

undertaken and to provide confirmation that the site is 'suitable for its intended use'.

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.

It is also essential that other supporting documentation is included within a report e.g. laboratory analysis results, delivery tickets for material, certificates for imported material, trial pit logs etc. A checklist has been included in Appendix 2 to give an idea on what information should be recorded.

The reporting should be carried out by a suitably qualified Environmental Engineer.

To include details of any measures required to maintain the cover system integrity in the future e.g. successive construction phases (management plans) and longer term (restrictive covenants on title deeds).

Photographic Evidence for Validating the Depth of Cover

The Local Authority ideally would recommend the following programme of photographs to be taken of the placement of inert cover:

- 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 there is a geotextile separator and visual warning membranes if used between the made ground and suitable for use soils.
- 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.

Refer to Appendix 3 for examples of good photographic evidence.

Appendix 1a – Sampling & Testing 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 (should include as a minimum As,Cd,Cr,CrVI,Cu,Hg,Ni,Pb,Se,Zn)	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 (As above) PAH (16 USEPA speciation) Asbestos	
Greenfield/ Manufactured Soils	Minimum 3 or 1 per 250m ³ (whichever is greater)	Standard metals/metalloids (As above) PAH (16 USEPA speciation) Asbestos	
Brownfield/ Screened Soils	Minimum 6 or 1 per 100m ³ (whichever is greater)	Standard metals/ metalloids (As above) PAH (16 USEPA speciation) TPH (CWG banded) Asbestos Any additional analysis dependant on the history of the donor site.	

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

- What is the source of the material (refer to KP1)?
- Will all of the material be coming from the same source?
- Are you satisfied that the material is a suitable growing medium for the proposed end use?
- Has the supplier used an appropriate sampling protocol to ensure a representative sample is analysed? What volume of soil is represented by the analysis and does it comply with Appendix 1a?
- Does the testing include analysis of contaminants identified in Appendix 1a?
- Does the laboratory conducting the analysis have UKAS and MCERTS accreditation for the tests they are carrying out?
- 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)	
Material 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 material 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.



Photograph 2: Depth check of inert cover with Site & Location Information Board.



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Photographs 3 & 4:
Depth check of inert
cover within areas of
front gardens.



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Photographs 5 and 6: Depth check of inert cover within rear gardens. Taut string line spans across excavation.



Photograph 7 shows the spatial location of the verification pit.



Photograph 8:
Excavation within
public open space
and verification pit
showing the
presence of a
remediation break
layer at the base, a
crushed sandstone
inert fill overlain by
topsoil.



Photographs 9 and 10:
Inert crushed
sandstone being
delivered with
remediation break
layer visible in
Photograph 10. The
spatial area of the
remediation can be
observed from these
photographs (old
terrace housing in
Photograph 9 and
traffic lights in
photograph 10).





Photographs 11 and 12 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. Photograph 11 has been stitched to form a panoramic photograph and hence there is slight distortion



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