1.4%	17.8%	18.57	18.90					





Instrument Used:	Accuracy of Instrument (% by volume)	CH_4	CO_2	O_2	Comments:
GFM		± 0.5% @ 5%	± 0.5% @ 5%	± 1.0%	
		± 1.0% @15%	± 1.0% @15%		
		±3.0% @>15%	±3.0% @>15%		

[1] Hazardous Gas Flow Rate Assessment Methodology (HGFR) is the calculation of the maximum gas concentration for the location x maximum flow rate for the location.

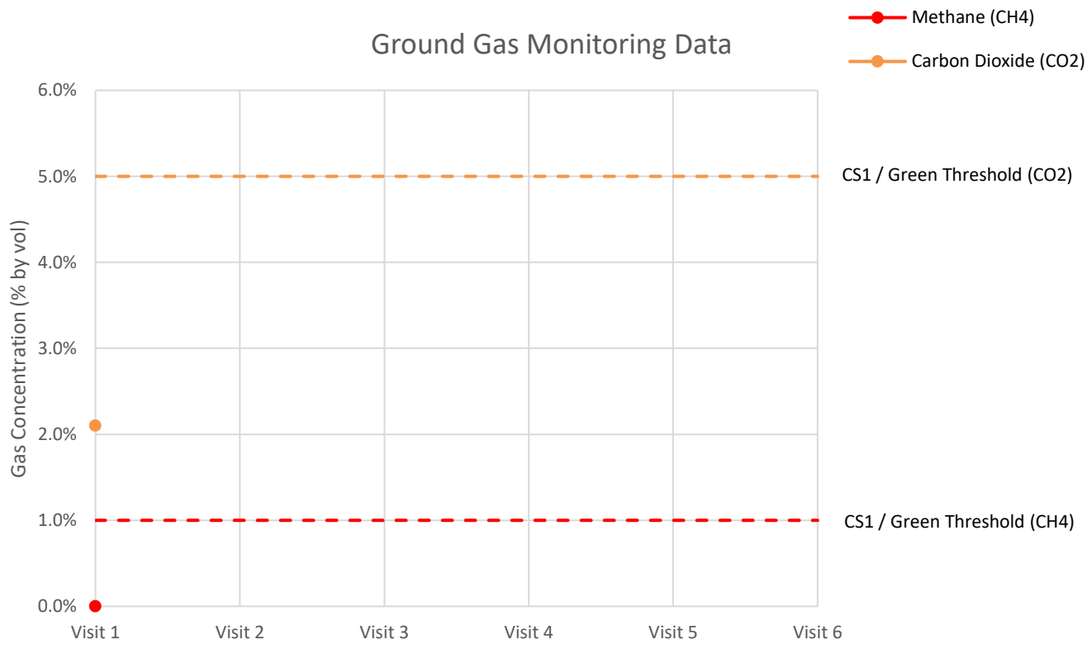
[2] Where maximum recorded flow is <0.1l/h, 0.1l/h has been used to calculate HGFR as recommended in CIRIA C665.

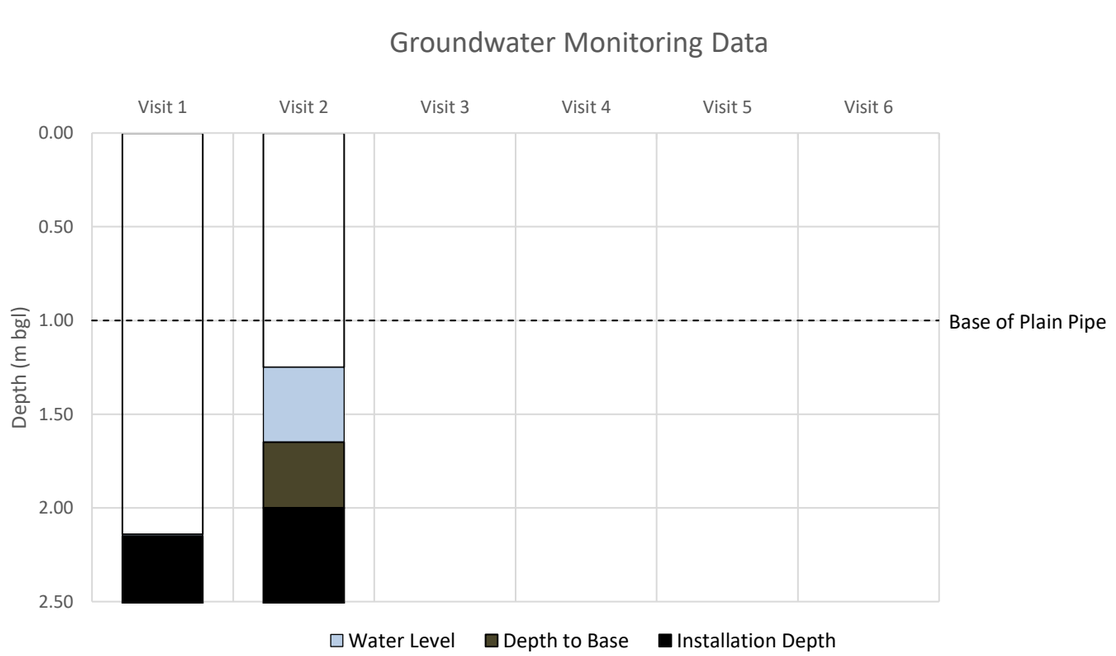
[3] Where maximum recorded concentration is <0.1%, 0.1% has been used as recommended in BS8485.

* Peak flow recorded is likely to be due to a build-up of hydraulic pressure caused by rising water trapping the gas within the solid section of pipe; the initial peak flow is not representative of the rate of gas generation within the ground and can be discounted from the dataset.

SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS	Site Details		Installation Details		Position Ref.:
	Job No.:	34901LG	Installation Date:	05/09/2025	BH103
TEL: 0151 227 3155	Site Name:	Oldham Road	Installation Depth (m bgl):	2.00	
FAX: 0151 227 3156	Client:	Jigsaw Homes	Base of Plain Pipe (m bgl):	1.00	

Site Monitoring Visit Details							Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Data							Ground Gas Risk Assessment				
Visit No.	Visit Date	Logged By	Weather	Atmospheric Pressure	Pressure Trend	Relative Pressure (mb)	Flow Rate (l/h)	Max CH_4 (% LEL)	Max CH_4 (% by vol)	Max CO_2 (% by vol)	Min O_2 (% by vol)	Water Level (m bgl)	Depth to Base (m bgl)	Gas Type	Max Flow Rate[2] (l/h)	Max Gas Conc.[3] (% by vol)	HGFR[1] (l/h)	Characteristic Situation (CS)
Visit 1	17/09/2025	JS	Sunny	1001mb	Steady	-	0.00	#N/A	0.0%	2.1%	16.1%	2.14	2.15	CH_4	0.10	0.10	0.0001	CS1
Visit 2	23/09/2025	AW	Sunny	1023mb	Steady	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.25	1.65					
Visit 3	07/10/2025	AW	Overcast	1013mb	Steady	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	-	-					
Visit 4	22/10/2025	JS	Overcast	985mb	Steady	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	-	-	CO_2	0.10	2.10	0.0021	CS1
Visit 5	03/11/2025	JS	Overcast	996mb	Steady	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	-	-					
Visit 6	19/11/2025	JS	Sunny	1005mb	Steady	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	-	-					





Instrument Used:	Accuracy of Instrument (% by volume)	CH_4	CO_2	O_2	Comments:
GFM		± 0.5% @ 5%	± 0.5% @ 5%	± 1.0%	
		± 1.0% @15%	± 1.0% @15%		
		±3.0% @>15%	±3.0% @>15%		

[1] Hazardous Gas Flow Rate Assessment Methodology (HGFR) is the calculation of the maximum gas concentration for the location x maximum flow rate for the location.

[2] Where maximum recorded flow is <0.1l/h, 0.1l/h has been used to calculate HGFR as recommended in CIRIA C665.

[3] Where maximum recorded concentration is <0.1%, 0.1% has been used as recommended in BS8485.

* Peak flow recorded is likely to be due to a build-up of hydraulic pressure caused by rising water trapping the gas within the solid section of pipe; the initial peak flow is not representative of the rate of gas generation within the ground and can be discounted from the dataset.

Appendix F – Geotechnical Laboratory Certificates

Units 1 & 2
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Deltic Way
Knowsley Industrial Estate
Liverpool
L33 7BU

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Fax: (0151) 548 7892
Email: enquiries@ccgeotechnical.com
www.ccgeotechnical.com

CC GEOTECHNICAL LTD
Consulting Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Engineers

LABORATORY REPORT

CONTRACT NUMBER: CCG-C-25-15712

CONTRACT TITLE: OLDHAM ROAD

CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
18-20 Harrington Street, Liverpool L2 9QA

DATE RECEIVED: 11/09/25
DATE COMMENCED: 11/09/25
DATE COMPLETED: 19/09/25
REPORT DATE: 19/09/25

Test Description	Qty
Determination of Moisture Content BS 1377-2:1990 (a)	3
Determination of Liquid & Plastic Limits BS 1377-2:1990 (a)	3
Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Compression BS 1377-7:1990 (a)	3
Point Load Test ISRM 1985: Suggested Method (a)	20

Notes: Observations and interpretations are not accredited by UKAS
All testing undertaken at laboratory permanent facilities
# denotes non-accredited test
a denotes UKAS accredited test
s denotes test undertaken by approved subcontractor
Test results only relate to the samples tested
Sample and sample information supplied by client

This report is issued in accordance with the requirements of the United kingdom Accreditation Services and EN ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the prior written approval of the laboratory.
Approved Signatories: Chris Bolan (Managing Director) – Daniel Kerfoot (Laboratory Manager)

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY SOIL TEST RESULTS

BH / TP / WS Number	Sample Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Moisture Content (%)	Bulk Density (Mg/m³)	Dry Density (Mg/m³)	Shear Strength (kN/m²)	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticity Index (%)	Passing 0.425mm (%)	Soil Classification	UKAS accredited test (Y/N)	Description / Test Method Samples described in accordance with BS EN ISO 14688-2 2004
BH1	U	2.00	2.45	21	2.14	1.77	164	47	21	26	98	CI	Y	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY of very high undrained shear strength. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded mudstone. (BS1377Pt2:3.2,4.4,5,Pt7:8)
BH2	U	4.00	4.45	20	2.16	1.81	147	43	20	23	96	CI	Y	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY of high undrained shear strength. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded mudstone. (BS1377Pt2:3.2,4.4,5,Pt7:8)
BH3	U	5.00	5.45	18	2.20	1.86	59	28	14	14	96	CL	Y	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY of medium undrained shear strength with fequent pockets of silt and sand. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded mudstone. (BS1377Pt2:3.2,4.4,5,Pt7:8)

SITE: OLDHAM ROAD (CCG-C-25-15712) DATE: 19.09.25

CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE

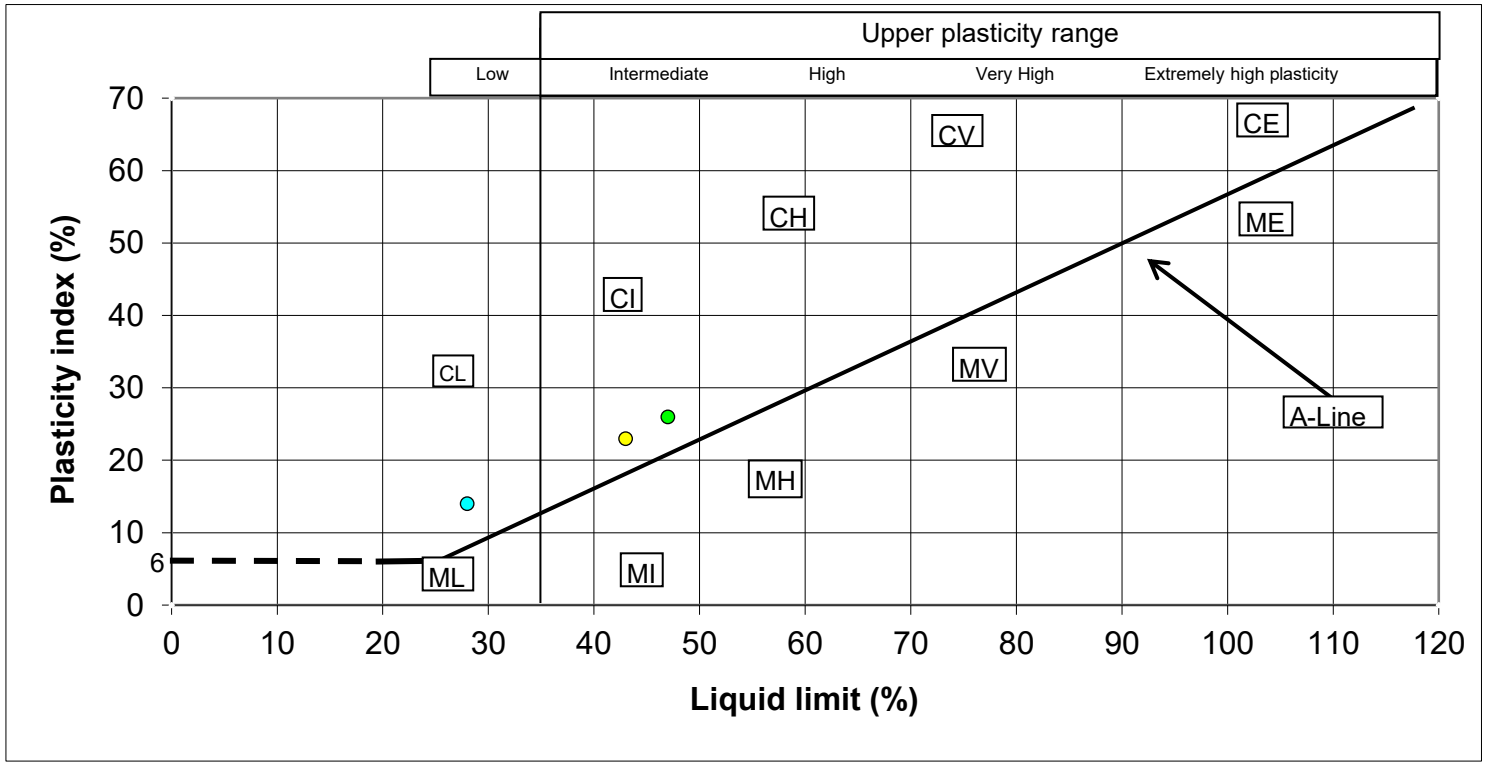
UKAS TESTING 4514

Key:- BD = Bulk Disturbed; SD = Small Disturbed; U100 = Undisturbed 100mm; WS = Window Sample
CL = Low Plasticity; CI = Intermediate; CH = High; CV = Very high; CE = Extremely high; NP = Non-plastic
(* Denotes Hand Shear Vane test result)
Sample description not accredited by UKAS

ATTERBERG TEST RESULT SHEET

BS 1377:Part 2:1990:cl 4.4,5

SILT (M-SOIL), M plots below A-Line , CLAY,C, plots above A-Line, M and C may be combined as FINE SOIL, F.



