



Figure 1 Completed development.

COMPLETION DATE: JANUARY 2005
CONSULTANT: RAW CONSULTING
MAIN CONTRACTOR: GEORGE WIMPEY

Site Overview

This site was previously an operational gas works owned by British Gas Properties, manufacturing town gas between approximately 1822 and 1962, when gas production ceased. The site occupies an area of approximately one hectare and had been historically contaminated with pollutants from the gas work operations. The site investigation data identified PAH's (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons), TPH's (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons), Heavy Metals (arsenic, lead, chromium, zinc, copper) and BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene) contaminants.

The site was bounded by a combination of residential and commercial properties and

had received planning permission for a residential flat development.

Objective

The general principle of the overall remediation works involved the removal of surface contamination (including localised contaminated perched groundwater) and contamination hotspots, to allow the proposed residential development to proceed. In order to prevent the influx of surrounding contamination into the remediated site on completion, a permeable (reactive) and impermeable (containment) barrier (PRB) was required to be constructed around the majority of the site prior to the commencement of the remedial works. On the basis of Environment Agency approval, cost and capability, Envirotreat were commissioned to design and implement a suitable barrier option.

Methodology

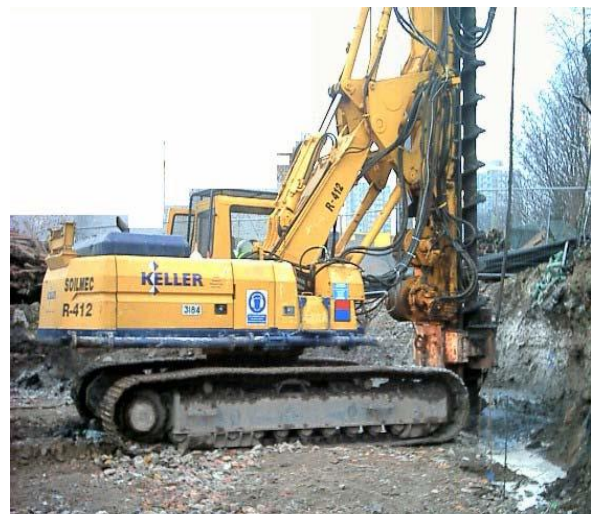


Figure 2 Barrier installation

Sole Providers of E-CLAY® Technology

The containment barrier was installed around the periphery of the site prior to the contaminated material on the site being excavated and replaced with clean infill material. This was undertaken prior to commencement of the major aspects of the remedial works. This ensured that contaminants which existed on adjacent areas to the site were unable to migrate onto the site. The barrier comprised of soil mixed columns containing E-clays® which were installed along the north western, western and south eastern boundaries of the site. The passive sections (interleaved between active sections) are designed to intercept and deflect some of the ground water flow around the site, whilst the active sections were designed to be permeable to allow some ground water to pass through the site, minimising the overall impact of the barrier system on the local hydraulic regime. The E-clays used in the active sections were specifically designed to chemically immobilise the contaminants of concern in the groundwater passing through the site. See figure 4 for a schematic diagram of the barrier system. The barrier was installed using conventional piling techniques incorporating advanced soil mixing technology. The barrier was up to 7m deep and about 1.5m wide.

Validation

During the course of the treatment process, validation testing was undertaken to evaluate the performance of the active barrier. Validation of the remedial works was

undertaken by RAW Consulting. Monitoring continued on a weekly basis during the works and on a monthly basis following completion of the remediation for the remainder of the twelve month period. The samples were tested for all the identified pollutants of concern. Undisturbed samples were taken from the barrier (6 No.) following installation to determine the permeability of the barrier and to confirm the efficacy of the system. The proposed sampling procedure was based on obtaining ground water samples from bore holes located within the site boundary.

