

VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR COVER SYSTEMS



Technical Guidance for
Developers,
Landowners and
Consultants



**Yorkshire and Humberside
Pollution Advisory Council**

Version 1.2 – November 2010

Introduction

This guidance has been produced to help developers ensure that they can demonstrate that materials brought onto a development site for gardens or areas of soft landscaping are suitable for use and do not present harm to people, the environment and/or property. It is intended to improve the quality of reports submitted to Local Authorities on this matter and to give contractors/consultants a point of reference to obtain approval for such work from their client. This guidance does not cover the geotechnical suitability of soils or materials or chemical suitability that does not affect human health e.g. sulphates.

The verification of cover systems should be an integral part of the remediation project and agreed between developers and regulators at an early stage in the project.

There are some UK guidelines regarding verification, for example CLR 11¹ and the document on verification of remediation². This guidance note should be considered as supplementary advice in conjunction with these documents.

This guidance relates to the remediation of land contamination by using cover systems; however, the verification of the quality of imported materials is equally important in other situations, such as raising levels for flood prevention or general landscaping works. This guidance could also be used in such instances.

The Process of Verification

Implementation plans for remedial works should always be site specific. Where a cover system and potentially, excavation, is the main remedial method or a component of an overall site remediation, specific goals will need to be set that are linked directly to the risk management strategy for the site in question.

For cover and containment systems, verification will normally depend upon the provision of defensible measurements, observations and records. Critical factors to be considered are:

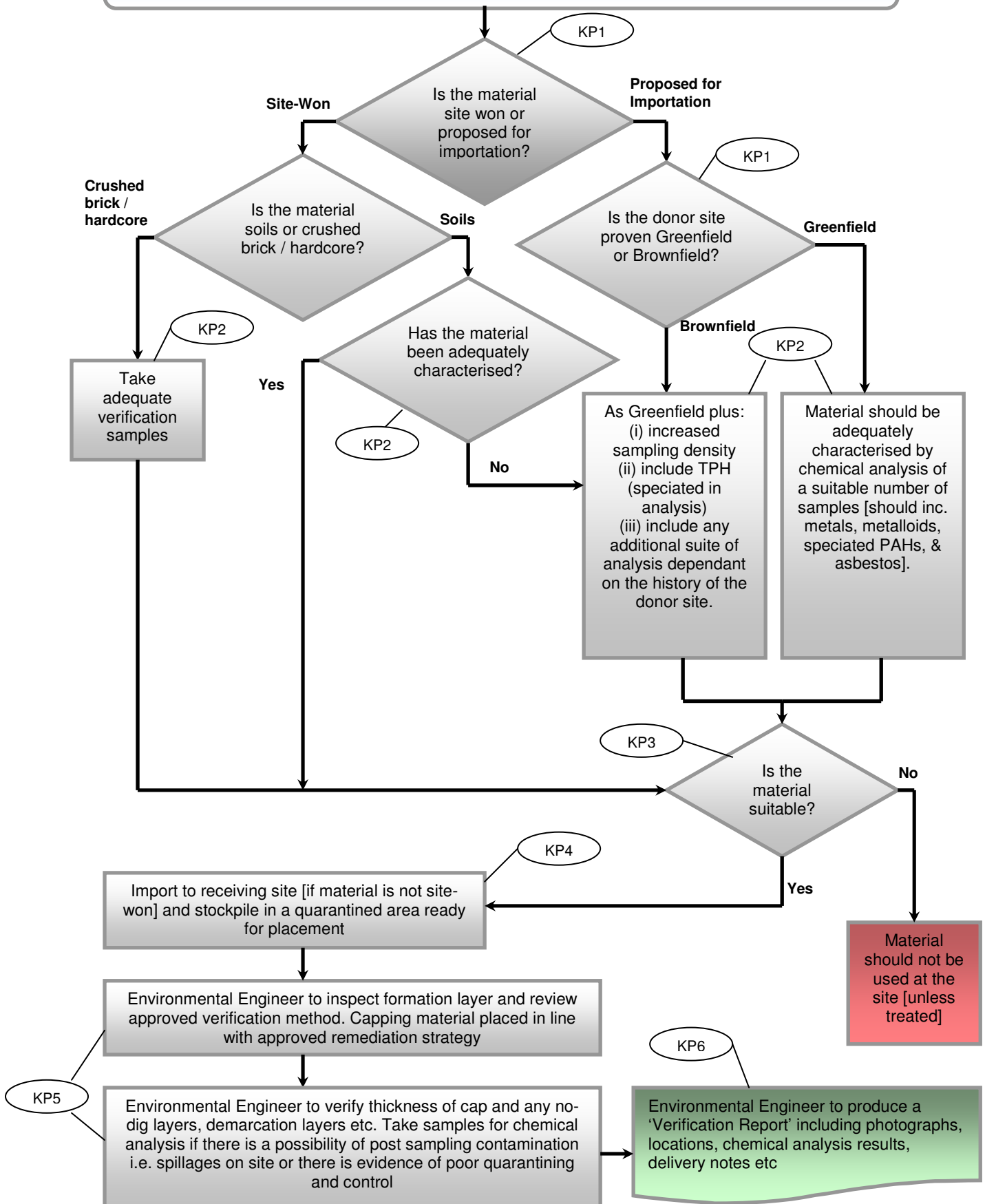
- What should be measured?
- When should they be measured?
- Where measurements need to be taken, what is the appropriate monitoring regime i.e. number and frequency of samples?
- Statistical constraints on sampling.

