

1EWo2 Enabling Works – Area South

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Executive Summary

AECOM were commissioned by Costain Skanska Joint Venture (CSJV) to produce an interpretative annual report upon completion of monthly surface water quality monitoring in the High Speed 2 (HS2) Area South, Sector 2 (S2 – Northolt Tunnels – Chainage 9+505 to 25+800). Pre-construction monthly monitoring over a 12-month period of 11 No. surface water sampling locations was carried out by AECOM between June 2019 and February 2020 and 8 No. locations between March 2020 and May 2020.

A preliminary conceptual site model was developed to identify potential sources of impact to surface water within the Site (receptors) and potential pathways linking sources and receptors.

Data collected during the monitoring rounds were screened against adopted Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC), potential sources of those contaminants exceeding GAC were identified and it was investigated whether they were likely to relate to the HS2 enabling works by reference to available records of potential legacies of contamination (e.g. Land Quality Desk Studies) and records of HS2 Enabling Works activities.

Field parameters and analytes identified to exceed the adopted GAC were: dissolved oxygen (% saturation) and temperature, ammoniacal nitrogen (as N), nitrate (as N), nitrite (as N), orthophosphate (as P), Aminomethyl phosphonic acid (AMPA), Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) C8-C40 and chromium (trivalent) (filtered).

The above field parameters and analytes were found to exceed the adopted GAC in the watercourses depicted in Table E1 below.

Table E1: Analyte and parameter exceedances per Watercourse

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Dissolved Oxygen	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temperature				✓
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	✓	✓	✓	
Nitrate (as N)	✓		✓	

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Nitrite (as N)	✓			✓
Orthophosphate as P	✓	✓	✓	✓
AMPA	✓	✓	✓	✓
EPH C8-C40	✓	✓		
Chromium (Trivalent)		✓	✓	

The highest concentrations for the majority of analytes were recorded at the New Years Green Bourne locations and/or at the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) location.

Plausible linkages have been identified in the updated CSM. For some watercourses a link between the source and the receptor was identified (e.g. New Years Green Bourne concentrations linked to the New Years Green Lane Landfill and potentially the surrounding landfills), however the sources for other watercourses (e.g. Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)) could not be identified based on the available data. Table E2 below summarises the potential concentration sources for each analyte per watercourse.

Table E2: Potential Sources of GAC exceedances per Watercourse

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Dissolved Oxygen	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source
Temperature				Unknown source
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Nitrate (as N)	New Years Green Lane Landfill and potential fertiliser use on adjacent fields		Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	
Nitrite (as N)	Unknown source, seasonal variation			Marginal exceedance on one round. Communal gardens, golf course
Orthophosphate as P	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs
AMPA	New Years Green Lane Landfill and potential glyphosate use in adjacent fields	Potential glyphosate use in railway lines and residential gardens	Potential glyphosate use in railway lines and adjacent fields. Potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Potential glyphosate use in adjacent fields and railway lines
EPH C8-C40	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Railway lines		
Chromium (Trivalent) (Filtered)		Railway lines	Railway lines, MSD, RBR Services	

Nitrate, orthophosphate, nitrite, AMPA and dissolved oxygen concentrations varied seasonally. A correlation between reduced precipitation, low flow and higher concentrations

was identified for a number of analytes.

Dissolved oxygen (%) was checked against TOC, nitrate and ammoniacal nitrogen to investigate if there was any correlation between low dissolved oxygen levels and carbon loading / nutrients. A correlation did not seem to be present.

Following the analysis of the exceedances, it was investigated whether the HS2 enabling activities could have affected the concentrations of the field parameters and/or identified chemicals in the surface watercourses. No link was established between the HS2 enabling activities and the surface water concentrations as in many occasions high concentrations were recorded before the enabling works or concentrations above GAC were also recorded at locations upstream of the enabling works.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

AECOM were commissioned by Costain Skanska Joint Venture (CSJV) in accordance with subcontract number E1 order 332/SWPO-023 2020 to produce an interpretative annual report upon completion of monthly surface water quality monitoring in the High Speed 2 (HS2) Area South, Sector 2 (S2 – Northolt Tunnels – Chainage 9+505 to 25+800) (the Site).

AECOM completed the pre-construction monthly monitoring of 11No. surface water sampling locations between June 2019 and May 2020 (12 months). The monitoring locations were determined by CSJV and confirmed by AECOM during an initial site walkover on 1st May 2019. The original specification comprised 15No. locations, however following the initial site walkover visit CSJV instructed AECOM to reduce the sampling locations to a total of 11No. locations either because the water features were dry or because they were deemed unnecessary. The scope of work was further amended during a technical call with CSJV on the 26th February 2020, in which CSJV decided to withdraw monitoring points ML023-SW200, ML024-SW201 and ML024-SW202 from the monthly sampling schedule, starting from the March 2020 monitoring round. Therefore, the sampling locations visited between March 2020 and May 2020 comprised 8No. locations. The data collected were presented to CSJV in monthly factual reports. The baseline surface water quality monitoring was required to gather representative baseline data prior to the commencement of any construction activities related to HS2.

This interpretative annual report was produced to present the data collected over the year of monitoring and provide an overview of baseline water quality for each watercourse. The report will be issued to both HS2 and the Environment Agency (EA). This report will form part of the pre-construction environmental evidence base for the HS2 Route and will be publicly available.

1.2 Objective and Scope

The objective of this report is to:

1. Provide the project background;
2. Detail of works completed;
3. Generate a conceptual site model; and
4. Screening of the data collected against Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) and the likely sources of contaminants above GAC (if any) and whether they are likely to be attributed to enabling works related to HS2

2 Summary of Works

2.1 Safety, Health & Environment

At the start of the project, a Site-specific Health, Safety & Environment (HSEP) Plan (including risk assessments and method statements) was produced detailing the scope of work (SoW). The HSEP detailed any health and safety issues related to the completion of the scope of work, provided the locations of the 11 No. sampling locations and the location of emergency services (i.e., hospital, fire station) in proximity to the sampling location. The HSEP was treated as a 'live' document and revisions were made during the project in response to changes to the project scope, the Site conditions and government guidance (Covid -19 outbreak).

2.2 Surface Water Sampling

Surface water monitoring and sampling was undertaken monthly between June 2019 and May 2020. Surface water sampling was undertaken at 11 No. locations according to the CSJV SoW:

- 6 No. surface water locations on the River Pinn and a tributary;
- 3 No. surface water locations on Ickenham Stream and ditches on West Ruislip Golf Course; and
- 2 No. surface water locations on Newyears Green Bourne.

At each of the 11 No. locations, one surface water sample was collected per monitoring round. Following CSJV's request the sampled locations were reduced to 8No. from the March 2020 monitoring round (monitoring points MLo23-SW200, MLo24-SW201 and MLo24-SW202 were withdrawn). The locations of the sampling points are provided in the table below and shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Surface water monitoring location

Location ID	Watercourse	Catchment	Easting	Northing	Included in rounds
MLo23-SW200	River Pinn	Pinn	508334.64	187779.39	1 to 9
MLo23-SW201	River Pinn	Pinn	508052.7	187448.71	1 to 12
MLo23-SW202	Ickenham Stream	Pinn	508019.77	187416.23	1 to 12
MLo23-SW203	Ickenham Stream	Pinn	508032.33	187134.76	1 to 12
MLo23-SW204	Ickenham Stream	Crane Rivers and Lakes ¹	508015.29	186891.0	1 to 12
MLo24-SW200	River Pinn	Pinn	507351.38	187120.87	1 to 9
MLo24-SW201	River Pinn	Pinn	507277.39	186641.99	1 to 9
MLo24-SW202	River Pinn Tributary	Pinn	508001.85	187887.02	1 to 12
MLo24-SW203	River Pinn	Pinn	507366.27	187207.83	1 to 12
MLo25-SW200	Newyears Green Bourne	Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames)	506363.45	188065.96	1 to 12
MLo25-SW201	Newyears Green Bourne	Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames)	506178.19	187815.38	1 to 12

Access to the watercourses was via banks/bridges. The following procedure was followed to undertake the sampling:

¹ Also referred to as Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) in this report with the Yeading Brook Catchment forming part of the Crane Rivers and Lakes operational catchment

- Sampling was carried out from a safe location on the riverbank or footbridge adjacent to the sampling location using a low-flow peristaltic pump and flow cell;
- Pump tubing attached to a rod was lowered into the water from the riverbank and was extended up to approximately 1 metre (m) below the surface of the water depending on the depth of the watercourse and water was pumped through the flow cell until the in-situ measurements of dissolved oxygen (mg/L and or %saturation), pH, temperature (°C), electrical conductivity (µS/cm) and oxidation reduction potential (mV) had stabilised. A multi-parameter water quality meter with electronic data logging was used to record these parameters. The stabilised values of these parameters were recorded manually prior to sampling;
- A Monitoring Record Sheet, agreed with CSJV prior to the first sampling visit, was used to record the weather conditions on the sampling day as well as a description of the appearance of the sample (covering colour, opaqueness/transparency, any cloudiness, presence of suspended sediment or other material, smell if there is a smell, and any other environmental observations that were relevant). As access to the water bodies was not possible, flow, depth and width were not measured;
- One duplicate surface water sample and one field blank sample were collected per monthly monitoring round for QA/QC purposes (representing approximately 10% of the samples); and
- Samples were stored in cool-boxes containing ice blocks to keep the samples at approximately 4°C. Samples were transferred to the subcontract laboratory under chain of custody conditions at the end of each day.

2.3 Field Analysis

The physico-chemical parameters measured on-site using a hand-held multi-meter for the following:

- Temperature (°C, accurate to 0.1°C);

- pH (accurate to 0.1pH units);
- Electrical Conductivity (accurate to 10µS/cm);
- Oxidation Redox Potential (mV, accurate to 5mV); and
- Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L and or %saturation, accuracy to within 2%sat or 0.1mg/L).

The data can be found in Appendix 2.

2.4 Laboratory Analysis

Surface water samples were sent to Exova - Jones Environmental Laboratories (Exova), a UKAS and Mcerts accredited laboratory that is on AECOM's approved supplier list and is regularly audited by AECOM to confirm compliance with quality assurance procedures.

Sample scheduling requirements were in accordance with the provided CSJV scope of works detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Surface water laboratory chemical analysis

Analyte	Number of Samples Total per Round	Rounds
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Criteria Working Group)	11(EPH 8-40) ^x 5 (GRO >C ₄ -C ₁₀) 11(GRO >C ₄ -C ₁₂) ^x 7 (GRO >C ₄ -C ₈) 5 (GRO >C ₈ -C ₁₀) 7 (GRO >C ₈ -C ₁₂)	1 to 12 8 to 12* 1 to 12 1 to 7 * 8 to 12* 1 to 7*
Phenol (total)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Aluminium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12**
Arsenic (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Barium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Beryllium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Boron (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Cadmium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12

Analyte	Number of Samples Total per Round	Rounds
Chromium III (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Chromium VI (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Copper (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Cyanide (total)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Lead (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Mercury (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Nickel (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Selenium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Vanadium (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Zinc (dissolved)	11 ^x	1 to 12
pH	11 ^x	1 to 12
Electrical Conductivity	11 ^x	1 to 12
Total dissolved solids	11 ^x	1 to 12
Total suspended solids	11 ^x	1 to 12
Total organic carbon	11 ^x	1 to 12
Dissolved Oxygen	11 ^x	1 to 7 and 10 *
Hardness	11 ^x	1 to 12
Major ions (Ca, Mg, Na, K, Cl, SO ₄ , bicarbonate, carbonate)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Nutrients (Total N, NO ₃ N, NO ₂ -N, NH ₄ -N, total P, orthophosphate PO ₄ -P)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Iron (total)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Manganese (total)	11 ^x	1 to 12
Glyphosate	11 ^x	3 to 5 and 10 to 12*
Aminomethyl phosphonic Acid (AMPA)	11 ^x	11***

^x Reduced to 8 in the last 3 rounds

*Following agreement with CSJV

**Backdated aluminium data included in this report

***Not scheduled by AECOM for the last round

Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) was not included in the proposal by CSJV and therefore was not scheduled for analysis.

2.5 Laboratory QA/QC

Three main quality control procedures were undertaken and described below:

- Split duplicate samples
- Field blanks
- Ionic balance

One split duplicate surface water sample was taken during each monitoring round, from a monitoring point selected randomly. The purpose of this was to demonstrate the degree of precision delivered by the laboratory analyses for all parameters at a given location. Upon receipt of the laboratory results, Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) was used by AECOM to assess the repeatability of the duplicate extraction and analysis procedure.

The RPD is defined as:

$$RPD = 200 \frac{(x_1 - x_2)}{(x_1 + x_2)}$$

where X₁ and X₂ are the values of the concentration obtained for an analyte X in duplicate samples, and (X₁-X₂) is the absolute difference of X₁ and X₂.

The RPD values for all the analytes and sampling rounds can be found in the individual factual reports (see in References).

Table 3 details the RPD acceptability criteria that have been considered (Ref. 1 and 2):

Table 3: Relative Percentage Difference Acceptability Criteria

Sample concentration	RPD Acceptability Criteria
If sample concentration <10x Laboratory Method Detection Limit (MDL)	RPD not critical
If sample concentration >10x <20x Laboratory MDL	RPD <50%
If sample concentration >20x Laboratory MDL	RPD <30%

In general duplicate analysis has returned good reproducibility for most parameters and the samples were generally found to be within acceptable RPD limits, with the exception of alkalinity (Carbonate as CaCO₃) during the July 2019 round which was calculated to have an RPD of 184% compared to the primary sample and aluminium(filtered) during the April 2020 round which was calculated to have an RPD of 173% compared to the primary sample.

One laboratory field blank (FB) sample was submitted to the laboratory per monthly monitoring round using laboratory grade deionised water provided by the laboratory to demonstrate that no sampling contamination occurred on each monitoring round. Between June and October 2019 detections have been reported at varying concentrations within the field blank samples for a number of analytes (phosphorus, total nitrogen, sodium, calcium, total alkalinity as CaCO₃ and copper). Following instruction from CSJV AECOM undertook an investigation and submitted a report (Surface Water Quality Monitoring – Sector S002 – Field Blank QA Report, Ref. 1EW02-CSJ-GL-REP-S002-000070) to provide a concise account of how AECOM managed the Quality Control (QC) event. Following the investigation findings it was agreed that future detections within the FB sample that were over an order of magnitude lower than the concentrations reported in the baseline sampling would be considered acceptable (or where they were within the range of known detections for deionised water analysed in the laboratory tests reported in this study), but concentrations outside this range would be reported as exceeding a QC limit. The field blank analysis tables can be found in the individual factual reports (see references).

Following the revised approach from November 2019 all field blanks passed the QA/QC check except the April and May 2020 field blanks where aluminium failed. For both cases the laboratory has advised that the aluminium detections may have been related to the low pH of the field blank water resulting in dissolution of aluminium from sample containers or labware. It was concluded that aluminium at low concentrations of typically <20 µg/l could be present within the deionised water.

As part of the QA/QC process ionic balance was calculated for every sample on a monthly basis to assess the level of precision and confidence in the major ion analyses. The assessment was based on a 10% acceptable limit for the difference between the sum of the cations and the anions. Results were recorded above the 10% QC threshold in one round as listed below:

- May 2020: ML025-SW200 and ML025-SW201 where results of -11.22% and -13.43% were reported respectively. These results have been queried with the laboratory who did not identify any issues with the analysis. These samples are the only two locations in Newyears Green Bourne. It therefore appears likely that the results are representative of different site conditions in that stream. It was concluded that it is possible that positively charged ions are present which are not within the analytical suite and therefore the calculation returns a negative excess. The two locations record the maximum ammonium concentrations. Ammonium was not included by the lab in the calculation for the ionic balance. Aecom calculated that if it has been included the cation excess for ML025-SW200 would have been -2% and for ML025-SW201 -4%. Both below the 10% adopted criteria.

2.6 Monthly Reporting

Twelve sets of compiled monthly surface water quality data were prepared by AECOM and submitted to CSJV Water Resources and Flood Risk Specialist for review. The laboratory analytical data were submitted together with the scans of the field monitoring record sheets containing stabilised in-situ surface water parameters, any pertinent field observations and a discussion of surface water quality data. A monthly teleconference meeting was set up between AECOM and CSJV to identify any quality control problems and observations. References for the monthly factual reports can be found in the References section.

3 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

A preliminary conceptual site model (CSM) has been developed to assess the potential risks of contamination to the three watercourses.

The risk assessment process for contaminants of concern is based on the development of a CSM, which comprises source-pathway-receptor analysis. These terms can be defined as follows:

- Source: Substance that has the potential to cause adverse impacts.
- Pathway: Route whereby a substance (the Source) may come into contact with the receptor. Examples include leaching of contaminants from soil into watercourses or migration of contaminants from the aquifer to the surface waters.
- Receptor: Target that may be affected by contamination. Examples include main rivers, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.

For a risk to be present, there must be a viable pollutant linkage; i.e. a mechanism whereby a source impacts on a sensitive receptor via a pathway.

The CSM identifies the potential historical or existing sources (prior to CSJV/HS2 works) and potential sources due to enabling activities undertaken by CSJV/HS2, potential receptors and potential pathways connecting the sources and the receptors. The following sections detail the preliminary CSM, which has been developed for the site prior to the start of the main construction works.

The Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer indicates that the three watercourses are part of three different catchment areas as indicated in the Table 4 below.

Table 4: Catchment areas

River Pinn Catchment		Colne (confluence with Chess to River Thames) Catchment	Crane Rivers and Lakes Catchment
River Pinn and tributary	Ickenham Stream	Newyears Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)
ML023-SW200	ML023-SW202	ML025-SW200	ML023-SW204
ML023-SW201	ML023-SW203	ML025-SW201	
ML024-SW200			
ML024-SW201			
ML024-SW203			
ML024-SW202			

The boundaries of the catchment areas in proximity to the monitoring locations are shown in Figure 2.

The water for each watercourse was last classified under the Water Framework Directive (transposed via The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017) in 2019 as having 'Moderate' ecological classification and 'Fail' Chemical classification. The 'Fail' Chemical classification refers to the waterbody failing to achieve good chemical status. The chemical classification for each one of the watercourses was attributed to:

- Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames) failed status for Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS);
- Pinn failed status for PFOS and Benzo(g-h-i)perylene; and
- Crane Rivers and Lakes failed status for PBDE and PFOS.

The sources of information reviewed within the following sections to provide information on potential sources of contamination, type of contaminants and pathways are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Sources of information

Document Name	Document number
MSD - Land Quality Site Investigation and tank removal works factual report	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-SS05_SL07-000030
MSD - Land Quality Desk Study	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-SS05_SL07-000014
Ground investigation scoping report – MSD, Regents Park Vehicle holding area, Mandeville Road, Canterbury Road, Atlas Road	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-S000-000067
4RAIL – Soil Sampling & Factual Report – Oak Farm, UB9	1EW02-CSJ-GL-REP-SS05_SL07-000032
West Ruislip Golf Club, Rifle Range – Site investigation	1EW02-CSJ-GL-REP-SS05-000032
AECOM Buried Utility Survey at West Ruislip Portal	1EW02-CSJ-GL-REP-SS05-000013
WP16 AECOM - Ground Investigation Scoping Report - Rifle Range, West Ruislip Golf Course (WRGC), HA4	1EW02-CSJ-GL-REP-SS05_SL07-000037
Newyears Green Farm – Land Quality Desk Study	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-S002-000101
Newyears Green (Webbs land) Site Investigation Factual Report	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-SS05_SL07-000033
Newyears Green (Webbs land) Site Investigation Interpretative Report	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-SS05_SL07-000034
AECOM – Design Risk assessment – Newyears Green Site Investigation, UB9	1EW02-CSJ-DS-RIA-S000-000015
Land at New Years Green Farm – Land Quality Desk Study	1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-S002-000101
Record of the Determination that the Land known as 'New Years Green Lane Landfill Site' is Contaminated Land. London Borough of Hillingdon. 26 May 2011	London Borough of Hillingdon, Record of Land Determination, 2011
CSJV List of activities per work package. November 2020	WP's and Types of Works

The information review and the creation of the conceptual site model (sources, receptors and pathways) for the purpose of this report are split below per catchment area. Figure 4 illustrates

the sampling locations and the potential sources of contamination and Figure 3 the HS2 enabling works activities that took place in the vicinity of the sampling locations.

