

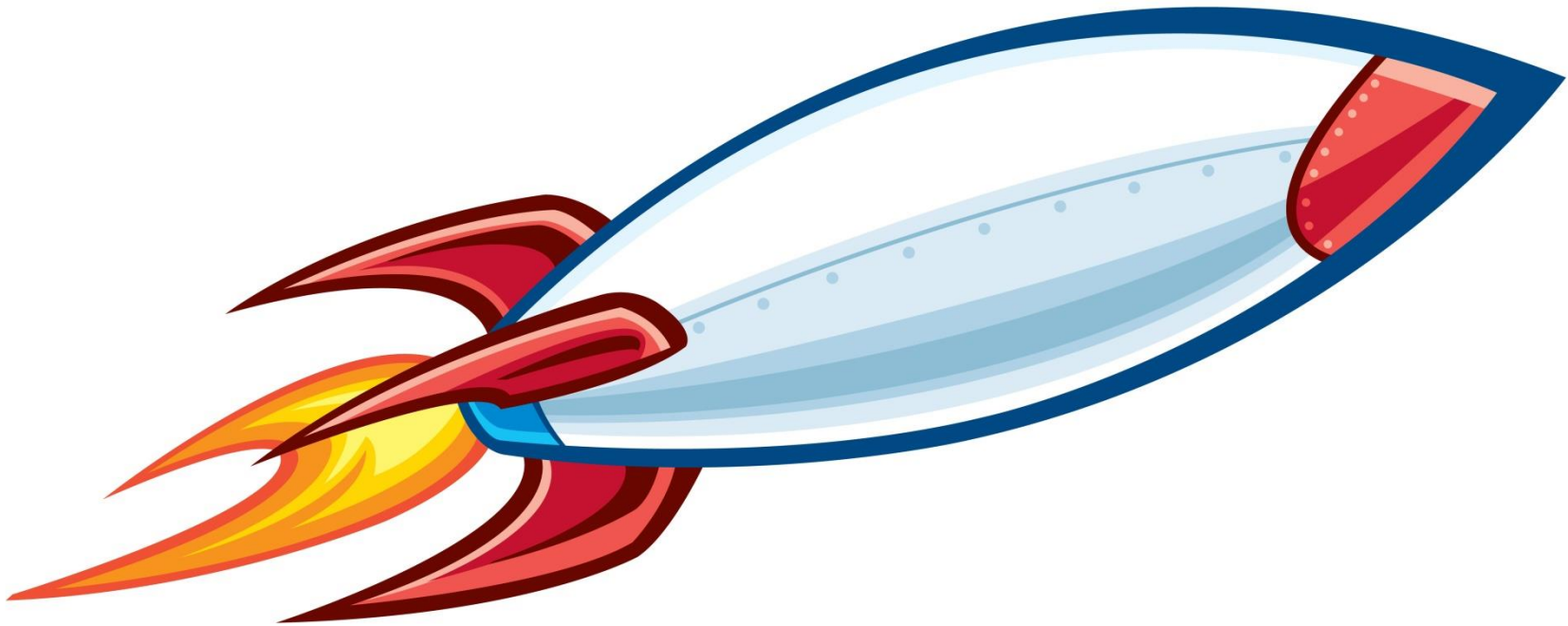


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Local Authority requirements and expectations for capping layers

Mandy Dennis
Senior Environmental Protection Officer

ITS NOT ROCKET SCIENCE!



clipartimage.com



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Made or natural ground



Uncontaminated ground

Typical scenario

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018

- Section 178
- a) - planning decisions should ensure a site is suitable for its proposed use.....
- b) - after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.....
- c) - adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.
- Section 179 - **Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.**



What do I look for

- Robust site investigation
- Good conceptual site model
- Confidence in the developer
- Confidence in the consultant
- Site specific requirements
- Source of capping material



The Conceptual Site Model

- Understand the proposed end use
- Identify sensitive areas such as gardens and allotments
- Base remediation on sound site investigation information
- Appropriate risk assessments
- Zoning
- More testing?
- Know the formation levels – don't fall foul of planning!