BH	Sample Depth	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
BH1	2.00	47.0	26.0
BH2	4.00	43.0	23.0
BH3	5.00	28.0	14.0

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4514

APPROVED BY	DK

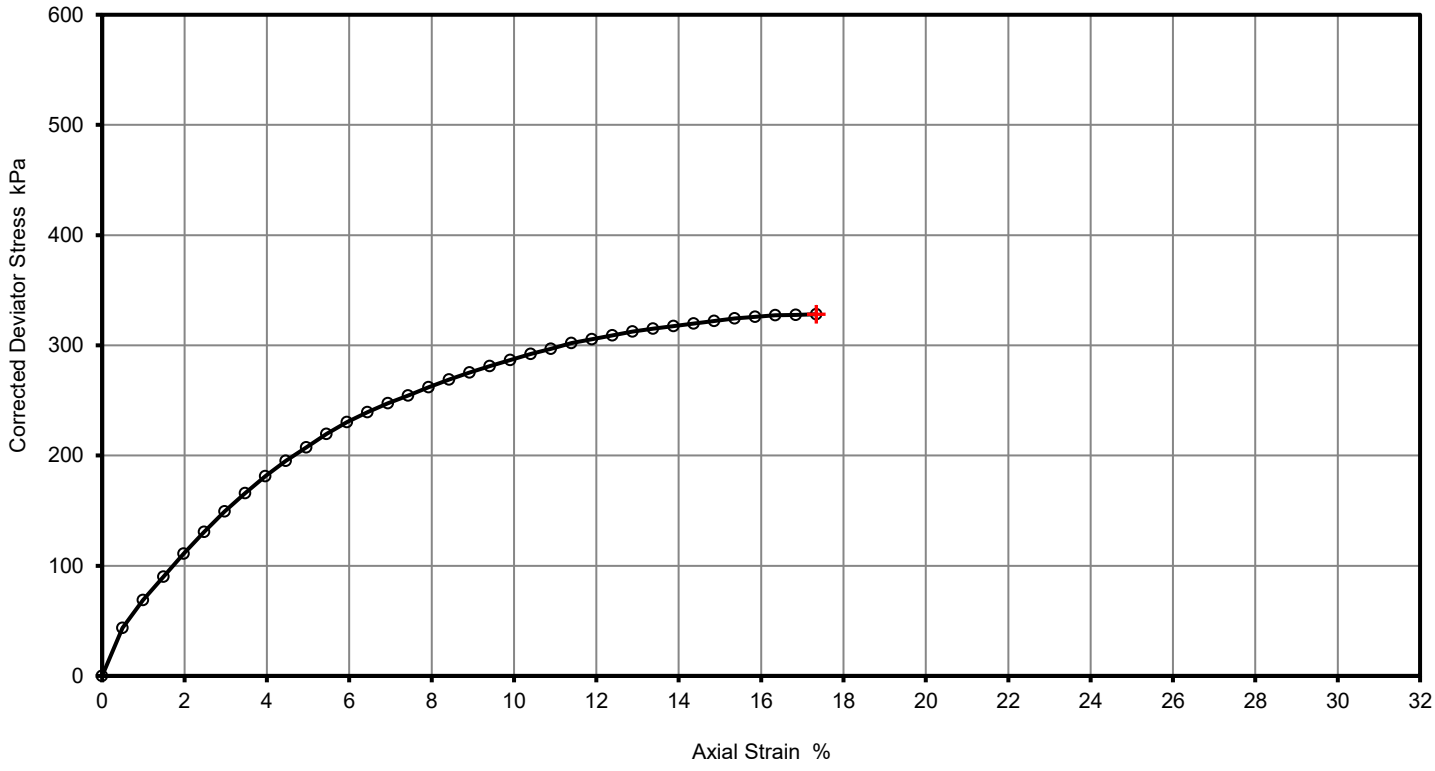
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE	SITE: OLDHAM ROAD (CCG-C-25-15712)

CC Geotechnical Ltd Tel: 0151 545 2750 e: lab@ccgeotechnical.com	**Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Compression Test without measurement of pore pressure - single specimen**			Job Ref	CCG-C-25-15712
				Borehole/Pit No.	BH1
Site Name	OLDHAM ROAD			Sample No.	1
Soil Description				Depth	2.00
Specimen Reference		Specimen Depth	m	Sample Type	U
Specimen Description	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY			Date of test	15/09/2025
Test Method	BS1377 : Part 7 : 1990, clause 8, single specimen				

UKAS TESTING 4514

Test Number		1	
Length		201.9	mm
Diameter		102.1	mm
Bulk Density		2.14	Mg/m3
Moisture Content		20.8	%
Dry Density		1.77	Mg/m3
Rate of Strain		2.0	%/min
Cell Pressure		40	kPa
At failure	Axial Strain	17.3	%
	Deviator Stress, (σ1 - σ3)f	328	kPa
	Undrained Shear Strength, cu	164	kPa ½(σ1 - σ3)f
	Mode of Failure	Plastic	

Deviator Stress v Axial Strain



Remarks

0.5mm membrane, correction factor = 1.67

Approved: DanielKerfoot

Printed: 18/09/2025 15:54

Fig. No. 1

Sheet 1

CC Geotechnical Ltd
Tel: 0151 545 2750
e: lab@ccgeotechnical.com

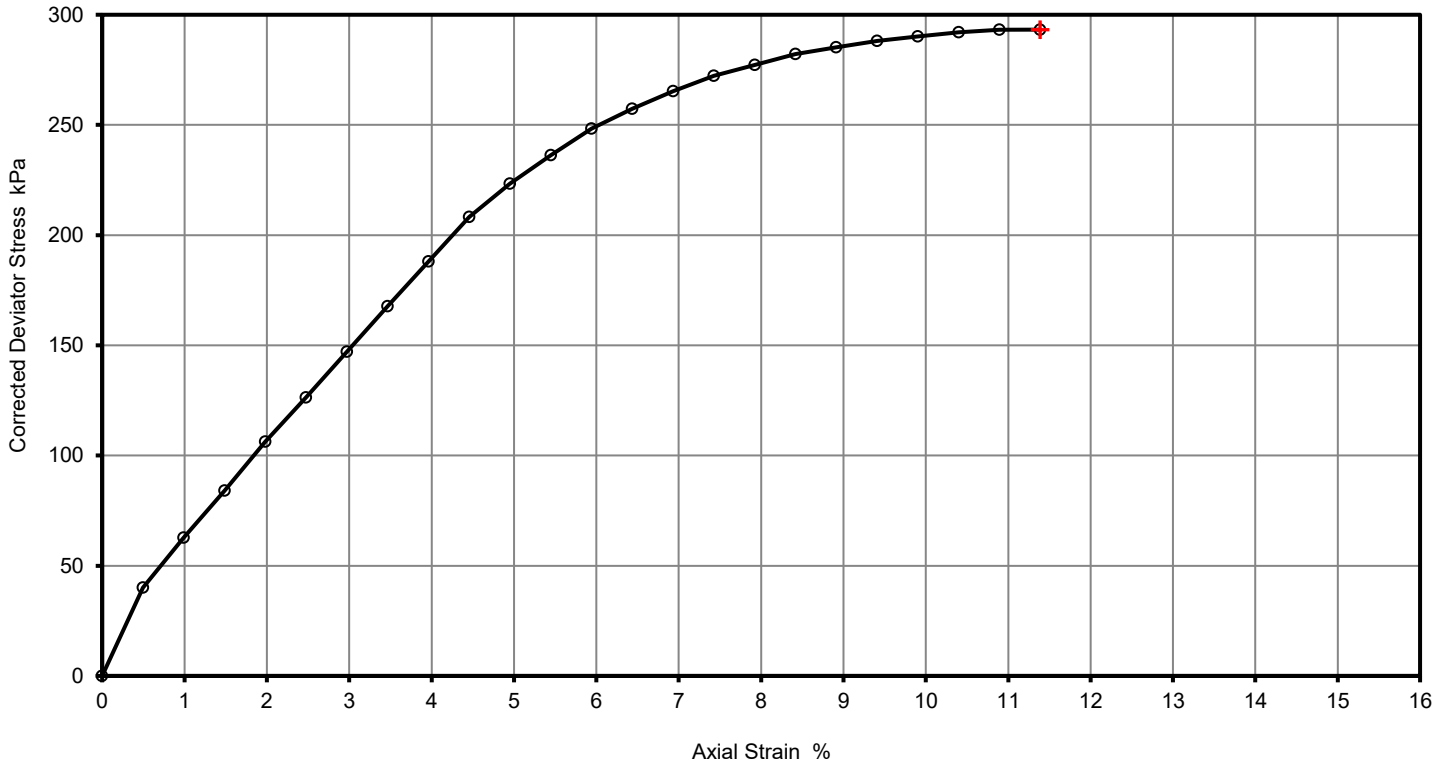
Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Compression Test without measurement of pore pressure - single specimen

Job Ref	CCG-C-25-15712				
Borehole/Pit No.	BH2				
Site Name	OLDHAM ROAD			Sample No.	1
Soil Description				Depth	4.00
Specimen Reference		Specimen Depth	m	Sample Type	U
Specimen Description	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY			Date of test	15/09/2025
Test Method	BS1377 : Part 7 : 1990, clause 8, single specimen				

UKAS TESTING 4514

Test Number		1	
Length		202.0	mm
Diameter		101.5	mm
Bulk Density		2.16	Mg/m3
Moisture Content		19.7	%
Dry Density		1.81	Mg/m3
Rate of Strain		2.0	%/min
Cell Pressure		80	kPa
At failure	Axial Strain	11.4	%
	Deviator Stress, (σ1 - σ3)f	293	kPa
	Undrained Shear Strength, cu	147	kPa ½(σ1 - σ3)f
	Mode of Failure	Plastic	

Deviator Stress v Axial Strain



Remarks

0.5mm membrane, correction factor = 1.21

Approved: DanielKerfoot

Printed: 18/09/2025 15:54

Fig. No. 1

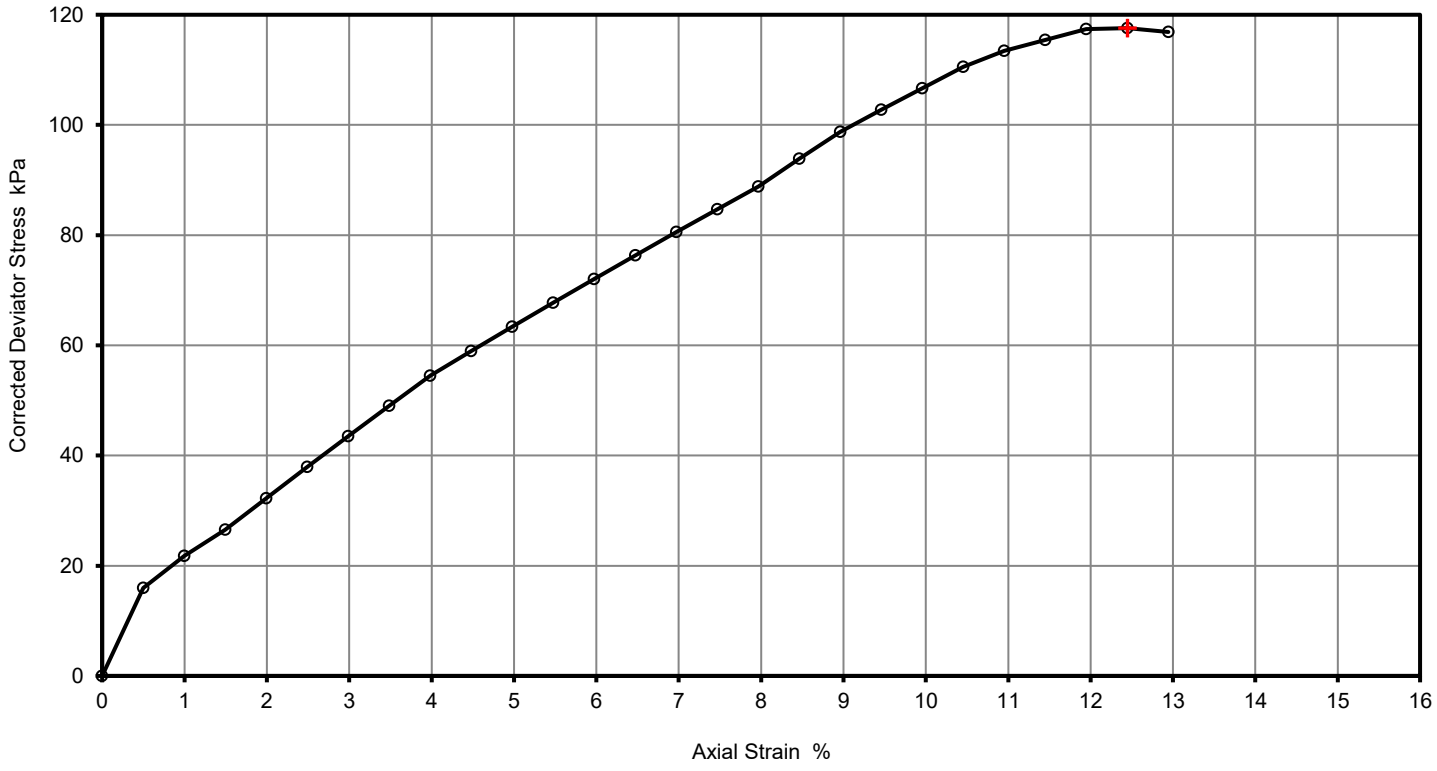
Sheet 2

CC Geotechnical Ltd Tel: 0151 545 2750 e: lab@ccgeotechnical.com	**Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Compression Test without measurement of pore pressure - single specimen**			Job Ref	CCG-C-25-15712
				Borehole/Pit No.	BH3
Site Name	OLDHAM ROAD			Sample No.	1
Soil Description				Depth	5.00
Specimen Reference		Specimen Depth	m	Sample Type	U
Specimen Description	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY with frequent pockets of silt and sand			Date of test	15/09/2025
Test Method	BS1377 : Part 7 : 1990, clause 8, single specimen				

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Test Number		1	
Length		200.9	mm
Diameter		101.5	mm
Bulk Density		2.20	Mg/m3
Moisture Content		18.3	%
Dry Density		1.86	Mg/m3
Rate of Strain			%/min
Cell Pressure		100	kPa
At failure	Axial Strain	12.4	%
	Deviator Stress, (σ1 - σ3)f	118	kPa
	Undrained Shear Strength, cu	59	kPa ½(σ1 - σ3)f
	Mode of Failure	Plastic	

Deviator Stress v Axial Strain



Remarks

0.5mm membrane, correction factor = 1.33

Approved: DanielKerfoot

Printed: 18/09/2025 15:54

Fig. No. 1

Sheet 3

POINT LOAD TEST RESULTS

ISRM 1985: Suggested Method

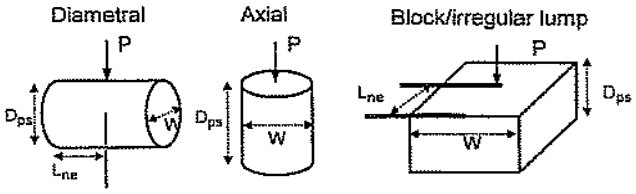
PROJECT No.:- CCG-C-25-15712 SITE:- OLDHAM ROAD DATE: 15.09.25

Borehole Number	Depth (m)	Type of Test* a	d	i	Width (W) (mm)	Platen Separation (D) (mm)	Failure Load (P) (kN)	Equivalent Diameter (D_e) (mm)	Point Load (I_s) (MPa)	Size Factor (F)	Point Load Index ($I_{s(50)}$) (MPa)	Estimated Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)	Water Content (NAT/SAT)	Orientation to plane of weakness
BH1	18.30		d		80	49	0.10	-	0.04	0.99	0.04	0.83	NAT	l
BH1	18.35	a			85	83	0.20	95	0.02	1.33	0.03	0.59	NAT	p
BH1	18.72		d		85	81	0.10	-	0.02	1.24	0.02	0.38	NAT	l
BH1	18.77	a			85	81	0.40	94	0.05	1.33	0.06	1.21	NAT	p
BH1	19.08		d		61	85	0.10	-	0.01	1.27	0.02	0.35	NAT	l
BH1	19.13	a			85	61	0.10	81	0.02	1.24	0.02	0.38	NAT	p

*NOTE- a = axial ; d = diametral ; i = irregular lump or block (see diagrams, right, for details)
p = perpendicular; l = parallel, u = unkown

DIA. KEY- P = load ; Dps = platen seperation ;
W = width of shortest dimension perpendicular to load ;
Lne = length from platens to nearest free end

UKAS TESTING 4514



TESTED BY: MH APPROVED BY: DK

POINT LOAD TEST RESULTS

ISRM 1985: Suggested Method

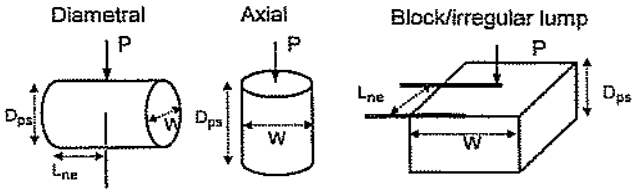
PROJECT No.:- CCG-C-25-15712 SITE:- OLDHAM ROAD DATE: 15.09.25

Borehole Number	Depth (m)	Type of Test* a	d	i	Width (W) (mm)	Platen Separation (D) (mm)	Failure Load (P) (kN)	Equivalent Diameter (D_e) (mm)	Point Load (I_s) (MPa)	Size Factor (F)	Point Load Index ($I_{s(50)}$) (MPa)	Estimated Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)	Water Content (NAT/SAT)	Orientation to plane of weakness
BH3	13.05	a			85	65	0.30	84	0.04	1.26	0.05	1.08	NAT	p
BH3	13.43	a			85	71	0.70	88	0.09	1.29	0.12	2.35	NAT	p
BH3	14.93	a			85	65	0.40	84	0.06	1.26	0.07	1.44	NAT	p
BH3	15.21		d		64	85	0.10	-	0.01	1.27	0.02	0.35	NAT	l
BH3	15.26	a			85	47	0.40	71	0.08	1.17	0.09	1.85	NAT	p
BH3	15.57	a			85	75	0.50	90	0.06	1.30	0.08	1.61	NAT	p

*NOTE- a = axial ; d = diametral ; i = irregular lump or block (see diagrams, right, for details)
p = perpendicular; l = parallel, u = unkown

DIA. KEY- P = load ; Dps = platen seperation ;
W = width of shortest dimension perpendicular to load ;
Lne = length from platens to nearest free end

UKAS TESTING 4514



TESTED BY: MH APPROVED BY: DK

POINT LOAD TEST RESULTS

ISRM 1985: Suggested Method

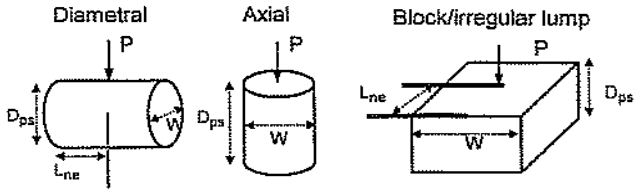
PROJECT No.:- CCG-C-25-15712 SITE:- OLDHAM ROAD DATE: 15.09.25

Borehole Number	Depth (m)	Type of Test* a	d	i	Width (W) (mm)	Platen Separation (D) (mm)	Failure Load (P) (kN)	Equivalent Diameter (D_e) (mm)	Point Load (I_s) (MPa)	Size Factor (F)	Point Load Index ($I_{s(50)}$) (MPa)	Estimated Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)	Water Content (NAT/SAT)	Orientation to plane of weakness
BH3	17.11	a			85	80	0.40	93	0.05	1.32	0.06	1.22	NAT	p
BH3	17.44	a			85	78	0.30	92	0.04	1.31	0.05	0.93	NAT	p
BH3	17.59	a			85	66	0.20	85	0.03	1.27	0.04	0.71	NAT	p
BH3	17.81	a			85	49	0.50	73	0.09	1.18	0.11	2.23	NAT	p
BH3	18.11	a			85	63	5.00	83	0.73	1.25	0.92	18.38	NAT	p
BH3	18.32	a			85	78	1.20	92	0.14	1.31	0.19	3.74	NAT	p
BH3	18.61	a			85	64	1.70	83	0.25	1.26	0.31	6.17	NAT	p
BH3	19.44	a			85	56	0.20	78	0.03	1.22	0.04	0.81	NAT	p