3.1 Colne – confluence with Chess to River Thames Catchment (Newyears Green Bourne)

Potential Sources of Contamination- historical, existing and non-HS2

- Historical Landfill - Park Lodge Farm/New Years Green Lane. The Bourne runs in a culvert below this landfill. The site was operated by Greater London Council for the disposal of commercial and household waste. The landfill site is reported to have been in operation between 1944 and 1974. It is understood that this landfill site was determined as contaminated land under Part 2A. A summary of the site investigation that gave the basis on which the determination has been made is reported in Report Reference 'London Borough of Hillingdon, Record of Land Determination, 2011'. No solid soil samples were tested for contamination, but only leachate, groundwater and surface water. The site investigation indicated that contaminants from the landfill leachate entered into the culverted Bourne and the low flow conditions of the stream produced a high ammonia concentration in the Bourne with a peak of 170 mg/L in 1995. The surface water and groundwater contamination resulted in the closure of the Affinity Water's Ickenham Water Public Supply (PWS) Borehole. When the flow of the stream was high there appeared to be no impact. A list of contaminants confirmed in the leachate is reported in the contaminants list below.
- Former landfill site named New Years Farm (Webbs Land). The site is recorded to have been present approximately 200m east of the Bourne and to have been operated by Mr R E Webb. The last operating date was reported to be 31 December 1989. The type of waste accepted at the landfill site is not recorded. A site investigation was carried out in this area and the results were reported in the report Ref.1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-SS05_SL07-000034. One round of groundwater sampling was undertaken indicating elevated concentrations of contaminants within groundwater beneath the site. The exceedances detected are consistent with contaminants known in the Part 2A site located 55m northwest (Park Lodge Farm/New Years Green Lane Landfill). A comparison of groundwater and leachate results indicates a disparity in concentrations with leachate

concentrations generally being lower than groundwater concentrations suggesting an off-site source. Elevated concentrations of copper, zinc and PAH and TPH were recorded in soil samples predominantly at depths greater than 1m.

- Historical landfill site located at Dews Farm approximately 200m north of the stream. The type of waste deposited and the period of operation of this landfill site is not recorded.
- West London Composting Ltd, 'Composting', 800m east of the Bourne. The facility is an in-vessel bulk composting facility and can process 50,000 tonnes of organic waste each year, from which a variety of soil conditioners are manufactured for agricultural and commercial uses.
- BFA Recycling Ltd, a metal recycling site, approx. 100m east of the stream.

Other potential sources that exist in the vicinity of the Bourne but are not considered to impact on surface water quality at the monitoring locations are detailed below:

- Historical landfill site approximately 200m south of the stream. The site was operated by Pioneer Willment Limited from 1967 to 1973. The type of waste is not recorded. The historical landfill is located downgradient of monitoring locations.
- Discharge Consent for Uxbridge Skip Hire Ltd. The discharge type was trade effluent discharge – site drainage. Discharge to the stream downgradient of monitoring locations.

The West London Composting Ltd was discounted as a source from further assessment based on the geology below the site (London Clay with no superficial deposits) and the distance from the watercourse which is more than 750m away. The historical landfill site approximately 200m south of the stream and the discharge consent were discounted as sources as downgradient from the monitoring locations.

Potential Contaminants include:

- Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs);
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs);
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX);
- Heavy metals including lead, cadmium, zinc, copper, iron and mercury;

- Fuel oils, heavy oils and grease;
- Acids and alkalis;
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs);
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs);
- Ammonia;
- Chloride;
- Sulphates and phenols; and
- Pesticides and herbicides.

The Park Lodge Farm/New Years Green Lane landfill leachate contained the following chemicals: Organohalogens: dichloroethane, dichlorobenzene, chlorobenzene and Mecoprop, Mercury, Cadmium, Mineral oils and hydrocarbons: TPH in the C6 to C40 range, benzene, xylene, acenaphthene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, dibenzofuran, fluorene, isopropylbenzene, methylnaphthalene and trimethylbenzene, nitrosodiphenylamine, dimethylphenol and ammoniacal nitrogen. It also confirmed unacceptable concentrations of the following substances: iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, sulphate, chloride.

Potential Sources – HS2 Enabling Works Activities

CSJV provided a list of activities relevant to the HS2 enabling works in the vicinity to the site. The list of activities and an assessment of the potential to be a source/pathway as provided by CSJV can be found in Table 6 below Figure 3 indicates the location of each of the activities.

Table 6: List of activities relevant to the HS2 enabling works

Work Package	Name	Main work	Activities undertaken	Sector Number	Part of Sector 2?	Is the activity a Source	Is there a pathway?	Is there a receptor?	WFDA needed?	Justification
P001b	Habitat Creation	Vegetation clearance - Vegetation clearance and shallow seasonal MSD pond construction into London Clay for GCN	Construction of replacement Great Crested Newt Ponds in London Clay north west of MSD site. Potential source of silty runoff. No pathway or watercourses nearby.	1,2,3,4	yes	Yes	No	No	No	Possible source of silty runoff, but no pathway or surface water receptor nearby.
P001c	Habitat Creation & ecology clearance	Vegetation clearance - Vegetation clearance & top soil strip in copthal area	Tree and vegetation clearance using mostly physical clearance methods, but also some use of Glyphosate herbicide >5m away from watercourses (approach agreed with the Environment Agency).	2,4	yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activities do not represent a source
P011	Archaeology	Archaeology surveys - Trenches in WRGC, NYG Bourne area and Northern and Southern Sustainable Placement areas, and 3d surveys (OOC)	Exploratory trenches dug to check for archaeological artefacts. Standoff from watercourses of at least 8m. Dewatered following rainfall by pumping onto adjacent land under consent/exemption from the Environment Agency.	2,4	yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source
P012	Surveys	Ecology Surveys - Early Ecology Surveys	Ecology surveys only - no intrusive works.	1,2,3,4	yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source

Work Package	Name	Main work	Activities undertaken	Sector Number	Part of Sector 2?	Is the activity a Source	Is there a pathway?	Is there a receptor?	WFDA needed?	Justification
P015	Surveys Tranche 2	Surveys + monitoring	Surveys only - no intrusive works.			No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source
P016	Surveys Tranche 3	Surveys + monitoring	Surveys only - no intrusive works.			No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source
P020	Watercourse Activities	Hydraulic models - Fluvial hydraulic modelling, fluvial surveys and flood risk assessments	Fluvial hydraulic surveys of watercourses (channel dimensions/soffit levels of structures only), development of baseline fluvial hydraulic models for the HS2 project and interface with MWCC/HS2/EA/LLFA.	2	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Outside of enabling works scope and not considered in WFDA
P049b	S2 Demolitions	West Ruislip golf course - demolitions and compound set up	Minor demolition of small buildings on West Ruislip Golf Course (WRGC) and set up of the CSJV compound for WRGC.	2	yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source

Work Package	Name	Main work	Activities undertaken	Sector Number	Part of Sector 2?	Is the activity a Source	Is there a pathway?	Is there a receptor?	WFDA needed?	Justification
P053	MSD Demo & access road	Demolition of 12 buildings and warehouses including soft strip and asbestos removal, and utility diversions and removal of underground utilities.	(1) Demolition of all buildings within LLAU/HS2 Route through the MSD site - not within vicinity of any watercourse. (2) Construction of new access road into MSD site - in proximity of Breakspeare Road South (BRS) ordinary watercourses. Undertaken according to the HS2 CoCP/best practice. (3) Installation of surface water drainage pipe from MSD site to pre-cast discharge headwall in River Pinn under Schedule 33 consent from the Environment Agency for work in the flood plain (including pollution mitigation measures). (4) Dredging of BRS ordinary watercourse under dry conditions and installation of connection to River Pinn headwall to provide additional surface water flood capacity under Schedule 33 consent from Hillingdon Borough Council (Lead Local Flood Authority).	2	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Activities represent a potential source for contamination to the Ordinary Watercourses on Breakspeare Road South and to the River Pinn.</p> <p>However, work in Breakspeare Road was undertaken in dry weather/under consent and the ordinary watercourses (infiltration only - no onward flow connection) were dry for the whole time.</p> <p>Work in the flood plain and bank of the River Pinn was undertaken in dry/low flow conditions and included the use of a cofferdam for the headwall installation. Work was short duration and undertaken under Schedule 33 consent. Minor concrete dust sediment incident was reported on 28/03/2019, believed to originate from the MSD headwall drainage line investigated and dredged from the River Pinn under Schedule 33 consent from the Environment Agency on 27/09/2020.</p>

Work Package	Name	Main work	Activities undertaken	Sector Number	Part of Sector 2?	Is the activity a Source	Is there a pathway?	Is there a receptor?	WFDA needed?	Justification
P085	Advanced Planting	habitat creation & maintenance - Creation of land north of Copthall Cutting and NYG advanced tree planting sites; Maintenance of MSD pond and advanced woodland planting site and WRGC.	No heavy machinery, only hand tools and rotorvators for ground preparation. The majority of the maintenance works involved the cutting of grass across the fairways of the former golf course. Additionally, some minor tree and brush clearance has taken place as has some work to rebuild hibernacula and pond enhancement. Minor drainage ditch clearance has been limited to removal of debris at outfall to mitigate flooding.	2	yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	Activities do not represent a source

The activities relevant to the location of Newyears Green Bourne are:

- Excavation of trenches for archaeological surveys;
- Vegetation clearance and topsoil strip; and
- Watercourse activities.

Information provided by CSJV indicate that the water management for the archaeological trenches included pumping of the rainwater that was collected in the trenches and discharging to ground to infiltrate into the soil (under a Schedule 33 consent or exemption), as agreed with the Environment Agency/HS2. CSJV state that the excavation works took place at least 8m away from the Newyears Green Bourne as an extra measure to minimise risk from surface water run-off. Therefore, CSJV conclude that the activity can be discounted as a potential source as there were mitigation measures in place to reduce any potential risk of contamination.

According to CSJV tree and vegetation clearance was undertaken using mostly physical clearance methods. Some use of Glyphosate herbicide was recorded more than 5m away from watercourses. The approach was agreed with the Environment Agency.

The watercourse activities comprise non-intrusive fluvial surveys and flood risk assessments and therefore are discounted from further assessment.

Potential Receptors

The receptor is the surface water feature of Newyears Green Bourne. The National River Flow Archive (<https://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/data/station/meanflow/39010>) states that the Colne at Denham (monitoring station 39010) immediately upgradient of the confluence with the New Years Green Bourne has a base flow index of 0.87, indicating that a significant proportion of the water is derived from groundwater discharge. A similar base flow index should be expected for the New Years Green Bourne where it is located on the chalk however a significantly lower baseflow index will be expected where the New Years Green Bourne is located on the Lambeth Group. Field observations are that flow in New Years Green Bourne is very reactive to rainfall events.

Potential Pathways

- Direct entry of leachate through pathways within the culvert structure (e.g. cracks, displaced joints etc.) where the Bourne is culverted below the Park Lodge Farm/New Years Green Lane landfill;
- The northern part of the Bourne is located within the Lambeth Formation which is a Secondary A aquifer. There is potential for hydraulic connectivity between the aquifer and the Bourne. Furthermore, the British Geological Society (BGS) flood maps indicate that the northern part of the Bourne falls within an area with potential for groundwater flooding to occur at surface. The southern part of the Newyears Green Bourne is within the Seaford Chalk Formation which is a principal aquifer. The groundwater is expected to act as a pathway to the Bourne for any potential contamination.
- Lateral migration via surface runoff and direct discharge to the Bourne (dissolved phase or particulate).

There are no current discharge consents (one lapsed 400m west relevant to a soakaway).

The CSM summary Table 7 in Section 3.4 lists all the sources, receptors and pathways for each catchment.

3.2 River Pinn Catchment (River Pinn, tributary and Ickenham Stream north of the railway line and associated golf course ditches)

Potential Sources of Contamination- historical, existing and non-HS2

- Former MSD site (southern area). Located approximately 200m west of the River Pinn. Former underground tanks were used to hold trade effluent generated by pharmaceutical production (the tanks were removed during the intrusive works in 2019). On-site a generator (assumed diesel powered), incinerator, chemical storage and use and possible fuel storage were noted. During the 2019 site investigation the groundwater table was not encountered at the site. Eight trial pits were excavated to a depth maximum depth of 2m throughout the site and soil sampling was undertaken. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was observed at any location apart from an organic odour at one location. Assessment of the chemical data against waste classification criteria indicated

that all samples collected would be classified as Non-Hazardous waste.

- MSD site (northern area). Located approximately 200m west of the River Pinn. This part of the site will be retained by MSD for continued use and is expected to have similar potential contaminants to the southern area as both areas were part of the historically called 'Research Farm' A site walkover was not carried out by AECOM in this part of the site.
- Intervet UK Ltd. Laboratories related to animal healthcare (inactive) formerly located on MSD site.
- Gatemead Farm and Oak Farm. Located approximately 70m west of the River Pinn. Current and historical use of the site for agricultural/farming purposes (including fuel/chemical storage, underground slurry pit, possible buried waste and use of pesticides/herbicides and fertilisers).
- West London Composting Ltd, 'Composting', 750m north of the River Pinn. The facility is an in-vessel bulk composting facility and can process 50,000 tonnes of organic waste each year, from which a variety of soil conditioners are manufactured for agricultural and commercial uses.
- Former West Ruislip Rifle Range. Located approximately 500m east of the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment). A soil sample collected during the 2019 AECOM intrusive investigation of the site, reported a concentration of lead of 13,170mg/kg.
- Former Golf Course. East adjacent to River Pinn. Potential contaminants are fertilisers and herbicides.
- Railway line - Pesticides and herbicides used in the railway line
- Former discharge consent for 'Sewage Discharges – Final/Treated Effluent – Not water company', listed as for a domestic property (including farmhouse). Receiving water listed as the London Clay. Located approximately 200m west from a tributary of the River Pinn and 600m north from River Pinn. The discharge consent is placed 300m west of ML024-SW202, status revoked 2017.
- Historical discharge consent in relation to trade discharges of process water at the Ickenham Pumping Station to a tributary of the River Pinn. This consent was surrendered under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (EPR) 2010. Located approximately 100m east of the River Pinn.

- Former RBR Services LTD (motors and repair of motors) adjacent to the South of Oak farm.
- Allotment gardens 400m north of ML023-SW023. Potential for use of herbicides and pesticides.
- Allotment gardens 50m south of ML023-SW024. Potential for use of herbicides and pesticides. Located downgradient of the sampling locations.

The West London Composting Ltd was discounted as a source from further assessment based on the geology below the site (London Clay with no superficial deposits) and the distance from the watercourse which is more than 750m away. The allotment gardens 50m south of ML023-SW024 were also discounted as a source from further assessment since they are located downgradient of the sampling locations.

Potential Sources – HS2 Enabling Works Activities

The list of activities as provided by CSJV can be found in Table 6 Figure 3 indicates the location of each of the activities. The activities relevant to the Pinn catchment are:

- Excavation of trenches for archaeological surveys;
- Vegetation clearance and topsoil strip;
- MSD demolition works and construction of a new access road; and
- Watercourse activities.

Information provided by CSJV indicate that the water management for the archaeological trenches included pumping of the rainwater that was collected in the trenches and discharging to ground to infiltrate into the soil (under a Schedule 33 consent or exemption), as agreed with the Environment Agency/HS2. The excavation works took place at least 8m away from the River Pinn or the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) as an extra measure to minimise risk from surface water run-off. Therefore, CSJV conclude that the activity can be discounted as a potential source as there were mitigation measures in place to reduce any potential risk of contamination.

According to CSJV tree and vegetation clearance was undertaken using mostly physical clearance methods. Some use of Glyphosate herbicide was recorded more than 5m away from watercourses. The approach was agreed with the Environment Agency.

The MSD demolition works comprised the demolition of 12 buildings and warehouses including soft strip and asbestos removal, utility diversions and removal of underground utilities. Based on information provided by CSJV appropriate risk mitigation measures were in place to protect the surface water feature (Table 6).

The watercourse activities comprise non-intrusive fluvial surveys and flood risk assessments and therefore are discounted from further assessment.

Potential Contaminants

- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs);
- heavy metals;
- phenols;
- petroleum hydrocarbons;
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX);
- sulphates;
- Organochlorine pesticides/herbicides, fertilizers;
- inorganic compounds (including cyanides, sodium salts, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and sodium hydroxide);
- organic solvents, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs);
- pharmaceutical products;
- organic waste (including animal waste);
- radiological contaminants associated with former licence to use and dispose of radioactive waste;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and
- Rifle and ammunition components and associated oils, solvents and lubricants such as nitro powder solvent, barrel cleaning solvent and lead.

Potential Receptors

The potential receptors are the surface water features of River Pinn and Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment). The National River Flow Archive (<https://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/data/station/meanflow/39098>) states that the River Pinn at Uxbridge (monitoring station 39098, approximately 4.7km south of the Chiltern Railway Lines) downgradient of the monitoring locations has a base flow index of 0.21, indicating that only a limited proportion of the water is derived from groundwater discharge.

Potential Pathways

- Leaching and downward vertical migration of contaminants from potential made ground into the underlying Secondary A (Lambeth Group) aquifer and potentially subsequent lateral migration and discharge to surface water. Although it is unknown whether the River Pinn is hydraulically connected to the underlying Secondary A aquifer or whether it is a losing (water infiltration to groundwater) or gaining (water intake from groundwater) stream at this location.
- Direct connection via MSD site drainage. Information provided by CSJV indicate that the MSD site, the new MSD access road and one highway ditch (ordinary watercourse) are drained to the River Pinn at a right bank discharge headwall just upstream of the River Pinn pedestrian bridge.
- the Environment Agency Flood Maps indicate that the working area of the Oak Farm is classified as both Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3. During flooding, potential contamination can be mobilised to the River Pinn.
- Surface water run-off (dissolved phase or particulate).
- Discharge from the drainage streams 70m north west of the former Rifle site.

3.3 Crane Rivers and Lakes Catchment (Ickenham Stream)

Potential Sources of Contamination- historical, existing and non-HS2

- Railway line – Heavy metal related to the railway lines and herbicides used to keep the railway line clear of weeds.

Potential Sources – HS2 Enabling Works Activities

The list of enabling activities as provided by CSJV can be found in Table 6. Figure 3 indicates

the location of each of the activities. The activities relevant to the Crane Rivers and Lakes catchment are:

- Excavation of trenches for archaeological surveys;
- Vegetation clearance and topsoil strip; and
- Watercourse activities

Information provided by CSJV indicate that the water management for the archaeological trenches included pumping of the rainwater that was collected in the trenches and discharging to ground to infiltrate into the soil (under a Schedule 33 consent or exemption), as agreed with the Environment Agency/HS2. The excavation works took place at least 8m away from the section of Ickenham stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) south of the railway lines as an extra measure to minimise risk from surface water run-off. Therefore, CSJV have concluded that the activity can be discounted as a potential source as there were mitigation measures in place to reduce any potential risk of contamination.

According to CSJV tree and vegetation clearance was undertaken using mostly physical clearance methods. Some use of Glyphosate herbicide was recorded more than 5m away from watercourses. The approach was agreed with the Environment Agency.

