



TIM O'HARE ASSOCIATES
SOIL & LANDSCAPE CONSULTANCY

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Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd
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3rd April 2023
Our Ref: TOHA/23/7882/2/SS
Your Ref: see below

Dear Sirs

Subsoil Analysis Report: Bury Hill Horsham Yard – Washed Lightweight Subsoil (E)

We have completed the analysis of the soil sample recently submitted, referenced *Washed Lightweight Subsoil (E)* and have pleasure reporting our findings.

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the material for use as a lightweight subsoil in a rooftop or podium garden environment.

This report presents the results of analysis for the sample submitted to our office, and it should be considered 'indicative' of the soil 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 applications, especially after the soil has left the Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd site.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

The sample can be described as a brownish yellow (Munsell Colour, 10YR 6/8), slightly moist, friable, non-calcareous SAND with a single grained structure. The sample was virtually stone free and contained a proportion of lightweight expanded clay aggregate 'leca'. No unusual odours, deleterious materials, roots or rhizomes of pernicious weeds were observed.

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Plate 1: Washed Lightweight Subsoil (E) 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;
- bulk density (as received, saturated at field capacity);
- pH and electrical conductivity (1:2.5 water extract);
- exchangeable sodium percentage
- calcium carbonate.
- organic matter content;
- 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 & Stone Content

The sample fell into the *sand* texture class and would be described as light in texture. Further detailed particle size analysis revealed the sample to have a narrow particle size distribution and a predominance of *medium sand* (0.25-0.50mm) and a lower proportion of *coarse sand* (0.50-1.0mm). This is acceptable for subsoil for podium or roof garden environments as porosity levels are maintained under a degree of consolidation and the risk of particle interpacking is minimised.

With the exception of 'leca' particles, the sample had a very low stone content and, as such, stones should not restrict the use of the soil.

Bulk Density and Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

The sample displayed a bulk density at Field Capacity of 1.61 Mg/m³, which is reasonably low compared to that of standard subsoil. The suitability of the bulk density result should be confirmed by the project engineer for the recipient site.

The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the sample was very high (571mm/hour) and would be described as 'free-draining'. The appropriateness of this drainage rate will depend on the specifics of any particular roof garden design (e.g. overall soil depths, topsoil media performance, plant species selection, irrigation provision, environmental conditions).

pH and Electrical Conductivity Values

The sample was alkaline in reaction (pH 7.6) with a low calcium carbonate (lime) content. Therefore, this pH value should not significantly restrict species selection for general landscape purposes.

The electrical conductivity (salinity) values (water and CaSO₄ extracts) were low, which indicates that soluble salts were not present at levels that would be harmful to plants.

Organic Matter Content

The organic matter content was low (<0.5%).

Potential Contaminants

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 their guideline values.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the material for use as a lightweight subsoil for landscaping purposes in a podium or rooftop garden environment.

From the soil examination and subsequent laboratory analysis, the soil represented by this sample was described as an alkaline, non-saline, non-calcareous sand with a single grain structure. The sample was virtually stone free and contained a proportion of 'leca'. The saturated hydraulic conductivity value was very high and organic matter content was low. Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

Based on our findings, the substrate represented by this sample should be suitable for use as a lightweight subsoil in a roof garden environment where a free-draining subsoil is required. The suitability of the bulk density and saturated hydraulic conductivity results should be confirmed by the project engineer and landscape designer.

Soil Handling Recommendations

It is important to maintain the physical condition of the soil and avoid structural damage during all phases of soil handling (e.g. stockpiling, respreading, cultivating, planting, seeding or turfing). As a consequence, soil handling operations should be carried out when soil is reasonably dry and non-plastic (friable) in consistency.

It is important to ensure that the soil is not unnecessarily compacted by trampling or trafficking by site machinery, and soil handling should be stopped during and after heavy rainfall and not continued until the soil is friable in consistency. If the soil is structurally damaged and compacted at any stage during the course of soiling or landscaping works, it should be cultivated appropriately to relieve the compaction and to restore the soil's structure prior to any planting, turfing or seeding.

