



Dragon Packaging
47-48 Clywedog Road North
Wrexham Industrial Estate
Wrexham
LL13 9XN

Proposed Commercial Extension

Phase 1 Site Investigation Report

For: FI Real Estate

Integra Consulting
Suite 4
14-32 Hewitt Street
Manchester
M15 4GB

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By: NS
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Environmental

Geotechnical

Highways

Structural

Civil

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

INTEGRA CONSULTING is providing consultancy services to **FI REAL ESTATE** in connection with the proposed partial redevelopment of land located within the curtilage of Dragon Packing, No's. 47-48 Clywedog Road North, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham LL13.

It is proposed that the northern – southern elevations of an existing warehouse facility is to be partially redeveloped by the construction of 2nr steel framed extensions (warehouses) constructed of rain screen cladded elevation under pitch corrugated roofing material to match existing buildings. It is understood that both extensions will provide 1696m² of additional warehouse / floor space.

The proposed layout of the development is as annotated on the drawings contained herein.

The proposed development falls within the administrative jurisdiction of **WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**.

This Phase I report was devised to generally comply with the relevant principles and requirements of a wide range of guidance including BS5930:1999 as amended 2007: *"Code of Practice for Site Investigations"*, BS10175: 2011 *"Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites - Code of Practice"*, and the DEFRA/Environment Agency Report CLR11 *"Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination"*.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes on Limitations, given in Appendix B.

2.0 PURPOSE & AIMS OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of the Phase I Desk Study was to assess whether the site is likely to be affected by contamination to an extent that it may pose a risk to human health and/or the built environment and/or the wider natural environment or is affected by any other natural or man-made features which may impact on the proposed redevelopment.

Specific tasks undertaken to achieve these objectives were as follows:

- Undertaking of a review of available historical mapping, environmental databases, and Environment Agency data
- Undertaking of a site walkover inspection
- Development of Preliminary Conceptual Model
- Development of a Phase 2 intrusive investigation strategy

3.0 SITE DATA

3.1 Site Location

The site is situated wholly within a commercial context, located within the curtilage of Dragon Packing, Nos. 47-48 Clywedog Road North, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham LL13 9XN as illustrated on the site location plans contained in Appendix A.

The **ORDNANCE SURVEY** coordinates for the approximate site centre are 337238, 349685. It stands at an approximate elevation of c.40maOD.

3.2 Site Description & Walkover Observations

The site was visited during July 2022 on completion of a review of all relevant historical and environmental mapping data (provided in Appendix D). Photographs taken at the time of the site visit are presented in Appendix E.

It was observed that the site comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land which extends to the approximate dimensions of c. 135m x 110m; its long axis being on a northwest – southeast alignment. It is bound to the east by public pavements extending long Clywedog Road North, and to the south by pavements extending along Clywedog Road South. Its western boundary is adjoined by commercial units associated with Silvergate Plastics, whilst its northern boundary overlooks parcels of open land fronting onto Redwither Lane.

Permanent structures occupying the study site comprise a rectangular shaped commercial depot, constructed of a combination of red brick / corrugated cladded elevations under pitched corrugated roofing materials together, with a brick-built electrical sub-station positioned along the western site boundary, and a small brick-built gas valve housing unit being along its eastern boundary.

The external surface topography across the site was seen to be sensibly flat with surface cover comprising a combination of hard paved surfaces to the east of the overall site with areas of landscaping forming the remainder.

Given that the site and land immediately adjoining the site are currently developed for mixed commercial land uses, it is assumed that buried services associated with these structures may underly the study site.

There was no visual evidence of the presence of native and/or non-native plant species within, or adjoining, the site boundary. Vehicle and pedestrian access can be made via its Clywedog Road North frontage to the east.

The information obtained from the visit is summarised in Table 1 hereunder.

Table 1: Summary of Walkover Observations

FEATURE		OBSERVATION
Current Use of Land		Commercial land
Topography / Surfaces		The external surface topography across the site was seen to be sensibly flat with surface cover comprising a combination of hard paved surfaces to the east of the overall site with areas of communal landscaping forming the remainder.
Dimensions		It extends to the approximate dimensions of c. 135m x 110m; its long axis being on a northwest – southeast alignment.
Access		Vehicle and pedestrian access can be made via its Clywedog Road North frontage to the east.
Buildings Adjacent to the Site		Commercial
Services		Given that the site land immediately adjoining's are currently developed for commercial land use, it is assumed that buried services associated with these structures may underly the study site.
Boundary	North	Open land
	South	Public pavements extending along Clywedog Road South
	East	Public pavements extending along Clywedog Road North
	West	Commercial units
Material storage		None observed
Waste disposal		None observed
Other potential contamination		Hydrocarbons associated with on site parking facilities Contaminants associated with on site electrical sub-station
Ecology*		There was no visual evidence of the presence of native and/or non-native plant species within, or adjoining, the site boundary.

**These comments on the ecology are for initial preliminary assessment only and are based on observations undertaken by a person who is a trained ecologist but who has not undertaken a comprehensive Phase I Habitat Survey or simila*

4.0 SITE HISTORY

The history of the site and its immediate surrounds was investigated by consultation with a range of archive resources. Geographical information, historical mapping and environmental data were primarily based on a GroundSure Environmental Report (Reference No. CMAPS-AAG-1050504-4165-150722, dated July 2022), presented in Appendix D.

A summary of the historical mapping data is given hereunder:

Table 2: Historical Map Review

YEAR	SCALE	ON SITE	ADJACENT TO SITE	<250M
1872	1:10,560	2nr ponds located in NW portion of the site A pond located in NE portion of the site	Undeveloped / vacant land	Much of the land surrounding the site is undeveloped / vacant land Ponds: c.45m E c.75m SW [adjacent Brook to the S, flowing W>E] c.80m NW c.90m SE c.100m E (2nr) c.130-180m SW (few) c.150m E (2nr) c.190m SE c.100m N: Redwither Brook c.110m N: Properties associated with "Little Erdas" [extending to the N]
1899 1898-1900 1912 1909-14 1938	1:2,500 1:10,560 1:2,500 1:10,560 1:10,560	No significant change	No significant change	c.40m N: Sunday School
1949 1961 1961 1960-64 1968	1:10,560 1:2,500 1:2,500 1:10,560 1:10,560	No information available for years between 1939 – 1945: Based on the information obtained from within the appended GroundSure reports much of the site appears to have been developed for the production of munitions associated with WWII. A mineral railway line runs along the NW border of the site, extending beyond the boundaries of the site	Much of the land to the E/S of the site developed for unspecified land uses. Based on the information obtained from within the appended GroundSure reports states that the surrounding environs were utilised for the production of the production of munitions associated with WWII etc.:	Much of the land within the surrounding area developed for unspecified land uses. Based on the information obtained from within the appended GroundSure reports states that the surrounding environs were utilised for the production of the production of munitions associated with WWII etc.:
1978 1979-82	1:2,500 1:10,000	Munition works no longer shown. Site redeveloped for commercial land uses Mineral railway line now recognised as "Dismantled Railway"	Munition works no longer shown. Adjoining land redeveloped for commercial land uses	Munition works no longer shown. surrounding land redeveloped for commercial land uses
1982 1982-85 1985	1:2,500 1:2,500 1:2,500	No significant change	E [N portion of the site]: Road later recognised as Clywedog Road North NW [S portion of the site]: Road later recognised as Clywedog Road South	c.250m E: Factory
1986 1986	1:2,500 1:2,500	N portion of the site: Unspecified properties and associated car park	No significant change	c.60m E: Electric Sub-Station c.80m E: Electric Sub-Station c.130m NE: Electric Sub-Station
1991 1991 1989-92 1992 1992 1993	1:2,500 1:2,500 1:2,500 1:2,500 1:10,000 1:2,500	No significant change	SW [N portion of the site]: Unspecified properties delineating Clywedog Road South to the SE NE [S portion of the site]:	c.80m W: Electric Sub-Station c.80m S: Electric Sub-Station c.115m S: Electric Sub-Station c.240m E: Electric Sub-Station

1993	1:2,500		Unspecified properties	
1994	1:2,500		delineating Clywedog Road	
1994	1:2,500		North to the NE	
2001	1:10,000		SW [S portion of the site]:	
2003	1:1,250		Unspecified properties	
2010	1:10,000		delineating Clywedog Road	
2022	1:10,000		East to the SW	

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

5.1 Documented Geology

The geology of the site was researched by reference to Wedd. C.C *et.al* (1927) 'The geology of the country around Wrexham: Explanation of one-inch geological sheet 121, new series (England and Wales), His Majesties Stationery Office, London. and the **BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (BGS)** 1:50, 000 scale Sheet 121 Wrexham (1993), and 1:10, 000 scale (Solid and Drift Editions) geological mapping data.

These indicate the site is underlain by artificial made ground deposits of an unknown thickness and composition overlying natural drift deposits comprising impermeable diamicton (boulder clay) comprising gravel sand silt and clay deposits of glacial origin (*Pleistocene Epoch - Late Quaternary - Devensian Sub Age*).

The documented solid geology comprises the Salop Formation (*formerly the Enville Formation*) of the Warwickshire Group comprising red / brown argillaceous mudstone, and red-brown (mostly sublitharenite) sandstone containing beds of pebbly sandstone and conglomerates of the Upper Carboniferous Period (*Silesian Stage: Westphalian - Asturian Sub-stage*), Early-Permian Period (*Cisuralian Epoch*). The general dip of the solid geology within the surrounding area is not documented on the **BGS** solid mapping data.