The watercourse activities comprise non-intrusive fluvial surveys and flood risk assessments and therefore are discounted from further assessment.

Potential contaminants

The potential contaminants below are relevant to the railway lines and the enabling works.

- PCBs;
- PAHs;
- TPH;
- Herbicides; and
- Phenols.

Potential Receptors

The Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) south of the railway lines is identified as a

potential receptor. The National River Flow Archive

(<https://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/data/station/info/39055>) states that the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) West at North Hillingdon (monitoring station 39055) downgradient of the monitoring locations has a base flow index of 0.39, indicating that a proportion of the water is derived from groundwater discharge.

Potential Pathways

The section of the Ickenham that is south of the railway lines is within the London Clay Formation which is a non-productive aquifer. The Environment Agency surface Flood Maps indicate that the area around the Stream is classified as both Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3. During flood events, potential contamination may be mobilised to the Stream. Potential surface water run-off (dissolved phase or particulate).

3.4 CSM Summary Table

An assessment of the potential significance of the source-pathway-receptor linkages identified in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 is presented below in Table 7 (according to baseline conditions). The CSM evaluation matrix can be found in Appendix 3.

The HS2 watercourse enabling activities comprise non-intrusive fluvial surveys and flood risk assessments and therefore are discounted from further assessment.

Table 7: Conceptual Site Model

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
New Years Green Lane Landfill (PAH, TPH, BTEX, heavy metals, VOCs, SVOCs, ammonia, chloride, sulphates, phenols, nitrogen and phosphorus species)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	New Years Green Bourne	Medium/High	High	Impact to groundwater confirmed and public water supply shut as a result
	Lateral migration via surface water runoff (dissolved phase or particulate)		Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall
	Direct entry of leachate through pathways within the culvert structure (e.g. cracks, displaced joints etc.) where the Bourne is culverted below the New Years Green Lane landfill		Medium/High	High	The Bourne is culverted north of New Years Green Lane. Impact detected within the Bourne attributed to entry of landfill leachate.
New Years Green Lane Farm former landfill (Webbs Land) (metals, PAH, TPH, nitrogen and phosphorus species)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Leachate test results yielded lower concentrations than those detected in groundwater.
Dews Lane Landfill (PAH, TPH, BTEX, heavy metals, VOCs, SVOCs, ammonia, chloride, sulphates, phenols,	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Limited information available

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
nitrogen and phosphorus species)	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall
Metal recycling site (heavy metals, PAH, TPH)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Risk dependent on site condition and operational practises which are unknown
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Low likelihood on basis of distance to watercourse
HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.
MSD site, Intervet Laboratories (PAH, TPH, BTEX, phenols, sulphates, inorganic compounds, pharmaceutical products, organic waste, radiological contaminants, PCBs, heavy metals)	Leaching and lateral migration via the perched water in potential made ground and via the Secondary A aquifer to the River Pinn	River Pinn (Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) discounted as upgradient)	Medium/Likely	Moderate	The MSD site is located on the London Clay unproductive strata and its eastern part on a Secondary A aquifer. Perched water in potential made ground cannot be discounted. There is potential for hydraulic connectivity between the

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
					perched water and the Secondary A aquifer
	Direct connection via site drainage		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Direct connection
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate	During excessive rainfall but low likelihood on basis of distance to watercourse
Gatemead Farm and Oak Farm (historical agricultural and farming land)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A aquifer to River Pinn	River Pinn	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Leaching of fertilisers and pesticides applied to agricultural land likely
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate	During excessive rainfall but low likelihood on basis of distance to watercourse
Former RBR Services LTD (heavy metals, PAH, TPH)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A to the River	River Pinn	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Risk dependent on historical site condition and historical operational practises which are unknown
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	During floods or excessive rainfall but low likelihood on basis of distance to watercourse
Former West Ruislip Rifle Range (rifle and ammunition components and associated)	Lateral migration via perched water in potential made ground		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	River Pinn discounted as a receptor due to the London Clay un-productive strata

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
oils, solvents, lubricants, nitrogen and phosphorus species)	and potential subsequent lateral migration	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)			bedrock and the distance from the source.
	Lateral migration via the site runoff into the drainage streams 70m north west of the former Rifle site potentially connected to the River		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Likely on basis of proximity of drainage streams to source
West Ruislip Golf Course (herbicides, fertilisers, nitrogen and phosphorus species and enabling works - demolitions)	Lateral migration via perched water in potential made ground and potential subsequent lateral migration	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) and River Pinn	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Leaching of fertilisers and pesticides applied to the golf course
	Lateral migration via the site runoff (dissolved phase or particulate)		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Tributary of Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) located in the golf course and the north-western golf course boundary is adjacent to River Pinn
Railway line (heavy metals, herbicides and TPH)	Lateral migration within the Secondary A aquifer to the Stream and River		Medium/Likely	Moderate	Stream is located below the railway line
	Lateral migration via surface runoff (dissolved and particulate)		Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
Allotment/communal gardens (herbicides and pesticides, nitrogen and phosphorus species)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A to the River	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Adjacent to Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment).
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall
HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Lateral migration via potential perched water of the un-productive strata and the Secondary A aquifer	River Pinn and Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)	Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Receptors	Baseline Conditions		Comments
			Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
Railway line (heavy metals, herbicides and TPH)	Lateral migration via potential perched water in made ground	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Located within the London Clay unproductive strata
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall
HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Lateral migration via potential perched water of the un-productive strata and the Secondary A aquifer	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.
	Lateral migration via surface runoff		Medium/Low	Moderate/Low Risk	Mitigation measures in place for the enabling works and use of glyphosate following measures agreed by the EA.

4 Data Screening

The CSM identifies potential source-pathway-receptor pollutant linkages that, consistent with the staged approach advocated by Land Contamination: Risk Management (which has replaced CLR11), require further assessment.

A Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GORA) has been completed of the existing surface water quality data (receptors) to assess the significance of potential linkages identified within the CSM. The GORA has used the following hierarchy of criteria defaulting to the next tier where no screening value was available.

- Tier 1
 - The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater Environmental Quality Standards (EQS);
 - SEPA - Supporting Guidance (WAT-SG-53) Environmental Quality Standards for Discharges to Surface Waters. v6. Dec 2015. Freshwater EQS.

- Tier 2
 - European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC) - Freshwater.

- Tier 3
 - Water, England & Wales - Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2016 No. 614;
 - World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (4th edition), 2017, incorporating the 1st addendum;
 - World Health Organisation (WHO), 2008. Petroleum Products in Drinking Water. Background document for development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality; and
 - United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Regional Screening Levels (tap water), May 2020.

The first Tier of screening standards for the following analytes vary according to the catchment classification and the Environment Agency (EA) waterbody quality status:

- Temperature;
- Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation); and
- Ammonia as NH₃.

The water quality classification (poor, moderate, good and high and salmonid or cyprinid river classification) for temperature, dissolved oxygen and ammonia for each catchment (Pinn, Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames) and Crane River and Lakes) was derived from the EA Catchment Data Explorer website. Table 6 of the Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater Standards document details the parameters to determine the temperature standard, Table 7 the parameters for ammonia and Table 1 the parameters to determine the dissolved oxygen standard.

The Environment Agency Metal Bioavailability Assessment Tool (M-BAT) (version 30 created 20th November 2013) was used to derive site-specific PNEC for copper, zinc, manganese and nickel. Alkalinity as CaCO₃ and pH concentration averages for each location were used within the M-BAT tool along with a third parameter Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) to calculate the site-specific PNEC. As mentioned in Section 2, site-specific DOC concentrations were not available therefore the published 25th-percentile DOC for the surface water body (SWB) Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames) catchment was used from the WFD - United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG), May 2012 document. The input and output for the site-specific PNEC for copper, zinc, manganese and nickel can be found in Appendix 1.

Lead site-specific PNEC was calculated using the Environment Agency Pb Screening Tool (version 1.0 created 5th March 2015). DOC was the input parameter needed for the calculation of the site-specific Lead PNEC. As in the M-BAT tool (details above) the DOC (which is the 25th-percentile value) for the Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames) catchment was used. The input and output for the site-specific PNEC for lead can be found in Appendix 1.

Phosphorus site-specific PNEC was calculated using the UKTAG WFD River Phosphorus Standard Calculator (September 2014). The input parameters were the altitude for each location and the average total alkalinity as CaCO₃ for each location. The input and output for the site-specific PNEC for phosphorus can be found in Appendix 1.

The per location screening tables including basic statistics can be found in Appendix 2.

Following the screening of individual concentrations against selected criteria, where individual concentrations exceeded the adopted EQS GAC, then the following were checked:

- If the EQS GAC was referring to an annual average (AA) of concentrations, then the annual average of the concentrations was screened against the EQS GAC; and
- If there was a short-term/Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) EQS, then this EQS was screened against the individual values.

Where GAC are derived from PNEC, these also refer to an annual average of concentration therefore if the individual concentrations exceeded the PNEC, then the annual average was screened against the PNEC.

Where the GAC are derived from EQS or PNECs, only those chemicals where the average concentration exceeds the AA-EQS or PNEC or the individual concentrations per round exceed the short term/MAC-EQS have been taken forward for further assessment.

The analyte concentrations that exceeded GAC derived from drinking water standards have been taken forward for further assessment, along with the analyte concentrations that failed all the above criteria.

Based on the results of the data screening (Appendix 2) the analytes and field parameters that failed and therefore will be discussed further in the following sections are:

- Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation);
- Temperature;
- Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N;
- Nitrate (as N);
- Nitrite (as N);

- Orthophosphate as P;
- Aminomethyl phosphonic acid (degradation product of Glyphosate);
- EPH C8-C40; and
- Chromium (Trivalent) (Filtered).

5 Exceedances of Adopted Criteria

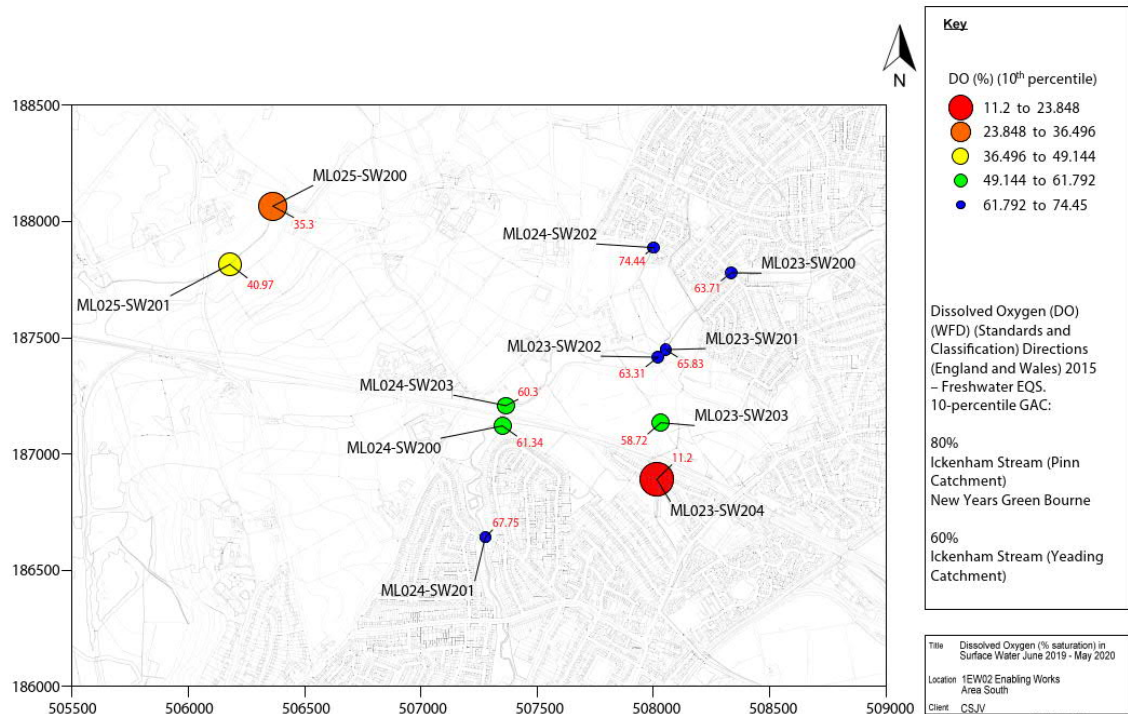
In the following subsections the exceedances of the analytes as listed in section 4 are discussed in terms of magnitude and temporal and spatial variation in concentration in relation to sources. Graphs are presented of chemical concentrations over time for different sampling points within the watercourse and surface water concentration plots for the analytes that recorded exceedances across multiple locations in all the watercourses.

5.1 Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation)

To derive the GAC for dissolved oxygen the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) was used. The dissolved oxygen screening standards vary according to the catchment classification and the Environment Agency (EA) waterbody quality status. Details are provided in section 4. The 10th percentile concentration per location was screened against the adopted GAC.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) 10th percentile saturations were recorded to be below the adopted GAC (60% Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment); 80% all other locations) triggering exceedances at all locations. The lowest DO saturations were recorded at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) and New Years Green Bourne. A surface water saturation plot for dissolved oxygen was prepared and can be found as Plate 1 below and in Appendix 4.

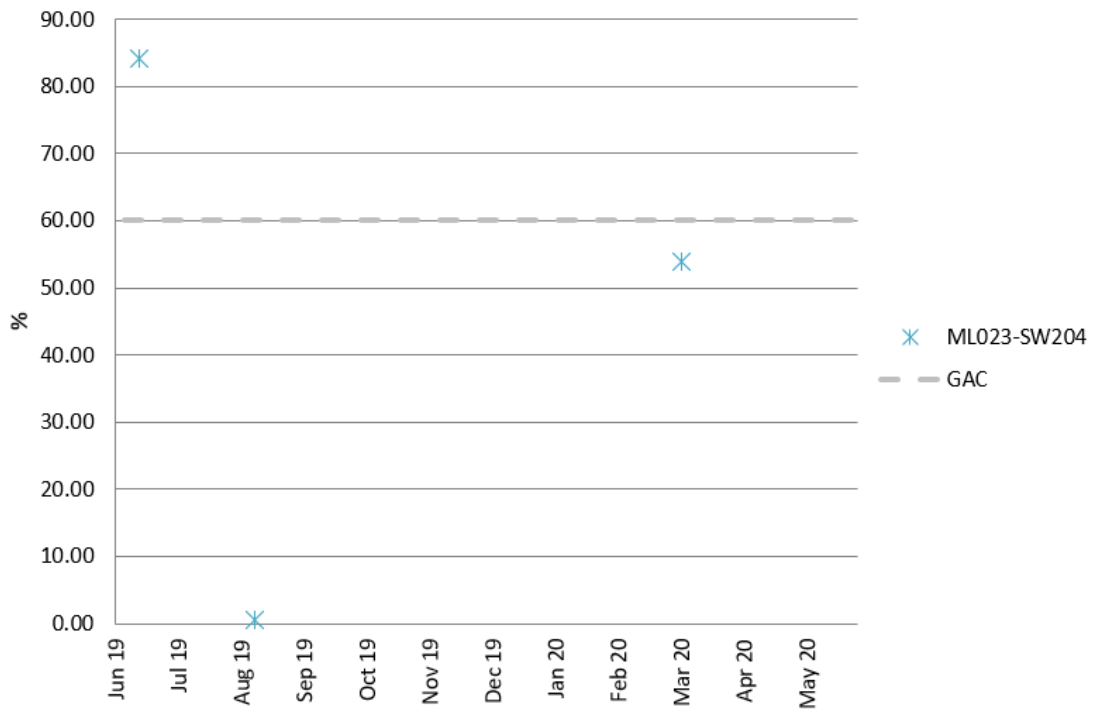
Plate 1: Dissolved oxygen surface water 10-percentile saturation plot



The 10th percentile DO saturation at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) (ML023-SW204, data for three monitoring rounds available) was recorded as 11.2%, a factor of 5.4 times lower than the 60% GAC.

The DO saturation/time series graph for ML023-SW204 is presented below as Graph 1.

Graph 1: Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)

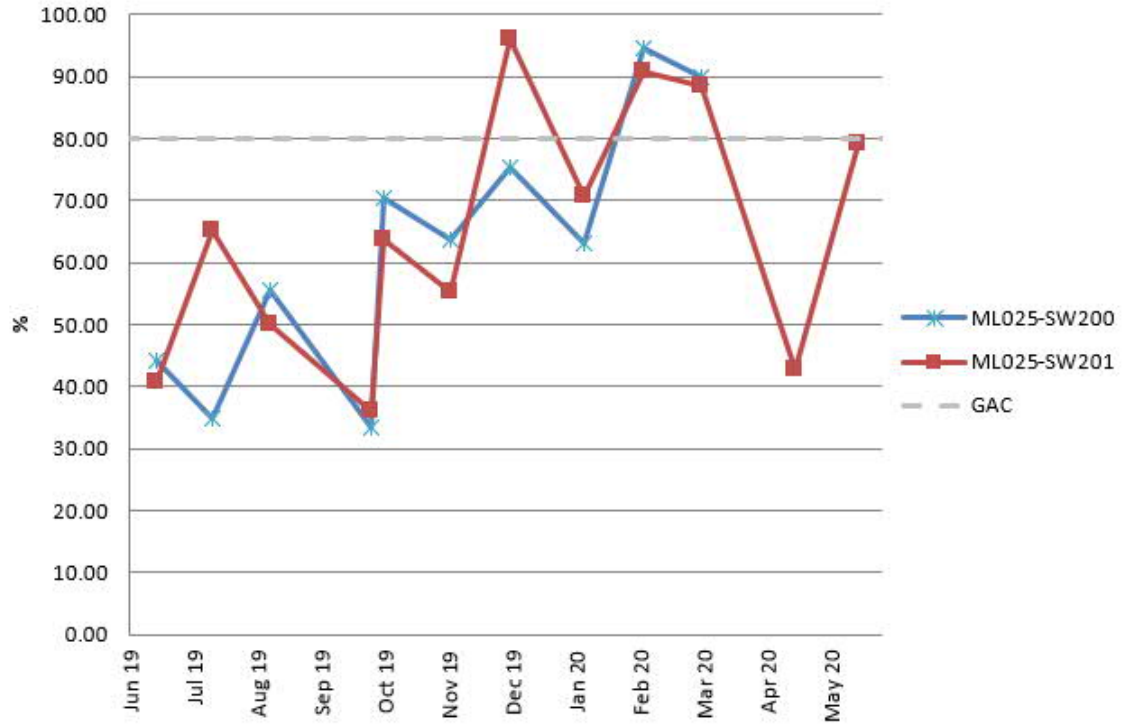


The lowest percent DO was recorded in August as 0.55% and was associated with an order of magnitude increase in total organic carbon (TOC) (75 mg/l, compared to 4-8 mg/l on other rounds). It is possible that the low DO reading is related to this increase in organic carbon loading in the Brook and potential consumption of available DO.

The 10th percentile DO saturation at New Years Green Bourne were recorded as 35.3% at ML025-SW200 and 40.9% at ML025-SW201 both significantly below the 80% GAC. The 10th percentile saturation in ML025-SW200 was approximately 5% higher compared to ML025-SW201, potentially relating to proximity of ML025-SW200 to the New Years Green Lane landfill.

The DO saturation/time series graph for New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 2.