Back to basics: Why is cover needed?

- To break the pollutant linkage
- Acts as a barrier to underlying contamination
- Provides a growing medium

Factors affecting the cover system

- Presence of soil gases or vapours
- Groundwater mobility, level and solubility of contaminants
- Slope stability
- Excavations
- Burrowing animals



IS CAPPING REQUIRED?



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Not all capping is soil



Four easy steps

- Who does what and why
- Design technical specification
- Carry out the work
- Validation



Who does what and why!

- The developer
- The consultant
- NHBC
- The regulator



Design specification – simple soil cap

- Understand your conceptual site model
- It is considered a reasonable assumption that any disturbance or intermixing of soils is unlikely to exceed 600mm depth from earthworm activity, double digging, root depth, etc
- Site specific assessment using appropriate model eg

‘Cover systems for land regeneration –
thickness of cover systems for contaminated land’
prepared by RSK ENSR Ltd



Sources of soil capping

- Site won (CL:aire Definition of Waste Code of Practise and material management plans)
- Processed/manufactured (Eg British Sugar, enriched quarry overburden)
- Greenfield site
- Topsoil supplier
- Builders mate down the road



Laying the soil cap

This is the easy bit or is it!

How much do I need?

Standard 8 wheel tipper truck carries 20 tonnes or 15 cubic metres of soil

A 5x5m square garden to 600mm will take 15m³

Small gardens

Big gardens

Access

Levels



Questions for your soil supplier

- Where does the soil come from?
- Natural or manufactured?
- Is it all coming from the same place?
- Is it free from invasive weeds – Japanese Knotweed?
- How was it sampled?
- Has it been independently tested?
- Does the laboratory have MCERTS accreditation?
- When was it tested?



Verification or how do I know its been done properly

Sampling rates

- Many Local Authorities produce guidance
- NHBC
- Site or source specific

Test results

Depth profiling

- Third party
- Site inspection



Certificate of Analysis

Soil test results – can be tricky

Client :
 Date Rec'd : 29/05/2010
 Suite ID : BS3882 : 2007 - Multipurpose Grade
 Site Details :
 Sampled by :
 Client :

Soil Sample Reference : Topsoil

Particle Size Distribution*	(UK Classification)		
Clay (<0.002mm)	%	12	✓
Silt (0.002-0.06mm)	%	16	✓
Sand (0.06-2.0mm)	%	73	✓
Textural Class		SL	✓

Stone Content (Dry Weight Basis)

Stones 2-20mm	%w/w	40	x
Stones 20-50mm	%w/w	1	✓
Stones >50mm	%w/w	0	✓

Soil Reaction & Soluble Salts

pH Value ‡	units	7.6	✓
Electrical Conductivity (CaSO ₄)†	µS/cm	2410	✓
≠ ESP±	%	0.5	✓

Organic Matter & Nutrient Status

Organic Matter (WB [^])	%	1.2	x
Total Nitrogen	%	0.06	x
Carbon : Nitrogen Ratio		12:1	✓
Extractable Phosphorous	mg/l	65	✓
Extractable Potassium	mg/l	281	✓
Extractable Magnesium	mg/l	309	✓

Phytotoxic Metals¹

Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	82.7	✓
Copper (Cu)	mg/kg	15.6	✓
Nickel (Ni)	mg/kg	16.3	✓

Visible Contaminants (Dry Weight Basis)

Total foreign matter > 2 mm	%w/w	0.0	✓
... of which plastics	%w/w	0.0	✓



This is better

Lab No.	300500	300501	300502	300503	300504
Sample ID	WS01	WS02	WS03	WS04	WS04
Depth	0.60	0.50	0.80	0.40	0.70
Sample Ref	08/12/2010	08/12/2010	08/12/2010	08/12/2010	08/12/2010
Sample Type					