The nearest geological line of weakness (fault) lies c.127m north of the study site.

The 'Indicative Atlas of Radon in England and Wales' (Miles. J.C.H *et.al*, 2007) Map 13 'Northern Welsh Marches and Liverpool, shows the site to be situated within an area where it is believed that between 1% and 3% of the properties within the area are affected by Radon and therefore no Radon Protection Measures will be required for new structures in contact with the ground.

Geological Information obtained from the GroundSure Environmental Report is presented in Appendix D, and summarised hereunder:

Table 3: Summary of Geological Data from GroundSure Report

GEOLOGY		
Data	Distance	Comments
Artificial Ground	On Site	Artificial ground and/or reworked ground deposits associated with the development of adjoining properties
Superficial Deposits / Drift Geology	On Site	Diamicton
Permeability of Drift Cover	Maximum Permeability	High
	Minimum Permeability	Low
Bedrock and Solid Geology	On Site	Salop Formation
Permeability of Bedrock: On Site	Maximum Permeability	Moderate
	Minimum Permeability	Low
Geological Lines of Weakness	On Site	No records
	<200m	127m N (fault)
Radon Affected Area	On Site	The site is in a Radon Affected Area, as between 1% and 3% of properties are above the Action Level
Radon Protection	On Site	No radon protective measures are necessary
MINING, GROUNDWORKINGS AND NATURAL CAVITIES		
Data	Distance	Comments
Natural cavities	<500m	No records
BritPits	<500m	No records
Surface ground workings	<250m	On Site: Unspecified Pit On Site: Unspecified Heap 28m NE: Unspecified Pit 64m S: Unspecified Heap 76m SE: Unspecified Heap 83m NE: Ponds 89m NE: Ponds 104m E: Unspecified Heap 125m SW: Unspecified Heap 132m SW: Unspecified Heap 143m S: Unspecified Heap 150m NE: Unspecified Pit 157-58m SW: Ponds 197m SW: Unspecified Heap 246m E: Unspecified Heap 247m NE: Ponds

Underground workings	<1000m	No records
Historical Mineral Planning Areas	<500m	No records
Non-coal mining	<1000m	No records
Mining cavities	<1000m	No records
Coal mining	On Site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority
Brine areas	On Site	No records
Gypsum areas	On Site	No records
Tin mining	On Site	No records
Clay mining	On Site	No records
HAZARDS		
Data	Distance	Comments
Maximum shrink swell clays	On site	Very Low
Maximum running sands	On site	Negligible
Maximum compressible deposits	On site	Negligible
Maximum collapsible deposits	On site	Very Low
Maximum landslides	On site	Very Low
Maximum ground dissolution of soluble rocks	On site	Negligible

5.2 Historical Coal Mining

The appended environmental data, **BGS** mapping data **COAL AUTHORITY GAZETTEER** state that the site is located within a coal mining area. However, a site specific Coal Mining Report (refer to Appendix F for details) discounts any risk of the presence of shallow workings and no further action is therefore required in this respect.

5.3 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Information on hydrology and hydrogeology obtained from a GroundSure Environmental Report is presented in Appendix D, and summarised hereunder:

Table 9: Summary of Hydrology and Hydrogeological Data from GroundSure Environmental Report

HYDROGEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY		
Aquifer within Artificial Made Deposits	On site	Artificial Ground: Unproductive Aquifer: These are drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow
Aquifer within Superficial Drift Deposits	On site	Diamicton: Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer: Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a soil type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the soil type
Aquifer within Bedrock Deposits	On site	Salop Formation- Secondary A Aquifers: Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers
Groundwater Abstraction Licenses	<1000m	No records
Surface Water Abstraction Licenses	<1000m	905m NE: Caparo Wire Ltd. Licence No: 24/67/7/0178
Potable Water Abstraction Licences	<1000m	No records
Source Protection Zones	<500m	90m NW: Type 3 [Total catchment] 192m W: Type 3 [Total catchment]
Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	<500m	No records
Water Network (OS Mastermap)	<250m	On Site: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 82m SW: Lake, loch or reservoir 84m N: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 86m N: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 91m N: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 92m SW: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 128m NE: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 131m SW: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 150m NE: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 153-54m SE: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 159m N: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 199m E: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 202m NE: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 221m NW: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 223m NW: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action 235m S: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action
Surface water features	<250m	15nr records
WFD Surface water body catchments	On Site	On Site: River BD catchment. Operational catchment: Clywedog - Dee
WFD Surface water bodies	<250m	No records
WFD Groundwater bodies	<250m	On Site: Dee Permo-Triassic Sandstone. Overall rating: Poor [2019]
FLOODING		
Risk of Flooding from Rivers and	<50m	No records

Sea (RoFRaS)		
Historical Flood Events	<250m	No records
Flood Defences	<250m	No records
Areas Benefitting from Flood Defences	<250m	No records
Flood Storage Areas	<250m	No records
Flood Zone II	<50m	No records
Flood Zone III	<50m	No records
Surface water flooding: Highest risk	On Site	1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m
	<50m	1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m
Groundwater flooding: Highest risk	On Site	Low
	<50m	Low

For simplified interpretation, the geological succession underlying the site may be regarded as a series of discrete units in terms of their hydrogeological significance, as illustrated hereunder:

Table 10: Hydrogeological Interpretation

UNIT	PROPERTIES	HYDROGEOLOGICAL DESIGNATION
Made / Reworked Ground	Likely to be generally granular and permeable and will permit vertical and lateral transmission of groundwater.	Unproductive Aquifer
Diamicton	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a soil type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the soil type	Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer
Salop Formation	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers	Secondary A Aquifer

6.0 FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Environmental data was researched using several sources including Environment Agency Maps and GroundSure EnviroSight Report presented in Appendix D and is summarised hereunder in Table 6. This environmental data has been used to carry out a Preliminary Qualitative Risk Assessment (Tier 1) and formulate the preliminary conceptual model as discussed in Section 8.0 of this report.

Table 11: Summary of Environmental Data

POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATIVE USES IDENTIFIED FROM 1:10,000 SCALE MAPPING		
Data	Distance	Comments
Historical industrial land uses	<250m	On Site: Unspecified Heap [1964] On Site: Unspecified Pit [1977] On Site: Unspecified Commercial/Industrial [1964] 28m NE: Unspecified Pit [1977] 64m S: Unspecified Heap [1964] 76m SE: Unspecified Heap [1964] 104m E: Unspecified Heap [1964] 125m SW: Unspecified Heap [1964] 132m W: Unspecified Heap [1964] 132m E: Unspecified Heap [1977] 143m S: Unspecified Heap [1964] 150m NE: Unspecified Pit [1964-77] 184m E: Unspecified Works [1977-92] 196m NE: Unspecified Commercial/Industrial [1964] 197m SW: Unspecified Heap [1964] 246m E: Unspecified Heap [1977] 248m E: Unspecified Workshop [1977-92]
Historical tanks	<250m	No records
Historical energy features	<250m	59-60m SW: Electric Sub-Stations [1991-94] 61-62m W: Electric Sub-Station [1991-93] 64m W: Electric Sub-Station [1994] 65m SW: Electric Sub-Station [1993] 72m NE: Electric Sub-Station [1986-94] 77m NE: Electric Sub-Station [1993-94] 85m NE: Electric Sub-Station [1986-91] 117m S: Electric Sub-Station [1991-94] 132m NE: Electric Sub-Station [1986-94] 135m NE: Electric Sub-Station [1994] 189m S: Electric Sub-Station [1993-94] 213m S: Electric Sub-Station [1983-91] 221m S: Electric Sub-Station [1993-94] 233m SE: Electric Sub-Station [1994] 237m SE: Electric Sub-Station [1991-93]
Historical petrol stations	<250m	No records
Historical garages	<250m	No records
Historical military land	<250m	On Site: ROF Wrexham. Date of operation: c.1938-88. Activities: c.WW2: Produced cordite; Post WW2: Cordite production ceased in 1945 and the area was used as an industrial estate by the Welsh Development Agency to boost the local economy; Explosives Factory
Records of Current Industrial Land Use		
Data	Distance	Comments
Recent industrial land uses	<250m	On Site: Dragon Packaging Ltd [Packaging] 26m SW: Silvergate [Rubber, Silicones and Plastics] 55m E: Skanda [General Construction Supplies] 56m NE: Riello UPS Ltd [Electrical Equipment Repair and Servicing] 65m SW: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 68m S: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 71m SE: AST Plastic Containers UK [Packaging] 74m W: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 77m NE: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 89m NE: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 119m S: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 129m W: Applied Components Technology Ltd [Rubber, Silicones and Plastics] 148m SE: Décor-lam Ltd [Industrial Coatings and Finishings] 151m SW: Porviar Sciences [Rubber, Silicones and Plastics] 154m E: Etiquette Labels Ltd [Stationary, Stamps, Tags and Labels] 200m SW: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 201m E: Fleet Sauce [Vehicle Hire and Rental] 217m S: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 217m E: Broadway Leisure [Sports and Leisure Equipment Repair] 221m S: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features] 236m E: Zaviz International Ltd [Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing] 239m SE: Electric Sub-Station [Electrical Features]