¹ “Contaminated Land Report 11 - Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land”. Environment Agency, September 2004.

² “Verification of Remediation of Contaminated Land. Environment Agency, 2010 [draft report].

Overview Flow Chart

Agree 'Remediation Strategy' with regulator. Decision on the required depth of cover and any need for:
 (i) Physical no-dig layer (ii) Capillary break layer (iii) Demarcation Layer



Key Points

<p>KP1</p> <p>Source of Material</p>	<p>Material can be sourced from site won material i.e. crushed brick /hardcore or site-won soils from existing open or landscaped areas. In the interest of sustainability, Local Authorities promote the use of such site-won materials providing that they are suitable for the intended end use of the site.</p> <p>Alternatively, materials can be sourced from other developments and commercial companies. Dependent on the source of the material it can be classified as either from '<u>Greenfield</u>' or '<u>Brownfield</u>' land. Broadly speaking material can be classified as greenfield if it can be demonstrated that its has not been developed and that no past contaminative uses have occurred at the site.</p>
<p>KP2</p> <p>Characterisation of Material</p>	<p>It is essential that material is inert and suitable for its intended use. Evidence of the source of the material should be provided to the Local Authority. What is required is a defensible method to ensure the verification proposals are site specific and that the level of sampling reflects the need to ensure that imported materials are suitable for their intended use.</p> <p>When Should this be Done?</p> <p>Sampling of materials should be undertaken as early as possible i.e. <u>prior to placement</u> [for site won material] and <u>prior to importation</u> [for imported material]. This is to avoid the costly exercise of re-excavating <u>unsuitable</u> materials and the possibility of cross contamination. Where the assessor has confidence that the material is of sufficient quality (i.e. tested by supplier, used previously) it is acceptable to test the material on site but prior to placement. Although, if it is deemed <u>unsuitable</u> it would have to be either removed off site or pre-treated at the cost and time of the developer.</p> <p>What about Certificates from Commercial Suppliers?</p> <p>Where the material is provided by a commercial company, certificates or other industry Quality Protocol compliance i.e. WRAP, will normally be accepted. This is on the proviso that it (i) relates to the actual material being imported to the site and the type and amount of analysis is in line with what is prescribed in Appendix 1 and (ii) the certificates are less than two months old. Extreme caution should be given to importing materials, specifically soils that have been recycled from demolition or skip waste as they could be contaminated. [Please refer to questions you should be asking your supplier in Appendix 1b]</p> <p>British Standard</p> <p>Imported topsoils should be as specified in BS 3882:2007 as 'suitable for their intended purpose'</p>