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



Harriet MacRae
BSc MSc
Graduate Soil Scientist



Matthew Heins
BSc (Hons) MSc
Senior Soil Scientist

For & on behalf of Tim O'Hare Associates LLP



Client:	Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd
Project:	Bury Hill Horsham Yard
Job:	Subsoil Analysis
Date:	03/04/2023
Job Ref No:	TOHA/23/7882/2/SS

Sample Reference		
		Accreditation
Clay (<0.002mm)	%	UKAS
Silt (0.002-0.05mm)	%	UKAS
Very Fine Sand (0.05-0.15mm)	%	UKAS
Fine Sand (0.15-0.25mm)	%	UKAS
Medium Sand (0.25-0.50mm)	%	UKAS
Coarse Sand (0.50-1.0mm)	%	UKAS
Very Coarse Sand (1.0-2.0mm)	%	UKAS
Total Sand (0.05-2mm)	%	UKAS
Texture Class (UK Classification)	--	UKAS
Stones (2-20mm)	% DW	GLP
Stones (20-75mm)	% DW	GLP
Stones (>75mm)	% DW	GLP

Bulk Density (As Received)	Mg/m3	UKAS
Bulk Density (Saturated @ Field Capacity)	Mg/m3	UKAS
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity	mm/hr	A2LA

pH Value (1:2.5 water extract)	units	UKAS
Calcium Carbonate	%	UKAS
Electrical Conductivity (1:2.5 water extract)	uS/cm	UKAS
Electrical Conductivity (1:2 CaSO ₄ extract)	uS/cm	UKAS
Organic Matter (LOI)	%	UKAS
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage	%	UKAS

Visible Contaminants: Plastics >2.00mm	%	UKAS
Visible Contaminants: Sharps >2.00mm	%	UKAS

Total Antimony (Sb)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Arsenic (As)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Barium (Ba)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Beryllium (Be)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Cadmium (Cd)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Chromium (Cr)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Copper (Cu)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Lead (Pb)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Mercury (Hg)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Nickel (Ni)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Selenium (Se)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Vanadium (V)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Water Soluble Boron (B)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total Cyanide (CN)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total (mono) Phenols	mg/kg	MCERTS

Naphthalene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Fluorene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Anthracene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Pyrene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Chrysene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Total PAHs (sum USEPA16)	mg/kg	MCERTS

Aliphatic TPH >C5 - C6	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C6 - C8	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C8 - C10	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C10 - C12	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C12 - C16	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C16 - C21	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH >C21 - C35	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aliphatic TPH (C5 - C35)	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C5 - C7	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C7 - C8	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C8 - C10	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C10 - C12	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C12 - C16	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C16 - C21	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH >C21 - C35	mg/kg	MCERTS
Aromatic TPH (C5 - C35)	mg/kg	MCERTS

Benzene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Toluene	mg/kg	MCERTS
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	MCERTS
p & m-xylene	mg/kg	MCERTS
o-xylene	mg/kg	MCERTS
MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether)	mg/kg	MCERTS

Asbestos	D/ND	ISO 17025
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S = SAND

Visual Examination

The sample can be described as a brownish yellow (Munsell Colour, 10YR 6/8), slightly moist, friable, non-calcareous SAND with a single grained structure. The sample was virtually stone free and contained a proportion of lightweight expanded clay aggregate 'leca'. No unusual odours, deleterious materials, roots or rhizomes of pernicious weeds were observed.

Results of analysis should be read in conjunction with the report they were issued with.

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Washed Lightweight Subsoil (E)

3
1
2
10
53
27
4
96
S
1
0
0

1.44
1.61
571

7.6
< 1.0
146
2172
<0.5
4.2

0
0

< 1.0
4.2
20
0.1
< 0.2
5.2
< 1.8
13
< 1.0
< 0.3
11
< 1.0
10
8.6
< 0.2
< 1.0
< 1.0

< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
0.19
0.06
0.21
0.18
0.07
0.06
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.80

< 0.001
< 0.001
< 0.001
< 1.0
< 2.0
< 8.0
< 8.0
< 10
< 0.001
< 0.001
< 0.001
< 1.0
< 2.0
< 10
< 10

< 0.005
< 0.005
< 0.005
< 0.005
< 0.005
< 0.005

Not-detected

H. MacRae

Harriet MacRae
BSc MSc
Graduate Soil Scientist