		241m E: Business Print & Design [Published Goods]
Current or recent petrol stations	<250m	No records
Electricity cables	<250m	No records
Gas pipelines	<250m	No records
Sites determined as Contaminated Land	<250m	No records
Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	<250m	No records
Regulated explosive sites	<250m	No records
Hazardous substance storage/usage	<250m	No records
Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	<250m	No records
Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	<250m	No records
Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	<250m	136m W: Applied Component Technology Ltd. Process: Di-isocyanate Processes. Current Permit – Part B
Radioactive Substance Authorisations	<250m	No records
Licensed Discharges to controlled waters	<250m	102m N: Unit 2 Little ErLas 112m N: Unit 2 Little ErLas 122m N: Unit 2 Little ErLas 182m E: Plot 6 Wrexham Industrial Estate
Pollutant release to surface waters (Red list)	<250m	No records
Pollutant release to public sewer	<250m	No records
List 1 Dangerous Substances	<250m	No records
List 2 Dangerous Substances	<250m	No records
Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	<250m	110m W: 9/7/2003. ID: 172217. Pollutant: Other Pollutant – Other 134m NE 18/3/2022. ID: 64721. Pollutant: General Biodegradable Materials and Wastes – Food and Drink 150m E: 4/5/2001. ID: 4393. Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials – Other Specific Waste Material 203m E: 29/10/2015. ID: 1408258. Pollutant: General Biodegradable Materials and Wastes – Food and Drink 227m NE: 4/2/2016. ID: 1905523. Pollutant: Atmospheric Pollutants and Effects - Smoke
Pollution inventory substances	<250m	No records
Pollution inventory waste transfers	<250m	No records
Pollution inventory radioactive waste	<250m	No records
WASTE AND LANDFILL		
Data	Distance	Comments
Active or recent landfill	<500m	No records
Historical landfill (BGS records)	<500m	No records
Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	<500m	No records
Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	<500m	No records
Historical waste sites	<500m	No records
Licensed waste sites	<500m	No records
Waste exemptions	<500m	56m S: AST Plastic Containers UK LLP [Treating / Storing waste exemption] 251m NE: Specialist Building Products [Using waste exemption] 338m E: Lockwell Electrical [Storing waste exemption] 367m SW: Malpas Tractors (Wrexham) Ltd [Storing waste exemption]
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNATIONS		
Data	Distance	Comments
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<500m	None
Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	<500m	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	<500m	None
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	<500m	None
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	<500m	None
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	<500m	None
Designated Ancient Woodland	<500m	223m NW [Ancient Semi Natural Woodland] 433m SE [Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland] 436-37m NE [Restored Ancient Woodland Site]
Biosphere Reserves	<500m	None
Forest Parks	<500m	None
Marine Conservation Zones	<500m	None
Green Belt	<500m	None
Proposed Ramsar sites	<500m	None
Possible Special Areas of Conservation (PSAC)	<500m	None
Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	<500m	None
Nitrate Sensitive Areas	<500m	None
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	<500m	None

7.0 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS / REPORTS

Searches and consultations have established that no previous ground investigation works have been undertaken on this site.

8.0 PRELIMINARY QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (TIER 1)

8.1 Introduction

Based on the foregoing study, there is a low potential for the presence of contamination associated with the historic development of the site, demolition works, and previous land use, and hence a preliminary risk assessment was undertaken.

The risk assessment methodologies adopted by **INTEGRA CONSULTING** are based on current available guidance from several sources and are included in Appendix D.

The Tier 1 Risk Assessment and Preliminary Conceptual Model (PCM) were formulated using the information discussed above and based on the following assumptions:

- It is proposed that the northern – southern elevations of an existing warehouse facility is to be partially redeveloped by the construction of 2nr steel framed extensions (warehouses) constructed of rain screen cladded elevation under pitch corrugated roofing material to match existing buildings. It is understood that both extensions will provide 1696m² of additional warehouse / floor space.

The proposed layout of the development is as annotated on the drawings contained herein.

- Drinking water will be from a mains supply.

In constructing the Preliminary Conceptual Model (PCM), **INTEGRA CONSULTING** applied the guidance contained in CIRIA C552: 2001. This recommends use of a Risk Matrix which classifies risk based on the product of Probability of a source being present, and the Consequence of receptors being exposed to the source. Guidance tables setting out the classifications of probability and consequence together with a risk matrix are given in Tables 12 - 15 hereunder. In using this approach **INTEGRA CONSULTING** recommends actual intrusive investigation of any Risk Classification of “*Moderate*” or over.

Table 12: Matrix of consequences against probability to gain a risk classification [CIRIA C552, 2001]

		CONSEQUENCE			
		SEVERE	MEDIUM	MILD	MINOR
Probability	High Likelihood	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk
	Likely	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk
	Low Likelihood	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk

Table 13: Classification Definitions (C552 CIRIA, 2001)

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
Very High	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Or, there is evidence that server 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	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	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that such harm would be server, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not undertaken already) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine to potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Moderate / Low	
Low	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	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 server.

8.2 Preliminary Conceptual Model

The site had no significant history of potentially contaminative uses prior to 1938. From 1938 it formed part of a large munitions manufacturing factory, although the extent of the area covered by the factory makes it impossible to determine what specific uses this part of the site was put to – raw materials storage, manufacturing, product storage, administration etc. Following closure of the plant in the late 1940's, the site was redeveloped for commercial uses with no evidence of potentially contaminative activities being conducted. There may be a low risk of contamination being present as a legacy of the infilling of ponds, munitions manufacturing and site demolition works. It is recommended that the site be investigated for a broad spectrum of heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, sulphates, pH, asbestos containing materials. By application of the risk assessment methodology outlined above, the following PCM was constructed.

Table 14: Preliminary Conceptual Model (PCM)

POLLUTANT LINKAGE	SOURCE	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	PROBABILITY	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING
1	Broad spectrum of heavy metals, aggressive pH, hydrocarbons, PAH's in Made Ground associated with the development & redevelopment of the site & adjoining area	Soil and / or soil dust ingestion	Construction workers	Likely	Medium	Moderate
2	Asbestos containing materials (ACM) in made ground soils associated with the development & redevelopment of the site & adjoining area	Fibre Inhalation	Construction workers	Likely	Severe (ACM)	High
3	Inhalation of ground gases from onsite or offsite sources i.e. in-filled ground / ponds - made ground soils etc.	Inhalation	Future worker occupants	Unlikely	Medium	Moderate
4	pH & Sulphate attack on concrete	Future building	Future building	Likely	Mild	Moderate / Low
5	Organic contamination associated with historical rial lines, made ground deposits, on site electrical sub-station, remnants of explosive residues etc.	Direct contact with water mains	Potable water supply	Unlikely	Medium	Moderate
6	Explosive residues in soils associated with former land uses as a WWII munition filling	Explosion Ingestion	Construction workers Future worker occupants Existing building	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate

The contaminants of concern associated with those risks which require intrusive investigation were researched by reference to published industry profiles, and are summarised hereunder:

Table 15: Summary of Contaminants of Concern based on PCM

LINKAGE NO.	METALS	NON-METALS	ORGANICS	GASES	OTHERS
PL1, PL2 PL5,	Be, Cd, Cr (total and VI), Ni, Cu, Pb, Hg, Se	As, sulphates	TPHCWG, PAH's, BTEX, Volatiles (by PID), PCB's	-	pH Asbestos
PL3	-	-	-	CH ₄ , CO ₂ , H ₂ S	-
PL1, PL5	-	-	TPHCWG PAH's, BTEX, Volatiles (by PID), PCB's	-	-
PL6	Explosive residues	Explosive residues	Explosive residues	-	-
PL1-PL5	Be, Cd, Cr (total and VI), Ni, Cu, Pb, Hg, Se	As, sulphates	TPHCWG, BTEX, PAH's, Volatiles (by PID), PCB'S, Explosive residues	CH ₄ , CO ₂ , H ₂ S	pH Asbestos

8.3 Summary of Risks

The foregoing analysis identified a significant number of potential risks, and if present, these could adversely impact on human or environmental receptors. The site is known to be underlain by made ground deposits and the disturbance of these may present a risk to human health, and since no previous site investigations have been undertaken, an intrusive phase of investigation is recommended to determine whether the postulated pollutant linkages are actually present on site.

9.0 AIMS AND PROPOSED SCOPE OF PHASE II INTRUSIVE INVESTIGATION

Based on the findings above, it is recommended that an intrusive investigation be undertaken. The Phase II Intrusive Investigation should include for exploratory holes to be sunk through made ground into the underlying natural strata.

The primary objectives of ground investigations are to obtain enough data to reliably ascertain ground conditions on site, and to assess the validity of the potential pollution linkages identified within the Preliminary Conceptual Model above. Sufficient soil contamination data should be obtained to allow the Preliminary Conceptual Model to be tested and refined by the performance of a quantitative risk assessment. The ground investigation must also establish soil engineering properties in relation to the selection, design and construction of suitable foundations for the proposed development.

To achieve these objectives, using the guidance contained in BS10175: 2011 and R&D Technical Report P5-0066/TR: 2000, it is proposed that 6nr boreholes be sunk across the site by light dynamic sampling methods, each to a nominal depth of 5mbgl to assess shallow ground conditions.

It is further proposed that 3 of the boreholes be utilised for the installation of standpipes, thus enabling a programme of ground gas monitoring to be undertaken. To comply with CIRIA C665 for a “Low” risk site, it is proposed that gas monitoring is undertaken on 4nr occasions over, distributed over a period of 1-month.