*NOTE- a = axial ; d = diametral ; i = irregular lump or block (see diagrams, right, for details)
p = perpendicular; l = parallel, u = unkown

DIA. KEY- P = load ; Dps = platen seperation ;
W = width of shortest dimension perpendicular to load ;
Lne = length from platens to nearest free end

UKAS TESTING 4514



TESTED BY: MH APPROVED BY: DK

	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH1**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT — Sheet 1 of 2
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew: — Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
							(13.50)				

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Start & End of Shift Observations					Borehole Diameter		Casing Diameter	
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Remarks:

Water Strikes					
Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %

	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH1**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew:
					Sheet 2 of 2
					Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
13.50 - 15.00	100	0	0	NI NI NI			13.50 (3.07)		Grey occasionally brown MUDSTONE with inclusions of sandstone. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravelly clay *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY (HSV = >110kN/m2) - 13.50-13.86mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SAND - 13.86-14.02mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 14.02-16.57mbgl* *HSV = >110kN/m2 - 14.70mbgl* *HSV = >110kN/m2 - 15.10mbgl* *HSV = >110kN/m2 - 15.60mbgl*		
15.00 - 16.50	100	0	0								
16.50 - 18.00	100	0	0	NI			16.57 (0.31) 16.88 (0.54) 17.42		Grey becoming dark grey MUDSTONE. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravel *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVEL - 16.57-17.42mbgl* Black COAL. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravel		
18.00 - 19.50	96	57	57	NI 3 NI 5 NI 3 NI NR			(2.08) 19.50		Grey MUDSTONE. Moderately weathered. Recovered locally as gravelly clay *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 17.42-18.30mbgl* *HSV = >110kN/m2 - 17.70mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS CLAYEY SAND - 18.60-18.67mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 18.89-18.95mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 19.27-19.44mbgl* *NO RECOVERY - 19.44-19.50mbgl*		

Start & End of Shift Observations					Borehole Diameter		Casing Diameter		Remarks:
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Water Strikes					
Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %

	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH2**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT — Sheet 1 of 2
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew: — Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
							(12.00)				

Start & End of Shift Observations					Borehole Diameter		Casing Diameter	
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Remarks:

Water Strikes					
Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %

CCG	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH2**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT — Sheet 2 of 2
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew: — Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
							12.00 (0.40) 12.40		Grey MUDSTONE. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravelly clay *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 12.00-12.40mbgl*		
12.00 - 13.50	100	16	11	NI NI 6 NI ~~NR~~			(2.45) 14.85		Grey occasionally brown fine to medium grained SANDSTONE. Moderately weathered. Recovered locally as gravelly sand *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY SAND - 12.40-13.02mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY SAND - 13.19-13.43mbgl* *NO RECOVERY - 13.50-13.52mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY SAND - 13.52-14.35mbgl*		
13.50 - 15.00	99	31	17	NI 4 NI 15 ~~NR~~			(0.91) 15.76		*NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY SAND - 14.60-14.80mbgl* Grey MUDSTONE with occasional inclusions of sandstone. Slightly weathered. Discontinuities are very close to closely spaced, horizontal, clean and smooth *NO RECOVERY - 15.00-15.04mbgl*		
15.00 - 16.50	97	51	40	10 NI			(2.24) 18.00		Grey MUDSTONE with inclusions of coal at 17.82-18.00mbgl. Highly weathered. Recovered as gravelly clay *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY CLAY - 15.76-17.65mbgl* *NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVEL - 17.84-18.00mbgl*		
16.50 - 18.00	100	13	0	21 NI							

Start & End of Shift Observations					Borehole Diameter		Casing Diameter	
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Remarks:

Water Strikes					
Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %

CCG	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH3**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT — Sheet 1 of 2
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew: — Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
							(13.50)				

Start & End of Shift Observations				
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)

Borehole Diameter	
Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Casing Diameter	
Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Remarks:

Water Strikes					
Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %

CCG	Contract Name: Oldham Road		Client: Sutcliffe		Borehole ID: **BH3**
	Contract Number: CCG-C-25-15712	Date Started:	Loggged By: DK	Checked By: CB	Status: DRAFT — Sheet 2 of 2
Rotary Core Drilling Log	Easting:	Northing:	Ground Level:	Plant Used:	Rig Crew: — Scale: 1:50
Weather:		Termination:			

Samples & In Situ Testing						Strata Details				Groundwater	
Depth	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI	Water Added	Level (mAOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Strata Description	Water Strike	Backfill/ Installation
							13.50		Brownish grey SILTSTONE. Highly weathered. Recovered as sandy gravelly silt NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS GRAVELLY SILT - 13.50-16.63mbgl		
13.50 - 15.00	100	0	0	NI			(3.00)				
15.00 - 16.50	100	0	0				16.50		Grey occasionally reddish grey SILTSTONE with occasional inclusions of fine to medium grained sandstone. Moderately weathered. Recovered as locally as sandy gravelly silt. Discontinuities are very close to closely spaced, horizontal, clean and smooth NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SANDY GRAVELLY SILT- 16.70-16.83mbgl NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SANDY SILT - 16.99-17.04mbgl		
16.50 - 18.00	100	75	70	14 NI 6 NI 5 NI			(3.00)		NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SILT - 17.88-18.00mbgl		
18.00 - 19.50	97	58	53	7 NI 11 NR			19.50		NON-INTACT. RECOVERED AS SANDY GRAVELLY SILT - 18.68-19.26mbgl NO RECOVERY - 19.44-19.50mbgl		

Start & End of Shift Observations					Borehole Diameter		Casing Diameter	
Date	Time	Depth (m)	Casing (m)	Water (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)	Depth (m)	Dia (mm)

Flush Information				
Top (m)	Base (m)	Flush Type	Return	Flush Colour

Installation			
Top (m)	Base (m)	Type	Dia (mm)

Remarks:

Water Strikes

Strike (m)	Casing (m)	Sealed (m)	Time (mins)	Rose to (m)	Remarks

Fracture spacing reported in mm as min, Average and Max values. TCR, SCR and RQD reported in %


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH1 13.5-16.5mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
13.5
15.0
15.0
16.5


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH1 16.5-19.5mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
16.5
18.0
18.0
19.5

REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH2 12.0-15.0mbgl



12.0

13.5

13.5

15.0


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH2 15.0-16.5mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
15.0
16.5


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH2 16.5-18.0mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
16.5
18.0


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH3 13.5-15.0mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
13.5
15.0


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH3 15.0-16.5mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
15.0
16.5


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH3 16.5-18.0mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
16.5
18.0


REF: CCG-C-25-15712
SITE: OLDHAM STREET
CLIENT: SUTCLIFFE
BH3 18.0-19.5mbgl
KATUN
Katun Color Test Chart
18.0
19.5

`Notes on Limitations
For
Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Consultancy Services

General

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The findings and opinions are relevant to the dates when the assessment was undertaken, but should not necessarily be relied upon to represent conditions at a substantially later date. In particular, seasonal groundwater levels, with the effects of precipitation, may affect the conditions found during the investigation. The report should be read in conjunction with the further Notes on Limitations included in Appendix A.

Where opinions expressed in this report are based on current available guidance and legislation, no liability can be accepted by CC GEOTECHNICAL LTD for the effects of any future changes to such guidelines and legislation. Additional information, improved practices, new guidance, changes in legislation, or amendments to design proposals, may necessitate this report having to be reviewed in whole or in part after that date. Opinions and interpretations are not accredited by UKAS.

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1. the consequences of this document being used for any purpose or project other than for which it was commissioned

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2. the consequences of use of this document by any party with whom an agreement has not been executed.

Phase I Environmental Audits / Desk Studies

The work undertaken to provide the basis of a Phase 1 Desk Study report comprises a study of available documented information from a variety of sources (including the client), together with (where appropriate) a brief walk over inspection of the site and meetings and discussions with relevant authorities and other interested parties. The opinions given in a Desk Study report have been dictated by finite data on which they are based and are relevant only to the purpose for which the report was commissioned. The information reviewed should not be considered exhaustive and has been accepted in good faith as providing true and representative data pertaining to site conditions. Should additional information become available which may affect the opinions expressed in the report, CC GEOTECHNICAL LTD reserves the right to review such information and to modify the opinions accordingly.

It should be noted that any risks identified in this report are perceived risks based on the information reviewed; actual risks can only be assessed following a physical investigation of the site.

Factual Ground Investigations

The investigation of the site has been carried out in accordance with the scope and specification instructed by the Client. No interpretations of the data generated by the investigation have been provided or implied. The exploratory holes undertaken in this commission, investigate only a small volume of the ground in relation to the size of the site, and can only provide a general indication of site conditions. Conditions may exist on the site which have not been detected by the works undertaken. Furthermore, the number of sampling points and the methods of sampling and testing do not preclude the existence of localised “hotspots” or more widespread contamination where concentrations may be significantly higher than those actually encountered.

Interpretative Phase II Environmental Audits

The investigation of the site has been carried out with the intention of providing sufficient information concerning the type and degree of contamination, and ground and groundwater conditions to allow a reasonable risk assessment to be made. The objectives of the investigation have been limited to establishing the risks associated to potential human targets, building materials, the environment (including adjacent land), and surface and groundwater.

The amount of exploratory work and chemical testing undertaken may have been restricted by factors including inter alia the Clients budget, the available timescale, access to all parts of the site, the existence of buried services etc., and where this is the case, a more comprehensive investigation may be required if the site is to be redeveloped, since a number of important engineering and environmental issues may need further assessment.

For those reasons, if costs have been included in relation to site remediation these must be considered as tentative only and must, in any event, be confirmed by a qualified quantity surveyor.

It must be borne in mind, that the exploratory holes undertaken, investigate only a small volume of the ground in relation to the size of the site, and can only provide a general indication of site conditions. The opinions provided and recommendations given in this report are based on the ground conditions apparent at the site of each of the exploratory holes. There may be ground conditions present on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation, and which have therefore not been taken into account in this report. The number of sampling points and the methods of sampling and testing do not preclude the existence of localised “hotspots” or more widespread contamination where concentrations may be significantly higher than those actually encountered. The findings of the investigation are valid for the time of investigation and the passage of time may result in changes to the contamination status of the site, and a reassessment of the site may be required where significant time has elapsed.

Geoenvironmental Ground Investigations

The investigation of the site has been carried out within the constraints of Client budget, available timeframe, access to all parts of the site, the existence of buried services and a more comprehensive investigation may be required to provide sufficient information regarding the type and degree of contamination, geotechnical characteristics, and ground and groundwater conditions, to formulate a reasonable assessment of the environmental risks together with engineering and development implications.

If costs have been included in relation to the site remediation, these must be confirmed by a qualified quantity surveyor.

The exploratory holes undertaken, investigate only a small volume of the ground in relation to the size of the site, and can only provide a general indication of the site conditions. The opinions provided and recommendations given in this report are based on the ground conditions apparent at the site of each of the exploratory holes. There may be ground conditions present on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation, and which have therefore not been taken into account in this report. The findings of the investigation are valid for the time of investigation and the passage of time may result in changes to the contamination status of the site, and a reassessment of the site may be required where significant time has elapsed.

The comments made on groundwater conditions are based on observations made at the time that site work was carried out. It should be noted that groundwater levels will vary owing to seasonal, tidal, weather, or other effects.

The risk assessment and opinions provided, inter alia, take into consideration currently available guidance relating to acceptable contamination concentrations and no liability can be accepted for the retrospective effects of any future changes or amendments to these values.

STRUCTURAL SOILS LTD

INSITU TESTING REPORT

1774

Report No. 785828R.01(00) Office Location: Castleford

Date	01-September-2025	Contract:	Oldham Road, Miles Platting
Client	Sutcliffe		
Address	18-20 Harrington Street, Liverpool, L2 9QA		

For the Attention of: Daniel Evans

Order received	12-August-2025	Client Reference	34901LG
Testing Started	01-September-2025	Client Order No.	11057
Testing Completed	01-September-2025	Instruction Type	Written

Tests marked 'Not UKAS Accredited' in this report are not included in the UKAS Accreditation Schedule for our Laboratory.

UKAS Accredited Tests

* 4 no. Plate Load Test in occordance with BS1377:Part 9:1990, Clause 4.1

Not UKAS Accredited Tests

The results represent the ground conditions at the specified locations and depths at the time of testing.

Please Note: Remaining samples will be retained for a period of one month from today and will then be disposed of .
Test were undertaken on samples 'as received' unless otherwise stated.
Opinions and interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of accreditation for this laboratory.
Results relate only to items tested
This report shall not be reproduced except in full without written permission of SSL Laboratories

Structural Soils Ltd, The Potteries, Pottery Street, Castleford, WF10 1NJ Tel.01977552255, email Matthew Doran, matthew.doran@soils.co.uk

TESTING VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

1774

The test results included in this report are certified as:-

ISSUE STATUS: **FINAL**

In accordance with the Structural Soils Ltd Laboratory Quality Management System, results sheets and summaries of results issued by the laboratory are checked by an approved signatory. The integrity of the test data and results are ensured by control of the computer system employed by the laboratory as part of the Software Verification Program as detailed in the Laboratory Quality Manual.

This testing verification certificate covers all testing compiled on or before the following datetime: **01/09/2025 14:46:42**.

Testing reported after this date is not covered by this Verification Certificate.



Approved Signatory
Matthew Doran (Site Testing Manager)

(Head Office)
Bristol Laboratory
Unit 1A, Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

Castleford Laboratory
The Potteries, Pottery Street
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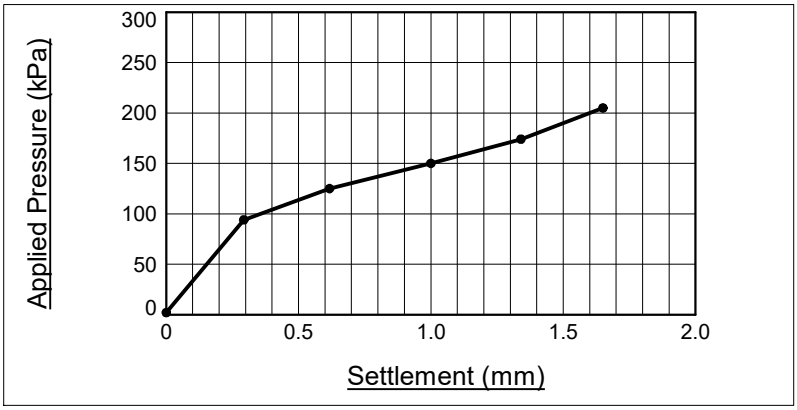
STRUCTURAL SOILS LTD	Contract: **Oldham Road, Miles Platting**	Job No: **785828**

GINT_LIBRARY_V10_01.GLB LibVersion: v8_07_001 PrjVersion: v8_07 | GrfcText L - LAB VERIFICATION REPORT - V02 - A4P | 785828.GINT.GPJ - v10_01
Structural Soils Ltd, Branch Office - Castleford: The Potteries, Pottery Street, Castleford, West Yorkshire, WF10 1NJ. Tel: 01977-552255, Fax: 01977-552299, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: ask@soils.co.uk. | 01/09/25 - 14:48 | MD3 |

PLATE LOADING TEST - INCREMENTAL

BS1377:Part 9:1990, Clause 4.1

Position ID: **CBR01** Depth (m) : **0.20** Date of Test : **01/09/25**



Applied Pressure (kPa)	Average Settlement (mm)
2	0.000
94	0.293
125	0.617
150	1.000
174	1.340
205	1.650

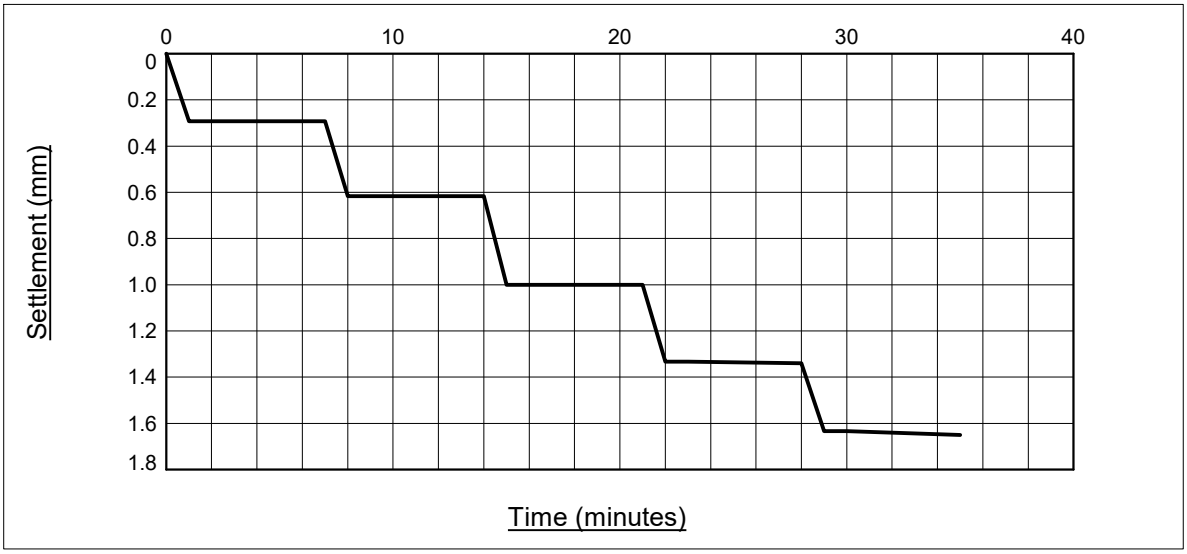


Plate Diameter (mm): **455** Reaction Load : **8T**

Maximum Applied Pressure (kPa): **205** Maximum Applied Deformation (mm) : **1.650**