Test	Units	DETSxx					
Arsenic	mg/kg	DETS 042#	7	7.5	1.5	24	11
Cadmium	mg/kg	DETS 042#	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.4
Chromium	mg/kg	DETS 042#	20	17	7	14	10
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	DETSC2204'	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Copper	mg/kg	DETS 042#	20	21	3	43	18
Lead	mg/kg	DETS 042#	20	32	5	88	42
Mercury	mg/kg	DETS 081#	0.06	0.17	< 0.05	0.3	0.64
Nickel	mg/kg	DETS 042#	13	14	4	19	8
Selenium	mg/kg	DETS 042#	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.7	< 0.5	< 0.5
Zinc	mg/kg	DETS 042#	60	68	15	71	45
Cyanide total	mg/kg	DETS 067#	0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	0.2
Organic matter	%	DETS 002#	1.4	2.6	0.2	2.1	1.6
Sulphate Aqueous Extract as SO4	mg/l	DETS 076#	82	70	120	200	93
pH		DETS 008#	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.1
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Anthracene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Chrysene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	DETS 050	0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2	< 0.1
Fluorene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Naphthalene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Pyrene	mg/kg	DETS 050	0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.2	< 0.1
PAH	mg/kg	DETS 050	< 1.6	< 1.6	< 1.6	< 1.6	< 1.6
Phenol - Monohydric	mg/kg	DETS 067#	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3



Verification



Residential Development,
Melton Road, Thrapston

DEPTH (m)	SOIL TYPE	WATER TABLE (m)	REMARKS
0.0	Grass and brown slightly sandy silt (LAL) [MADE GRA. (R.D. - 19V00XK-D 10P50H)]		
0.65	TRIAL PIT TERMINATED AT 0.65m DEPTH		
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF VP33			
NOTES			
1. Refer to key at beginning of this appendix for explanation of symbols			

Method of excavation Hand dug	Title trial pit record	Location/plot/containing number VIA
Trial pit dimensions (width x length) 0.3m x 0.7m	Soil no. N/A	Ground level -
Groundwater observations No groundwater encountered	Date of excava. (mm) 11.02.2016	Trial pit number VP33 - Plot 35 (Res)

