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Our Ref: TOHA/25/1879/2/SS
Your Ref: see below

Dear Sirs

Subsoil Analysis Report: Bury Hill Horsham Yard – Bury Hill Kent Medium / Coarse Subsoil

We have completed the analysis of the soil sample recently collected, referenced *Bury Hill Kent Medium / Coarse Subsoil* and have pleasure reporting our findings.

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the sample for use as a subsoil in general landscape applications (trees, shrubs, amenity grass). In addition, this sample has been assessed to determine its compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*), including analysis of potential contaminants.

This report presents the results of analysis for the sample collected from the production facility on 17/06/2025 and it should be considered 'indicative' of the subsoil source. The report and results should therefore not be used by third parties as a means of verification or validation testing, waste designation purposes or for any project-specific application, especially after the subsoil has left the Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd site.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

The material can be described as a yellow (Munsell Colour, 2.5Y 7/8), dry, friable, non-calcareous SAND with a single grain structure. The material was stone free and no unusual odours, deleterious materials, roots or rhizomes of pernicious weeds were observed.

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Plate 1: Bury Hill Kent Medium / Coarse Subsoil Sample

ANALYTICAL SCHEDULE

The sample was submitted to a UKAS and MCERTS accredited laboratory for a range of physical and chemical tests to confirm the composition of the soil. The following parameters were determined:

- detailed particle size analysis (5 sands, silt, clay);
- stone content (2-20mm, 20-75mm, >75mm);
- saturated hydraulic conductivity;
- pH and electrical conductivity (1:2.5 water extract);
- exchangeable sodium percentage
- calcium carbonate.
- organic matter content;
- California bearing ratio (CBR);
- visible contaminants;
- heavy metals (Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, V, Zn);
- total cyanide and total (mono) phenols;
- speciated PAHs (US EPA16 suite);
- aromatic and aliphatic TPH (C5-C35 banding);
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX);
- asbestos screen.

The results are presented on the attached Certificate of Analysis and an interpretation of the results is given below.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Particle Size Analysis and Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

The sample fell into the *sand* texture class. Further detailed particle size analysis revealed the sample to have a narrow particle size distribution with a predominance of *medium sand* (0.25-0.50mm) followed by *coarse sand* (0.50-1.0mm). This is acceptable for subsoil in general landscape applications as porosity levels are maintained in a compacted state and the risk of particle interpacking is minimised. However, such soils can possess poor water retention capacities and as a consequence they often have a greater risk of drought, particularly during prolonged dry periods.

The particle size distribution falls outside of the range indicated in *BS8601:2013 – Figure 1*, on account of the high sand content.

The subsoil represented by this sample would be described as 'very free-draining', which is confirmed by the high saturated hydraulic conductivity result (425 mm/hr).

Stone Content

The sample was stone-free and, as such, stones should not restrict the use of the soil for use as subsoil in general landscape purposes.

pH and Electrical Conductivity Values

The sample was alkaline in reaction (pH 7.8). This pH value would be considered suitable as subsoil for general landscape purposes providing species with a wide pH tolerance or those known to prefer alkaline soils are selected for planting, turfing and seeding.

The electrical conductivity (salinity) value (water extract) was low, which indicates that soluble salts were not present at levels that would be harmful to plants.

The electrical conductivity value by CaSO₄ extract (*BS8601* requirement) fell below the maximum specified value (2800 µS/cm) given in *BS8601:2013 – Table 1*.

Organic Matter Content

The organic matter content was low (<0.5%) and compliant with *BS8601:2013 – Table 1*.

California Bearing Ratio

A re-compacted California Bearing Ratio (CBR) was completed as part of the engineering testing undertaken on the sample. The sample was re-compacted using the 2.5kg rammer at the as received moisture content and the sample returned a minimum CBR of 10%. Assuming that the in-situ compaction method selected during installation provides similar levels of compaction to that of the laboratory test, the in-situ performance of the material should be able to achieve a similar result, provided it is compacted at the same moisture content (2%).

As the performance of the soil will be linked to the moisture content at time of compaction and the moisture content of the sample tested was very low, further work may be required in order to correlate the change in engineering performance of the material over the range of moisture contents at which the soil is likely to be placed and compacted.

We recommend a more conservative approach with the performance of the material, and, as opposed to a CBR of 10%, we would quote "should achieve a CBR in excess of 5%..." The 5% CBR is important as this is the lower limit for the sub-grade for the minimum construction thickness.

Potential Contaminants

With reference to *BS8601:2013 – Section 4.2: Note 2*, there is a requirement to confirm levels of potential contaminants in relation to the subsoil's proposed end use. This includes human health, environmental protection and metals considered toxic to plants. In the absence of site-specific assessment criteria, the concentrations of selected potential contaminants that affect human health have been assessed for the concentrations that affect human health have been assessed for *residential* end-use against the Suitable For Use Levels (S4ULs) presented in the LQM/CIEH S4ULs for Human Health Risk Assessment (2015) and the DEFRA SP1010: Development of Category 4 Screening Levels for Assessment of Land Affected by Contamination – Policy Companion Document (2014).

Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

Phytotoxic Contaminants

Of the phytotoxic (toxic to plants) contaminants determined (copper, nickel, zinc), none was found at levels that exceeded the maximum permissible levels specified in *BS8601:2013 – Table 1*.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the sample for use as subsoil in general landscape applications (trees, shrubs, amenity grass). In addition, this sample has been assessed to determine its compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*).

From the soil examination and subsequent laboratory analysis, the soil represented by this sample was described as an alkaline, non-saline, non-calcareous, stone free sand with a single grain structure. The organic matter content was low and consistent with subsoil. Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

To conclude, based on our findings, the subsoil represented by this sample would be considered suitable for landscape applications where a free-draining subsoil is required or where there will be a low drought risk.

The sample was largely compliant with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*) with the exception of the high sand content. On this occasion, this non-compliance is considered minor provided the landscape application proposed for this subsoil requires a free-draining subsoil.

Soil Handling Recommendations

Reference should be made to Section 6.0 of *BS8601:2013* with regard to the handling and management of the subsoil:

“Soils generally lose strength and become less resistant to damage as they become wetter; therefore, it is essential that they are stripped, handled and trafficked only in the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture, and with suitable machinery. If sustained heavy rainfall (e.g. >10 mm in 24 h) occurs during soil stripping operations, work should be suspended and not restarted until the ground has had at least one dry day or until a suitable moisture content has been reached. A soil can be considered to have a suitable moisture content for stripping and handling if the whole thickness of the subsoil layer being stripped and/or handled is at a moisture content below the plastic limit as determined in accordance with BS 1377-2:1990 (incorporating Amendment No. 1).

Machinery should be selected and routed to minimise soil compaction.”

Further guidance is provided in Clauses 6.1–6.5.

We hope this report meets with your approval and provides the necessary information. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if we can be of further assistance.

Yours faithfully

H. MacRae

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For & on behalf of Tim O'Hare Associates LLP



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