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction at 1.25mm

Applied Pressure: **168** kPa Conversion to k_{762} : **k_{455} x 0.6291**

k_{455}: **134400** kN/m^2/m k_{762} : **84551** kN/m^2/m

Approximate Equivalent CBR Value (%): **21**

Calculations derived from section 7.14 of Department of Transport, Interim Advice Note 73/06 (Draft HD25) February 2009 Design Guidance for Road Pavement Foundations

Additional Information

Environmental Conditions at Time of Test: **Rain**

Start Temperature: **15°C**

End Temperature: **15°C**

STRUCTURAL SOILS
1a Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

Compiled By		Date
KFLimacher	**KATIE LIMACHER**	**01/09/25**

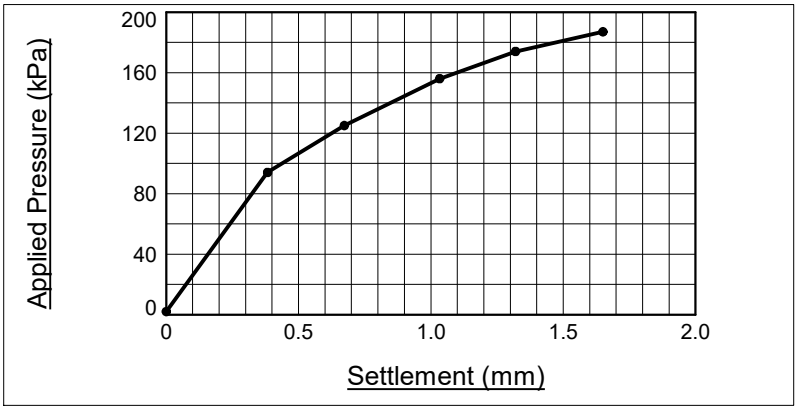
Contract	Contract Ref:
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	**785828**

GINT_LIBRARY_V10_01.GLB LibVersion: v8_07_001 PrjVersion: v8_07 | Graph I - PLATE LOADING [R1]- A4P | 785828.GINT.GPJ - v10_01
Structural Soils Ltd, Branch Office - Bristol Lab: 1a Princess Street, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 4AG. Tel: 0117-947-1000, Fax: 0117-947-1004, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: ask@soils.co.uk. | 01/09/25 - 14:22 | KL2 |

PLATE LOADING TEST - INCREMENTAL

BS1377:Part 9:1990, Clause 4.1

Position ID: **CBR02** Depth (m) : **0.20** Date of Test : **01/09/25**



Applied Pressure (kPa)	Average Settlement (mm)
2	0.000
94	0.383
125	0.673
156	1.033
174	1.320
187	1.650

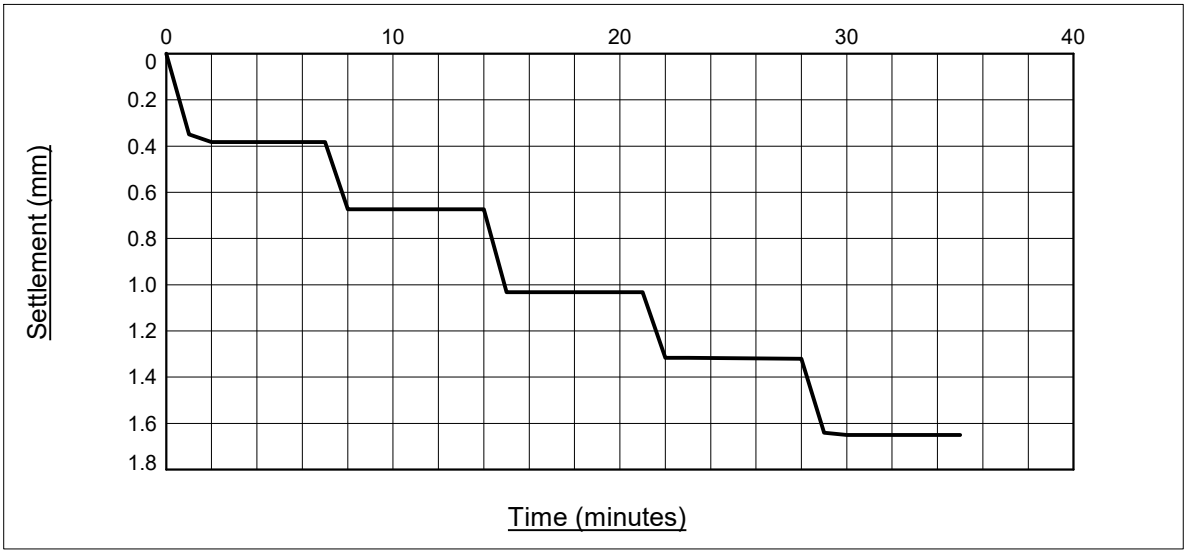


Plate Diameter (mm): **455** Reaction Load : **8T**

Maximum Applied Pressure (kPa): **187** Maximum Applied Deformation (mm) : **1.650**

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction at 1.25mm

Applied Pressure: **170** kPa Conversion to k_{762} : **k_{455} x 0.6291**

k_{455}: **136000** kN/m^2/m k_{762} : **85558** kN/m^2/m

Approximate Equivalent CBR Value (%): **22**

Calculations derived from section 7.14 of Department of Transport, Interim Advice Note 73/06 (Draft HD25) February 2009 Design Guidance for Road Pavement Foundations

Additional Information

Environmental Conditions at Time of Test: **Rain**

Start Temperature: **15°C**

End Temperature: **15°C**

STRUCTURAL SOILS
1a Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

Compiled By		Date
KFLimacher	**KATIE LIMACHER**	**01/09/25**

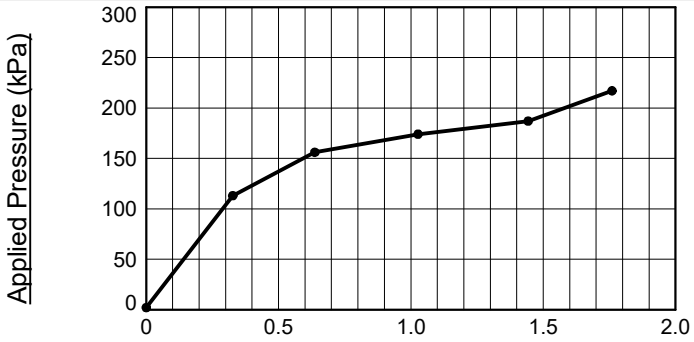
Contract	Contract Ref:
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	**785828**

GINT_LIBRARY_V10_01.GLB LibVersion: v8_07_001 PrjVersion: v8_07 | Graph I - PLATE LOADING [R1]- A4P | 785828.GINT.GPJ - v10_01
Structural Soils Ltd, Branch Office - Bristol Lab: 1a Princess Street, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 4AG. Tel: 0117-947-1000, Fax: 0117-947-1004, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: ask@soils.co.uk. | 01/09/25 - 14:22 | KL2 |

PLATE LOADING TEST - INCREMENTAL

BS1377:Part 9:1990, Clause 4.1

Position ID: **CBR03** Depth (m) : **0.20** Date of Test : **01/09/25**



Applied Pressure (kPa)	Average Settlement (mm)
2	0.000
113	0.327
156	0.637
174	1.027
187	1.443
217	1.760

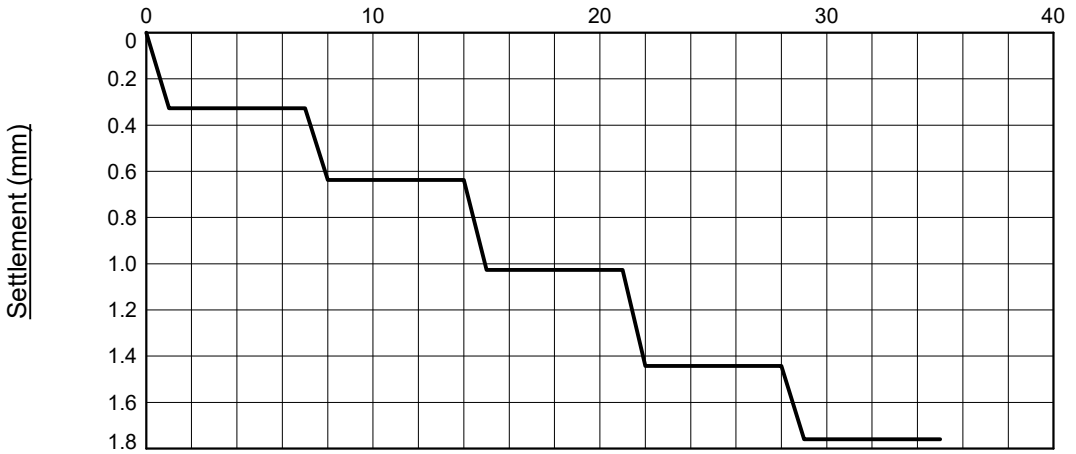


Plate Diameter (mm):	**455**	Reaction Load :	**8T**
Maximum Applied Pressure (kPa):	**217**	Maximum Applied Deformation (mm) :	**1.760**

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction at 1.25mm

Applied Pressure: **181** kPa Conversion to k_{762} : **k_{455} x 0.6291**

k_{455}: **144800** kN/m^2/m k_{762} : **91094** kN/m^2/m

Approximate Equivalent CBR Value (%): **24**

Calculations derived from section 7.14 of Department of Transport, Interim Advice Note 73/06 (Draft HD25) February 2009 Design Guidance for Road Pavement Foundations

Additional Information

Environmental Conditions at Time of Test: **Rain**
Start Temperature: **16°C**
End Temperature: **16°C**

STRUCTURAL SOILS
1a Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

Compiled By		Date
KLimacher	**KATIE LIMACHER**	**01/09/25**

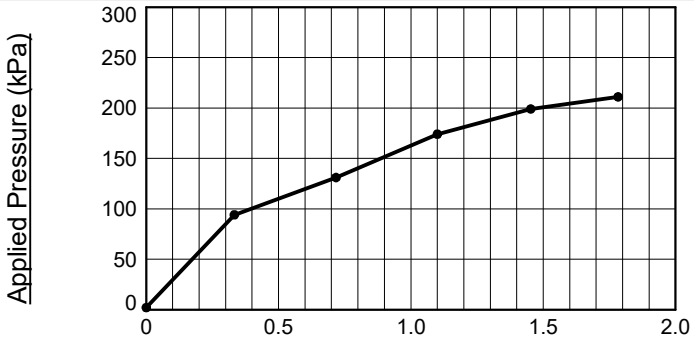
Contract	Contract Ref:
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	**785828**

GINT_LIBRARY_V10_01.GLB LibVersion: v8_07_001 PrjVersion: v8_07 | Graph I - PLATE LOADING [R1]- A4P | 785828.GINT.GPJ - v10_01
Structural Soils Ltd, Branch Office - Bristol Lab: 1a Princess Street, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 4AG. Tel: 0117-947-1000, Fax: 0117-947-1004, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: ask@soils.co.uk. | 01/09/25 - 14:22 | KL2 |

PLATE LOADING TEST - INCREMENTAL

BS1377:Part 9:1990, Clause 4.1

Position ID: **CBR04** Depth (m) : **0.20** Date of Test : **01/09/25**



Applied Pressure (kPa)	Average Settlement (mm)
2	0.000
94	0.333
131	0.717
174	1.100
199	1.453
211	1.783

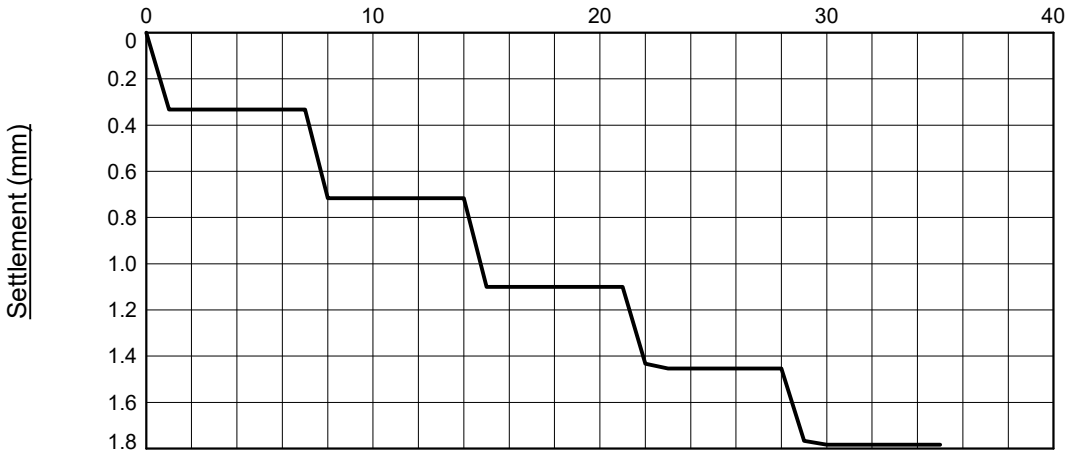


Plate Diameter (mm):	**455**	Reaction Load :	**8T**
Maximum Applied Pressure (kPa):	**211**	Maximum Applied Deformation (mm) :	**1.783**

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction at 1.25mm

Applied Pressure: **185** kPa Conversion to k_{762} : **k_{455} x 0.6291**

k_{455}: **148000** kN/m^2/m k_{762} : **93107** kN/m^2/m

Approximate Equivalent CBR Value (%): **25**

Calculations derived from section 7.14 of Department of Transport, Interim Advice Note 73/06 (Draft HD25) February 2009 Design Guidance for Road Pavement Foundations

Additional Information

Environmental Conditions at Time of Test: **Heavy rain**
Start Temperature: **15°C**
End Temperature: **15°C**

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Bristol
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Compiled By		Date
KFLimacher	**KATIE LIMACHER**	**01/09/25**

Contract	Contract Ref:
Oldham Road, Miles Platting	**785828**

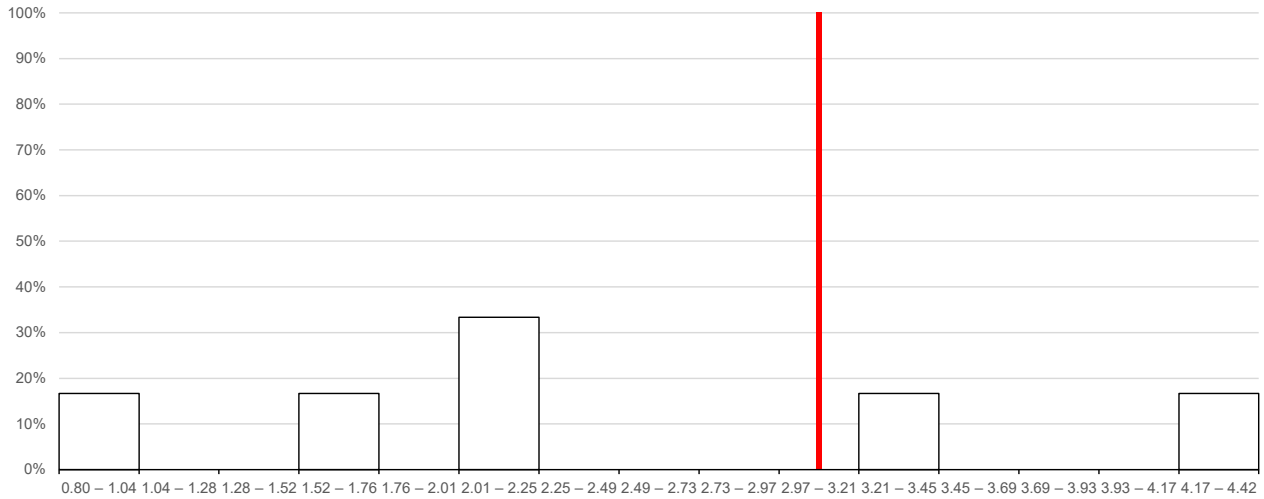
GINT_LIBRARY_V10_01.GLB LibVersion: v8_07_001 PrjVersion: v8_07 | Graph I - PLATE LOADING [R1]- A4P | 785828.GINT.GPJ - v10_01
Structural Soils Ltd, Branch Office - Bristol Lab: 1a Princess Street, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 4AG. Tel: 0117-947-1000, Fax: 0117-947-1004, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: ask@soils.co.uk. | 01/09/25 - 14:22 | KL2 |