Report of Mr. J. Stevens
February 2016

Date 11/02/16

February 2016

Depth profile

Photographs

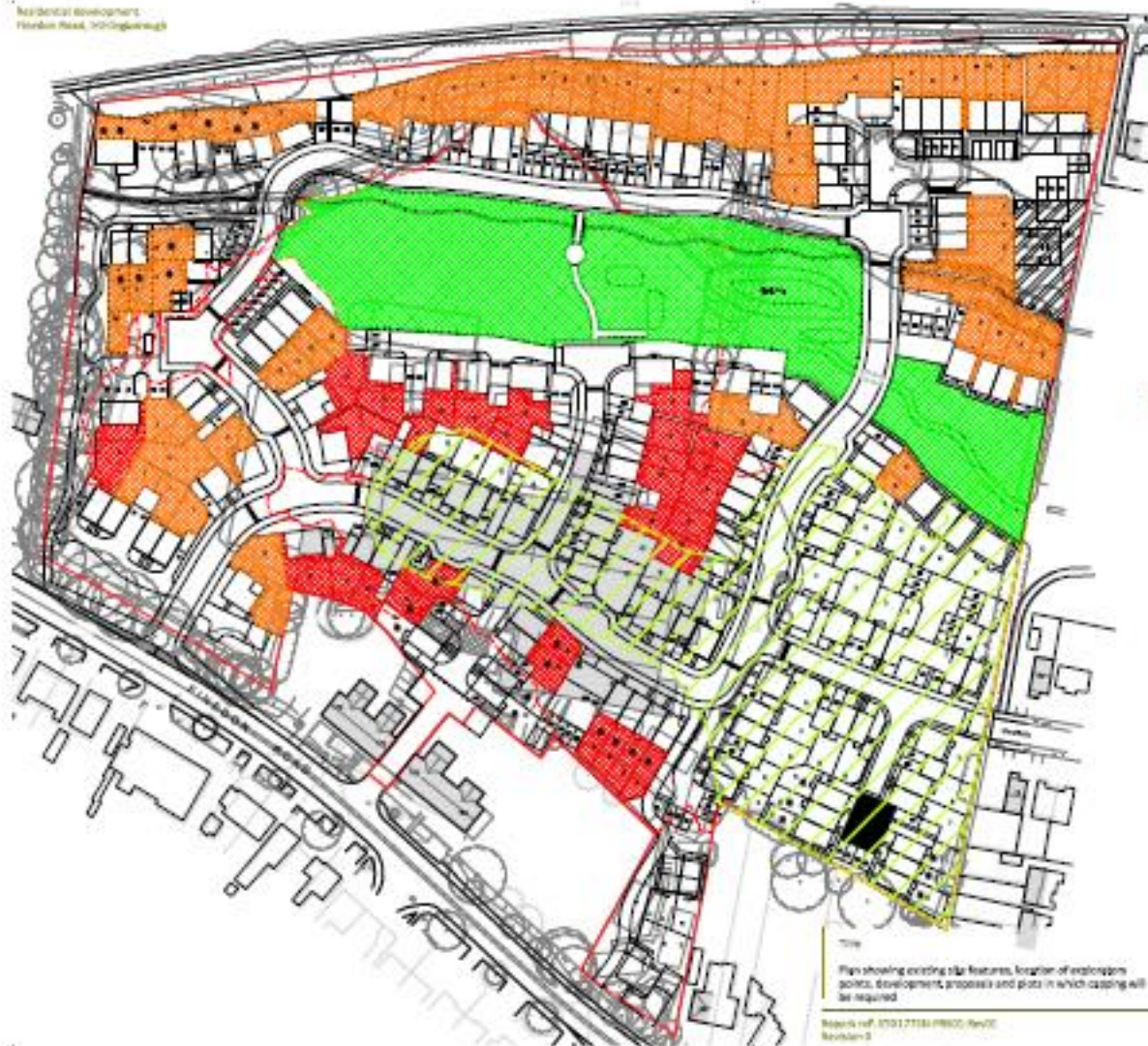
Go and have
a look



Depth of excavation



Residential development
Hendon Road, Wellingborough



- Site**
- Areas of the site which will require landscaping and a 300mm capping layer will be required
 - Areas of the site which will be subject to fill operations. If Made Ground material is utilized as fill then a 400mm capping layer will be required in productive garden areas and 300mm in non-productive/landscaped areas
 - Areas of the site which will be subject to soil operations and Made Ground will remain in situ. A 500mm capping layer will be required in productive garden areas and 300mm in non-productive/landscaped areas
 - Areas in which Made Ground deposits will remain in situ following site strip
 - Areas in which Great Oolite (Limestone) deposits will remain in situ following site strip and no capping will be required.

- Notes**
1. Base drawing provided by Peter Thomas.
 2. Where garden/landscaped areas are initially overlain by boundaries where base ground/soil/any deposited Great Oolite (Limestone) will remain in situ, site should be inspected prior to installation of capping material.
 3. Areas in which no capping will be required following site strip should be inspected to confirm, or otherwise that natural soils exist as crop.

Title: Plan showing existing site features, location of exploration points, development proposals and plots in which capping will be required

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3

Drawing number: 19000

Search ref: 070177181/19000 Rev02

Revision 2

October 2012



It can be complicated!