Graph 2: Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) in New Years Green Bourne



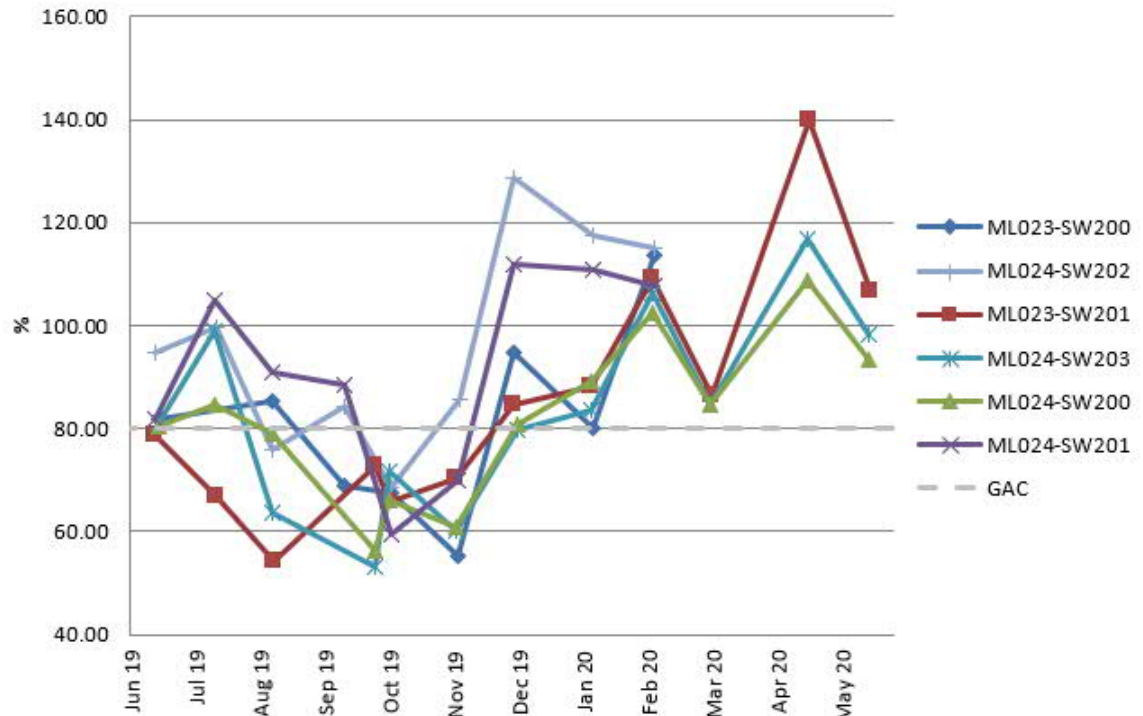
Based on the individual DO saturation per month there appears to be a seasonal variation with lower saturations during the summer months and higher during the winter months. No clear correlation with TOC was noted.

The 10th percentile DO saturations at the River Pinn (including the River Pinn tributary, ML024-SW202) were recorded in the range 60.3% (ML024-SW203) to 74.44% (ML024-SW202), all identified as below the 80% GAC.

The 10th DO saturations at ML024-SW203 and ML024-SW200 (locations north and south of the railway lines) were recorded to be slightly lower than the rest of the locations.

The DO saturation/time series graph for the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 3.

Graph 3: Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) in the River Pinn



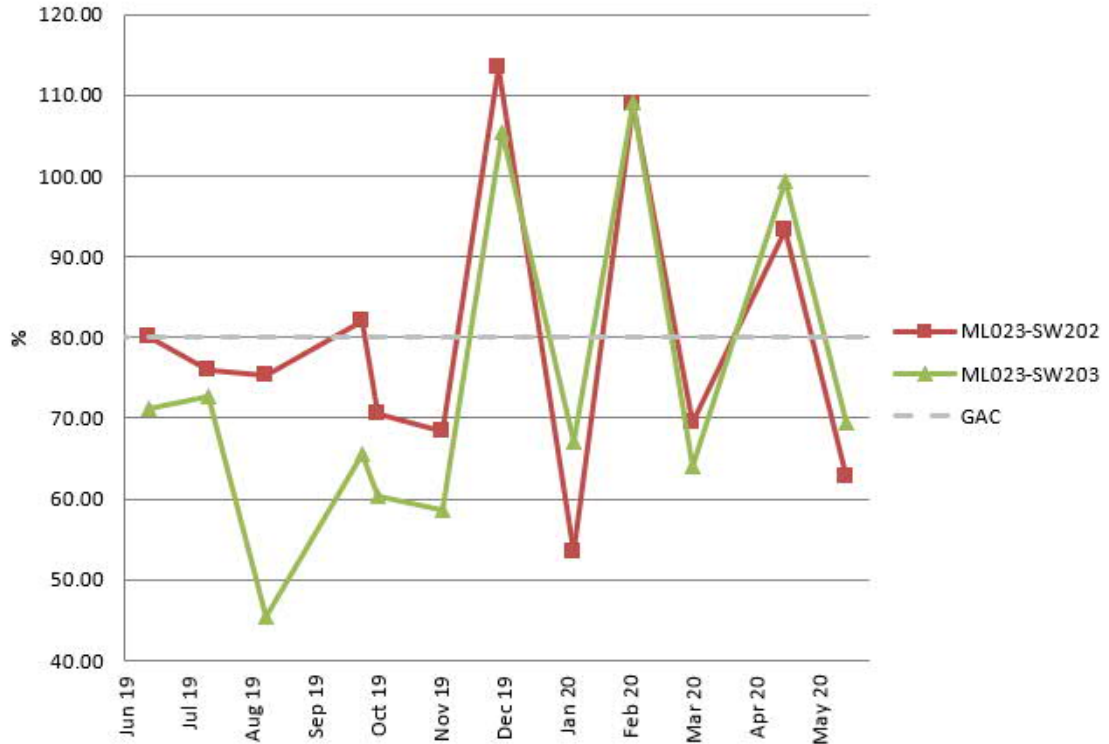
River Pinn tributary ML024-SW202 included in River Pinn graphs and discussion throughout the report.

Based on the individual saturations per month dissolved oxygen seems to decrease between July and November 2019 and increase again during the rest of the months. No clear correlation with TOC was noted.

The 10th percentile DO saturations at the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) were recorded in the range of 58.7% (ML023-SW203) to 63.31% (ML023-SW202), all identified as below the 80% GAC. The lowest 10th percentile saturation was recorded at ML023-SW203, north of the railway line.

The DO saturation/time series graph for the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) is presented below as Graph 4.

Graph 4: Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) in Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)



Significant fluctuations in DO saturation are noted for ML023-SW202 and ML023-SW203 from November 2019 until May 2020.

Dissolved oxygen (%) was checked against TOC, nitrate and ammoniacal nitrogen to investigate if there is any correlation between low dissolved oxygen levels and carbon loading / nutrients. Only in one location a potential correlation was identified (ML023-SW204). This is the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook catchment) location, where the lowest levels of dissolved oxygen were recorded during August 2019 when the highest TOC concentration was detected. However, for this location there are only data for three sampling rounds, therefore there is not enough data to demonstrate a strong correlation.

Vegetation clearance enabling activities initiated in June 2017 and were completed in November 2020. Based on information provided by CSJV no glyphosate was used prior to the monitoring rounds, glyphosate was only used for spot treatment (no spraying) mostly after the monitoring was completed. Data for dissolved oxygen are not available before 2017 or after November 2020 to make a direct comparison. However, 10th percentile DO saturations around 60% were noted at locations that are upstream to the vegetation clearance area of

works.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and August 2019. The lowest levels of dissolved oxygen at New Years Green Bourne were recorded in September 2019 and then again in May 2020 therefore it is unlikely that the trenching affected the levels of dissolved oxygen in New Years Green Bourne.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) are considered to have low likelihood to have created pathways to the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) and affected the surface water quality for dissolved oxygen as the fluctuation in the saturations does not relate to the trenching activities dates.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the River Pinn are unlike to have affected the dissolved oxygen levels as DO saturations of similar levels were recorded both upstream of the works locations and downstream.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and July 2019 and then mid-September 2019. The lowest levels of dissolved oxygen were recorded in August 2019, between the two phases of the trenching activities.

5.2 Temperature

To derive the GAC for dissolved oxygen the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) was used. The temperature screening standards vary according to the catchment classification and the Environment Agency (EA) waterbody quality status. Details are provided in section 4. The 98th percentile concentration per location was screened against the adopted GAC.

At only one location the 98th percentile marginally exceeded the adopted GAC (20°C) with a temperature of 20.8°C (ML024-SW202). The highest temperature (21.4°C) was noted in July 2019 and was notably higher than temperature in the preceding and following months (the temperature in June was recorded as 14.8°C and the temperature in August 17.6°C). This

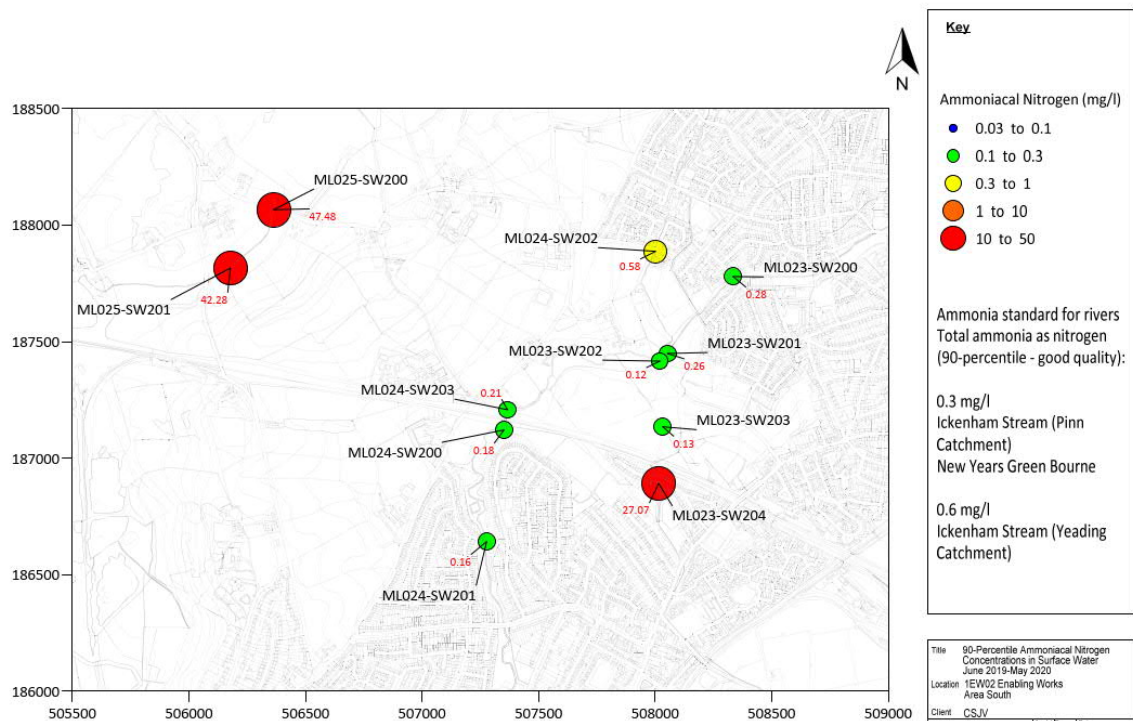
location is upstream of HS2 enabling activities and therefore it could not have been affected by the activities detailed within this report.

5.3 Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N

The GAC used for ammoniacal nitrogen was based on the Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater Standards and the 90th percentile concentration for each location was screened against the GAC. The GAC varies according to the catchment classification and the Environment Agency (EA) waterbody quality status.

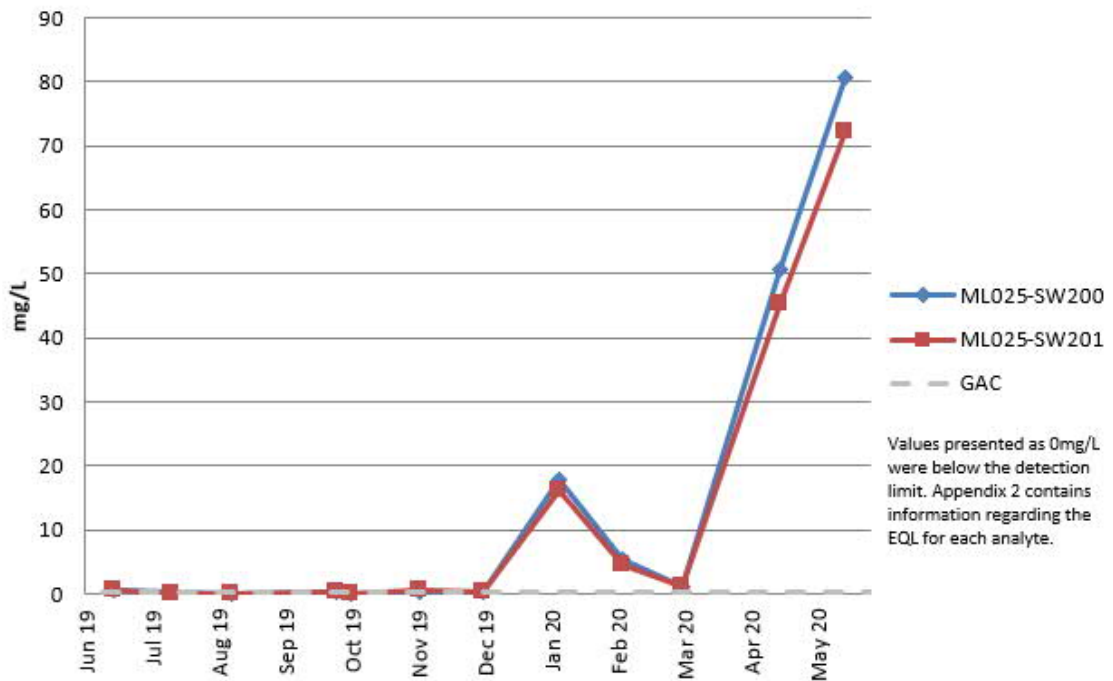
The highest GAC exceedances were noted at the New Years Green Bourne locations and at the Ickenham Stream (Yeading catchment). Exceedances were noted also at one location in the River Pinn (River Pinn tributary, ML024-SW202). The surface water concentrations plot for ammoniacal nitrogen (as N) is illustrated as Plate 2 below and in Appendix 4.

Plate 2: Ammoniacal Nitrogen surface water 90-percentile concentrations plot



The concentration/time series graph for New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 5.

Graph 5: Ammoniacal Nitrogen concentrations in New Years Green Bourne



The 90th percentile concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen (as N) exceeded the adopted GAC of 0.3 mg/L in seven out of twelve monitoring rounds at ML025-SW200 and in six out of twelve monitoring rounds at ML025-SW201.

The 90th percentile concentration at ML025-SW200 was recorded as 47.4 mg/L, over two orders of magnitude above the GAC. The highest concentration was recorded in May 2020. The 90th percentile concentration at ML025-SW200 was slightly higher than the 42.2 mg/L concentration recorded in ML025-SW201 down-stream. The source of the ammoniacal nitrogen is likely to be the New Years Green Lane Landfill as the record of determination of the landfill as contaminated land (Ref. 4) notes that the landfill has been identified as a source of ammoniacal nitrogen.

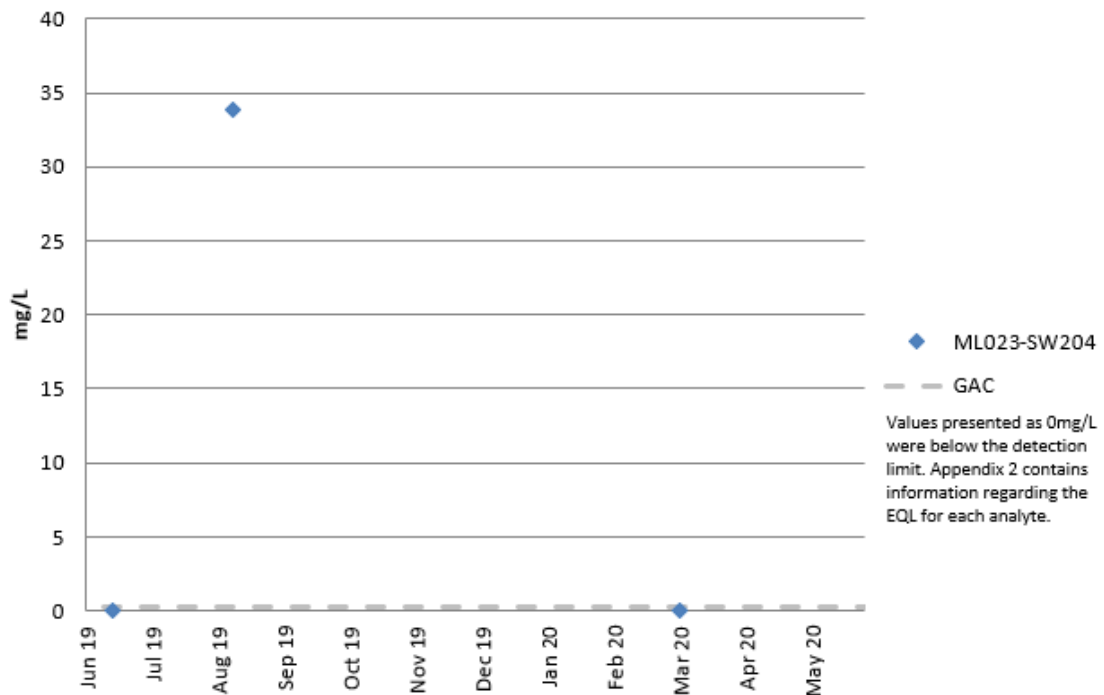
There is considerable variability of ammoniacal nitrogen within the Bourne with the highest concentrations noted in April, May and Jan 2020 recorded as one order of magnitude higher than those observed the rest of the year. There does not appear to be a clear correlation with

rainfall, albeit it is noted that the lowest months for rainfall are April and May 2020 when the highest concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen were observed.

The 90th percentile concentration at ML023-SW204 in the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook catchment) was recorded as 27 mg/L (0.6 mg/L adopted criteria), albeit with a high degree of uncertainty on the basis of three monitoring rounds. The highest individual concentration was noted during the August 2019 monitoring round. It is possible that the high concentration in August 2019 was related to low dilution of upstream inputs due to low flow. The 90th percentile is higher in relation to the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) locations to the north and the River Pinn locations to the east.

The concentration/time series graph for Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) is presented below as Graph 6.

Graph 6: Ammoniacal Nitrogen concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)

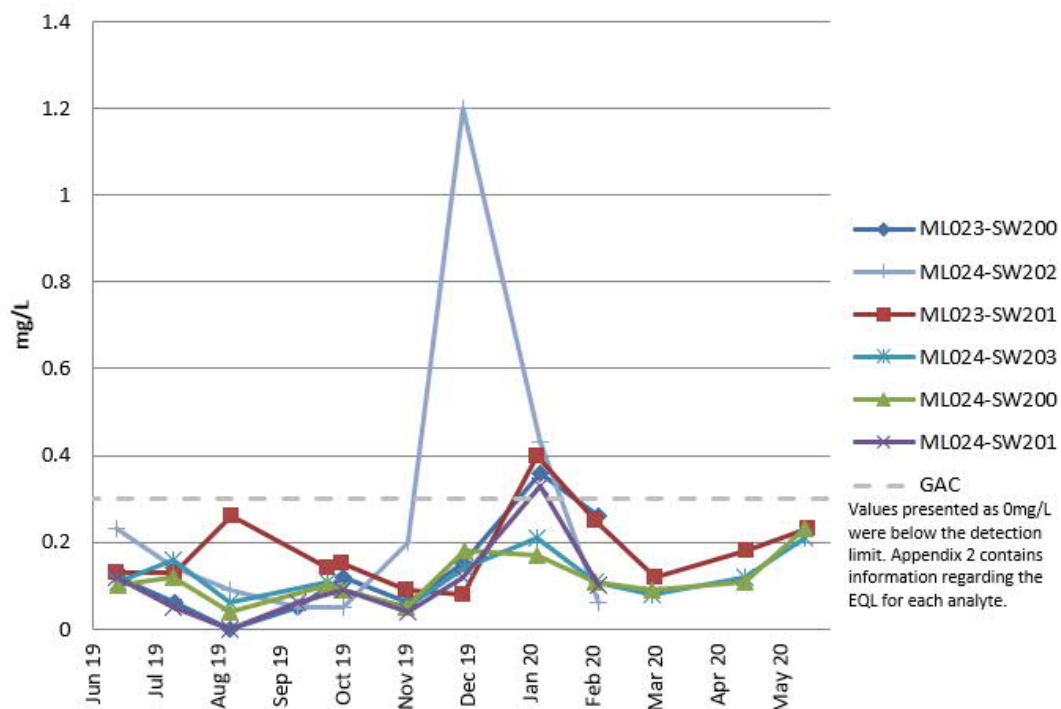


The 90th percentile concentrations at River Pinn ranged between 0.16 mg/L (ML024-SW201) and 0.58 mg/L (ML024-SW202). The 90th percentile concentration at ML024-SW202 exceeded

the adopted GAC by a factor of 1.9, the concentrations at the rest of the River Pinn locations were recorded below the adopted GAC. The locations along the River Pinn indicated similar individual concentrations with the exception of upstream location ML024-SW202 during November and December 2019 and January 2020 where concentrations were between 1.1 and 15 times higher than the rest of the River Pinn locations. A potential upstream ammoniacal nitrogen source is possible (e.g. sewage misconnection/leaking sewer).