The proposed scope of works is summarised in Table 16 hereunder:

Table 16: Proposed Scope of Works

RISK	METHOD OF ASSESSMENT
Is the superficial ground impacted by contamination to the extent it may present a risk to human health?	6nr light dynamic sampling boreholes to be sunk to a nominal depth of 5mbgl. The stratigraphy of the boreholes will be carefully logged and subsampled as appropriate. Broad spectrum contamination analyses will be performed on 1nr sub sample of recovered made ground from each borehole (6nr).
What are the geotechnical properties of the ground?	Standard Penetration Test's (SPT's) to be carried out at regular depth increments throughout the boreholes, with HSV tests to be carried out in cohesive strata on recovered soils A programme of soil engineering laboratory testing will be carried out. The in-situ tests and soil engineering test data will be used in formulating suitable foundation solutions.
Is the site affected by migrating gas from made ground underlying the site & historical in-filled ground etc.?	The evidence of the desk study is that there is a low risk of the site being contaminated by ground gases and therefore the boreholes will be utilised for the installation of gas / groundwater monitoring standpipes. CIRIA C665 recommends monitoring on 4nr occasions distributed over a period of 1 month
Does the site pose a risk to the underlying Secondary A Aquifer	Soil water samples will be recovered from the standpipes and will be analysed to the suite proposed in Table 11. If water does not accumulate in the standpipes, soil leachate analyses will be undertaken to the suite in Table 11. The results will be assessed against Drinking Water Standards and Environmental Quality Standards.

The layout of the proposed intrusive investigation and the positioning of gas – groundwater monitoring installations are as annotated on the ‘*Site Investigation Layout Plan*’ contained herein.

To ensure that no borehole position impacts on any buried service, the final positioning of the borehole will be determined following a review of ‘*Clients*’ buried service drawings.

Given that the development will comprise commercial end use, contamination data obtained as part of the above recommended Phase II intrusive investigation will be based on criteria contained in publication LQM/CIEH S4UL's for Human Health Risk Assessment (2015), applicable to the “*Commercial*” land use scenario. Given this document does not provide criteria for Lead contaminants, it is proposed that Lead results are compared to the C4SL published by DEFRA SP1010 Development of Category 4 Screening Levels for ‘*Commercial Land*’ use.

APPENDIX A: DRAWINGS

SITE LOCATION PLAN

AERIAL PLATE

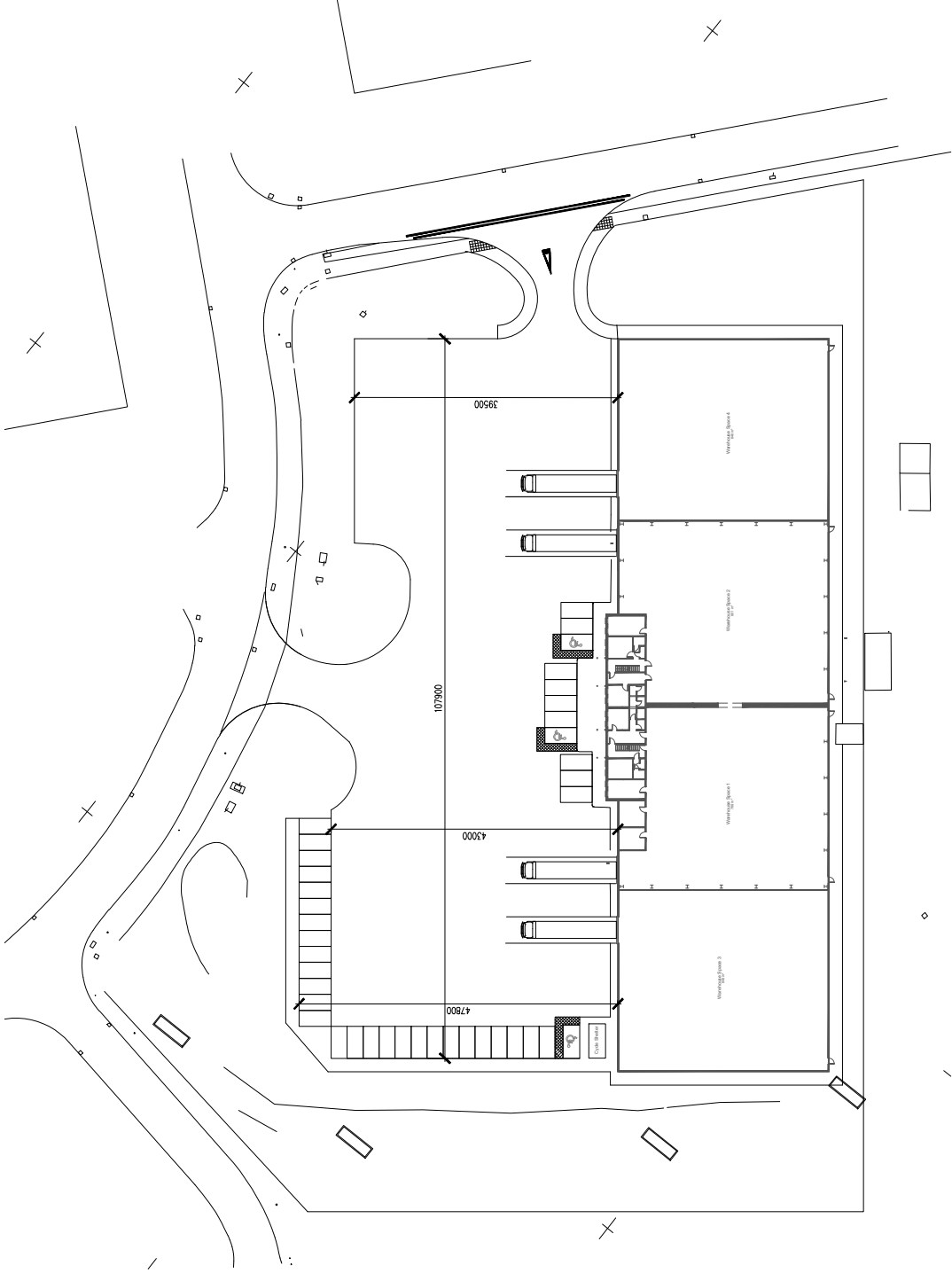
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

SITE INVESTIGATION LAYOUT PLAN





A	Initial issue	PJ	01.08.22
B	Updated to reflect tree constraints plan	PJ	09.08.22
C	HGV egress updated Cycle store added	PJ	18.08.22
D	Main access updated	PJ	24.08.22



Modern City
Architecture & Urbanism

Eastgate
2 Castle Street
Castlefield
Manchester
M3 4LZ

t: 0161 974 7203
e: info@mcau.co.uk
www.mcau.co.uk

Client
F.I.Real Estate Management

Project
Dragon Packaging
Wrexham

Description
Proposed Site Plan

Status Information

Scale	Drawn By	Date
1:500@A2	PJ	Jul22
Job Number	Drawing Number	Revision
1211	02-002	D



APPENDIX B: NOTES ON LIMITATIONS

Standard Terms and Conditions of Engagement
Notes on Limitations
For: Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Consultancy Services

General

INTEGRA CONSULTING has prepared this report solely for the use of the Client and those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed, or with whom an assignment has been agreed. Should any third party wish to use or rely upon the contents of the report, written approval must be sought from **INTEGRA CONSULTING** and a charge may be levied against such approval.

INTEGRA CONSULTING accepts no responsibility or liability for:

- The consequences of this document being used for any purpose or project other than for which it was commissioned and/or
- 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 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, **INTEGRA CONSULTING** 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.

Phase II Environmental Audits

The investigation of the site has been carried out with the intention of providing enough 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 the timescale available, and the locations of the exploratory holes may have been restricted to areas unoccupied by the building(s) on the site, and further restricted by the existence of buried services. A more comprehensive investigation may be required if the site is to be redeveloped as, in addition to risk assessment, several important engineering and environmental issues may need to be resolved.

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.

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 number of sampling points and the methods of sampling and testing do not preclude the existence of localised “hotspots” of contamination where concentrations may be significantly higher than those encountered.

Geoenvironmental Ground Investigations

The investigation of the site has been carried out to provide sufficient information within the agreed scope of the investigation, under the general headings of type and degree of contamination, geotechnical characteristics, and ground and groundwater conditions, to provide 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 sites which have not been disclosed by this investigation, and which have therefore not been considered in this report.

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; no liability can be accepted for the retrospective effects of any future changes or amendments to these values.

APPENDIX C: CURRENT CONTAMINATED LAND GUIDANCE / LEGISLATION & RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

LEGISLATION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

Part IIA provides a statutory definition of the pollution of controlled waters under Section 78A(9) as:

"the entry into controlled waters of **any** poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or **any** solid waste matter".

In order to assist in establishing if there is a "significant possibility of significant harm" there must be a "significant pollutant linkage" for potential harm to exist. That means there must be a source(s) of contamination, sensitive receptors present and a connection or pathway between the two. This combination of source-pathway-receptor is termed a "pollutant linkage or SPR linkage."