Appendix G – Soil Screening Tables

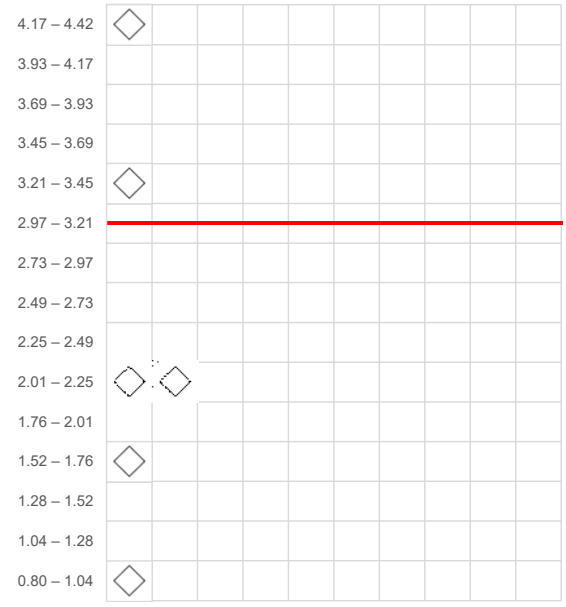
	SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS		**Long Term Human Health Risk Assessment**										
	TEL: 0151 227 3155												
	FAX: 0151 227 3156												
	Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG									
	Proposed Land Use:	Residential With Plant Uptake	**S.O.M. (%):**	6.0									
	Legend		**Sample Details**										
	Above Threshold:		**Lab Sample Ref.:**		25/09945/1	25/09945/3	25/09945/4	25/09945/5	25/09945/6	25/09945/7	25/09945/8	25/09945/10	
	Below Limit of Detection:	<0.01	**Depth Top (m bgl):**		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.3	
	Not Tested:	n/t	**Depth Base (m bgl):**		0.6	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.6	1.25	0.6	0.6	
	No Asbestos Detected:	NAD	**Date Sampled:**										
	Contaminant	**Units**	**Threshold Source**	**Threshold Value**	**HDP101**	**HDP102**	**HDP103**	**HDP103**	**HDP104**	**HDP104**	**HDP105**	**HDP106**	
Metals / Non-Metals / Other Suite	Arsenic (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	37	33	34	23	n/t	27	n/t	7	6	
	Boron (Soluble)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	290	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	n/t	<1.0	n/t	<1.0	<1.0	
	Cadmium (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	11	1.1	<1.0	<1.0	n/t	<1.0	n/t	<1.0	<1.0	
	Chromium III	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	910	18	20	16	n/t	15	n/t	13	12	
	Chromium VI	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	6	<1	<1	<1	n/t	<1	n/t	<1	<1	
	Copper (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	2400	141	157	134	n/t	150	n/t	37	40	
	Lead (Total)	mg/kg	C4SL	200	**240**	**277**	**272**	n/t	**326**	n/t	83	82	
	Mercury (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	40	0.43	0.56	0.53	n/t	0.54	n/t	<0.17	<0.17	
	Nickel (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	130	22	31	20	n/t	22	n/t	26	14	
	Selenium (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	250	<1	<1	<1	n/t	<1	n/t	<1	<1	
	Zinc (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	3700	209	252	214	n/t	251	n/t	82	102	
	Cyanide (Total)	mg/kg	ATKINS	34	<1	1	<1	n/t	<1	n/t	<1	<1	
	Phenols (Total)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	380	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	n/t	<0.2	n/t	<0.2	<0.2	
	Organic matter	%	LQM S4UL	N/a	12.4	8.94	10	n/t	7.76	n/t	16.4	2.53	
	Sulphate (Acid Soluble)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	N/a	630	720	690	n/t	590	n/t	300	410	
	Sulphate as Water Soluble	g/l	LQM S4UL	N/a	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	n/t	<0.01	n/t	0.01	0.02	
	Sulphide	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	N/a	<5	<5	<5	n/t	<5	n/t	<5	<5	
	pH	pH units	LQM S4UL	N/a	8.15	7.96	8.18	7.8	8.13	8.17	7.92	8.28	
	Sulphur (Elemental)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	N/a	<5	<5	<5	n/t	<5	n/t	<5	<5	
Asbestos Suite	Asbestos in soil	N/a	-	N/a	**Chrysotile**	NAD	**Chrysotile**	n/t	**Chrysotile**	n/t	**Chrysotile**	**Chrysotile**	
	Asbestos Matrix (visual)	N/a	-	N/a	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	
	Asbestos Matrix (microscope)	N/a	-	N/a	Loose Fibres	-	Loose Fibres	n/t	Loose Fibres	n/t	Cement	Loose Fibres	
	Suitable for Water Absorption Test?	N/a	-	N/a	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	n/t	
	Asbestos Quantification	% w/w	-	0.001	<0.001	n/t	<0.001	n/t	<0.001	n/t	**0.005**	<0.001	
TPH Suite	C5 to C6 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	160	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	C6 to C8 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	530	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	C8 to C10 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	150	<10	<1	<5	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
	C10 to C12 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	760	<10	<1	<5	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
	C12 to C16 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	4300	<10	1	<5	4	1	<1	<1	<1	
	C16 to C21 aliphatic	mg/kg	-	N/a	<10	5	8	5	3	<1	2	1	
	C21 to C35 aliphatic	mg/kg	-	N/a	1650	75	90	32	62	21	49	36	
	C16 to C35 aliphatic (as Calc.)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	110000	1660	80	98	37	65	22	51	37	
	C35 to C44 aliphatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	110000	14	23	12	n/t	24	n/t	21	12	
	Total Aliphatic	mg/kg	-	N/a	1660	103	110	42	91	21	72	49	
	C5 to C7 aromatic (Benzene)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	300	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	C7 to C8 aromatic (Toluene)	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	660	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	C8 to C10 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	190	<10	2	<5	4	2	1	1	1	
	C10 to C12 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	380	<10	5	<5	4	2	<1	1	<1	
	C12 to C16 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	660	14	11	23	14	12	3	7	5	
	C16 to C21 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	930	57	55	86	29	58	11	22	12	
	C21 to C35 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	1700	204	214	238	100	228	40	74	41	
	C35 to C44 aromatic	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	1700	14	22	9	n/t	22	n/t	16	7	
	Total Aromatic	mg/kg	-	N/a	289	308	356	150	324	55	122	65	
	TPH (Total)	mg/kg	-	N/a	1950	411	466	193	415	76	194	114	
BTEX Suite	benzene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	0.37	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	toluene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	660	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	ethylbenzene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	260	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	M&P Xylene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	310	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
	O-Xylene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	330	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
PAH Suite	naphthalene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	13	0.16	1.49	0.75	n/t	<0.30	n/t	<0.30	<0.30	
	acenaphthylene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	920	0.05	<0.10	<0.10	n/t	<0.10	n/t	<0.10	<0.10	
	acenaphthene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	1100	0.41	1.82	0.54	n/t	0.42	n/t	0.63	0.24	
	fluorene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	860	0.31	1.43	0.58	n/t	0.31	n/t	0.38	0.15	
	phenanthrene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	440	4.21	15.9	4.98	n/t	4.57	n/t	3.39	1.48	
	anthracene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	11000	0.89	2.68	0.94	n/t	0.81	n/t	0.74	0.35	
	fluoranthene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	890	7.43	15	5.71	n/t	6.4	n/t	4.44	2.7	
	pyrene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	2000	6.96	13.9	5.57	n/t	6.01	n/t	3.83	2.38	
	benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	13	3.33	5.42	2.47	n/t	2.81	n/t	1.65	1.09	
	chrysene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	27	3.88	7.44	3.38	n/t	3.92	n/t	2.19	1.22	
	benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	3.7	3.49	**5.71**	2.74	n/t	3.13	n/t	1.77	0.96	
	benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	100	1.36	2.02	<0.70	n/t	0.98	n/t	<0.70	<0.70	
	benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	3	**3.26**	**4.33**	2.22	n/t	2.23	n/t	1.64	0.8	
	dibenzo(ah)anthracene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	0.3	**0.49**	**0.65**	<0.40	n/t	<0.40	n/t	<0.40	<0.40	
	benzo(ghi)perylene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	350	1.77	2.18	1.36	n/t	1.53	n/t	0.73	<0.50	
	indeno(123cd)pyrene	mg/kg	LQM S4UL	41	2	2.59	1.62	n/t	1.87	n/t	0.89	0.55	

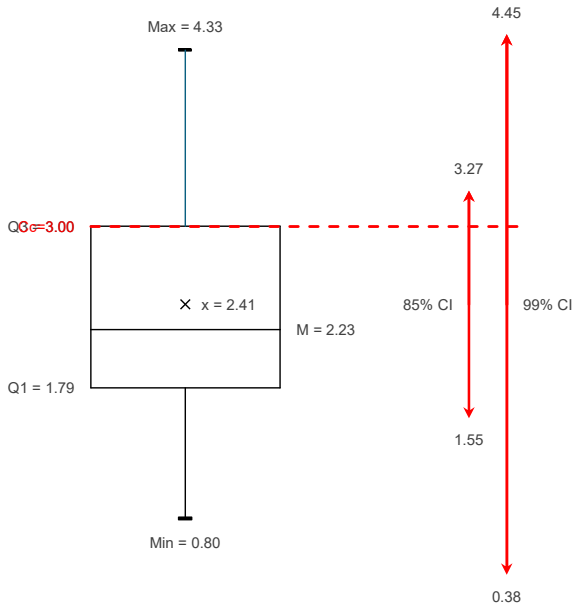
Sutcliffe	**SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS** TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156		**Statistical Analysis (2-Way Confidence Intervals)**

Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG
Proposed Land Use:	Residential With Plant Uptake	**No. of Samples:**	6
Contaminant:	benzo(a)pyrene	**No. of Bin:**	15
Data Type:	Symmetric	**% Confidence Interval:**	85% CI
Non-detect Rule	No Non-detects		99% CI



Maximum (Max):	4.33		**Critical Concentration (Cc):**	3.00	
Upper Quartile (Q3):	3.00		**Mean (x):**	2.41	
Median (M):	2.23		**Range (R):**	3.53	
Lower Quartile (Q1):	1.79		**Standard Deviation (s):**	1.24	
Minimum (Min):	0.80		**Interquartile Range (IQR):**	1.22	
85% CI	1.55	3.27	**99% CI**	0.38	4.45





Summary

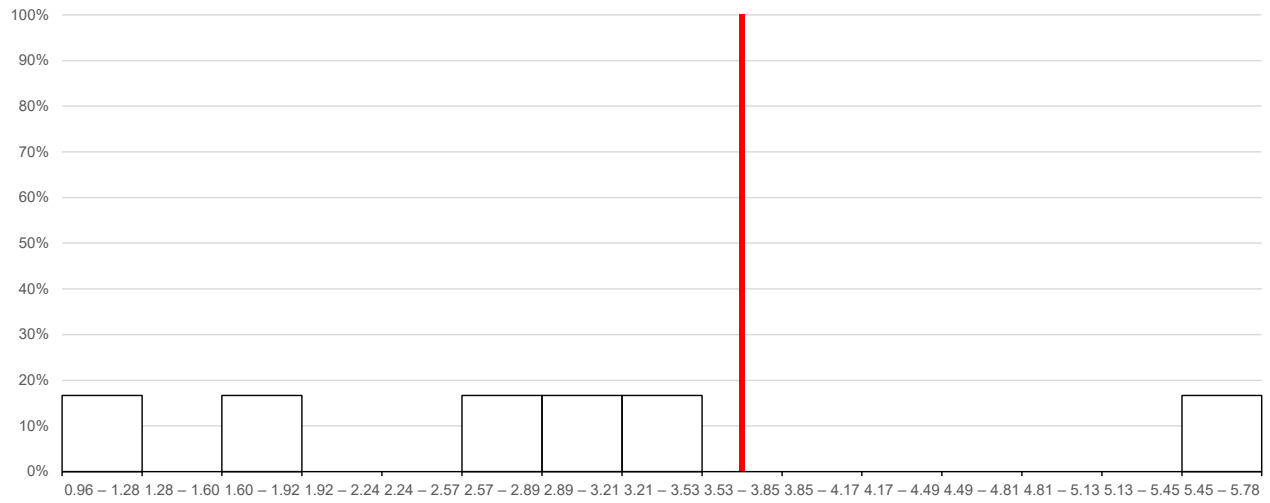
Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for benzo(a)pyrene lies between 1.55mg/kg and 3.27mg/kg.

Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for benzo(a)pyrene does not lie outside of 0.38mg/kg and 4.45mg/kg.

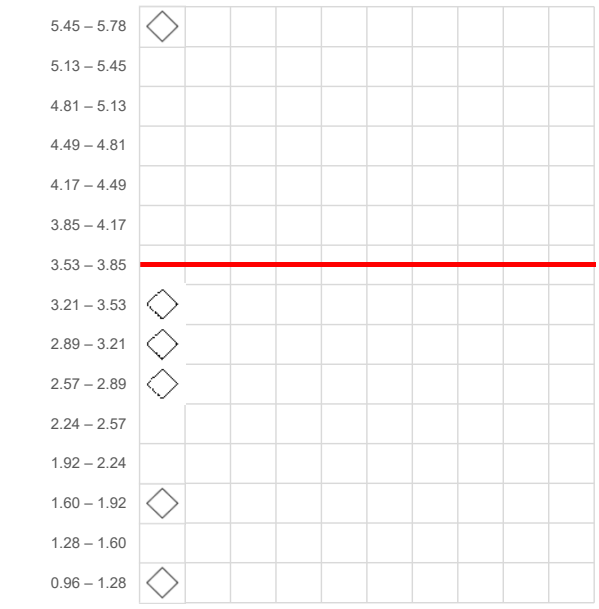
The Critical Concentration (Cc) for benzo(a)pyrene under a 6.0% S.O.M. Residential With Plant Uptake end use is 3.00mg/kg.

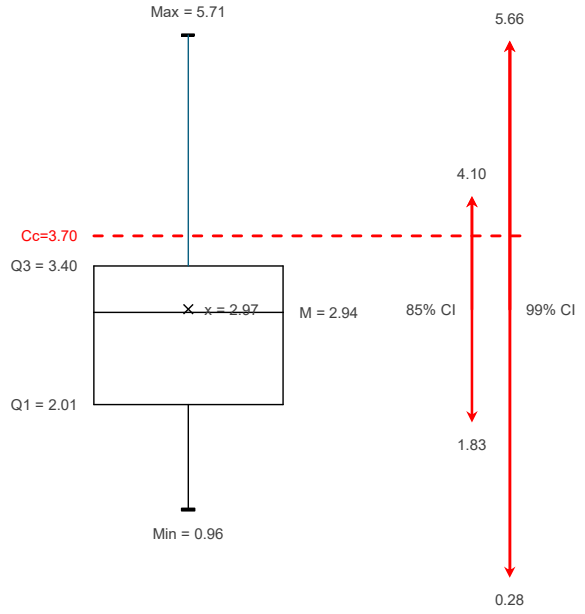
Sutcliffe	**SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS** TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156		**Statistical Analysis (2-Way Confidence Intervals)**

Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG
Proposed Land Use:	Residential With Plant Uptake	**No. of Samples:**	6
Contaminant:	benzo(b)fluoranthene	**No. of Bin:**	15
Data Type:	Symmetric	**% Confidence Interval:**	85% CI
Non-detect Rule	No Non-detects		99% CI



Maximum (Max):	5.71		**Critical Concentration (Cc):**	3.70	
Upper Quartile (Q3):	3.40		**Mean (x):**	2.97	
Median (M):	2.94		**Range (R):**	4.75	
Lower Quartile (Q1):	2.01		**Standard Deviation (s):**	1.63	
Minimum (Min):	0.96		**Interquartile Range (IQR):**	1.39	
85% CI	1.83	4.10	**99% CI**	0.28	5.66





Summary

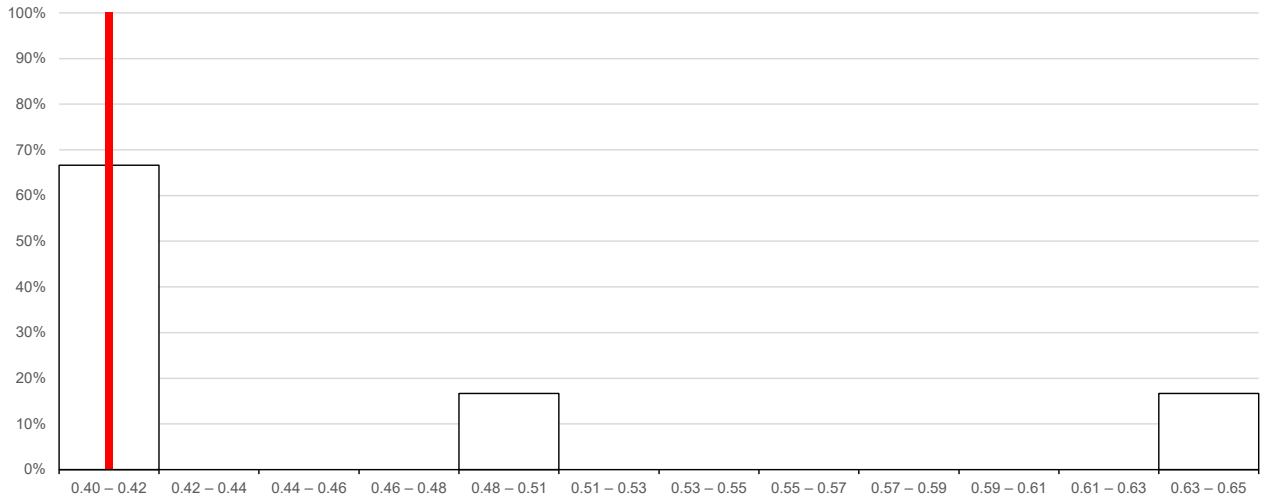
Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for benzo(b)fluoranthene lies between 1.83mg/kg and 4.10mg/kg.

Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for benzo(b)fluoranthene does not lie outside of 0.28mg/kg and 5.66mg/kg.

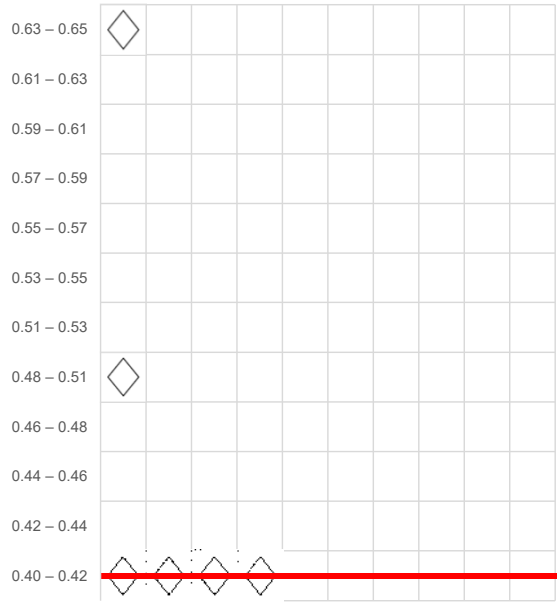
The Critical Concentration (Cc) for benzo(b)fluoranthene under a 6.0% S.O.M. Residential With Plant Uptake end use is 3.70mg/kg.

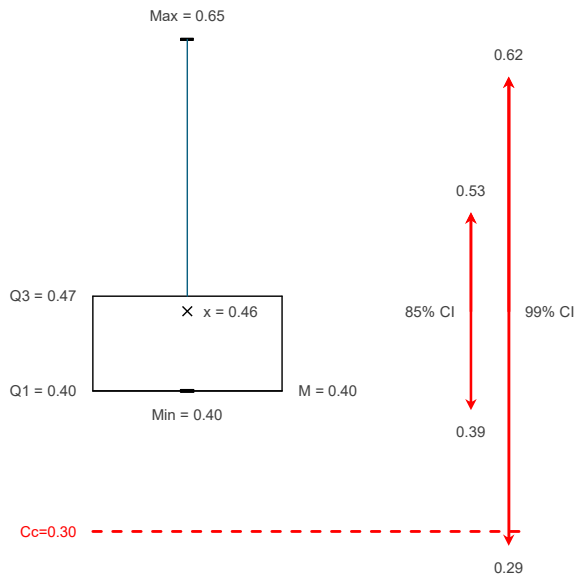
Sutcliffe	**SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS** TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156		**Statistical Analysis (2-Way Confidence Intervals)**

Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG
Proposed Land Use:	Residential With Plant Uptake	**No. of Samples:**	6
Contaminant:	dibenzo(ah)anthracene	**No. of Bin:**	15
Data Type:	Symmetric	**% Confidence Interval:**	85% CI
Non-detect Rule	Detection Limit		99% CI



Maximum (Max):	0.65		**Critical Concentration (Cc):**	0.30	
Upper Quartile (Q3):	0.47		**Mean (x):**	0.46	
Median (M):	0.40		**Range (R):**	0.25	
Lower Quartile (Q1):	0.40		**Standard Deviation (s):**	0.10	
Minimum (Min):	0.40		**Interquartile Range (IQR):**	0.07	
85% CI	0.39	0.53	**99% CI**	0.29	0.62





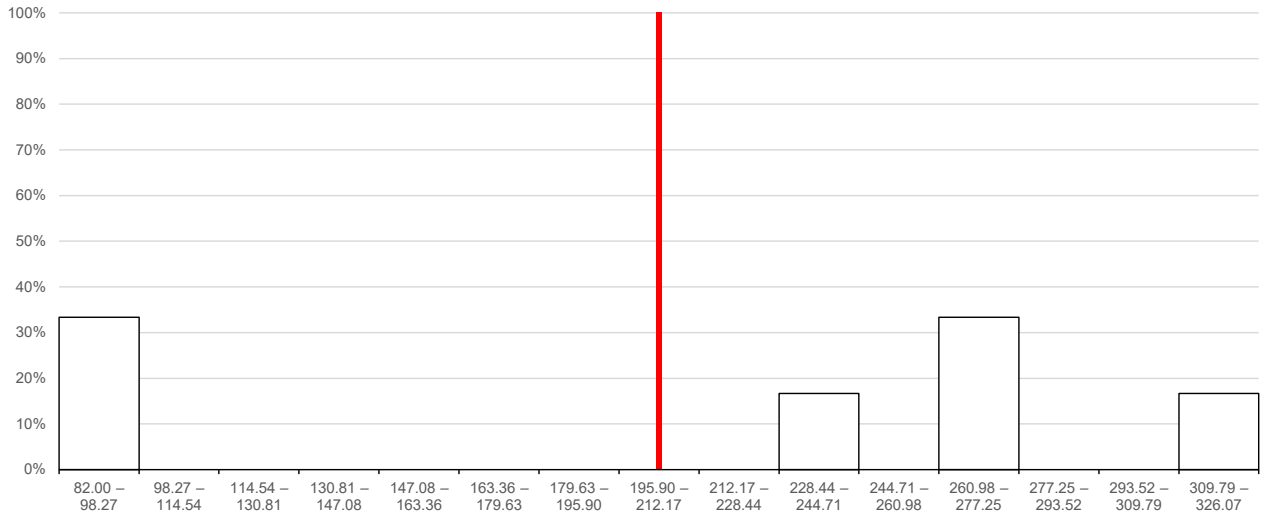
Summary

Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for dibenzo(ah)anthracene lies between 0.39mg/kg and 0.53mg/kg.

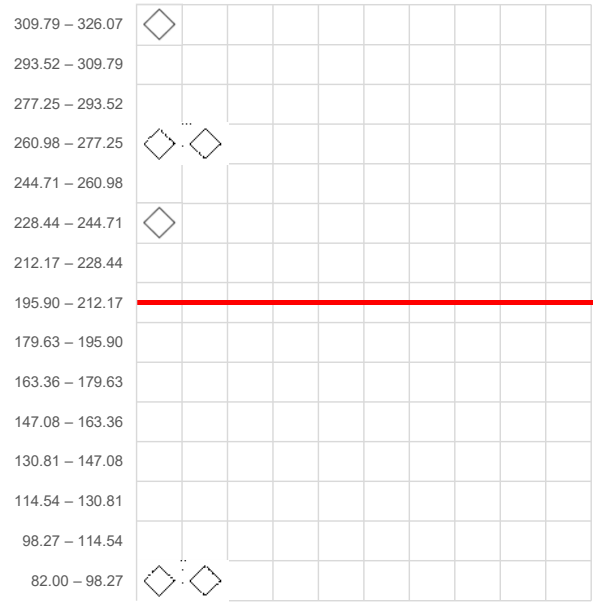
Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for dibenzo(ah)anthracene does not lie outside of 0.29mg/kg and 0.62mg/kg.

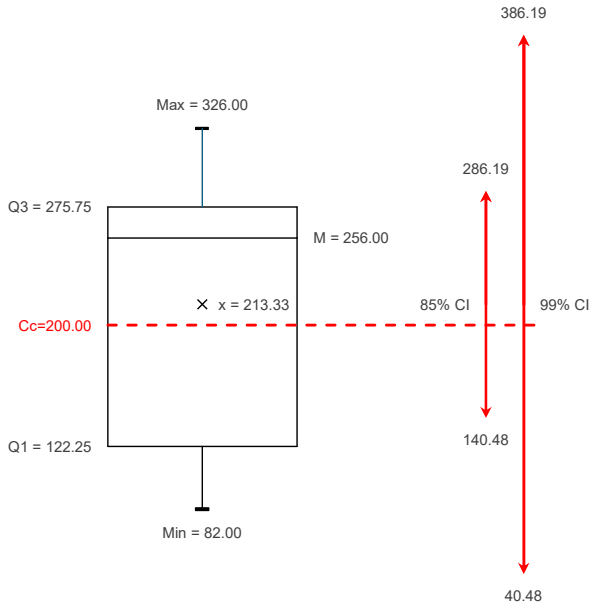
The Critical Concentration (Cc) for dibenzo(ah)anthracene under a 6.0% S.O.M. Residential With Plant Uptake end use is 0.30mg/kg.

	SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156		Statistical Analysis (2-Way Confidence Intervals)
Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG
Proposed Land Use:	Residential With Plant Uptake	**No. of Samples:**	6
Contaminant:	Lead (Total)	**No. of Bin:**	15
Data Type:	Symmetric	**% Confidence Interval:**	85% CI
Non-detect Rule	No Non-detects		99% CI



Maximum (Max):	326.00		**Critical Concentration (Cc):**	200.00	
Upper Quartile (Q3):	275.75		**Mean (x):**	213.33	
Median (M):	256.00		**Range (R):**	244.00	
Lower Quartile (Q1):	122.25		**Standard Deviation (s):**	105.01	
Minimum (Min):	82.00		**Interquartile Range (IQR):**	153.50	
85% CI	140.48	286.19	**99% CI**	40.48	386.19





Summary

Sutcliffe are 85% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead (Total) lies between 140.48mg/kg and 286.19mg/kg.

Sutcliffe are 99% confident that the true mean concentration (μ) for Lead (Total) does not lie outside of 40.48mg/kg and 386.19mg/kg.

The Critical Concentration (Cc) for Lead (Total) under a 6.0% S.O.M. Residential With Plant Uptake end use is 200.00mg/kg.

Sutcliffe	**SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS** TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156		**Controlled Waters Risk Assessment**			
	Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG		
	Legend		**Sample Details**			
	Above EQS Threshold:					
	Above UK DWS Threshold:		**Lab Sample Ref.:**		25/09945/3	25/09945/10
	Above all Thresholds:		**Depth Top (m bgl):**		0.3	0.3
	Below Limit of Detection:	<0.01	**Depth Base (m bgl):**		0.6	0.6
	Not Tested:	n/t	**Date Sampled:**			
	Contaminant Leachate Prep (10:1 Std NRA)*	**Units**	**EQS Threshold**	**UK DWS Threshold**	**HDP102**	**HDP106**
Metals / Non-Metals / Other Suite	Arsenic (Soluble)*	µg/l	50	10	3	3
	Boron (Soluble)	µg/l	1000	1000	<10	13
	Cadmium (Soluble)	µg/l	0.45 - 1.5	5	<1	<1
	Chromium Trivalent (Soluble)	µg/l	4.7	50	<0.05	<0.05
	Chromium Hexavalent (Soluble)	µg/l	3.4	50	<0.05	<0.05
	Copper (Soluble)	µg/l	1	2000	**16**	**9**
	Lead (Soluble)	µg/l	14	10	**35**	2
	Mercury (Soluble)	µg/l	0.07	1	<0.1	<0.1
	Nickel (Soluble)	µg/l	34	20	<2	<2
	Selenium (Soluble)*	µg/l	-	10	<1	<1
	Sulphur (Free)	mg/l	-	-	<0.1	<0.1
	Zinc (Soluble)	µg/l	10.9	5000	**21**	6
	Cyanide (Total)*	mg/l	1	50	<0.005	<0.005
	Phenols (Total)	µg/l	7.7	-	<0.01	<0.01
	Sulphate as SO_3	mg/l	400	250	4.02	5.51
	Sulphide as S	µg/l	0.25	-	<0.1	<0.1
	pH	pH units	-	-	8.19	8.28
	TPH Total C6-C40 (leachable)		-	-	<80	<80
PAH Suite	naphthalene*	µg/l	130	-	0.03	0.02
	acenaphthylene*	µg/l	-	-	<0.01	<0.01
	acenaphthene*	µg/l	-	-	0.01	<0.01
	fluorene*	µg/l	-	-	<0.01	<0.01
	phenanthrene*	µg/l	-	-	0.02	<0.01
	anthracene*	µg/l	0.1	-	<0.01	<0.01
	fluoranthene*	µg/l	0.12	-	0.05	<0.01
	pyrene*	µg/l	-	-	0.05	<0.01
	benzo(a)anthracene*	µg/l	-	-	0.03	<0.01
	chrysene*	µg/l	-	-	0.04	<0.01
	benzo(b)fluoranthene*	µg/l	0.017	-	**0.05**	<0.01
	benzo(k)fluoranthene*	µg/l	0.017	-	**0.02**	<0.01
	benzo(a)pyrene*	µg/l	0.27	0.01	**0.03**	<0.01
	dibenzo(ah)anthracene*	µg/l	-	-	<0.01	<0.01
	benzo(ghi)perylene*	µg/l	0.0082	-	**0.03**	<0.01
	indeno(123cd)pyrene*	µg/l	0.002	-	**0.03**	<0.01

Sutcliffe	SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156			Concrete Classification Assessment	
Job Name:	Oldham Road		**Job No.:**	34901LG	
Site Class	**Water Table**			**Intended Working Life**	
Brownfield	Static			100 Years	
Soil Type	**Max. Sulphate (mg/l)**	**Min pH**	**DS Class**	**ACEC Class**	**DC Class**
Made Ground	20	7.92	**DS-1**	**AC-1s**	**DC-1**
Sample Ref. No.	**Depth (m bgl)**	**Soil Type**	**Water Soluble Sulphate (g/l)**	**Water Soluble Sulphate (mg/l)**	**pH**
HDP101	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	<0.01	<10	8.15
HDP102	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	<0.01	<10	7.96
HDP103	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	<0.01	<10	8.18
HDP104	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	<0.01	<10	8.13
HDP105	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	0.01	<10	7.92
HDP106	0.3-0.6	Made Ground	0.02	20	8.28

Sutcliffe	SUTCLIFFE INVESTIGATIONS TEL: 0151 227 3155 FAX: 0151 227 3156	New Pipeline Risk Assessment			
Job Name:	Oldham Road	**Job No.:**	34901LG		
Legend		**Sample Details**			
Within Pipeline Depth (0.75-1.25):	0.80	**Lab Sample Ref.:**		25/09945/5	25/09945/7
Above P.E. Pipe Threshold:		**Depth Top (m bgl):**		0.75	0.75
Below Limit of Detection:	<0.01	**Depth Base (m bgl):**		1.25	1.25
Not Tested:	n/t	**Date Sampled:**			

PSRAS	Units	P.E. Threshold	HDP103	HDP104
Total VOCs	mg/kg	0.5	<0.01	<0.01
Total BTEX & MTBE	mg/kg	0.1	<0.01	<0.01
Total SVOCs (exl. PAH and *)	mg/kg	2	<0.1	0.245
EC5-EC10 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons	mg/kg	2	<0.01	<0.01
EC10-EC16 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons	mg/kg	10	21	3
EC16-EC40 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons	mg/kg	500	164	73
Phenols* (from SVOC analysis)	mg/kg	2	<0.1	<0.1
Cresols and chlorinated phenols* (from SVOC analysis)	mg/kg	2	<0.1	<0.1

Appendix H – Waste Classification Report

Waste Classification Report

HazWasteOnline™ classifies waste as either **hazardous** or **non-hazardous** based on its chemical composition, related legislation and the rules and data defined in the current UK or EU technical guidance (Appendix C) (note that HP 9 Infectious is not assessed). It is the responsibility of the classifier named below to:

a) understand the origin of the waste
b) select the correct List of Waste code(s)
c) confirm that the list of determinands, results and sampling plan are fit for purpose
d) select and justify the chosen metal species (Appendix B)
e) correctly apply moisture correction and other available corrections
f) add the meta data for their user-defined substances (Appendix A)
g) check that the classification engine is suitable with respect to the national destination of the waste (Appendix C)

To aid the reviewer, the laboratory results, assumptions and justifications managed by the classifier are highlighted in pale yellow.

0JWKO-T6CEJ-6H1HP

Report is invalid if pages are removed.

Job name

Oldham Road

Description/Comments

Project

34901LG

Site

Oldham Road, Manchester M40 8RR

Classified by

Name:
Daniel Evans
Date:
29 Sep 2025 14:15 GMT
Telephone:
0151 227 3155

Company:
Sutcliffe Projects Ltd
18-20 Harrington St
Liverpool
L2 9QA

HazWasteOnline™ provides a two day, hazardous waste classification course that covers the use of the software and both basic and advanced waste classification techniques. Certification has to be renewed every 3 years.