The concentration/time series graph concentrations in the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 7.

Graph 7: Ammoniacal Nitrogen concentrations in River Pinn



With the exception of the winter spike in concentration at the upstream location, there does not seem to be any clear seasonality concentration pattern at the other locations.

The 90th percentile concentrations at the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) ranged between 0.13 mg/L (ML023-SW203) and 0.26 mg/L (ML023-SW201). No exceedances of the 0.3 mg/L adopted GAC were reported.

The 90th percentile ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in the River Pinn were recorded to be

higher upstream and generally improved downstream, indicating that ammoniacal nitrogen loading in this watercourse was dominated by impacts upstream of the monitoring locations.

Vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are unlikely to have affected the concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen at New Years Green Bourne, Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) and River Pinn.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and August 2019. The highest concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen at New Years Green Bourne were recorded in May 2020. Additionally, ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations from the New Years Green Lane landfill groundwater samples during past investigations (Ref. 4) were recorded to have similar concentrations to the surface water data from the 2019 – 2020 annual monitoring rounds.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) are unlikely to have affected the River Pinn surface water quality as the only location that failed the adopted GAC was ML024-SW202 which is upstream of the trenching works area.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and July 2019 and during mid-September 2019. The ammoniacal nitrogen concentration recorded during the works in June 2019 was noted as below the MRL. The highest concentration of ammoniacal nitrogen was recorded in August 2019, after the first round of the trenching activities. The rest of the sampling rounds recorded concentrations below the adopted GAC. It is unlikely that the trenching activities affected the ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment).

5.4 Nitrate (as N)

The adopted GAC for nitrate as N were based on the DWS (Water, England & Wales - Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2016 No. 614).

The concentrations of nitrate (as N) exceeded the adopted WS Regulations GAC at locations in New Years Green Bourne and the River Pinn.

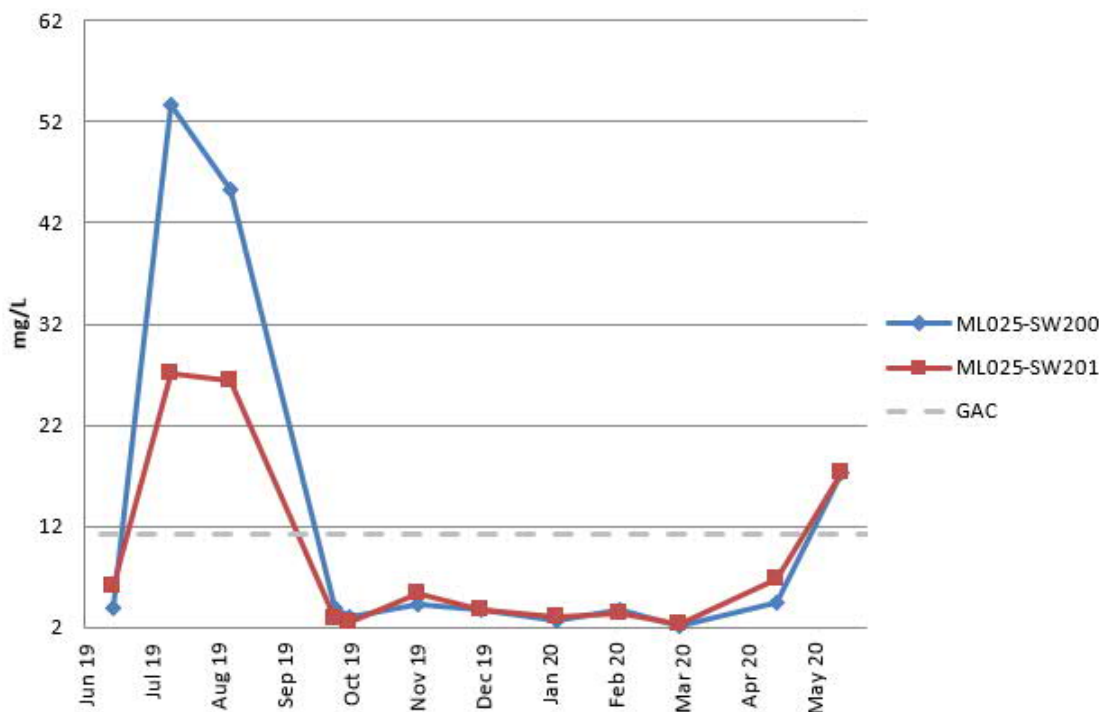
The concentrations of nitrate (as N) exceeded the adopted WS Regulations GAC of 11.3 mg/L (converted from the DWS GAC of 50 mg/L as nitrate) in the two sampling locations at New Years Green Bourne (ML025-SW200 and ML025-SW201).

The exceeding concentrations at ML025-SW200 ranged between 17.2 and 53.7 mg/L and were recorded during July and August 2019 and May 2020. The highest concentration was recorded in July 2019 and exceeded the adopted GAC by a factor of 4.7 times.

The exceeding concentrations at ML025-SW201 (downstream) ranged between 17.3 and 27.1 mg/L and were recorded during the same months as the upstream location. The highest concentration was recorded in July 2019 and exceeded the adopted GAC by a factor of 2.4 times.

The concentration/time series graph for New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 8.

Graph 8: Nitrate (as N) concentrations in New Years Green Bourne.



The elevated concentrations at ML025-SW200 could be linked to its proximity to the New Years Green Lane Landfill. The record of determination of the New Years Green Lane Landfill as

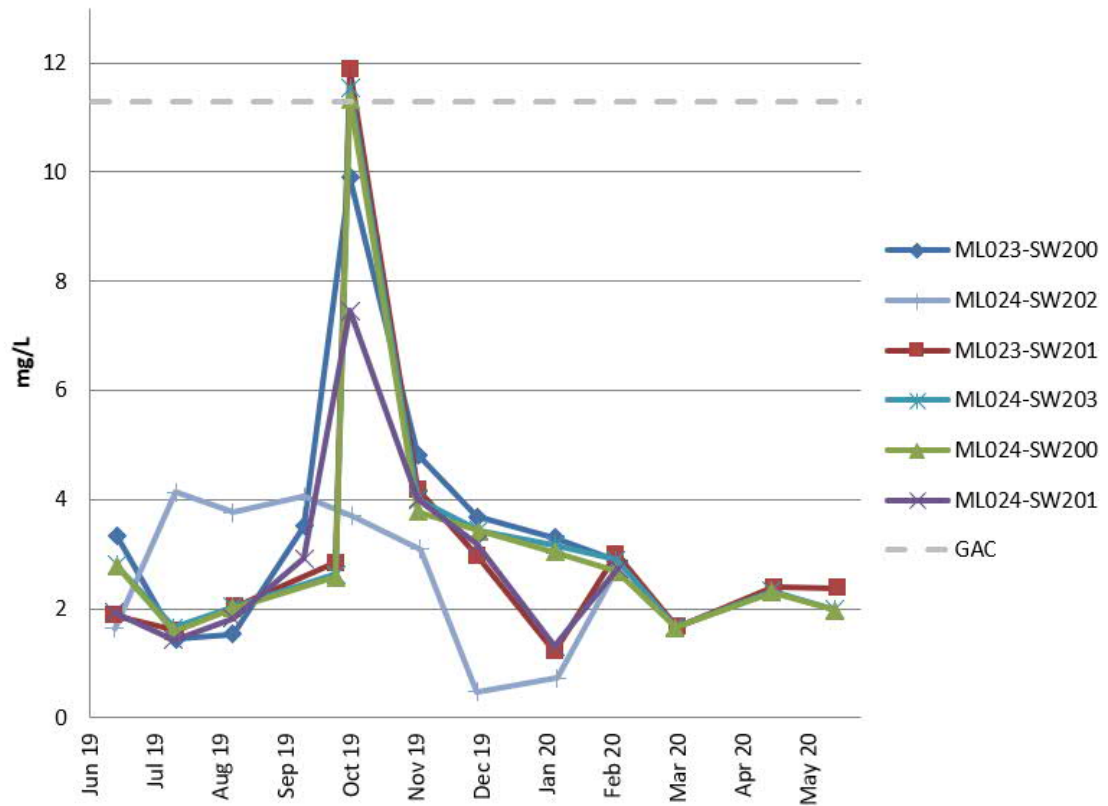
contaminated land (Ref. 4) notes that the landfill has been identified as a source of ammoniacal nitrogen and hence the nitrate could result from nitrification of ammoniacal nitrogen during transport to, or within, the Bourne. Lower downstream nitrate concentrations (ML025-SW201) were primarily observed in July and August 2019, with very similar nitrate concentrations observed on all other sampling rounds.

The nitrate concentrations indicate a seasonal variation with higher concentrations during spring and summer months and lower during the winter months. This could be related to lower dilution of leachate impact from the New Years Green Landfill during the summer months, or alternatively could relate to the timing of any fertiliser application to adjacent agricultural fields.

Nitrate concentrations exceeded the adopted GAC at three locations in the River Pinn. The exceedances at ML023-SW201, ML024-SW203 and ML024-SW200 were marginal with the exceedance magnitude recorded as 1.05, 1.02 and 1 times above the adopted GAC respectively.

The concentration/time series graph for nitrate within the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 9.

Graph 9: Nitrate (as N) concentrations in River Pinn



The concentrations at all three locations that marginally exceed the adopted GAC are similar and were all detected in October 2019. Nitrate concentrations were below the GAC during all other monitoring rounds.

The highest nitrate as N concentration (11.88 mg/l) was detected at ML023-SW201, which is located 120 m west of the allotments / communal gardens, with similar but lower concentrations detected at the following two down-stream locations. A similar increase in nitrate concentrations (albeit below criteria) was noted at the furthest upstream location (ML023-SW200) on the River Pinn, indicating that this sudden increase in nitrate concentrations affected the entire monitored length of the water course and hence may be associated with impact from activities further upstream of the Area South, Sector 2.

With respect to HS2 enabling activities vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are unlikely to have affected the concentrations of nitrate at New Years Green Bourne and River Pinn (the two watercourses where nitrate exceedances were detected) as these activities are not expected to have contributed to nitrate concentrations.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May 2019 and August 2019. The concentrations recorded during June 2019 (during the works) were recorded as below the adopted GAC. The highest concentrations of nitrate at New Years Green Bourne were recorded on 11 July 2019, during the trenching works, however the increase in concentrations are likely to relate to seasonal factors such as low flow within the Bourne as discussed previously. Run-off impacted by trenching activities would be expected to be associated with increased total suspended solids (TSS) load. The maximum TSS concentrations were recorded in October 2019 as 171 mg/L. TSS concentrations in the watercourse during trenching activities ranged between 11 mg/L and 68 mg/L, a minimum factor of 2.5 lower than the maximum observed, indicating that the trenching works were unlikely to be responsible for the peak nitrate concentrations.

With respect to the River Pinn, the MSD activities (demolitions and access road creation) are ongoing and started in April 2018. The only nitrate exceedances in River Pinn were noted in October 2019 and one of the locations which recorded the highest exceedance of the GAC (ML023-SW201) is located upstream of the works area. Following October 2019, nitrate concentrations were significantly below the GAC. If the MSD activities affected the surface water chemistry of the River Pinn higher concentrations would have been expected downstream and around the works area with similar concentrations expected across the entire monitoring period based on the duration of the MSD activities.

The archaeological surveys activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the River Pinn were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between 11 and 27 September 2019. The highest concentrations of nitrate at River Pinn were recorded on 3 October 2019. The highest concentration was recorded at ML023-SW201 which is located upgradient of any activities therefore the trenching is unlikely to have affected the River Pinn water chemistry.

5.5 Nitrite (as N)

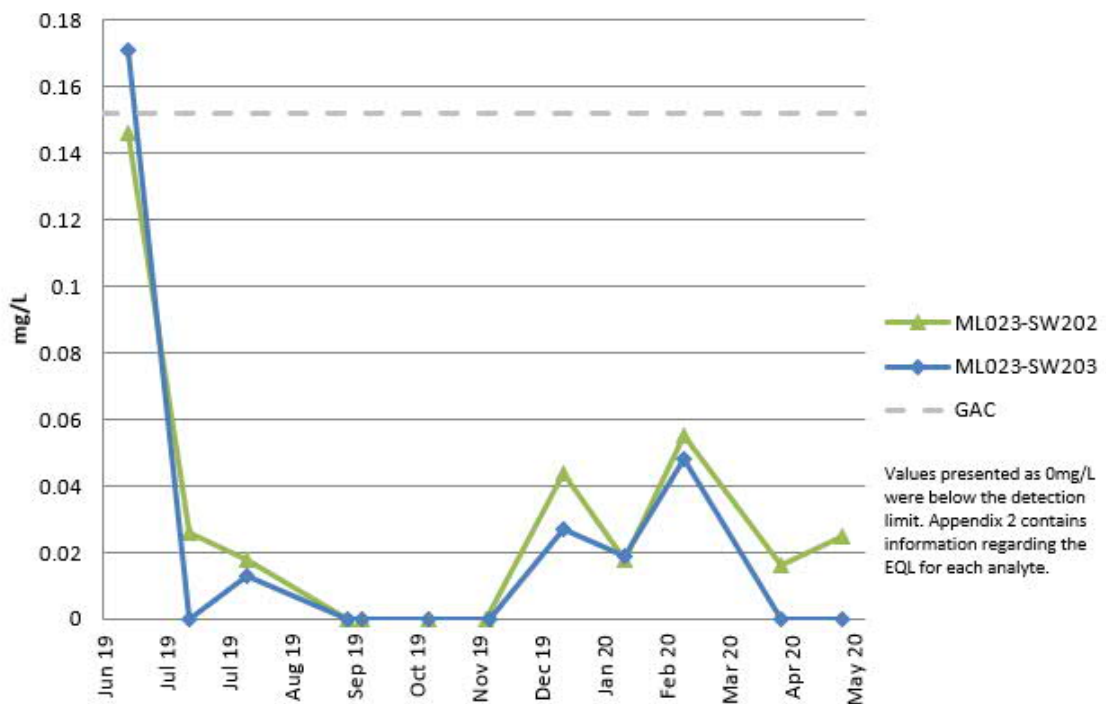
The adopted GAC for nitrite (as N) were based on the DWS (Water, England & Wales - Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2016 No. 614).

The concentrations of nitrite (as N) exceeded the adopted WS Regulations GAC at locations in New Years Green Bourne and Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment).

The concentration at Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) marginally exceeded in June 2019 the 0.15 mg/L adopted WS Regs GAC (converted from the DWS GAC of 0.5 mg/L as nitrite), with a maximum concentration of 0.17 mg/L.

The concentration/time series graph for Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) is presented below as Graph 10.

Graph 10: Nitrite (as N) for Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)



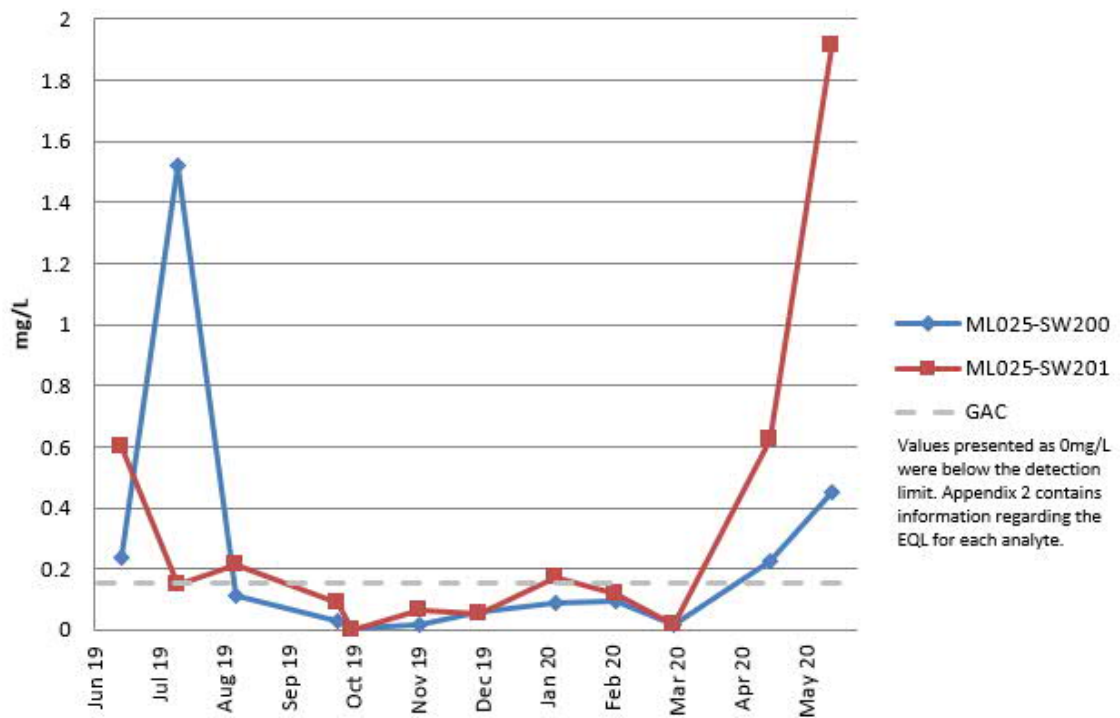
The nitrite concentrations at ML023-SW202 were recorded either as below the MRL or below the adopted GAC.

The concentrations recorded in June 2019 in ML023-SW203 and ML023-SW202 seem to be a one-off result and could relate to decreased dilution of upstream nitrite inputs in comparison to the winter months.

The maximum nitrite concentrations were recorded at New Years Green Bourne (ML025-SW201).

The concentration/time series graph for New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 11.

Graph 11: Nitrite (as N) concentrations in New Years Green Bourne



Nitrite (as N) exceeded the adopted GAC in both ML025-SW200 and ML025-SW201. The exceeding concentrations at ML025-SW200 ranged between 0.224 and 1.518 mg/L and were recorded during June and July 2019 and April and May 2020. The highest concentration at this location was recorded in July 2019 and exceeded the adopted GAC by a factor of 9.9 times. The annual average concentration at this location exceeded the adopted criteria.

The exceeding concentrations at ML025-SW201 ranged between 0.171 and 1.91 mg/L and were recorded during June and August 2019 and January, April and May 2020. The highest concentration for this location was recorded in May 2020. The annual average concentration at this location exceeded the adopted criteria. The highest exceedance and the highest number of monitoring rounds that nitrite concentrations exceeded the adopted GAC were recorded at ML025-SW201, downstream from ML025-SW200.