Part IIA of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is supported by a substantial quantity of guidance and other Regulations, especially DEFRA Circular 01/2006 Contaminated Land (this replaces DETR Circular 02/2000). Part IIA defines the duties of Local Authorities in dealing with it. Except for situations of very high pollution risk, Part IIA places contaminated land responsibility on the planning and redevelopment process. In situations where there is very high pollution risk direct action from the Local Authority is usually necessary. Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23) provides guidance on the planning process and requires that sites which have been developed shall not be capable of being determined "contaminated land" under Part IIA.

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

- (a) to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment;
- (b) to seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use;
- (c) to seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.

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

The "suitable for use" approach then consists of three elements:

- (a) ensuring that land is suitable for its current use - in other words, identifying any land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health and the environment, assessed on the basis of the current use and circumstances of the land, and returning such land to a condition where such risks no longer arise; the contaminated land regime provides the regulatory mechanisms to achieve this;
- (b) ensuring that land is made suitable for any new use, as planning permission is given for that new use - in other words, assessing the potential risks from contamination, on the basis of the proposed future use and circumstances, before official permission is given for the development and, where necessary to avoid unacceptable risks to human health and the environment, remediating the land before the new use commences; this is the role of the town and country planning and building control regimes; and
- (c) limiting requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health or the environment in relation to the current use or future use of the land for which planning permission is being sought - in other words, recognising that the risks from contaminated land can be satisfactory assessed only in the context of specific uses of the land (whether current or proposed), and that any attempt to guess what might be needed at some time in the future for other uses is likely to result either in premature work (thereby running the risk of distorting social, economic and environmental priorities) or in unnecessary work (thereby wasting resources).

The mere presence of pollutants does not therefore necessarily warrant action, and consideration must be given to the scale of risk

involved for the current and proposed end use of the site.

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

CLR11- ‘Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination’, a document published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Environment Agency (EA) outlines a tiered approach to the assessment of risks posed by contaminated land, as summarised hereunder:

Tier 1: Preliminary Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tier 2: Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA)

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

Upon completion of an intrusive investigation it must be decided whether Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) are suitable for assessing the risk posed by potential contamination at the site. If GAC are deemed unacceptable for risk assessment purposes or cannot be developed a Tier 3 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA) is required.

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

Tier 3: Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA)

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

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

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION, CURRENT GUIDANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR RISKS POSED TO HUMAN HEALTH

Background

In March 2002, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the EA published the Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) Model and a series of related reports. These were designed to provide a scientifically based framework for the assessment of chronic risks to human health from contaminated land. These reports (CLR7-10) together with associated “SGV” documents have since been withdrawn (August 2008) and the following documents have been published as revised guidance to the CLEA assessment:

Environment Agency : 2008: Updated Technical Background to the CLEA model Science Report SC050021/SR3

Environment Agency : 2008: Human Health Toxicological Assessment of Contaminants in Soil SC050021/SR2

Additional guidance on statistical assessment replacing CLR 7 is provided in:

CL:AIRE :2008 Guidance on Comparing Data with a Critical Concentration

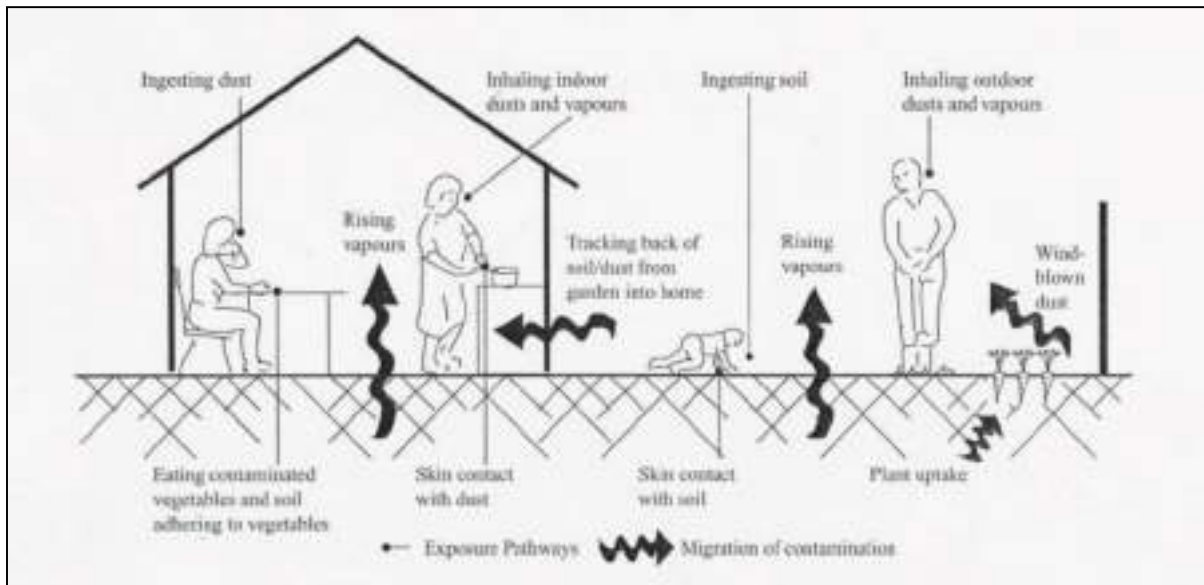
Other guidance/software used in spatial / statistical assessment is provided in:

USEPA 2006: Data Quality Assessment: Statistical Methods for Practitioners
Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance (SADA) – The University of Tennessee

A different approach to the statistical appraisal of data is required depending on whether the assessment of risk is to assess whether land is Contaminated Land in accordance with regulations, or whether the assessment is to determine whether the site is suitable for new development in according with Planning guidance. This is discussed further in CL:AIRE :2008 “Guidance on Comparing Data with a Critical Concentration”.

A program for the derivation of GAC’s based on the above guidance is provided by the Environment Agency and is entitled “CLEA Software Version 1.04”.

The CLEA model has been developed to calculate an estimated tolerable daily soil intake (TDSI) for site users given a set 'default' exposure pathway. Ten human exposure pathways are covered in the CLEA model as presented below:



Ingestion

- ingestion of outdoor soil
- ingestion of indoor dust
- ingestion of home grown produce
- ingestion of soil attached to home grown produce

Dermal Contact

- dermal contact with outdoor soil
- dermal contact with indoor dust

Inhalation

- inhalation of outdoor dust
- inhalation of indoor dust
- inhalation of outdoor soil vapour
- inhalation of indoor soil vapour

It should be noted that there are other potential exposure pathways on some sites not included in the CLEA model e.g. certain organic compounds can pass through plastic water pipes into drinking water supply.

Where contaminated water is present at a depth less than 2.00mbgl and there is a potential risk of inhalation of vapours (only when volatile compounds are present) the risk from inhalation of vapours from soil water will be assessed using a UK compliant version of BP Risc v4.02.

The presence and/or significance of each of the above exposure pathways are dependent on the type of land use being considered and the nature of the contaminant under scrutiny. Accordingly, the CLEA model considers for principal 'default' land use types and makes a series of 'default' assumptions about human exposure frequency, duration and critical human target groups for each land use considered:

residential

- allotments
- commercial / industrial land use

The above land use categories defined in the CLEA are detailed below:

Residential: This generic scenario assumes a typical residential property consisting of a two-storey house built on a ground-bearing slab with a private garden consisting of lawn, flowerbeds, and a small fruit and vegetable patch. The occupants are assumed to be parents with young children, who make regular use of the garden area.

Allotments: This generic scenario assumes a plot of open space (about 250 m²), commonly made available by the local authority to tenants to grow fruit and vegetables for their own consumption. There are usually several plots to a site and the overall site area may cover more than a hectare. The tenants are assumed to be parents or grandparents and that young children make occasional

accompanied visits to the plot.

Commercial/Industrial: There are many kinds of workplace and work-related activities. This generic scenario assumes a typical commercial or light industrial property consisting of a three-storey building at which employees spend most time indoors and are involved in office based or relatively light physical work.

Human Health Risk Assessment Methodology

Assessment of risk for the protection of human health is undertaken using the methodology as outlined previously, and summarised hereunder:

Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment

Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment

Tier 3 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment

The Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment is undertaken as part of the desk study report and includes the development of a Preliminary Conceptual Model. Tier 2 and Tier 3 Quantitative Risk Assessments are undertaken in order to develop and refine the Preliminary Conceptual Model aiding a more detailed assessment of the risk posed by contaminants revealed by site investigation and soil / soil water chemical analyses.

The methods used by INTEGRA CONSULTING to derive assessment criteria, to statistically analyse chemical data and to compare chemical data to the derived assessment criteria are discussed hereunder.

Derivation of Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) and Site-Specific Assessment Criteria (SSAC)

GAC's are derived based on the proposed land use and the associated applicable exposure pathways. It should be noted that there are difficulties in establishing soil concentrations of contaminants beyond which risks from exposure to these contaminants would be 'unacceptable' and the GAC value does not necessarily equate to the level for "significant possibility of significant harm" as defined in Part IIA of The Environmental Protection Act (1990) to determine whether land is "contaminated." This ultimately requires detailed 'toxicological' information of the health effects of individual contaminants and a scientific judgement on what constitutes an 'unacceptable' risk. The primary purpose of the CLEA derived GAC's are as 'minimal risk thresholds' for the assessment of human health risks in relation to land use.