	<p>Initial Screening</p> <p>A visual / olfactory inspection of the material should be carried out by an Environmental Engineer to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is a suitable growing medium - it is free from obvious contamination i.e. staining / free product etc - it has not come from areas where Japanese Knotweed or other invasive or injurious plants, as specified by the Environment Agency, are suspected to have been growing. - it is not odorous (could be considered a statutory nuisance) - it is free from unsuitable materials i.e. bricks, brick ties, timber and glass etc) - there are no visible signs of asbestos containing materials (ACM's) <p>Testing Schedule & Number of Samples</p> <p>Chemical testing will normally be required on any materials that are to be used as cover material, even where this includes first generation quarried material. This should be carried out by a suitably qualified Environmental Engineer.</p> <p>Please refer to the <u>Characterisation of Materials Matrix</u> in Appendix 1a which details the number of samples to be taken; the testing schedule to be utilised dependant on the nature and source of the material and the acceptance criteria to be used.</p>
<p>KP3</p> <p>Suitability of Material</p>	<p>Based on the characterisation of materials above, the materials should be either deemed suitable or unsuitable. Obviously unsuitable materials should not be used [unless it is treated to reduce levels of contaminants below agreed target levels i.e. bioremediation – this would have to be agreed and included within the Remediation Strategy] and an alternative source of materials should be sought by the developer. If the materials are considered suitable it can be imported [if not site won] and stockpiled in a quarantine area [refer to KP4].</p>
<p>KP4</p> <p>Stockpiling & Quarantining of Material</p>	<p>It is essential that the 'suitable' material is either placed in its intended area straight away i.e. soft / landscaped areas or stockpiled in a suitable quarantine area to prevent on-site contamination.</p> <p>In the event that an assessor finds material has been stored in an unsuitable area, samples should be taken to confirm that no contamination has occurred [including a visual/olfactory check of the material]. The material should then be suitably quarantined or placed at its intended location immediately.</p>
<p>KP5</p> <p>Verification of Required Depth</p>	<p>In line with the agreed 'Remediation Strategy', it is important to establish that the required depth has been achieved and is consistent across the site. There are two main ways to achieve this:</p> <p><u>Depth testing in situ</u> – small trial pit excavated to allow measurement of its depth by tape measure or measuring staff.</p> <p><u>Topographical surveys</u> – accurate survey of the base and final formation layer height to establish the depth of cover.</p>

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Specific Local Authority Policy</p> <p>Please check with the local Contaminated Land Officer to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the preferred type of method for testing depth - the number of verification areas per property, plot, landscaped area or garden area [at least 2 per plot is recommended] </div> <p>Important Note: Where demarcation, physical no-dig and capillary break layers exist they should be verified for their thickness and placement during the time of their installation.</p> <p>The verification of depth and confirmation of such layers should be carried out by a suitably qualified environmental engineer.</p>
<p>KP6</p> <p>Reporting</p>	<p>The purpose of verification documentation is to provide transparent reasoning why the remediation was required, a methodology about how it was to be undertaken and proof that the specified works have been undertaken and to provide confirmation that the site is 'suitable for its intended use'.</p> <p>The document is utilised not only to satisfy conditions of planning permissions but also is to be kept on record by the Local Authority should queries be raised during the lifetime of the development and to confirm to future purchasers that the site is suitable for use. Therefore, the presence of good quality photographs is essential to prove beyond doubt that the remediation has been done as specified both by method and position.</p> <p>It is also essential that other supporting documentation is included within a report i.e. laboratory analysis results, delivery tickets for materials, certificates for imported materials etc. A checklist has been included in Appendix 2 to give an idea on what information should be recorded.</p> <p>The reporting should be carried out by a suitably qualified Environmental Engineer.</p> <p>Photographic Evidence for Validating the Depth of Cover</p> <p>The Local Authority ideally would recommend the following programme of photographs to be taken of the placement of inert cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photographs of any stockpiles and quarantine areas - Proof that the depth of inert cover has been installed - Proof of the quality of the material to be used as inert cover - Proof of the method of placement and different layers if appropriate - Proof of the completed project - Inclusion of geographic background features which will aid locating the photograph - Inclusion of site identification boards within the photos which show the date, position taken i.e. corner of plot 3 and the site name. - Inclusion of photographs of site stockpiles and quarantine areas.