HazWasteOnline™ Certification: -

Course	Date
Hazardous Waste Classification	-

Purpose of classification

2 - Material Characterisation

Address of the waste

Oldham Road, Manchester **Post Code** M40 8RR

SIC for the process giving rise to the waste

Description of industry/producer giving rise to the waste

Redevelopment

Description of the specific process, sub-process and/or activity that created the waste

Excavation of foundations for new build

Description of the waste

Made Ground

Job summary

#	Sample name	Depth [m]	Classification Result	Hazard properties	Page
1	HDP101	0.3-0.6	Hazardous	HP 3(i), HP 7, HP 11	3
2	HDP101[2]	0.2-0.5	Non Hazardous		6
3	HDP102	0.3-0.6	Non Hazardous		7
4	HDP103	0.3-0.6	Non Hazardous		10
5	HDP103[2]	0.75-1.25	Non Hazardous		13
6	HDP104	0.3-0.6	Non Hazardous		15
7	HDP104[2]	0.75-1.25	Non Hazardous		18
8	HDP105	0.3-0.6	Non Hazardous		20
9	HDP105[2]	0.2-0.5	Non Hazardous		23
10	HDP106	0.3-0.6	Non Hazardous		24

Related documents

#	Name	Description
1	Sutcliffe Suite 2 2025	waste stream template used to create this Job

Report

Created by: Daniel Evans

Created date: 29 Sep 2025 14:15 GMT

Appendices	Page
Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands	27
Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species	28
Appendix C: Version	29

Classification of sample: HDP101

Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 03 ***
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP101
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
12.8%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 03 * (Soil and stones containing hazardous substances)

Hazard properties

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.195%)

HP 7: Carcinogenic "waste which induces cancer or increases its incidence"

Hazard Statements hit:

Carc. 1B; H350 "May cause cancer [state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard]."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.195%)

HP 11: Mutagenic "waste which may cause a mutation, that is a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell"

Hazard Statements hit:

Muta. 1B; H340 "May cause genetic defects [state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard]."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.195%)

Determinands

Moisture content: 12.8% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1		arsenic { arsenic trioxide }				33	mg/kg	1.32	43.571	mg/kg	0.00436 %		
		033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3									
2		cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1	mg/kg	1.884	<1.884	mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<**LOD**
		006-007-00-5											
3		cadmium { cadmium oxide }				1.1	mg/kg	1.142	1.257	mg/kg	0.000126 %		
		048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0									

#		Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
4		chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		18	mg/kg	1.462	26.308	mg/kg	0.00263 %		
5		chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1	mg/kg	2.27	<2.27	mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<LOD
6		copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		141	mg/kg	1.126	158.75	mg/kg	0.0159 %		
7		lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	240	mg/kg	1.56	374.356	mg/kg	0.024 %		
8		mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		0.43	mg/kg	1.353	0.582	mg/kg	0.0000582 %		
9		nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		22	mg/kg	2.976	65.478	mg/kg	0.00655 %		
10		selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1	mg/kg	2.554	<2.554	mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<LOD
11		zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		209	mg/kg	2.774	579.797	mg/kg	0.058 %		
12		TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		1950	mg/kg		1950	mg/kg	0.195 %		
13		pH			PH		8.15	pH		8.15	pH	8.15 pH		
14		naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		0.16	mg/kg		0.16	mg/kg	0.000016 %		
15		acenaphthylene		205-917-1	208-96-8		0.05	mg/kg		0.05	mg/kg	0.000005 %		
16		acenaphthene		201-469-6	83-32-9		0.41	mg/kg		0.41	mg/kg	0.000041 %		
17		fluorene		201-695-5	86-73-7		0.31	mg/kg		0.31	mg/kg	0.000031 %		
18		phenanthrene		201-581-5	85-01-8		4.21	mg/kg		4.21	mg/kg	0.000421 %		
19		anthracene		204-371-1	120-12-7		0.89	mg/kg		0.89	mg/kg	0.000089 %		
20		fluoranthene		205-912-4	206-44-0		7.43	mg/kg		7.43	mg/kg	0.000743 %		
21		pyrene		204-927-3	129-00-0		6.96	mg/kg		6.96	mg/kg	0.000696 %		
22		benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3		3.33	mg/kg		3.33	mg/kg	0.000333 %		
23		chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9		3.88	mg/kg		3.88	mg/kg	0.000388 %		
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2		3.49	mg/kg		3.49	mg/kg	0.000349 %		
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9		1.36	mg/kg		1.36	mg/kg	0.000136 %		
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8		3.26	mg/kg		3.26	mg/kg	0.000326 %		
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene		205-893-2	193-39-5		2	mg/kg		2	mg/kg	0.0002 %		
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3		0.49	mg/kg		0.49	mg/kg	0.000049 %		
29		benzo[ghi]perylene		205-883-8	191-24-2		1.77	mg/kg		1.77	mg/kg	0.000177 %		
30		benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
31		toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.311 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Hazardous result
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"
Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.195%)

Classification of sample: HDP101[2]

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:		LoW Code:	
HDP101[2]		Chapter:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Sample Depth:			
0.2-0.5 m		Entry:	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
1	●	pH				7.99 pH		7.99 pH	7.99 pH		
				PH							
								Total:	0%		

Key

	User supplied data
●	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)

Classification of sample: HDP102

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP102
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
13.6%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13.6% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3		34 mg/kg	1.32	44.891 mg/kg	0.00449 %		
2	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5				1 mg/kg	1.884	1.884 mg/kg	0.000188 %		
3	cadmium { cadmium oxide }	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0		<1 mg/kg	1.142	<1.142 mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<**LOD**
4	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		20 mg/kg	1.462	29.231 mg/kg	0.00292 %		
5	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1 mg/kg	2.27	<2.27 mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<**LOD**
6	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		157 mg/kg	1.126	176.764 mg/kg	0.0177 %		
7	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	277 mg/kg	1.56	432.069 mg/kg	0.0277 %		
8	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		0.56 mg/kg	1.353	0.758 mg/kg	0.0000758 %		
9	nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		31 mg/kg	2.976	92.264 mg/kg	0.00923 %		
10	selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1 mg/kg	2.554	<2.554 mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<**LOD**
11	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		252 mg/kg	2.774	699.085 mg/kg	0.0699 %		
12	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		411 mg/kg		411 mg/kg	0.0411 %		
13	pH			PH		7.96 pH		7.96 pH	7.96 pH		
14	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		1.49 mg/kg		1.49 mg/kg	0.000149 %		

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
15		acenaphthylene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<LOD
			205-917-1	208-96-8									
16		acenaphthene				1.82	mg/kg		1.82	mg/kg	0.000182 %		
			201-469-6	83-32-9									
17		fluorene				1.43	mg/kg		1.43	mg/kg	0.000143 %		
			201-695-5	86-73-7									
18		phenanthrene				15.9	mg/kg		15.9	mg/kg	0.00159 %		
			201-581-5	85-01-8									
19		anthracene				2.68	mg/kg		2.68	mg/kg	0.000268 %		
			204-371-1	120-12-7									
20		fluoranthene				15	mg/kg		15	mg/kg	0.0015 %		
			205-912-4	206-44-0									
21		pyrene				13.9	mg/kg		13.9	mg/kg	0.00139 %		
			204-927-3	129-00-0									
22		benzo[a]anthracene				5.42	mg/kg		5.42	mg/kg	0.000542 %		
		601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
23		chrysene				7.44	mg/kg		7.44	mg/kg	0.000744 %		
		601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene				5.71	mg/kg		5.71	mg/kg	0.000571 %		
		601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene				2.02	mg/kg		2.02	mg/kg	0.000202 %		
		601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				4.33	mg/kg		4.33	mg/kg	0.000433 %		
		601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene				2.59	mg/kg		2.59	mg/kg	0.000259 %		
			205-893-2	193-39-5									
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene				0.65	mg/kg		0.65	mg/kg	0.000065 %		
		601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
29		benzo[ghi]perylene				2.18	mg/kg		2.18	mg/kg	0.000218 %		
			205-883-8	191-24-2									
30		benzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
31		toluene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.182 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0411%)

Classification of sample: HDP103

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP103
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
13.5%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13.5% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3		23 mg/kg	1.32	30.367 mg/kg	0.00304 %		
2	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5				<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<**LOD**
3	cadmium { cadmium oxide }	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0		<1 mg/kg	1.142	<1.142 mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<**LOD**
4	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		16 mg/kg	1.462	23.385 mg/kg	0.00234 %		
5	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1 mg/kg	2.27	<2.27 mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<**LOD**
6	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		134 mg/kg	1.126	150.869 mg/kg	0.0151 %		
7	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	272 mg/kg	1.56	424.27 mg/kg	0.0272 %		
8	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		0.53 mg/kg	1.353	0.717 mg/kg	0.0000717 %		
9	nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		20 mg/kg	2.976	59.525 mg/kg	0.00595 %		
10	selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1 mg/kg	2.554	<2.554 mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<**LOD**
11	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		214 mg/kg	2.774	593.667 mg/kg	0.0594 %		
12	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		466 mg/kg		466 mg/kg	0.0466 %		
13	pH			PH		8.18 pH		8.18 pH	8.18 pH		
14	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		0.75 mg/kg		0.75 mg/kg	0.000075 %		

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
15		acenaphthylene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<**LOD**
			205-917-1	208-96-8									
16		acenaphthene				0.54	mg/kg		0.54	mg/kg	0.000054 %		
			201-469-6	83-32-9									
17		fluorene				0.58	mg/kg		0.58	mg/kg	0.000058 %		
			201-695-5	86-73-7									
18		phenanthrene				4.98	mg/kg		4.98	mg/kg	0.000498 %		
			201-581-5	85-01-8									
19		anthracene				0.94	mg/kg		0.94	mg/kg	0.000094 %		
			204-371-1	120-12-7									
20		fluoranthene				5.71	mg/kg		5.71	mg/kg	0.000571 %		
			205-912-4	206-44-0									
21		pyrene				5.57	mg/kg		5.57	mg/kg	0.000557 %		
			204-927-3	129-00-0									
22		benzo[a]anthracene				2.47	mg/kg		2.47	mg/kg	0.000247 %		
		601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
23		chrysene				3.38	mg/kg		3.38	mg/kg	0.000338 %		
		601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene				2.74	mg/kg		2.74	mg/kg	0.000274 %		
		601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene				<0.7	mg/kg		<0.7	mg/kg	<0.00007 %		<**LOD**
		601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				2.22	mg/kg		2.22	mg/kg	0.000222 %		
		601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene				1.62	mg/kg		1.62	mg/kg	0.000162 %		
			205-893-2	193-39-5									
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.4	mg/kg		<0.4	mg/kg	<0.00004 %		<**LOD**
		601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
29		benzo[ghi]perylene				1.36	mg/kg		1.36	mg/kg	0.000136 %		
			205-883-8	191-24-2									
30		benzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
31		toluene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.163 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0466%)

Classification of sample: HDP103[2]

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP103[2]
Sample Depth:
0.75-1.25 m

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	●	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		193	mg/kg		193	mg/kg	0.0193 %		
2	●	pH		PH		7.8	pH		7.8	pH	7.8 pH		
3		benzene											
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		**<LOD**
4		toluene											
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		**<LOD**
5	●	ethylbenzene											
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		**<LOD**
6		xylene											
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		**<LOD**
7		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane											
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		**<LOD**
										Total:	0.0193 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
●	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
<LOD	Below limit of detection

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"
Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0193%)

Classification of sample: HDP104

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP104
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
13.5%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13.5% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3		27 mg/kg	1.32	35.649 mg/kg	0.00356 %		
2	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5				<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<**LOD**
3	cadmium { cadmium oxide }	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0		<1 mg/kg	1.142	<1.142 mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<**LOD**
4	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		15 mg/kg	1.462	21.923 mg/kg	0.00219 %		
5	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1 mg/kg	2.27	<2.27 mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<**LOD**
6	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		150 mg/kg	1.126	168.883 mg/kg	0.0169 %		
7	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	326 mg/kg	1.56	508.5 mg/kg	0.0326 %		
8	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		0.54 mg/kg	1.353	0.731 mg/kg	0.0000731 %		
9	nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		22 mg/kg	2.976	65.478 mg/kg	0.00655 %		
10	selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1 mg/kg	2.554	<2.554 mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<**LOD**
11	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		251 mg/kg	2.774	696.311 mg/kg	0.0696 %		
12	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		415 mg/kg		415 mg/kg	0.0415 %		
13	pH			PH		8.13 pH		8.13 pH	8.13 pH		
14	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		<0.3 mg/kg		<0.3 mg/kg	<0.00003 %		<**LOD**

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
15		acenaphthylene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<LOD
			205-917-1	208-96-8									
16		acenaphthene				0.42	mg/kg		0.42	mg/kg	0.000042 %		
			201-469-6	83-32-9									
17		fluorene				0.31	mg/kg		0.31	mg/kg	0.000031 %		
			201-695-5	86-73-7									
18		phenanthrene				4.57	mg/kg		4.57	mg/kg	0.000457 %		
			201-581-5	85-01-8									
19		anthracene				0.81	mg/kg		0.81	mg/kg	0.000081 %		
			204-371-1	120-12-7									
20		fluoranthene				6.4	mg/kg		6.4	mg/kg	0.00064 %		
			205-912-4	206-44-0									
21		pyrene				6.01	mg/kg		6.01	mg/kg	0.000601 %		
			204-927-3	129-00-0									
22		benzo[a]anthracene				2.81	mg/kg		2.81	mg/kg	0.000281 %		
		601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
23		chrysene				3.92	mg/kg		3.92	mg/kg	0.000392 %		
		601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene				3.13	mg/kg		3.13	mg/kg	0.000313 %		
		601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene				0.98	mg/kg		0.98	mg/kg	0.000098 %		
		601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				2.23	mg/kg		2.23	mg/kg	0.000223 %		
		601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene				1.87	mg/kg		1.87	mg/kg	0.000187 %		
			205-893-2	193-39-5									
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.4	mg/kg		<0.4	mg/kg	<0.00004 %		<LOD
		601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
29		benzo[ghi]perylene				1.53	mg/kg		1.53	mg/kg	0.000153 %		
			205-883-8	191-24-2									
30		benzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
31		toluene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.176 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0415%)

Classification of sample: HDP104[2]

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP104[2]
Sample Depth:
0.75-1.25 m

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#		Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	•	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		76	mg/kg		76	mg/kg	0.0076 %		
2	•	pH			PH		8.17	pH		8.17	pH	8.17 pH		
3		benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
4		toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
5	•	ethylbenzene	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
6		xylene	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
7		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane	603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4		<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
											Total:	0.0076 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
•	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
<LOD	Below limit of detection

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"
Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0076%)

Classification of sample: HDP105

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP105
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
13.8%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13.8% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3		7 mg/kg	1.32	9.242 mg/kg	0.000924 %		
2	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5				<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<**LOD**
3	cadmium { cadmium oxide }	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0		<1 mg/kg	1.142	<1.142 mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<**LOD**
4	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		13 mg/kg	1.462	19 mg/kg	0.0019 %		
5	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1 mg/kg	2.27	<2.27 mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<**LOD**
6	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		37 mg/kg	1.126	41.658 mg/kg	0.00417 %		
7	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	83 mg/kg	1.56	129.465 mg/kg	0.0083 %		
8	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		<0.17 mg/kg	1.353	<0.23 mg/kg	<0.000023 %		<**LOD**
9	nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		26 mg/kg	2.976	77.383 mg/kg	0.00774 %		
10	selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1 mg/kg	2.554	<2.554 mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<**LOD**
11	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		82 mg/kg	2.774	227.48 mg/kg	0.0227 %		
12	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		194 mg/kg		194 mg/kg	0.0194 %		
13	pH			PH		7.92 pH		7.92 pH	7.92 pH		
14	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		<0.3 mg/kg		<0.3 mg/kg	<0.00003 %		<**LOD**

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
15		acenaphthylene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<**LOD**
			205-917-1	208-96-8									
16		acenaphthene				0.63	mg/kg		0.63	mg/kg	0.000063 %		
			201-469-6	83-32-9									
17		fluorene				0.38	mg/kg		0.38	mg/kg	0.000038 %		
			201-695-5	86-73-7									
18		phenanthrene				3.39	mg/kg		3.39	mg/kg	0.000339 %		
			201-581-5	85-01-8									
19		anthracene				0.74	mg/kg		0.74	mg/kg	0.000074 %		
			204-371-1	120-12-7									
20		fluoranthene				4.44	mg/kg		4.44	mg/kg	0.000444 %		
			205-912-4	206-44-0									
21		pyrene				3.83	mg/kg		3.83	mg/kg	0.000383 %		
			204-927-3	129-00-0									
22		benzo[a]anthracene				1.65	mg/kg		1.65	mg/kg	0.000165 %		
		601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
23		chrysene				2.19	mg/kg		2.19	mg/kg	0.000219 %		
		601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene				1.77	mg/kg		1.77	mg/kg	0.000177 %		
		601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene				<0.7	mg/kg		<0.7	mg/kg	<0.00007 %		<**LOD**
		601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				1.64	mg/kg		1.64	mg/kg	0.000164 %		
		601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene				0.89	mg/kg		0.89	mg/kg	0.000089 %		
			205-893-2	193-39-5									
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.4	mg/kg		<0.4	mg/kg	<0.00004 %		<**LOD**
		601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
29		benzo[ghi]perylene				0.73	mg/kg		0.73	mg/kg	0.000073 %		
			205-883-8	191-24-2									
30		benzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
31		toluene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.0674 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0194%)

Classification of sample: HDP105[2]

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:	
HDP105[2]	Chapter:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Sample Depth:		
0.2-0.5 m	Entry:	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
1	•	pH		PH		8.28 pH		8.28 pH	8.28 pH		
								Total:	0%		

Key

	User supplied data
•	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)

Classification of sample: HDP106

Non Hazardous Waste
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:
HDP106
Sample Depth:
0.3-0.6 m
Moisture content:
13.8%
(no correction)