At both locations seasonal variation is observed with higher nitrite concentrations during spring and summer months and lower during the winter months. The peak nitrite concentrations in New Years Green Bourne are recorded at the same time as the peak in ammoniacal nitrogen in April and May 2020. The exceeding concentrations recorded during the summer months could relate to decreased dilution in comparison to the winter months.

Vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are unlikely to have affected the concentrations of nitrite at New Years Green Bourne and Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) because nitrite is normally associated with pollution from agriculture or sewage.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and August 2019. The highest concentration of nitrite at New Years Green Bourne was recorded in May 2020 nine months after the completion of trenching activities and hence does not appear to be related to trenching. The trenching activities are unlikely to have affected the New Years Green Bourne surface water concentrations for nitrite, with the variation in concentration more likely to be due to seasonal variation.

The archaeological surveys activities (trenching) are unlikely to have affected the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) surface water quality as the only exceedance at the watercourse was noted in June 2019 and is likely related to seasonal variation in concentrations.

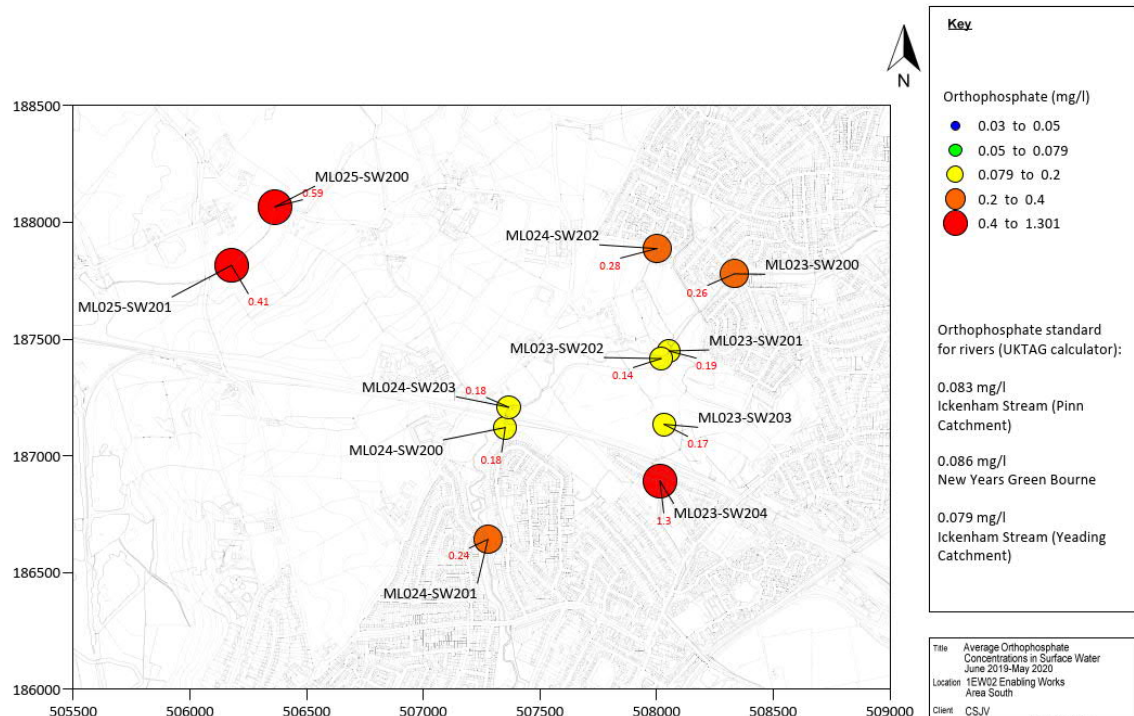
5.6 Orthophosphate as P

The orthophosphate GAC was derived from the WFD river phosphorus calculator based on the UKTAG 2015 and including the 2 µg/L background concentration for the River Thames. The GAC represents the long term (mean) and was compared to annual averages per location.

The GAC varies between locations since the inputs to the calculator are alkalinity, altitude and the chemical classification of the catchment. The lowest GAC values per watercourse were used for the discussion below.

The surface water concentration plot for orthophosphate is presented below as Plate 3 and in Appendix 4.

Plate 3: Orthophosphate annual average surface water concentrations plot

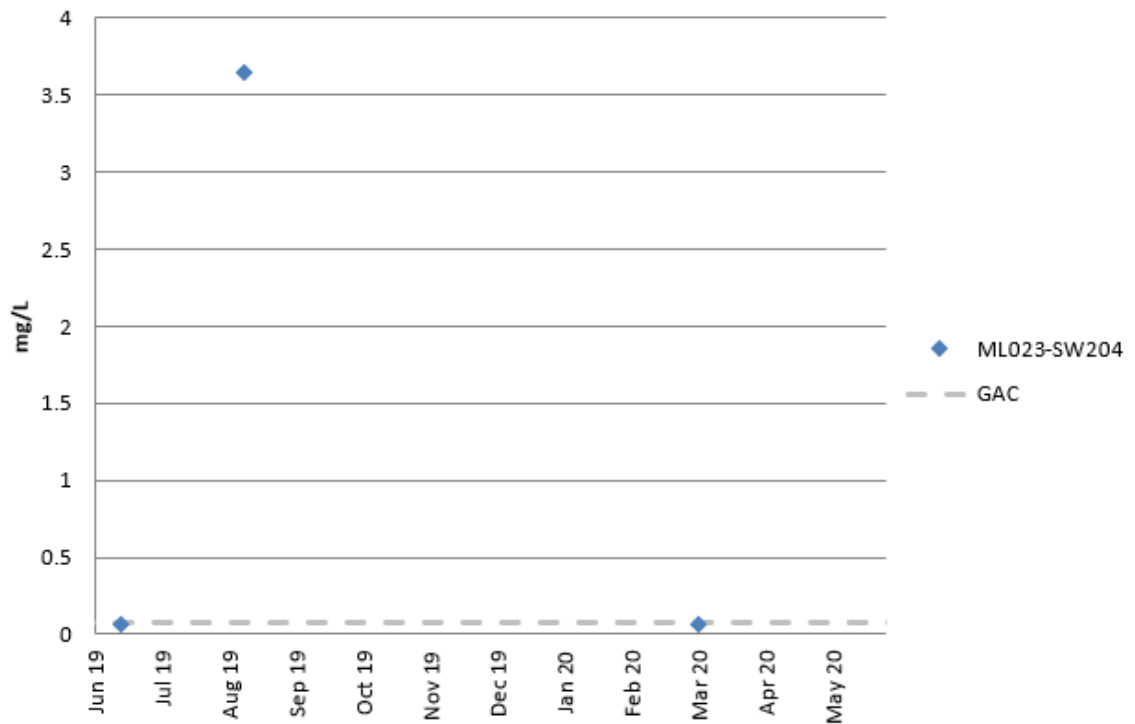


The average annual orthophosphate as P concentration (1.26 mg/L) at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) exceeded the long term (mean) GAC of 0.079 mg/L. The maximum concentration (3.65 mg/L) was recorded in August 2019. The August 2019 concentration of orthophosphate at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) was the highest concentration recorded across the different watercourses. The Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) sampling point is located north adjacent to communal gardens/allotments. Fertilisers used on these communal gardens and surrounding residential gardens could contribute to the concentrations recorded, albeit the sampling location would be expected to be upstream of the communal gardens. The lower flow expected within the watercourse during summer months (less dilution) and phosphorus inputs such as sewage discharges² could also contribute to the concentrations recorded.

² Current orthophosphate dosing for drinking waters in the UK typically achieves final P concentrations between 0.7 and 1.9 mg/L (Ref. 30)

The concentration/time series graph for ML023-SW204 is presented below as Graph 12.

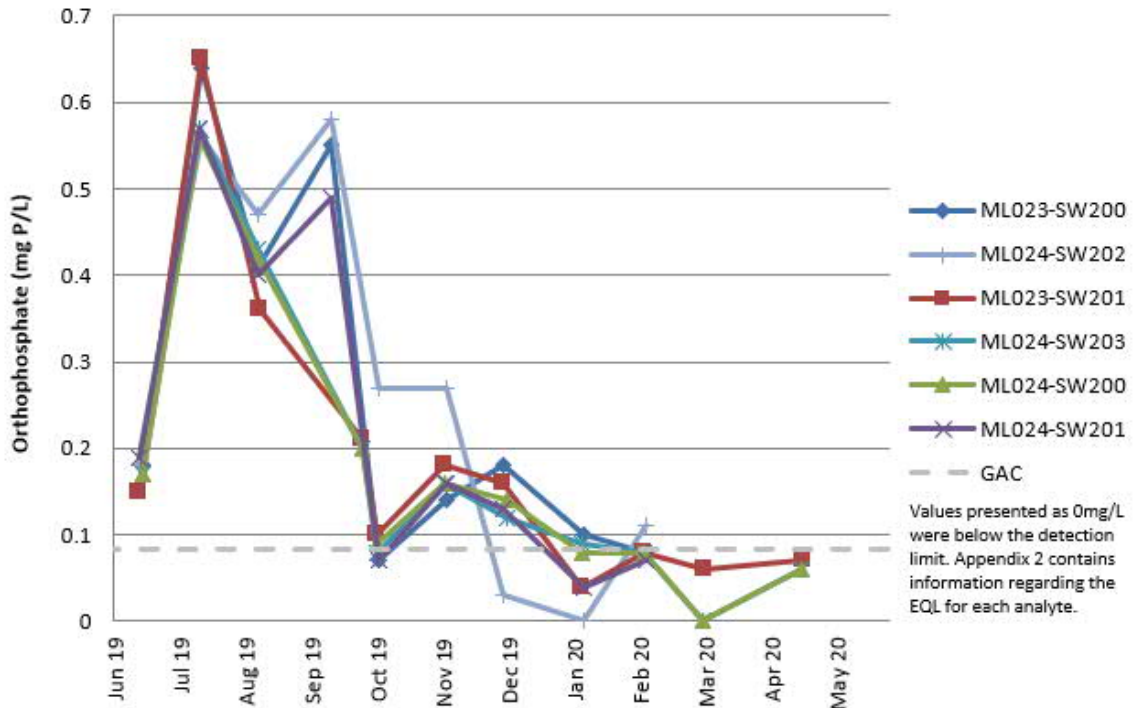
Graph 12: Orthophosphate concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)



The average annual concentrations at the River Pinn exceeded the long term (mean) GAC of 0.083 mg/L at all monitoring locations.

The concentration/time series graph for orthophosphate in the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 13.

Graph 13: Orthophosphate concentrations in the River Pinn



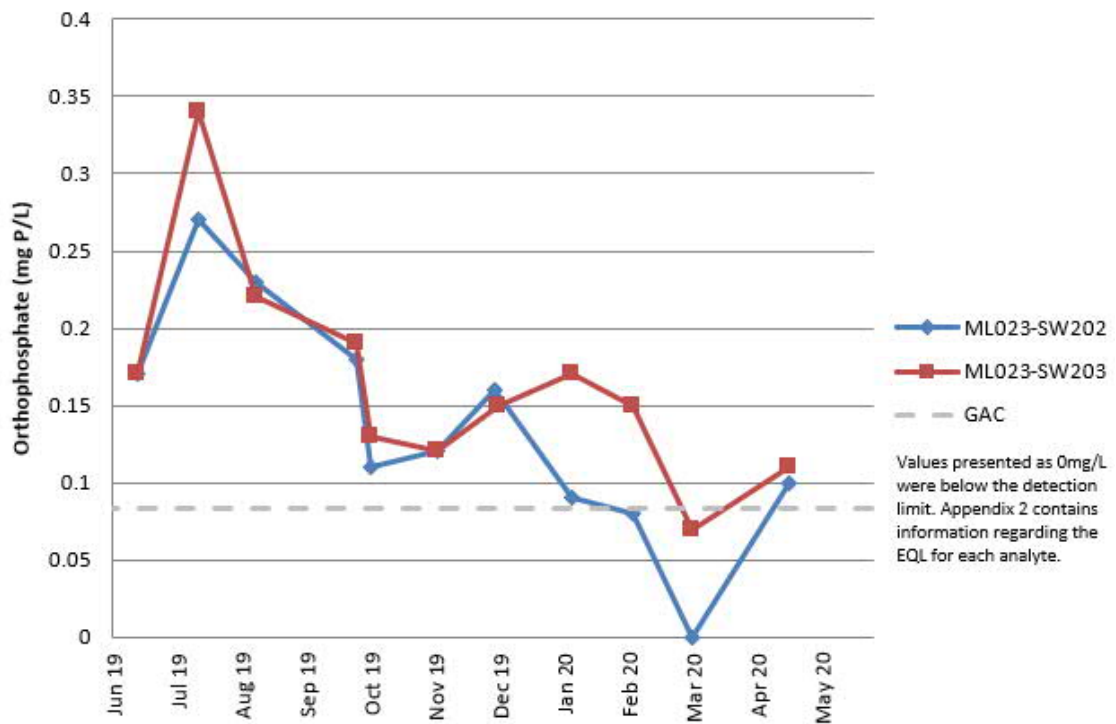
The average concentrations ranged between 0.18 mg/L (at ML024-SW200 and ML024-SW203) and 0.28 mg/L (at ML024-SW202). The highest average concentration (ML024-SW202) was detected at the upgradient tributary of the River Pinn indicating that the impact is likely to be related to activities further upstream of the Area South, Sector 2. There seems to be a seasonal variation with higher concentrations during the summer months and lower during the winter months. The seasonal variation might be related to the lower flow expected within the River during summer months (and hence decreased dilution of upstream phosphorus inputs such as sewage discharges³).

The average annual concentrations at Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) exceeded the long term (mean) GAC of 0.083 mg/L at both sampling locations.

³ Current orthophosphate dosing for drinking waters in the UK typically achieves final P concentrations between 0.7 and 1.9 mg/L (Ref. 30)

The concentration/time series graph for Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) is presented below as Graph 14.

Graph 14: Orthophosphate concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)



The annual average concentrations ranged between 0.14 mg/L (at ML023-SW202) and 0.17 mg/L (at ML023-SW200). The annual average concentrations are similar to the ones recorded at the River Pinn. Similarly, the highest concentrations were recorded at the upstream location of the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) (ML023-SW203).

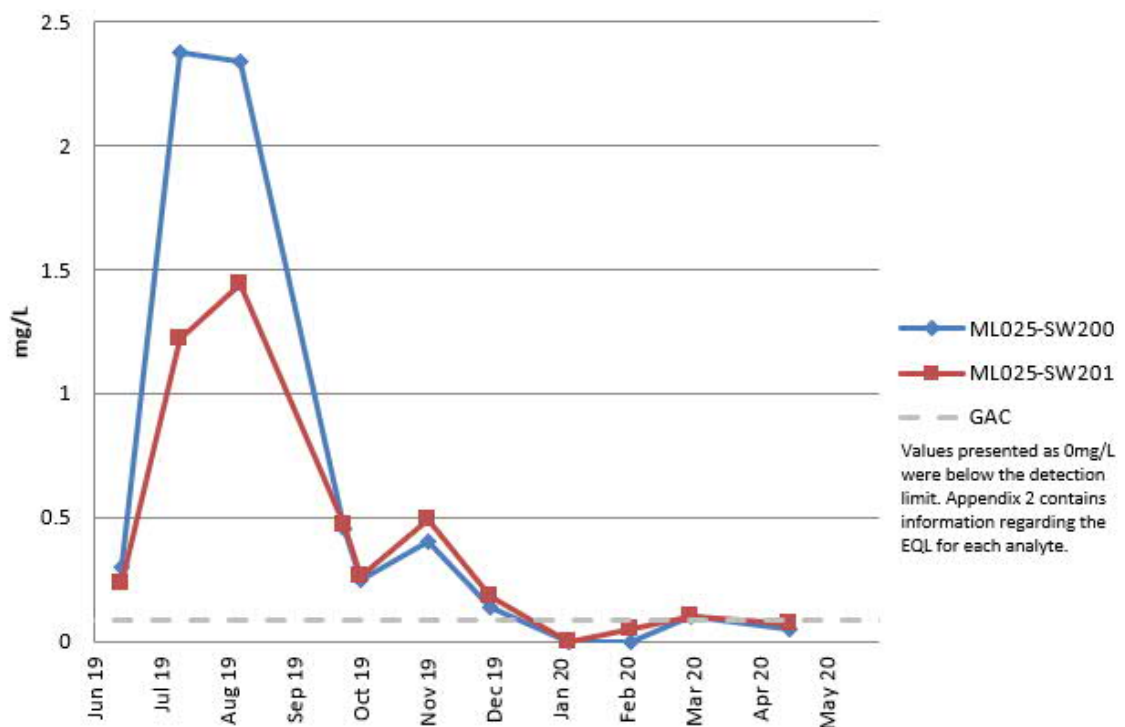
There seems to be a seasonal variation with higher concentrations during the summer months and lower during the winter months. The seasonal variation might be related to the lower flow expected within the Stream during summer months (and hence decreased dilution of upstream phosphorus inputs such as any sewage discharges⁴).

⁴ Current orthophosphate dosing for drinking waters in the UK typically achieves final P concentrations between 0.7 and 1.9 mg/L (Ref. 30)

The average annual concentrations at New Years Green Bourne exceeded the long term (mean) GAC of 0.085 mg/L at both locations.

The concentration/time series graph for New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 15.

Graph 15: Orthophosphate concentrations in New Years Green Bourne



The annual average concentrations ranged between 0.41 mg/L (at ML025-SW201) and 0.59 mg/L (at ML025-SW200). The annual average concentrations are higher in comparison to River Pinn and Ickenham Stream (Pinn catchment) and may reflect a contribution from landfill leachate.

Similar to the other water courses there seems to be a seasonal variation with higher concentrations during the summer months and lower during the winter months. The trend towards lower summer baseflow reduces the capacity for dilution of upstream potential phosphorus inputs such as leachate from the New Years Green Lane Landfill resulting in elevated P concentrations.

The annual average orthophosphate concentrations were recorded higher in urban locations indicating a potential effect on concentrations from diffuse urban pollution (e.g. leaking sewers, potential sewage misconnections and leaking water mains). Orthophosphate concentrations in the locations near the HS2 enabling activities were generally lower.

Vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are unlikely to have affected the concentrations of orthophosphate at Yeading Brook, New Years Green Bourne, Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) and River Pinn as phosphate sources are normally associated with pollution from agriculture or sewage.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and July 2019 and mid-September 2019. The concentration recorded in June (during the works) was below the detection. The highest concentration of orthophosphate was recorded in August 2019. Run-off impacted by trenching activities would be expected to be associated with increased TSS load. The maximum TSS concentration was recorded in August 2019 as 71 mg/L. TSS concentrations in the watercourse during trenching activities were <10 mg/L (June 2019). On the basis of limited data (three samples available) there is no clear connection between the trenching works and the surface water quality in the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment).

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and August 2019. The highest concentrations of orthophosphate at New Years Green Bourne were recorded in July and August 2019, however the increase in concentration is likely to be due to contamination from the New Years Green Lane landfill and seasonal factors (low flow) based on observations at the other water courses rather than attributable to the trenching.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the River Pinn were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between 11 September 2019 and 27 September 2019. The highest concentrations of orthophosphate were recorded in July and August 2019 before the trenching activities and significantly decreased during the following months. Additionally, the highest annual mean concentration was noted at ML024-SW202 on the tributary of the River Pinn which is upstream from the trenching activities area.