The photographs have to prove beyond doubt that the images have been taken from the specific area stated.

It is not expected that photographic evidence of every inspection pit is submitted to the Local Authority, rather a select few for documentation purposes.

Refer to Appendix 3 for examples of good photographic evidence.

Appendix 1a – Characterisation of Materials Matrix

Type	Number of Samples	Testing Schedule	Assessment Criteria
Virgin Quarried Material	1 or 2 depending on the type of stone utilised, to confirm the inert nature of the material.	Standard metals/metalloids	This needs to be agreed with the Local Authority. The Assessment criteria needs to be UK based, e.g.. SGV's, LQM or other similarly derived GAC's.
Crushed Hardcore, Stone, Brick	Minimum 1 per 1000m ³	Standard metals/metalloids PAH (speciated) Asbestos Leachate analysis	
Greenfield Soils	Minimum 3 or 1 per 250m ³ (whichever is greater)	Standard metals/metalloids PAH (speciated) Asbestos	
Brownfield Soils	Minimum 6 or 1 per 100m ³ (whichever is greater)	Standard metals/ metalloids PAH (speciated) TPH (speciated) Asbestos Any additional analysis dependant on the history of the donor site.	

Appendix 1b – Questions to Ask Your Soil Supplier Relating to Soil Quality

- Where does your topsoil come from?
- Is it Natural or Manufactured?
- Is it screened demolition waste or skip waste?
- Will all of my topsoil be coming from the same source?
- Is your topsoil free of Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plants?
- If yes, can I have this in writing?
- Can I come and view the topsoil?
- Has the topsoil been independently tested?
- Is a sampling protocol used to ensure a representative sample is analysed?
- Does the testing include analysis of Contaminants of Concern?
- How often do you analyse?
- Who conducts your analyses?
- Does the laboratory conducting the analysis have UKAS and MCERTS accreditation?
- Can I have a copy of the whole analysts report and does it include an interpretive section?
- Will the provided certificate be dated within the last 2 months?

Appendix 2 – Checklist for Verification Reports

Example only. Not to be considered as typical minimum requirements. Additional information should be included for non cover systems aspects of the remediation i.e. gas protection measures etc.

Site Details	
Site Name / location	
Developer name	
Development use	
Plot No / description of landscaped area (inc plan of inspection areas)	
National Grid Reference	
Inspection visit date	
Supporting Evidence	
Description of remediation (as per agreed Remediation Method Statement including depths / thickness checks, topographical readings)	
Materials tracking information (including way tickets etc)	
Name of groundwork's remediation contractor	
Name of supervising environmental consultant	
Site Specific chemical analysis results	
Verification Photographs (inc. remarks)	
Recommendations	
Pass / fail	
If materials fail, how will this be managed i.e. removed, treated	
Detail any further remedial works and / or inspection	
Signed off	

Failure to provide any of the above information may prevent planning conditions from being discharged.

Appendix 3 – Examples of Good Quality Photographs



Photograph 1: Depth check of inert cover within area of public open space. Physical break layer and topsoil visible.



Photographs 2 and 3: Depth check of inert cover within areas of front gardens.





Photographs 4 and 5: Depth check of inert cover within rear gardens. Taut string line spans across excavation.



Photographs 6 shows the spatial location of the verification pit.





Photographs 10 and 11 show the remediation of the rear garden, with a significant depth (1.0m) of inert cover. Remediation break layer visible at the base of the excavation.