LoW Code:
Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13.8% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number	CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
1	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3		6 mg/kg	1.32	7.922 mg/kg	0.000792 %		
2	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5				<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<**LOD**
3	cadmium { cadmium oxide }	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0		<1 mg/kg	1.142	<1.142 mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<**LOD**
4	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9		12 mg/kg	1.462	17.539 mg/kg	0.00175 %		
5	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }	024-017-00-8				<1 mg/kg	2.27	<2.27 mg/kg	<0.000227 %		<**LOD**
6	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1		40 mg/kg	1.126	45.036 mg/kg	0.0045 %		
7	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	1	82 mg/kg	1.56	127.905 mg/kg	0.0082 %		
8	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7		<0.17 mg/kg	1.353	<0.23 mg/kg	<0.000023 %		<**LOD**
9	nickel { nickel chromate }	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7		14 mg/kg	2.976	41.668 mg/kg	0.00417 %		
10	selenium { nickel selenate }	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5		<1 mg/kg	2.554	<2.554 mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<**LOD**
11	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9		102 mg/kg	2.774	282.963 mg/kg	0.0283 %		
12	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group			TPH		114 mg/kg		114 mg/kg	0.0114 %		
13	pH			PH		8.28 pH		8.28 pH	8.28 pH		
14	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3		<0.3 mg/kg		<0.3 mg/kg	<0.00003 %		<**LOD**

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
15		acenaphthylene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<**LOD**
			205-917-1	208-96-8									
16		acenaphthene				0.24	mg/kg		0.24	mg/kg	0.000024 %		
			201-469-6	83-32-9									
17		fluorene				0.15	mg/kg		0.15	mg/kg	0.000015 %		
			201-695-5	86-73-7									
18		phenanthrene				1.48	mg/kg		1.48	mg/kg	0.000148 %		
			201-581-5	85-01-8									
19		anthracene				0.35	mg/kg		0.35	mg/kg	0.000035 %		
			204-371-1	120-12-7									
20		fluoranthene				2.7	mg/kg		2.7	mg/kg	0.00027 %		
			205-912-4	206-44-0									
21		pyrene				2.38	mg/kg		2.38	mg/kg	0.000238 %		
			204-927-3	129-00-0									
22		benzo[a]anthracene				1.09	mg/kg		1.09	mg/kg	0.000109 %		
		601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
23		chrysene				1.22	mg/kg		1.22	mg/kg	0.000122 %		
		601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
24		benzo[b]fluoranthene				0.96	mg/kg		0.96	mg/kg	0.000096 %		
		601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
25		benzo[k]fluoranthene				<0.7	mg/kg		<0.7	mg/kg	<0.00007 %		<**LOD**
		601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
26		benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				0.8	mg/kg		0.8	mg/kg	0.00008 %		
		601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
27		indeno[123-cd]pyrene				0.55	mg/kg		0.55	mg/kg	0.000055 %		
			205-893-2	193-39-5									
28		dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.4	mg/kg		<0.4	mg/kg	<0.00004 %		<**LOD**
		601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
29		benzo[ghi]perylene				<0.5	mg/kg		<0.5	mg/kg	<0.00005 %		<**LOD**
			205-883-8	191-24-2									
30		benzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
31		toluene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
32		ethylbenzene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
33		xylene				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
34		tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01	mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<**LOD**
		603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
										Total:	0.0603 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Deteminand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) because: Concentrations are too low to be considered a flammable risk

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0114%)

Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands

salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex

GB MCL index number: 006-007-00-5
Description/Comments: Conversion factor based on a worst case compound: sodium cyanide
Additional Hazard Statement(s): EUH032 >= 0.2 %
Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):
20 Nov 2021 - EUH032 >= 0.2 % hazard statement sourced from: WM3, Table C12.2

chromium(III) oxide (worst case) (EC Number: 215-160-9, CAS Number: 1308-38-9)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/33806
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H332 , Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Resp. Sens. 1; H334 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Repr. 1B; H360FD , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (CAS Number: TPH)

Description/Comments: Unknown Oil

Hazard statements taken from WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source date: 25 May 2015
Hazard Statements: Flam. Liq. 3; H226 , Asp. Tox. 1; H304 , STOT RE 2; H373 , Muta. 1B; H340 , Carc. 1B; H350 , Repr. 2; H361d , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

pH (CAS Number: PH)

Description/Comments: Appendix C4
Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source date: 25 May 2015
Hazard Statements: None.

acenaphthylene (EC Number: 205-917-1, CAS Number: 208-96-8)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Acute Tox. 1; H330 , Acute Tox. 1; H310 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

acenaphthene (EC Number: 201-469-6, CAS Number: 83-32-9)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

fluorene (EC Number: 201-695-5, CAS Number: 86-73-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

phenanthrene (EC Number: 201-581-5, CAS Number: 85-01-8)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Carc. 2; H351 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

anthracene (EC Number: 204-371-1, CAS Number: 120-12-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

fluoranthene (EC Number: 205-912-4, CAS Number: 206-44-0)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 21 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

pyrene (EC Number: 204-927-3, CAS Number: 129-00-0)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 2014
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 21 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

indeno[123-cd]pyrene (EC Number: 205-893-2, CAS Number: 193-39-5)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Carc. 2; H351

benzo[ghi]perylene (EC Number: 205-883-8, CAS Number: 191-24-2)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 28/02/2015
Data source: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
Data source date: 23 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

ethylbenzene (EC Number: 202-849-4, CAS Number: 100-41-4)

GB MCL index number: 601-023-00-4
Description/Comments:
Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 2; H351
Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):
20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 2; H351 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 2B (77) 2000

Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species

arsenic {arsenic trioxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight and most common (stable) oxide of arsenic. Industrial sources include: smelting; main precursor to other arsenic compounds (edit as required)

cyanides {salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Worst Case

cadmium {cadmium oxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight, very low solubility in water. Industrial sources include: electroplating baths, electrodes for storage batteries, catalysts, ceramic glazes, phosphors, pigments and nematocides. (edit as required) Worst case compounds in CLP: cadmium sulphate, chloride, fluoride & iodide not expected as either very soluble and/or compound's industrial usage not related to site history (edit as required)

chromium in Cr(III) compounds {chromium(III) oxide (worst case)}

Reasonable case species based on hazard statements/molecular weight. Industrial sources include: tanning, pigment in paint, inks and glass (edit as required)

chromium in Cr(VI) compounds {chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Worst case species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

copper {dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight and insolubility in water. Industrial sources include: oxidised copper metal, brake pads, pigments, antifouling paints, fungicide. (edit as required) Worse case copper sulphate is very soluble and likely to have been leached away if ever present and/or not enough soluble sulphate detected. (edit as required)

lead {lead chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

mercury {mercury dichloride}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

nickel {nickel chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

selenium {nickel selenate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

zinc {zinc chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

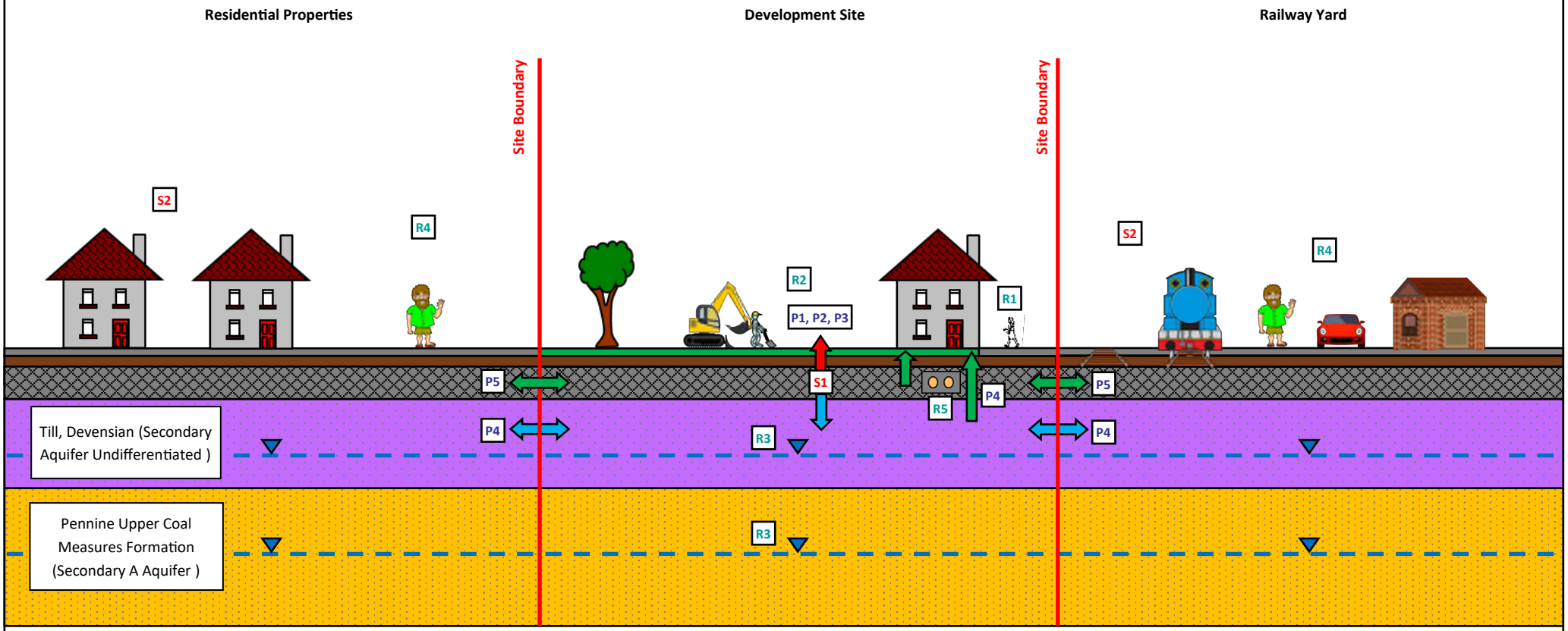
Appendix C: Version

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine: WM3 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021
HazWasteOnline Classification Engine Version: 2025.248.6764.12269 (06 Sep 2025)
HazWasteOnline Database: 2025.266.6789.12301 (23 Sep 2025)

This classification utilises the following guidance and legislation:
WM3 v1.2.GB - Waste Classification - 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021
CLP Regulation - Regulation 1272/2008/EC of 16 December 2008
1st ATP - Regulation 790/2009/EC of 10 August 2009
2nd ATP - Regulation 286/2011/EC of 10 March 2011
3rd ATP - Regulation 618/2012/EU of 10 July 2012
4th ATP - Regulation 487/2013/EU of 8 May 2013
Correction to 1st ATP - Regulation 758/2013/EU of 7 August 2013
5th ATP - Regulation 944/2013/EU of 2 October 2013
6th ATP - Regulation 605/2014/EU of 5 June 2014
WFD Annex III replacement - Regulation 1357/2014/EU of 18 December 2014
Revised List of Waste 2014 - Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014
7th ATP - Regulation 2015/1221/EU of 24 July 2015
8th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016
9th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016
10th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017
HP14 amendment - Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017
13th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018
14th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019
15th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020
The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use)(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1567 of 16th December 2020
The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1540 of 16th December 2020
GB MCL List - version 1.1 of 09 June 2021
GB MCL List v2.0 - version 2.0 of 20th October 2023
GB MCL List v3.0 - version 3.0 of 11th January 2024
GB MCL List v4.0 - version 4.0 of 2nd March 2024
GB MCL List v5.0 - version 5.0 of 26th June 2024
GB MCL List v6.0 - version 6.0 of 15th February 2025

Figure 4 – Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM)



Contamination Source	
S1	Made Ground / Peat — Onsite
S2	Offsite Sources

Legend	
	Infilled / Made Ground
	Underground Services
	Inferred Water Table

Receptor	
R1	Future Site Users
R2	Construction Workers
R3	Controlled Waters
R4	Adjacent Site Users
R5	Infrastructure & Buried Services

Pathway	
	Direct Contact / Ingestion
	Leachate Migration
	Ground Gas Migration
P1	Direct Contact
P2	Ingestion
P3	Inhalation
P4	Leaching & Migration
P5	Vertical & Lateral migration of Ground Gas

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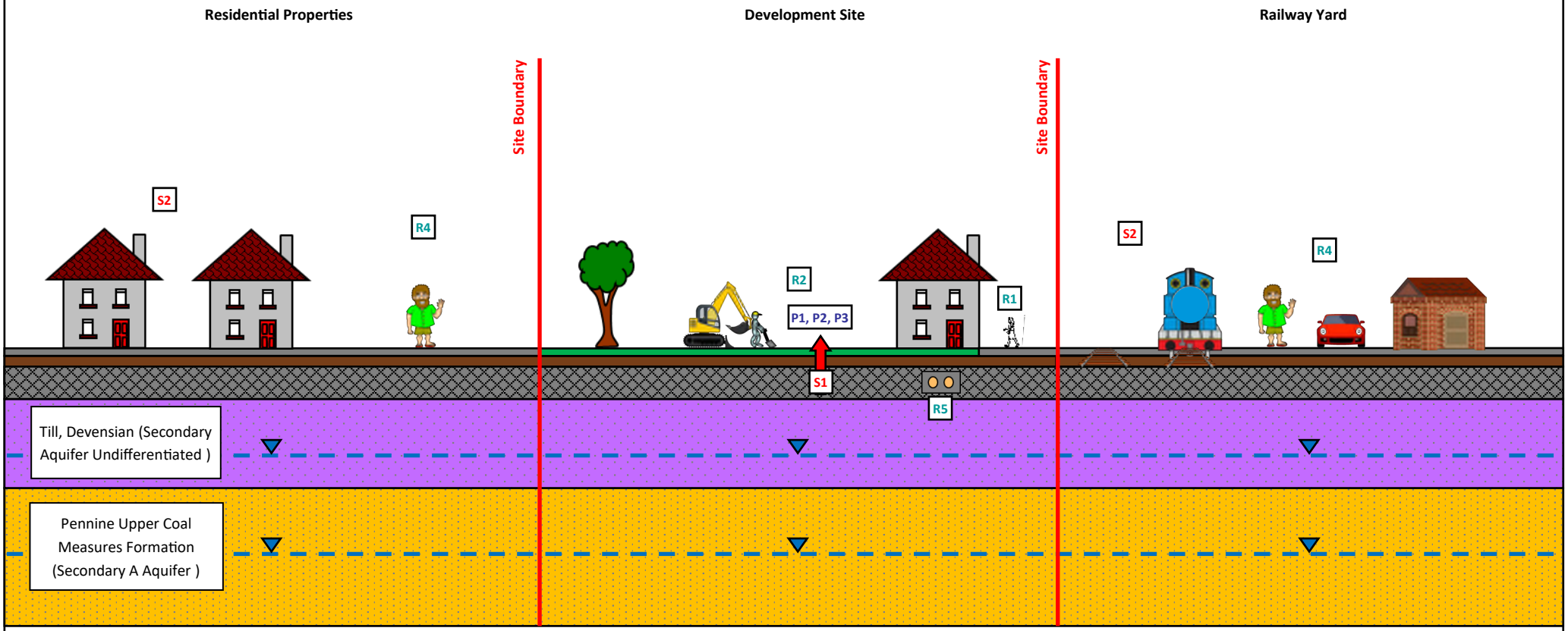
Project: 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7101

Site: Varley Street Master Plan — Oldham Road

Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM)	Draft	1	Scale (at A3): Not to scale
	Issue	1	
Issuing Office: Liverpool	Drawing number: Figure 3		Version: A
Telephone: 0151 227 3155			

Figure 7 – Revised Conceptual Site Model

Revised Conceptual Site Model (CSM)



Contamination Source	
S1	Made Ground / Peat — Onsite
S2	Offsite Sources

Legend	
	Infilled / Made Ground
	Underground Services
	Inferred Water Table

Receptor	
R1	Future Site Users
R2	Construction Workers
R3	Controlled Waters
R4	Adjacent Site Users
R5	Infrastructure & Buried Services

Pathway	
	Direct Contact / Ingestion
	Leachate Migration
	Ground Gas Migration
P1	Direct Contact
P2	Ingestion
P3	Inhalation
P4	Leaching & Migration
P5	Vertical & Lateral migration of Ground Gas

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Client: Jigsaw

Project: 34901-SUT-ZZ-00-RP-G-7202

Site: Varley Street Master Plan - Oldham Road

Revised Conceptual Site Model (CSM)	Draft	1	Scale (at A3): Not to scale
	Issue	1	
Issuing Office: Liverpool	Drawing number: Figure 7		Version: A
Telephone: 0151 227 3155			

Drawing Ref. – 34901-SUT-ZZ-XX-DR-G-7252 (Site Investigation Layout)



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Drawing Status
FOR INFORMATION

Client
JIGSAW HOMES

Project
VARLEY STREET MASTERPLAN - OLDHAM ROAD

Drawing Title
SITE INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS ON PROPOSED PLAN

Rev	Description	Date	By	Chkd
P01	FOR INFORMATION	06/26	DE	DB

Date	Drawn By	Checked By
JUNE 2026	DE	DB

Scale at A3	Project Number	Status	Revision
NTS	34901LG	P	02

Sheet Number
34901-SUT-ZZ-XX-DR-G-7252

Drawing Ref. – 1355 – Site – 102 (Proposed Layout)

Varley Street Masterplan
Jigsaw Homes North



Drawing Title: Proposed Site Plan
Date: 02/06/2026
Drawing no: 1355 - Site-102
Scale: 1:500 @ A1
Drawn: NS

revision:
revision notes:

0m 5m 10m 25m 50m

N

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