



TIM O'HARE ASSOCIATES
SOIL & LANDSCAPE CONSULTANCY

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3rd June 2024
Our Ref: TOHA/24/1377/2/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 14/05/2024 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 topsoil has left the Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd site.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

The material can be described as a yellow (Munsell Colour, 10YR 6/8), slightly moist, friable, non-calcareous SAND with a single grain structure. The material was virtually 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 subsoil represented by this sample would be described as 'free-draining', which is confirmed by the high saturated hydraulic conductivity result (327 mm/hr).

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

Stone Content

The sample was virtually 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 strongly alkaline in reaction (pH 8.1) with a low calcium carbonate (lime) content. The pH value should not restrict the use of the subsoil for landscape purposes.

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 12%. 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 (6%).

As the performance of the soil will be linked to the moisture content at time of compaction, 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 12%, 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 a strongly alkaline, non-saline, non-calcareous, sand with a single grain structure with a very low stone content. 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:

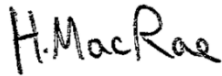
“Soils generally lose strength and become less resistant to damage as they become wetter; therefore, it is essential that they are stripped, handled and trafficked only in the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture, and with suitable machinery. If sustained heavy rainfall (e.g. >10 mm in 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



Harriet MacRae
BSc MSc
Soil Scientist



Ceri Spears
BSc MSc MISOilSci
Senior Associate

For & on behalf of Tim O'Hare Associates LLP

Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd



Client:	Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd
Project:	Bury Hill Horsham Yard
Job:	Subsoil Analysis - BS8601:2013
Date:	03/06/2024
Job Ref No:	TOHA/24/1377/2/SS

Sample Reference

Bury Hill Kent Medium /
Coarse Subsoil

	%	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

1
3
7
16
47
23
3
S
96
1
0
0

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity	mm/hr	A2LA
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327

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

8.1
< 1.0
41
2139
<0.5
1.1

Moisture Content (Initial)	%	UKAS
Moisture Content (Top)	%	UKAS
Moisture Content (Base)	%	UKAS
Moisture Content (Mean)	%	UKAS
Initial Bulk Density	Mg/m ³	UKAS
Initial Dry Density	Mg/m ³	UKAS
CBR Top	%	UKAS
CBR Base	%	UKAS

4
4
4
4
1.82
1.76
12
26

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

0
0

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

< 1.0
4
6
< 0.06
< 0.2
8
< 1.8
9
1
< 0.3
3
< 1.0
7.1
6
< 0.2
< 1.0
< 1.0

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
Benz(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

< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05
< 0.05

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

< 0.020
< 0.020
< 0.050
< 1.0
< 2.0
< 8.0
< 8.0
< 10
< 0.010
< 0.010
< 0.050
< 1.0
< 2.0
< 10
< 10
< 10

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

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

Asbestos	D/ND	ISO 17025
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Not-detected

S = SAND

Visual Examination

The material can be described as a yellow (Munsell Colour, 10YR 6/8), slightly moist, friable, non-calcareous SAND with a single grain structure. The material was virtually stone free and 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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H. MacRae

Harriet MacRae
BSc MSc
Soil Scientist