Minimal risk thresholds calculated using generic input parameters for each of the above land uses are termed Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) and are used for Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA). However, further assessment may be required taking into consideration site specific factors such as the way the land is used, the soil type, the building characteristics and the exact nature of the receptor, to determine whether there is a significant possibility of risk to human health to site users. Such an assessment is known as a Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA) and the resultant threshold concentrations are known as Site Specific Assessment Criteria (SSAC). Such assessments should be conducted with the agreement of the local authority (or the Environment Agency) since it is the authority that determines whether land is Contaminated Land or whether Planning Permission for a new development may be granted.

For the purposes of this report, assessment criteria have been derived in accordance with current guidance based on the conceptual model for the proposed land use using the CLEA v1.04 software. These criteria are not intended to indicate whether the site may be contaminated land, nor do they replace any published soil guideline values. However, the values are intended to provide guidance for the local authority on whether the site may be considered uncontaminated. If, based on the site's proposed future use, the site would be considered by the local authority to be uncontaminated and therefore, on the basis of soil concentrations, fit for purpose, then no further risk assessment based on soil concentrations and the risk to human health would be necessary. However, should these criteria be exceeded, or the conceptual site model vary from the model used in the risk assessment to derive these values then the risk assessment should be updated accordingly.

For contaminants routinely analysed where inhalation is a significant pathway (naphthalene, phenanthrene, Aromatic EC5-EC7, Aromatic EC7-EC8, Aromatic EC8-EC10, Aromatic EC10-EC12, Aromatic EC12-EC16, Aliphatic EC5-EC6, Aliphatic EC8-EC10, Aliphatic EC10-EC12, Aliphatic EC12-EC16), plots of the GAC as a function of Soil Organic Matter (SOM) are used to determine if they pose a potential risk to human health, which are presented hereunder. Where there is an exceedance further assessment may be undertaken.

Statistical Assessment of Soil Contamination Data & Comparison of Contamination Data to Threshold Values

In any site investigation only a small fraction of the soil on the site is analysed. Therefore, the mean derived from the contamination data for a contaminant may not be the same as the true mean for the contaminant distribution on the site. To improve the reliability of any assessment a statistical analysis is undertaken in line with the CL:AIRE document "Guidance on Comparing Soil Contamination Data with a Critical Concentration".

Statistical assessment of soil data is undertaken using programs based on the guidance in the CL:AIRE document or the USEPA software ProUCL v4.0.

Where the number of results in a dataset is less than four, a statistical assessment is not undertaken, and the assessment is performed by comparison of the maximum value(s) with a Health Criteria Value (HCV), such as Generic Assessment Criteria value(s).

For the Planning situation, the regulator needs to check whether the concentration of contaminants is low compared to the HCV. This decision is based on whether there is at least a 95% confidence level that the true mean of the dataset is lower than the HCV.

For the Part IIA scenario the regulator needs to determine whether the concentration of contaminants is greater than the HCV. This decision is based on whether there is at least a 95% confidence level that the true mean of the dataset is higher than the HCV. However, the regulator may proceed with determination if there is just a 51% probability, “on the balance of probabilities”.

The Outlier Test used in the statistical assessment may not be able identify separate populations if numerous populations are present. In order to ensure that this is not the case a spatial assessment of the data will be undertaken using SADA.

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION, CURRENT GUIDANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR RISKS POSED TO CONTROLLED WATER

Definition of Controlled Waters

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

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

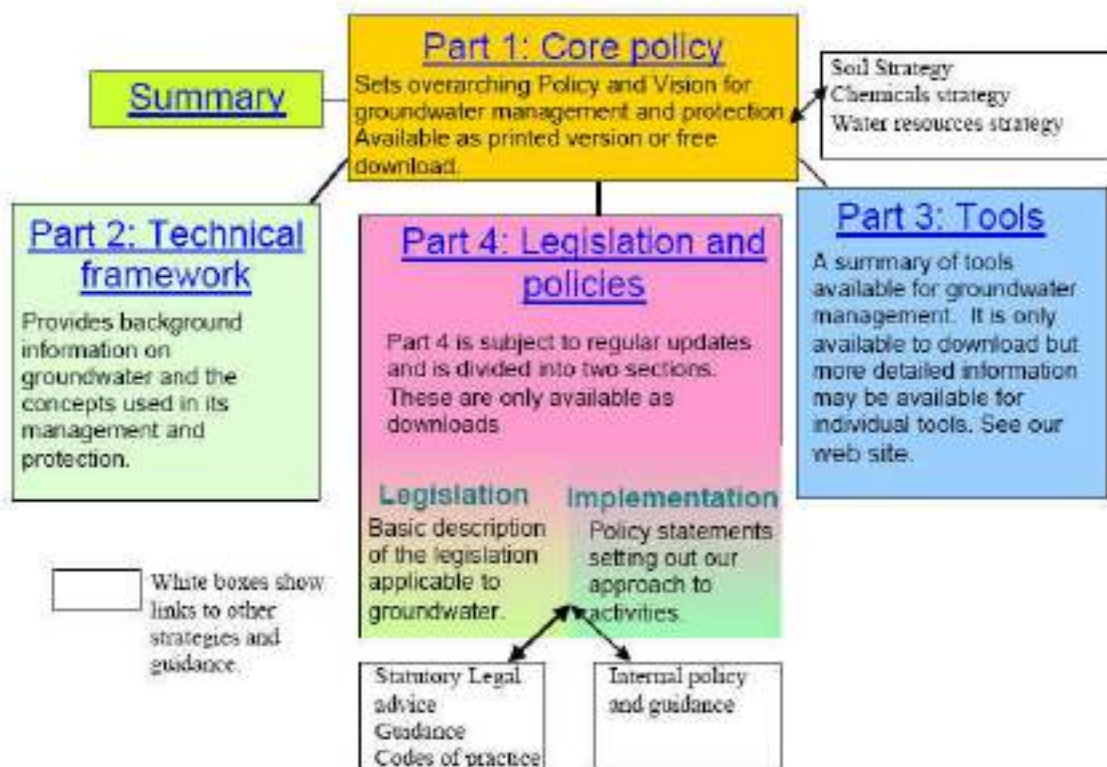
Note that the definition of groundwater under the Water Resources Act 1991 includes all water within underground strata (including soil / pore water in the unsaturated zone). The definition of groundwater under the Groundwater Directive however is limited to water in the saturated zone. For the purposes of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Environment Agency recommends that the groundwater within the saturated zone only is considered as the receptor (rather than soil / pore water).

Environment Agency Guidance

Legislation and guidance surrounding the protection of controlled waters in the UK is abundant and can be complex. The Environment Agency’s overall position on groundwater is “To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generation in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify” (Groundwater Protection : Policy and Practice GP3, 2006). In brief, the core objectives of the existing legislation serve to enforce this position.

In 1992, the National Rivers Authority published their Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater (PPPG), this document was influential as it provided a focus for key developments such as Source Protection Zones (SPZs) and Groundwater Vulnerability Maps. The Policy was then revised in 1998, since which there have been substantial changes in legislation, driven by Europe. Key European Directives relating to groundwater include the Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) and the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Aspects of these directives are controlled by primary UK legislation such as the Water Resources Act 1991. Further to legislative changes, gaps identified in the 1998 PPPG required addressing. These changes are reflected in the forthcoming Environment Agency Policy document entitled Groundwater Protection : Policy and Practice (GP3), a draft version of which was available for public consultation (Parts 1 to 3) ending July 2006 with Part 4 issued in March 2008. Part 4 includes a section on key groundwater legislation and the Environment Agency’s interpretation of it.

The following gives a breakdown of the structure of the document (taken from the Environment Agency GP3 draft consultation document, 2006)



Controlled Water Risk Assessment Methodology

The risk posed to controlled water is assessed by INTEGRA CONSULTING in accordance with current guidance as outlined hereunder.

In order for a developer of a potentially contaminated site to fulfil their obligations under the legislation, a site assessment would be required to be undertaken in order to identify any potential risks to controlled waters and to derive suitable clean-up criteria if necessary to ensure the protection of controlled waters. The general approach for Groundwater Protection is detailed further in Part 3 of GP3.

When assessing groundwater impact the Environment Agency advocate the application of their framework methodology "Remedial Targets Methodology – Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for Land Contamination" Environment Agency (2006). The methodology has four levels of assessment as described below:

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

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

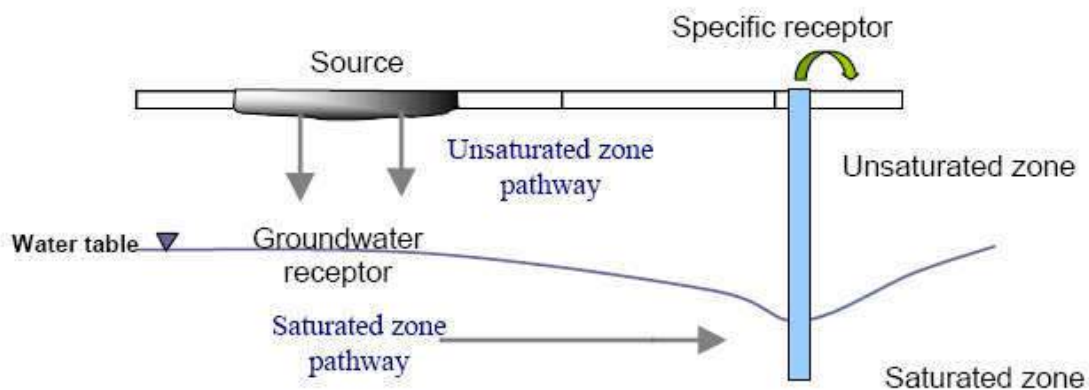
Level 2 considers dilution by the receiving groundwater or surface water body and whether this is enough to reduce contaminant concentrations to acceptable levels. The remedial target is defined as the target concentration multiplied by a dilution factor (DF).