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Soil capping and trees

- Tree protection orders
- Public open space
- Prickly planting



Trees

- Most tree roots are located in the top 150 to 600mm (6 to 24 inches) of the soil
- About 10% go deeper
- Feeder roots absorb water, oxygen and minerals they grow outwards and upwards from the main roots near the soil surface
- Water, oxygen and minerals are more abundant at the surface
- Root growth (direction) affected by soil compaction, obstructions, etc



Soil capping around retained tree with TPO in public open space

Problem – sulphate bearing red shale

Mitigation

- Remove any red shale (hand digging) to a depth of 300mm
- Are not to sever any roots, if cut by accident then should be trimmed with a sharp blade
- Work in small sections covering exposed roots with wet sacking
- Minimise exposure of roots to air to prevent drying out
- Sharp sand placed around exposed roots and covered with topsoil
- No compaction of topsoil



The tree in 2005

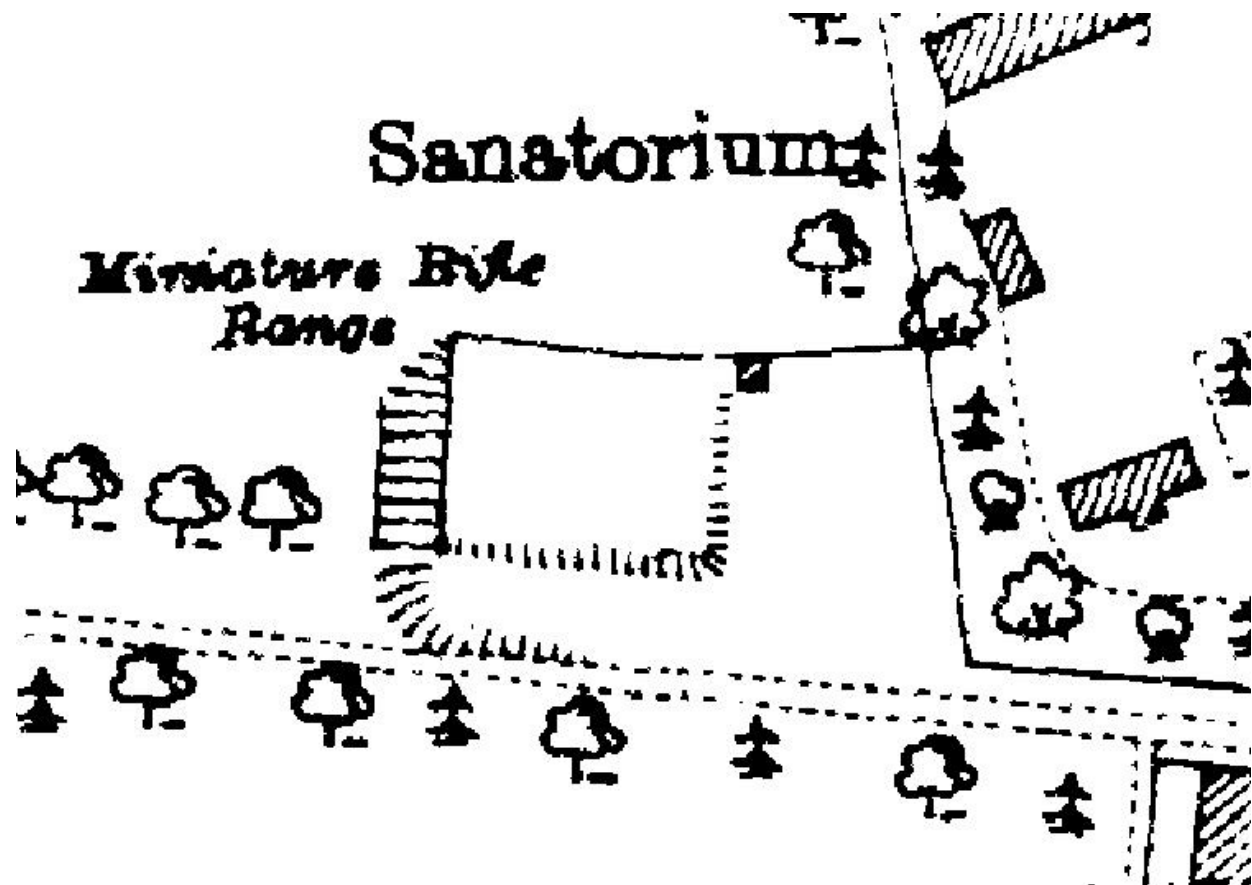


The tree last Wednesday

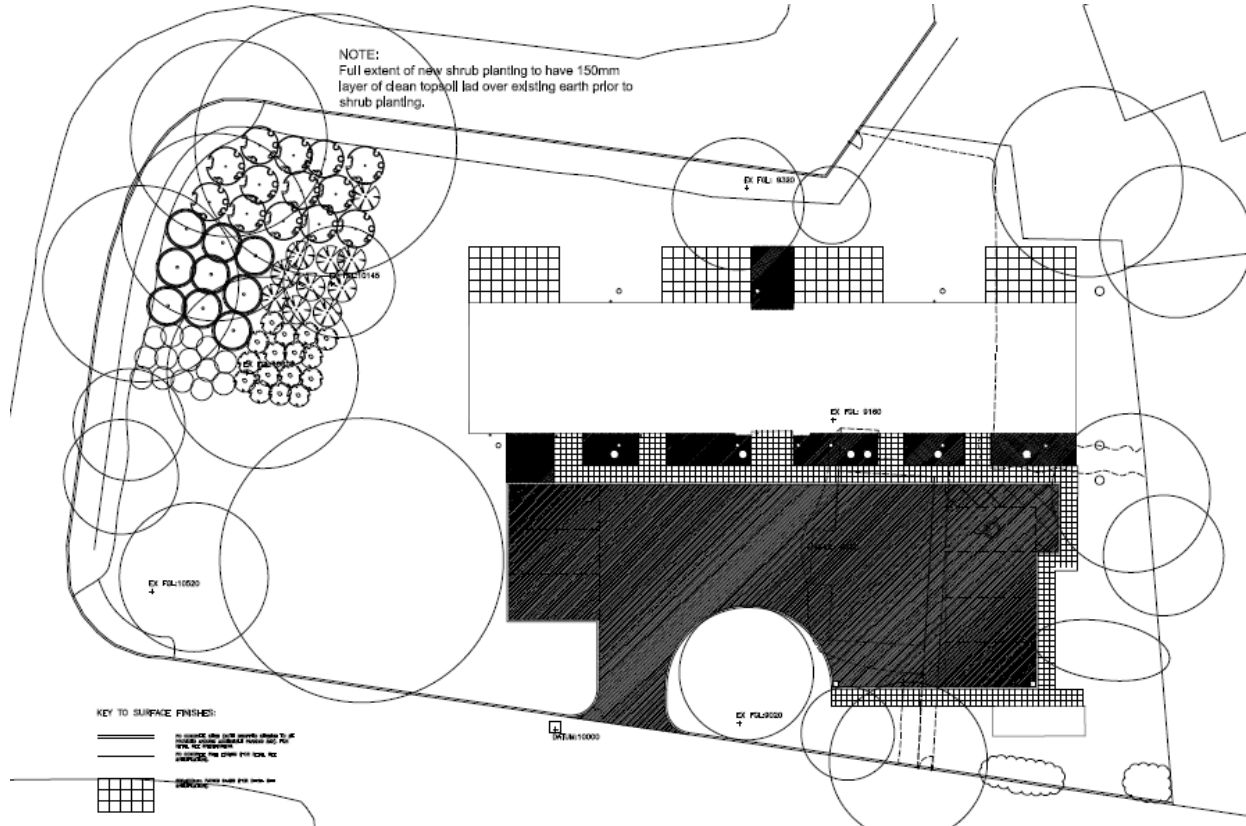
The tree in 2013



Former rifle range



Landscaping plan





Former landfill site

- Near surface metals and PAHs
- 300mm soil capping where possible
- Prickly planting
- Fencing





THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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