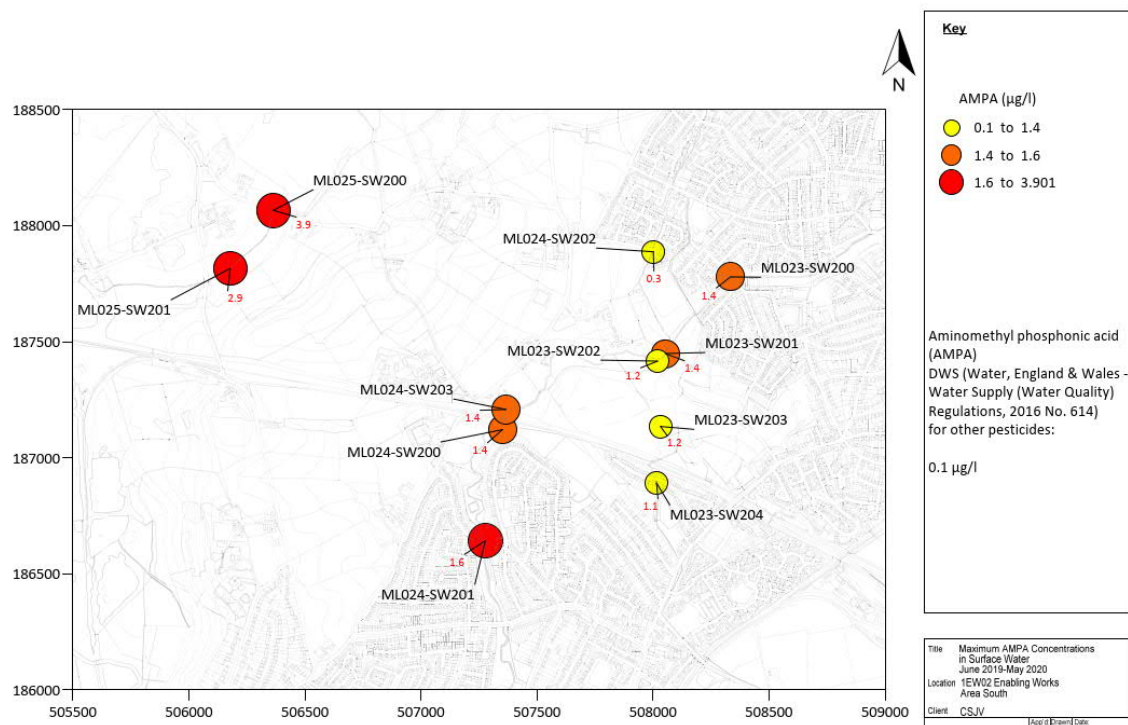
The archaeological survey activities (trenching) are unlikely to have affected the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) surface water quality as higher annual mean concentrations were noted at locations both upstream and downstream of the works.

5.7 Aminomethyl phosphonic acid (AMPA)

The GAC used for AMPA was based on the DWS (Water, England & Wales - Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2016 No. 614) for other pesticides, where pesticides include relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products (such as AMPA which is a degradation product of glyphosate). The adopted GAC is very conservative as no EQS or PNEC was available therefore the derivation of the GAC defaulted to the very conservative DWS (WS Regs) GAC of 0.1 µg/L.

The surface water concentrations plot for AMPA is presented below as Plate 4 and in Appendix 4.

Plate 4: AMPA surface water maximum concentrations plot

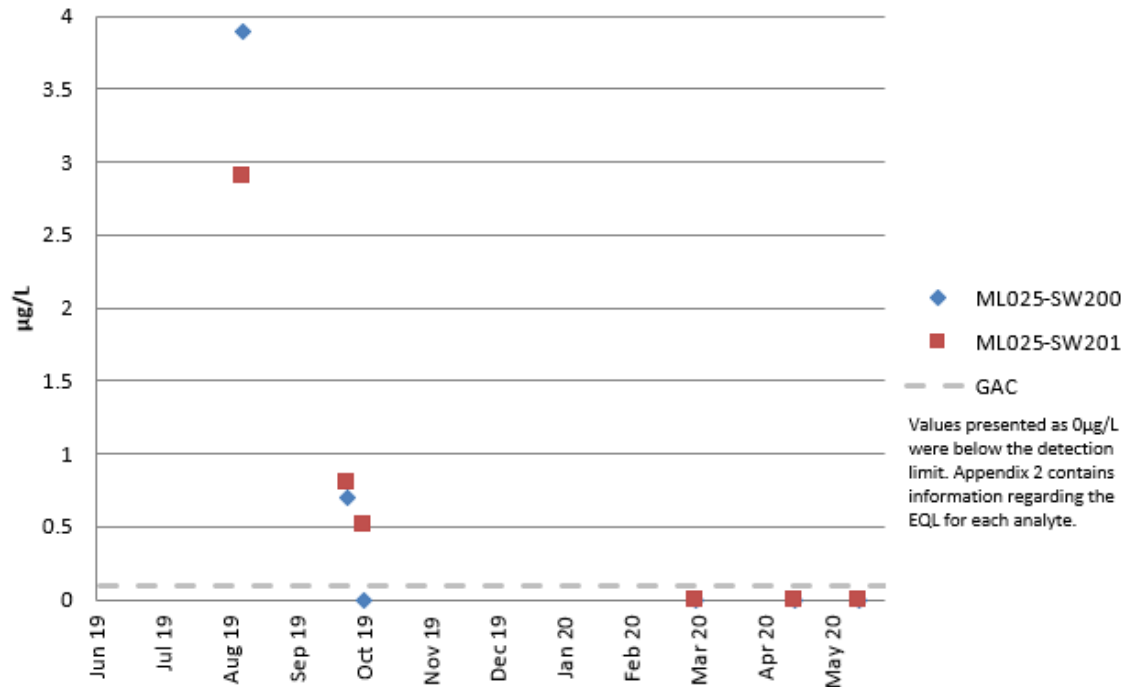


Exceedances of the adopted GAC were recorded at all the watercourses. The highest exceedances were recorded at New Years Green Bourne.

The highest concentration recorded in New Years Green Bourne was recorded in August 2019 at ML025 -SW200 as 3.9 µg/L. The concentration at ML025 -SW201 for the same month was 2.9 µg/L. This was also the highest concentration recorded in ML025 -SW201. During August and September, glyphosate concentrations above the MDL were noted at the New Years Green Bourne sampling locations ranging between 0.4 and 3.1 µg/L. In general the AMPA concentrations recorded in ML025 -SW200 were higher than the concentrations recorded at ML025 -SW201 downstream and potentially linked to the proximity of ML025 -SW200 to the New Years Green Lane Landfill. The record of determination of the New Years Green Lane Landfill as contaminated land (Ref. 4) notes that the landfill has been identified as a potential source of herbicides.

The concentration/time series graph for AMPA concentrations in New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 16.

Graph 16: AMPA concentrations in New Years Green Bourne

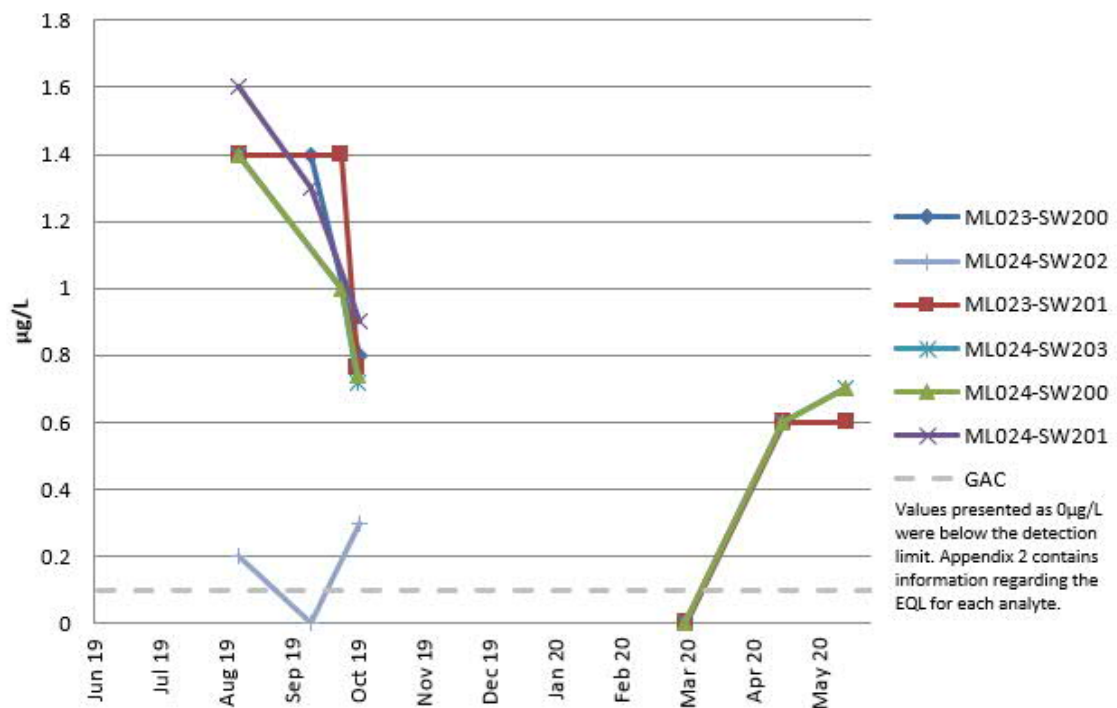


The exceedances in both locations were noted during August and September 2019. The high concentrations during these months might be a result of the use of glyphosate during the summer months along with the lower concentration dilution during the same period.

The concentrations recorded at the River Pinn exceeded the adopted GAC during the majority of the months where data were available. The highest concentration was located at the downstream location ML024-SW201 and was recorded as 1.6 µg/L. The highest concentration across all the other locations within the River Pinn was 1.4 µg/l.

The concentration/time series graph for AMPA in the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 17.

Graph 17: AMPA concentrations in the River Pinn

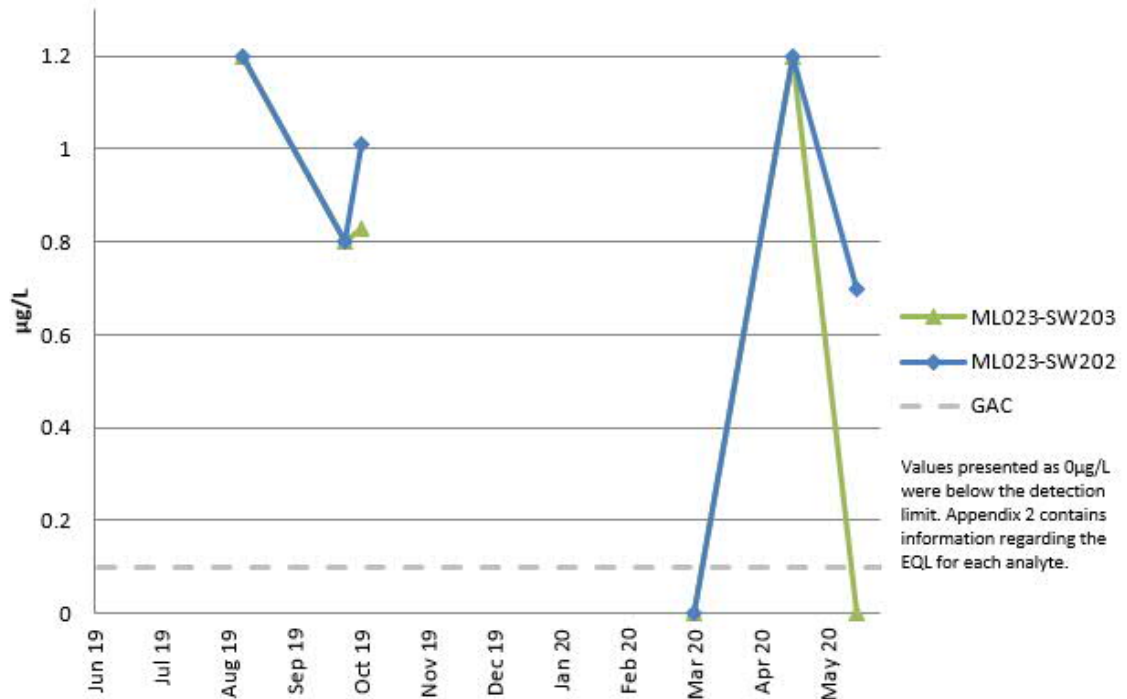


High concentrations are noted during the summer months and lower during the winter months, however there is a limited set of data during the winter months. The higher concentrations during these months might be a result of the use of glyphosate during the spring and summer months along with reduced dilution during the summer months period.

Concentrations at the Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) were lower than the concentration recorded at New Years Green Bourne and the River Pinn. The maximum concentrations at both locations were recorded as 1.2 µg/L (ML023-SW202 and ML023-SW203, downstream).

The concentration/time series graph concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) is presented below as Graph 18.

Graph 18: AMPA concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)

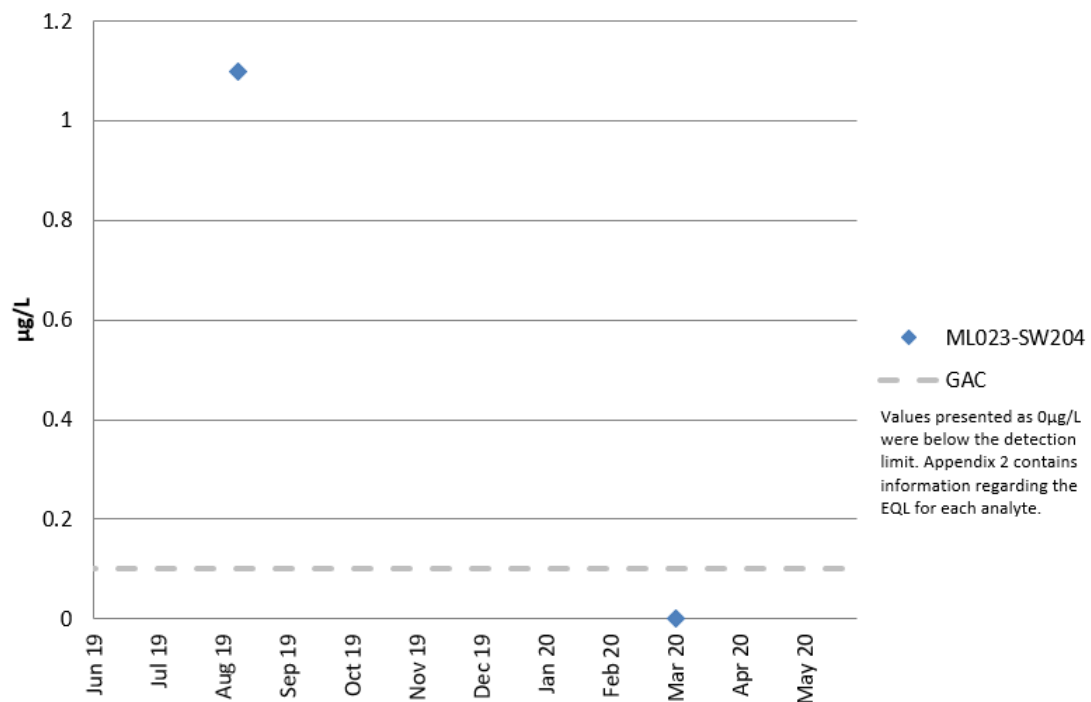


Similar to the other locations possibly higher concentrations are noted during the spring and summer months and lower during the winter ones, however the dataset was limited.

Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) maximum concentrations were recorded to be at similar levels to the ones recorded at Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) with the highest concentration recorded as 1.1 µg/L in August 2019.

The concentration/time series graph concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) is presented below as Graph 19.

Graph 19: AMPA concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)



Similar to the other locations higher concentrations are noted during the summer months and lower during the winter ones, however in this case the dataset was limited.

Vegetation clearance enabling works were initiated in June 2017 and were completed in November 2020. Monitoring for glyphosate and AMPA was undertaken over two periods (August-October 2019 and March-May 2020) during which glyphosate spraying was proposed by CSJV to manage vegetation. However, in the end glyphosate spraying was not undertaken during the monitoring period. Vegetation management was undertaken using physical methods only. The use of glyphosate during the enabling works was limited to the spot treatment of Japanese Knotweed. Data for AMPA are not available before 2017 or after November 2020 to compare before or after the monitoring period.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and August 2019. The highest concentrations of AMPA at New Years Green Bourne were recorded in August 2019, however these are likely linked to the seasonal variation noted for AMPA.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) are considered to have low likelihood to have created pathways to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) and the Ickenham

Stream (Pinn Catchment) and affected the surface water quality for AMPA as sampling locations upgradient to the enabling works have similar concentrations.

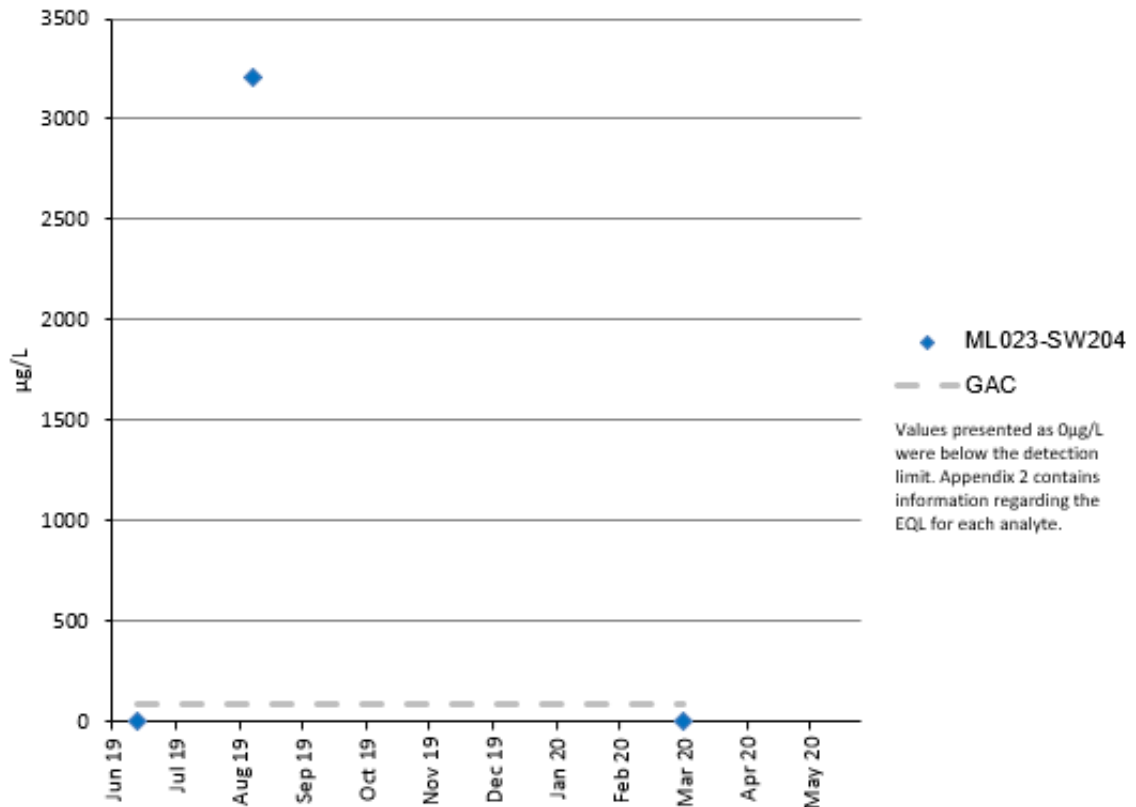
5.8 EPH C8-C40

The adopted GAC used were based on the WHO petroleum products in drinking water (2015) assessments of toxicity-based equivalent drinking water guidelines for TPH fractions. The selected fraction was the C16 – C35 aromatic fraction based on a conservative approach as this is the lowest criteria calculated by the WHO for any TPH fraction within the C8-C40 range.