Levels 3 and 4 consider whether natural attenuation (including dispersion, retardation and degradation) of the contaminant as it moves through the unsaturated and saturated zones to the receptor are enough to reduce contaminant concentrations to acceptable levels. The remedial target is defined as target concentration multiplied by a dilution factor (DF) and attenuation factor (AF). In Level 3 simple analytical models are used to calculate the significance of attenuation. The Environment Agency has released a "Remedial targets worksheet v3.1" to carry out basic calculations using a conservative approach up to Level 3 using basic principles assuming a simple migration of contaminants from the source zone into the aquifer receptor. Level 4 assessment uses more sophisticated numerical models and allows for the introduction of additional geological horizons and is used mainly to determine whether soil contaminants will reach their target within a specified timeframe. Use of such software should only be used once agreement has been obtained from the Environment Agency.

Three main stages apply to any risk assessment of controlled waters, these are:

1. Risk Screening (Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment): The understanding of the Conceptual Site Model (CSM) is the key to assessing any site. Using a robust CSM, potential pathways or receptors may be screened out from any further assessment at an

early stage. For example, if the pathway through the unsaturated zone is blocked by the presence of a significant thickness of low permeability clay. A greater understanding of the CSM is achieved with each tier of risk assessment. An example of a basic CSM is given below (taken from the Environment Agency GP3 draft consultation document, 2006):



2. Generic Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (EA Remedial Targets Methodology Level 1): When undertaking the Generic Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (EA Remedial Targets Methodology Tier 1), comparison of chemical analytical results is made with screening criteria. Published values of screening criteria with which chemical test results can be compared are published in the following guidance:

Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000
The Private Water Supplies Regulations 1991
Environmental Quality Standards for surface waters based on The EC Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC and Daughter Directives)
The Surface Waters (Abstraction for Drinking Water Classification) Regulations 1996
World Health Organisation Drinking Water Standards 2004

Should the Level 1 assessment indicate threshold levels to be exceeded, then there are three alternative ways in which to proceed:

To devise suitable remedial solutions
To carry out more investigation, sampling and analysis
To conduct a site specific Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA) to determine if the materials are suitable for their proposed use, or devise site specific clean-up level

3. Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (EA Remedial Targets Methodology Levels 2 to 4): The decision to carry out a DQRA will be dependant on the extent and implications of the initial qualitative and generic assessment. The scope of any such assessment will be accurately defined by the outcomes of the previous levels of assessment. The conceptual model will be sufficiently refined by this stage that only certain contaminants of concern, certain pathways and certain receptors will require further assessment, the remainder having been screened out.

Additional site-specific data is normally required for this stage of assessment, as explained above, more processes that are capable of affecting contaminant concentrations are considered (such as dilution and attenuation).

Remediation criteria, if derived, will therefore be specific to each site and will be based on a detailed assessment of the potential impact at the identified receptor or compliance point. A greater level of confidence can be placed on the predicted impact on the compliance point following a DQRA.

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

Origin of Ground and Landfill Gases

When carrying out a ground gas risk assessment, the origin or source of the gases is important as potential risks will vary depending on the source. This Appendix relates to the risk of the two main ground gases of concern; methane and carbon dioxide and does not apply to other ground gases (e.g. radon or vapours from hydrocarbon spills). Methane and carbon dioxide are major constituents of landfill gas but can also occur from a variety of anthropogenic and natural sources, as summarised in Table 5 below:

Gas	Source	Comments
Landfill Gas	Anaerobic decomposition of degradable waste within landfill sites. Typically,	Composition varies over time, particularly in early stages

Gas	Source	Comments
	60% methane and 40% carbon dioxide during methanogenic phase.	Contains a range of minor constituents (particularly carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide).
Landfill Associated Gases	- Anaerobic degradation of leachate external to the site; - Degassing of dissolved gases in groundwater; - Evolution of gases following interaction between leachate and groundwater	Can result in secondary (external) production of methane or carbon dioxide.
Made Ground	Anaerobic degradation of organic components	Very variable depending on source
Sewer Gas, Cess Pits	Anaerobic degradation of organic components of sewage producing methane and carbon dioxide.	Often characterised by hydrogen sulphide odour.
Mains Gas	Leakage from underground pipework or storage tanks. Mainly methane but often contains higher alkanes.	An odourise is added to permit detection of leaks. Typically, 90% CH ₄ , but 1 to 27% C ₂ -C ₄ alkanes, May also contain other trace gases e.g. CO, helium and CO ₂ (from degradation of CH ₄ in the ground).
Other Anthropogenic Sources	- Degradation of leaked or spilled hydrocarbons or other industrial chemicals; - Anaerobic degradation of organic contaminants in groundwaters (e.g. silage liquor); - Reactions between monitoring well construction components and environment; - Burial grounds/cemeteries.	Hydrocarbon spillages often have an 'oily' odour. Fuel spillages common – Petrol or Diesel and can contain a wide range of VOC's. Can degrade to produce methane, carbon dioxide.
Alluvium / Marsh / Peat Gas	Anaerobic microbial degradation of organic material (usually waterlogged vegetation / peat). Often associated with the presence of alluvial deposits or dredging's.	
Geogenic Gas	Natural seepages of carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon gases derived from geologic sources such as coal seams and deep oil / gas source formations. Can be present in solution in groundwaters.	Methane most common but can contain carbon dioxide and higher alkanes.
Mine Gases	Various types. Most common is "fire damp" with high methane, produced by the desorption of gas trapped in coal. "Black damp" (Scythe gas) with high carbon dioxide and denser than air. "White damp" is high in carbon monoxide.	Methane most common. Can contain higher alkanes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Often low in oxygen.
Natural Shallow Ground Gas	Various types - high carbon dioxide formed by subsurface aerobic activity leading to depleted oxygen and elevated carbon dioxide; - chemical degradation of rocks (e.g. carbonates) producing carbon dioxide; - carbon dioxide production in root zone of soils by plants.	Gases can be emitted from ground under falling barometric pressure conditions.

Table 5. Potential Sources of Ground Gases

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

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

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

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

Hazards Associated with Presence of Methane

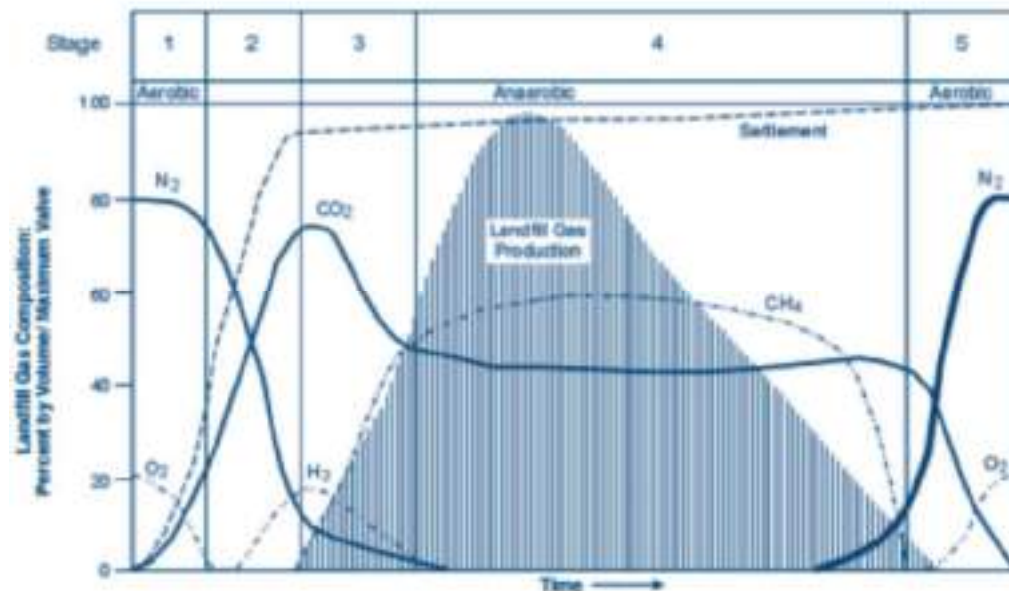
Methane gas is combustible and potentially explosive. When the concentration of methane in air is between the limits of 5.0%v/v and 15.0%v/v an explosive mixture is formed. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of methane is 5.0%v/v, which is equivalent to 100% LEL. The 15.0%v/v limit is known as the Upper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

Hazards Associated with Presence of Carbon Dioxide

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

Parameters Influencing the Rate of Ground Gas Production

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



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

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

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

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

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

Factors Influencing the Migration and Behaviour of Ground Gases

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

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

Current Guidance

Previous versions of Building Regulations Approved Document C provided statutory guidance stating that consideration should be given to appropriate action and / or specific solutions in situations where methane concentration exceeded 1%v/v or carbon dioxide concentrations exceeded 5%v/v. The latest Building Regulations Approved Document C (DoE 2004) no longer endorses this approach and recommends the use of a risk-based approach to interpreting a gas monitoring survey. This is in line with current EA guidance for landfill gas (LFTGN 03, 2004) which recommends the use of a structured risk-based approach like that outlined in CLR 11. On this basis, recent guidance has been produced in 2006 and 2007 with the aim of providing up to date advice in relation to residential and commercial development. The guidance does not address issues associated with gas derived from landfills, for this refer to “Guidance on the Management of Landfill Gas” (Environment Agency 2004) for an overview.