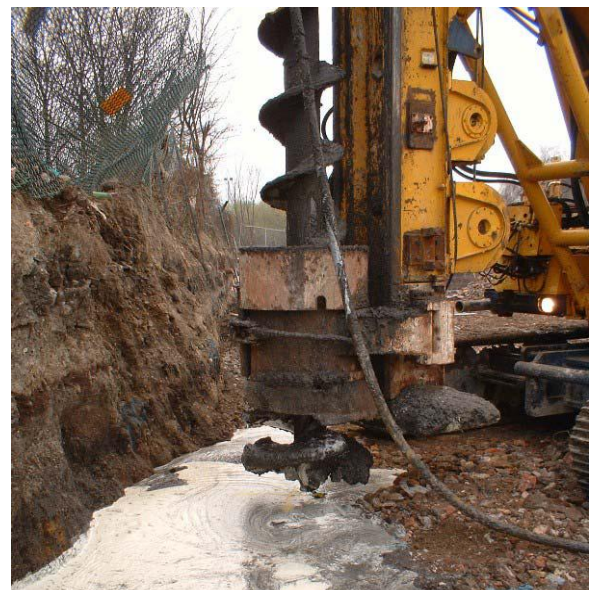


Figure 3 Piling equipment used to achieve advanced soil mixing.

Results

Following the validation period it was confirmed that the barrier was effective at achieving the required reduction in groundwater contamination entering the site and there were no observed detrimental

effects to the overall groundwater regime within the region. Site Specific Target Levels as identified by RAW were used to validate the efficiency of the barrier system.

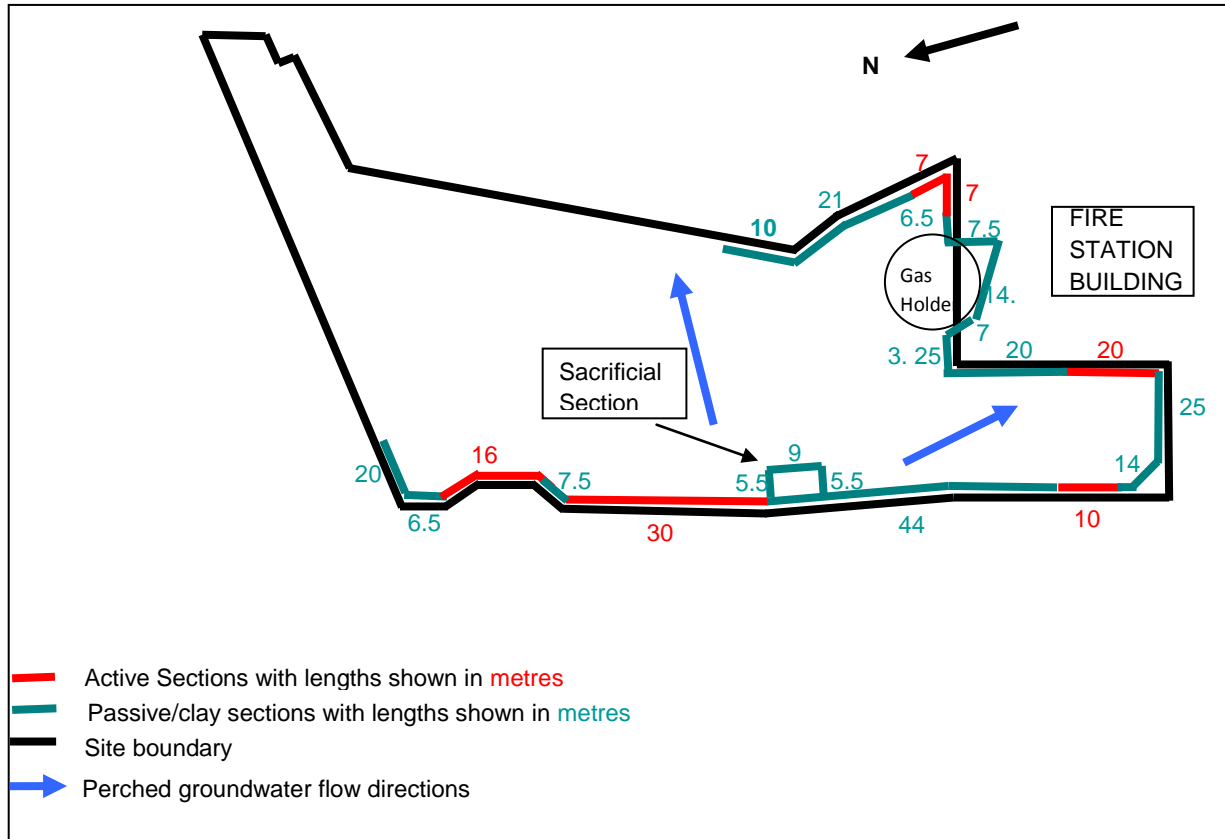


Figure 4 Schematic layout of barrier system relative to site