Recent guidance relevant to gas assessments for residential and commercial development includes;

Wilson et al. (CIRIA C665, December 2007) “Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases for Buildings.”

This document provides up to date advice on all aspects of ground gas risk assessment such as investigation, monitoring programmes, data collection and interpretation. The guidance presents separate methodologies for the characterisation of:

All development types except low rise housing with gardens (Situation A)

Low rise housing with gardens (Situation B)

Boyle and Witherington (NHBC / RSK Group, Report 10627-R01(04) January 2007) “Guidance on the Evaluation of Development Proposals on Sites where Methane and Carbon Dioxide are Present.”

This document presents the “Traffic Lights System” detailed below and is relevant only for low rise properties (e.g. bungalows and town houses) that have a ventilated sub-floor void (i.e. Situation B as described in CIRIA C665).

British Standard (BS 8485, December 2007) “Code of Practice for the Characterization and Remediation from Ground Gas in Affected Developments”

This document provides an overview of gas characterisation and assessment. The Standard is intended to be used by designers of gas protection measures and regulators involved in the assessment of design solutions.

Further guidance, Wilson and Card (CIEH) “Ground Gas Handbook for Designers and Regulators” providing practical guidance on ground gas assessments and the design and evaluation of protection measures, is expected to be published in March 2009.

Each of these documents continues to highlight the importance of, and give further guidance towards, carrying out a tiered risk-based decision-making process in accord with government policy on dealing with contamination from historic or natural sources and highlight the importance of the Conceptual Model in site characterisation.

Ground Gas Risk Assessment Methodology

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

Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment

Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment

Tier 3 Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment

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

Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment

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

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

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

		Generation Potential of Source				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity	Low (Commercial)	4/1	6/2	6/3	12/6	12/12

Moderate (Flats)	6/2	6/3	9/6	12/12	24/24
High (Residential with Gardens)	6/3	9/6	12/6	24/12	24/24

Notes

1. First number is the number of readings and the second is the minimum period in months (e.g. 6/2 – six sets of readings over two months).
2. At least two sets of readings must be at low (preferably under 1,000 mb) and falling pressure.

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

Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment

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

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

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

100

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

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

Table 8.5 from CIRIA C665 Modified Wilson and Card Classification

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

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

Amber 2				
Red	20	1.60	30	3.10

Notes:

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

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

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

Selection & Design of Protective Measures

Table 8.6 and Box 8.4 of CIRIA C665 contain information on the detailed design of protection measures and were initially intended for the purposes of determining then level of protection measures a development requires. These tables and related text include some useful information on the design of gas protection measures, however BS8485:2007, which supersedes the guidance included within CIRIA C665, is used for selection of gas protection measures.

BS8485: 2007 uses a scoring system dependant on the Characteristic Situation / NHBC Traffic Light and proposed end use of the site. The scoring system is summarised in BS8485:2007 Table 2 as presented hereunder:

Characteristic situation, CS	gas	NHBC traffic light	Required gas protection			
			Non-managed property e.g. private housing	Public building (a)	Commercial buildings	Industrial buildings (b)
1		Green	0	0	0	0
2		Amber 1	3	3	2	1 (c)
3		Amber 2	4	3	2	2
4		Red	6 (d)	5(d)	4	3
5				6(e)	5	4
6					7	6

NOTE Traffic light indications are taken from NHBC Report no.:10627-RO1 (04) and are mainly applicable to low-rise residential housing¹. These are for comparative purposes but the boundaries between the traffic light indications and CS values do not coincide.

a) Public buildings include, for example, managed apartments, schools and hospitals.
b) Industrial buildings are generally open and well ventilated. However, areas such as office pods might require a separate assessment and may be classified as commercial buildings and require a different scope of gas protection to the main building.
c) Maximum methane concentration 20% otherwise consider and increase to CS3.
d) Residential building on higher traffic light/CS sites is not recommended unless the type of construction or site circumstances allow additional levels of protection to be incorporated, e.g. high-performance ventilation or pathway intervention measures, and an associated sustainable system of management of maintenance of the gas control system, e.g. in institutional and/or fully serviced contractual situations.
e) Consideration of issues such as ease of evacuation and how false alarms will be handled are needed when completing the design specification of any gas protection scheme

¹ The NHBC guidance and CIRIA C665 guidance refers to low rise housing (which is up to three storeys without lifts) that is constructed with a 150mm ventilated sub-floor void.

BS8485:2007 Table 2 Required gas protection by characteristic gas situation and type of building

Once a score is assigned, a combination of protection systems / elements is chosen from BS8485:2007 Table 3 shown below:

PROTECTION ELEMENT/SYSTEM	SCORE	COMMENTS
a) Venting/dilution (See Annex A BS8485)		
Passive sub floor ventilation (venting layer can be a clear void or formed using gravel, geocomposites, polystyrene void formers, etc.)A	Very good performance 2.5	Ventilation performance in accordance with Annex A (BS8485)
Subfloor ventilation with active abstraction/pressurization (venting layer can be a clear void or formed using gravel, geocomposites, polystyrene void formers, etc.)A	Good performance 1	If passive ventilation is poor this is generally unacceptable, and some form of active system will be required.
Ventilated car park (basement or undercroft)	2.5 4	There must be robust management systems in place to ensure the continued maintenance of any ventilation system. Active ventilation can always be designed to meet good performance. Mechanically assisted systems come in two forms:

		extraction and positive pressurization.
b) Barriers		
Floor slabs		It is good practice to install ventilation in all foundation systems to effect pressure relief as a minimum. Breaches in floor slabs such as joints must be effectively sealed against gas ingress in order to maintain these performances.
Block and beam floor slab	0	
Reinforced concrete ground bearing slab	0.5	
Reinforced concrete ground bearing foundation raft with limited service penetrations that are cast into slab	1.5	
Reinforced concrete cast in situ suspended floor slab with minimal service penetrations and water bars around all slab penetrations and at joints	1.5	
Fully tanked basement	2	
c) Membranes		
Taped and sealed membrane to reasonable levels of workmanship/in line with current good practice with validation B,C	0.5	The performance of membranes is heavily dependent on the quality of design of the installation, resistance to damage after installation, and the integrity of joints.
Proprietary gas resistant membrane to reasonable levels of workmanship /in line with good practice under independent inspection (CQA)B,C	1	
Proprietary gas resistant membrane installed to reasonable levels of workmanship/in line with current good practice under CQA with integrity testing and independent validation	2	
d) Monitoring and detection (not applicable to non-managed property, or in isolation)		
Intermittent monitoring using handheld equipment	0.5	Where fitted, permanent monitoring systems ought to be installed in the underfloor venting/dilution system in the first instance but can also be provided within the occupied space as a fail safe.
Permanent monitoring and alarm system A	2	
Installed in the underfloor venting/dilution system		
Installed in the building	1	
e) Pathway Intervention		
Pathway intervention	-	This can consist of site protection measures for off-site or on-site sources (see Annex A, BS8485)
NOTE In practice the choice of materials might well rely on factors such as construction method and the risk of damage after installation. It is important to ensure that the chosen combination gives an appropriate level of protection		
It is possible to test ventilation systems by installing monitoring probes for post installation validation.		
If a 1 200g DPM material is to function as a gas barrier it should be installed according to BRE 212 /BRE 414 being taped and sealed to all penetrations		
Polymeric Materials> 1200 g (proportional to thickness) but their physical properties mean that they are more robust and resistant to damage.		

BS8485:2007 Table 3 Solution Scores

Where the gas situation is 4 or more (and for NHBC Red situations) the site requires a comprehensive risk assessment to confirm the scope of protection measures. These are higher risk sites and reliance on Table 2 and 3 alone is not enough.

For a site which is impacted by migratory gases from an off-site source, the development may be protected by imposing pathway intervention methods, which if successfully validated, could also remove the need for further analysis. It is essential that the gas regime in these circumstances has been fully characterised and that the only source impacting the site is located off site and that the pathway is clearly defined and its interception equally proven before construction commences. Pathway intervention methods may include vertical membrane installations, venting trenches, rows of stone columns, activated trenches and various proprietary systems. These systems are particularly relevant to domestic housing where there is limited scope for foundation type solutions.

CURRENT GUIDANCE ON REMEDIATION

When risk assessment of the site has been completed and it indicates that remedial works are required, the main guidance in managing this process is set out in the DEFRA/EA publication CLR11 (2004) "Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination." The stages of managing remediation are as follows:

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

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

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

The Verification Plan sets out the requirements for gathering data to demonstrate that the remediation has met the required remediation objectives and criteria. The Verification Plan presents the requirements for a wide range of issues including the level of supervision, sampling and testing regimes for treated materials, waste and imported materials, required monitoring works during and post remediation, how compliance with all licenses and consents will be checked etc. Agreement should again be sought of the

appropriate statutory bodies for the Verification Plan. On completion of the remediation a Verification Report should be produced to provide a complete record of all remediation activities on site and the data collected as required in the Verification Plan. The Verification Report should demonstrate that the remediation has met the remedial targets to show that the site is suitable for the proposed use.