EPH C8-C40 concentrations were found to exceed the adopted GAC in three locations. Four exceedances were noted at the two New Years Green Bourne locations (ML025 – SW200, ML025 – SW201) and one at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) (ML023-SW204).

The maximum EPH C8-C40 concentration was recorded at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) (3,210 µg/L). The concentration at ML023-SW204 exceeded the 90 µg/L adopted GAC by a factor of 35.6. The EPH C8-C40 concentration/time series graph for ML023-SW204 is presented below as Graph 20.

Graph 20: EPH C8-C40 concentrations in Yeading Brook



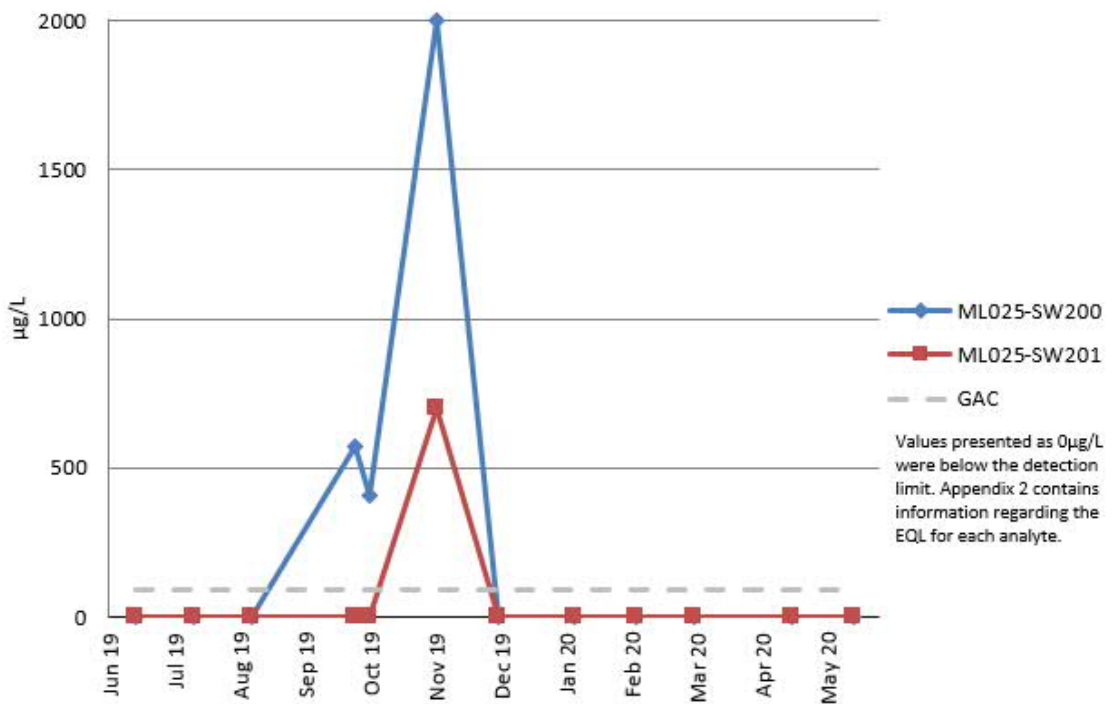
The railway lines are located between ML023-SW203 and ML023-SW204. ML023-SW203 is located north of the railway lines with detected EPH concentrations below the method reporting limit (MRL). ML023-SW204 is located 60m south of the railway lines. It is possible that the source of the EPH concentrations at ML023-SW204 is associated with the railway lines.

The maximum EPH concentration was recorded in August 2019, for the other two months where data is available (June 2019 and February 2020) concentrations were below the MRL. Based on precipitation data for August 2019, the precipitation level was low in comparison to the precipitation during the autumn and/or winter months therefore there is a possibility that reduced precipitation resulted in low flow conditions (for the surface water). The potential low flow may have resulted in lower dilution and higher concentrations.

The highest exceedance at New Years Green Bourne was recorded at ML025 – SW200 in November 2019. The recorded concentration (2,000 µg/L) exceeded the adopted GAC (90 µg/L) by a factor of 22 times. The maximum concentration at ML025 – SW201 (downstream) was

recorded as 700 µg/L during the same round. The relevant concentration/time series graph for EPH concentrations in New Years Green Bourne is presented below as Graph 21.

Graph 21: EPH C8-C40 concentrations in New Years Green Bourne



It is likely that the higher concentrations at ML025 – SW200 in comparison to ML025 – SW201 are related to the proximity of ML025 – SW200 to the New Years Green Lane Landfill and possibly also hydrocarbons from the New Years Green Lane highway, which may discharge highway runoff into the watercourse via gullies. The record of determination of the New Years Green Lane Landfill as contaminated land (Ref. 4) notes that the landfill has been identified as a source of TPH in the C6 to C40 fraction range. The exceedances were noted between September and November 2019 with maximum values recorded for both locations in November. Concentrations below the MRL were noted for the rest of the monitoring rounds. The increase in EPH concentrations during the autumn of 2019 may be associated with seasonal changes in precipitation and runoff (e.g. New Years Green Lane) with an increase in rainfall in autumn leading to greater contributions from runoff.

Based on downstream monitoring, the extent of the impact decreases with distance from the New Years Green Landfill, with EPH concentrations detected above GAC on only one occasion at ML025-SW201 downstream and at concentrations 35-percent of those upstream.

With respect to HS2 enabling works, the vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) and the archaeological survey activities (May to August 2019) that were undertaken in proximity to the New Years Green Bourne are unlikely to have affected the chemistry of the surface water course with respect to EPH.

Vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are also considered unlikely to have affected the concentrations of EPH at Yeading Brook.

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and July 2019 and during mid-September 2019. The only concentration exceeding the adopted GAC for EPH C8 to C40 at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) was recorded in August 2019 (3,210 µg/L), however EPH was not detected in June 2019 during the trenching activities and hence it is unlikely that the EPH concentrations at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were affected by the HS2 enabling activities.

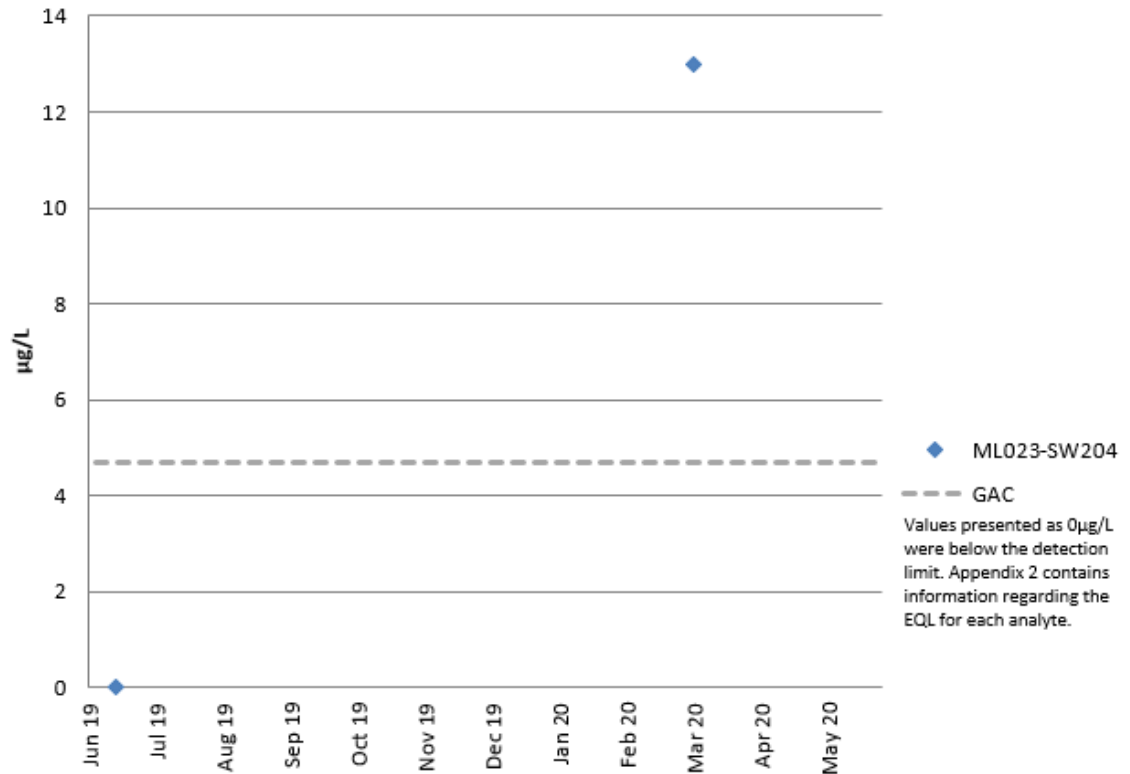
5.9 Chromium (Trivalent) (Filtered)

The annual average concentrations and/or the maximum concentration of trivalent chromium exceeded the adopted WFD England/Wales 2015 Freshwater Standards long term (mean) freshwater EQS of 4.7 µg/L and/or the short-term freshwater EQS (95-percentile) of 32 µg/l in some sampling locations at two watercourses.

The long term (mean) freshwater EQS adopted GACof 4.7 µg/L was exceeded in ML023-SW204 (Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)). The concentration/time series graph for ML023-SW204 is presented below as Graph 22.

Graph 22: Chromium Trivalent (filtered) concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook

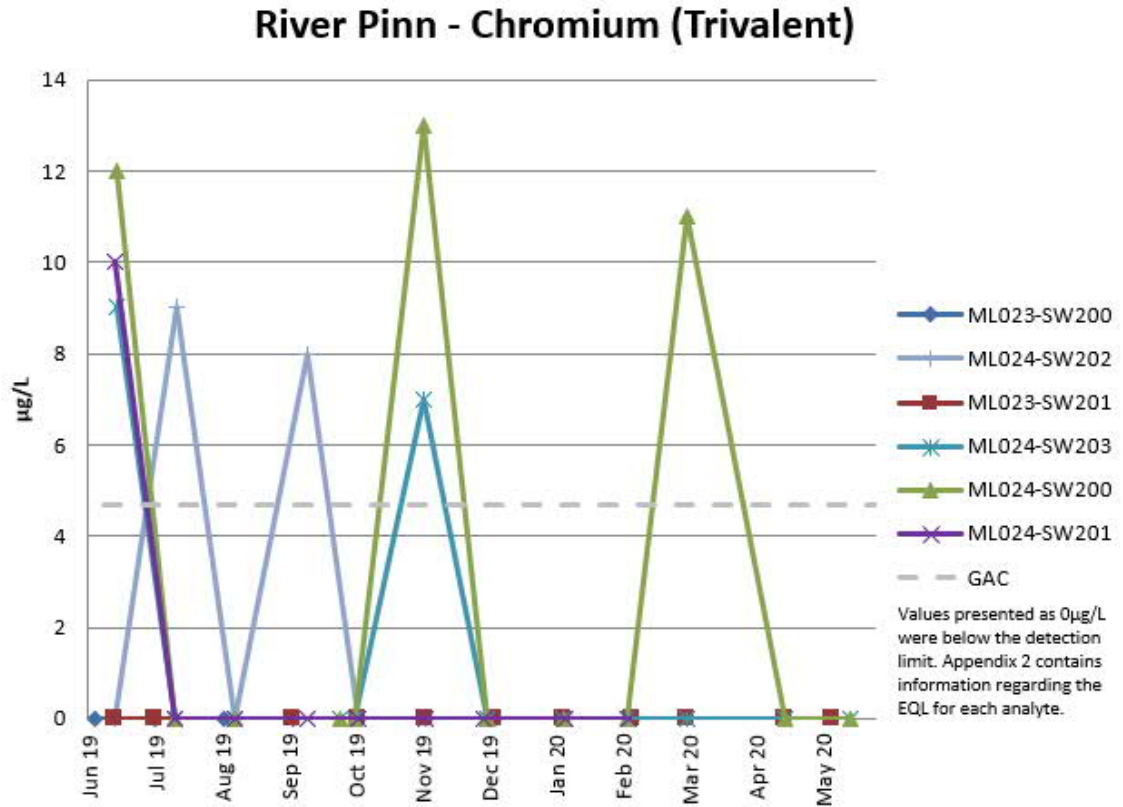
Catchment)



The railway lines are located between ML023-SW203 and ML023-SW204. ML023-SW203 is located north of the railway lines with detected chromium trivalent concentrations below the detection limit. ML023-SW204 is located 60m south of the railway lines. The source of the chromium concentrations at ML023-SW204 could be associated with the railway lines.

Exceedance of the long term (mean) freshwater EQS adopted GAC of 4.7 µg/L was also noted at ML024-SW200 (River Pinn) south of the railway lines. The calculated annual average concentration (5.30 µg/L) exceeded the adopted GAC by a factor of 1.1. The concentration/time series graph for trivalent chromium concentrations in the River Pinn is presented below as Graph 23.

Graph 23: Chromium Trivalent (filtered) concentrations in River Pinn



In terms of seasonality it is noted that concentrations are recorded above MRL in June, July, September and November 2019 and March 2020.

Concentrations above the detection limit were also recorded at ML024-SW203 (60m north to the railway line) and at ML024-SW201 (870m south of the railway line). However, the only location where the adopted long term (mean) freshwater EQS was exceeded was ML024-SW200 (60m south of the railway lines). Similarly, to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment), the railway lines may constitute a source of the trivalent chromium.

With respect to HS2 enabling works and vegetation clearance activities (June 2017-November 2020) are unlikely to have affected the concentrations of chromium (trivalent) at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) and River Pinn (the two watercourses where chromium exceedances were detected).

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between May and June 2019 and during mid-September 2019. The highest concentration of chromium (trivalent) recorded at Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) was recorded in March 2020, six months after the trenching activities, while the June 2019 concentration which would coincide with the works was recorded below the MRL. It is unlikely that the HS2 enabling activities influenced the chromium concentrations in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment).

The archaeological survey activities (trenching) that were undertaken in proximity to the River Pinn were recorded by CSJV to have been undertaken between 11 September 2019 and 27 September 2019. The concentrations recorded in June 2019, prior to the works, are of similar level to the highest concentrations recorded following the works therefore it is unlikely that the concentrations were influenced by the HS2 enabling works.

6 Updated CSM

An update to the preliminary assessment of the potential significance of the source-pathway-receptor linkages identified in sections 3.4 is presented below in Table 8. The revision of the CSM focused only at the chemicals recorded to exceed the adopted GAC: Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation), temperature, AMPA, EPH C8-C40, chromium (trivalent) (filtered), nitrate (as N), orthophosphate as P, nitrite (as N) and ammoniacal nitrogen as N.

Table 8: Updated Conceptual Site Model

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
New Years Green Bourne	Dissolved oxygen, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate, AMPA, EPH	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	Medium/High	High	Similarity of impacts identified in groundwater below the landfill and the New Years Green Bourne indicates high likelihood of linkage (e.g. ammoniacal nitrogen, EPH)
			Lateral migration via surface water runoff (dissolved phase or particulate)	Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall.
			Direct entry of leachate through pathways	Medium/High	High	The Bourne is culverted north of New Years Green

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
			within the culvert structure (e.g. cracks, displaced joints etc.) where the Bourne is culverted below the New Years Green Lane landfill			Lane. Impact detected within the Bourne attributed to entry of landfill leachate.
		New Years Green Lane Farm former landfill (Webbs Land)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Based on impact observed at MLO25-SW200, the most probable off-site source is the New Years Green Lane Landfill, not the Webbs Land landfill.
		Dews Lane Landfill	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Limited information available and no data available to compare to the surface water concentrations.
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall.
		Metal recycling site	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Risk dependent on site condition and operational practises which are unknown. Based on site location, impact could be expected between MLO25-

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Low	Moderate /Low Risk	SW200 and SW201, however in general no further deterioration in surface water quality was observed between these two locations
			Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A and Principal aquifer to the Bourne	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	HS2 enabling activities are unlikely to have affected the surface water quality.
		HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	
River Pinn	Dissolved oxygen, orthophosphate, AMPA, chromium (III)	MSD site, Intervet Laboratories	Leaching and lateral migration via the perched water in potential made ground and via the Secondary A aquifer to the River Pinn	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Unlikely the listed sources are responsible for orthophosphate and AMPA GAC exceedances. Orthophosphate and AMPA concentrations were found to be similar or higher in upstream locations (including the furthest upstream location ML023-SW200)
			Direct connection via site drainage	Medium/Likely	Moderate	
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Low	Moderate	

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
		Gatemead Farm and Oak Farm (historical agricultural and farming land)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A aquifer to River Pinn	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Chromium concentrations detected sporadically above GAC in the vicinity and downstream of these sources indicating a potential connection to MSD, Intervet Laboratories and RBR Services sources.
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Low	Moderate	
		Former RBR Services LTD (motors and repair of motors)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A aquifer to the River	Medium/Likely	Moderate	
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Low	Moderate /Low Risk	
Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)	Dissolved oxygen, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrite, orthophosphate, AMPA	Former West Ruislip Rifle Range	Lateral migration via perched water in potential made ground and potential subsequent lateral migration	Medium/Low	Moderate /Low Risk	Ammoniacal nitrogen and orthophosphate concentrations are higher upstream of these sources, AMPA concentrations are similar between MLO23-SW202 and MLO23-SW203 and therefore are unlikely to be related to these sources.
			Lateral migration via the site runoff into the drainage streams 70m	Medium/Likely	Moderate	

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
			north west of the former Rifle site potentially connected to the River			The only exceedance for nitrite was noted at the downstream location in Ickenham Stream and hence could potentially be related to these sources.
		Allotment/communal gardens (fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides)	Leaching to groundwater and lateral migration within the Secondary A to the River	Medium/Likely	Moderate	
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Likely	Moderate	
Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) and River Pinn	Dissolved oxygen, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrite (only Ickenham Stream), orthophosphate, AMPA, chromium (III) (only River Pinn)	West Ruislip Golf Course (herbicides, fertilisers and enabling works - demolitions)	Lateral migration via perched water in potential made ground and potential subsequent lateral migration	Medium/Likely	Moderate	Ammoniacal nitrogen, orthophosphate and AMPA concentrations are similar or higher upstream and therefore are unlikely to relate to the Golf Course. The only exceedance for nitrite was noted at the downstream location in Ickenham Stream and hence could potentially be related to this source.
			Lateral migration via the site runoff (dissolved phase or particulate)	Medium/Likely	Moderate	
			Railway line	Lateral migration within the Secondary A aquifer to the Stream and River	Medium/Likely	Moderate

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
			Lateral migration via surface runoff (dissolved and particulate)	Medium/Likely	Moderate	near and downgradient to the railway lines. The rest of the analytes seem to have higher or similar concentrations upgradient of the railway lines.
River Pinn and Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)	Dissolved oxygen, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrite (only Ickenham Stream), orthophosphate, AMPA, chromium (only River Pinn)	HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Lateral migration via potential perched water of the un-productive strata and the Secondary A aquifer	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	HS2 enabling activities are unlikely to have affected the surface water quality.
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	
Ickenham Stream (Yeading)	Dissolved oxygen, ammoniacal	Railway line	Lateral migration via potential perched water in made ground	Medium/Low	Moderate /Low Risk	Chromium exceedances recorded.

Receptors	Parameters exceeding the Adopted Criteria	Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Baseline Conditions		Comments
				Severity/Likelihood	Risk Category	
Brook Catchment)	nitrogen, nitrate, orthophosphate, AMPA, EPH, chromium		Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Likely	Moderate	During floods or excessive rainfall. One of the highest concentrations of chromium (trivalent) was detected in Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) (MLO23-SW204) just south of the railway lines.
		HS2 enabling works (glyphosate used in vegetation clearance, archaeological trenching)	Lateral migration via potential perched water of the un-productive strata and the Secondary A aquifer	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	HS2 enabling activities are unlikely to have affected the surface water quality.
			Lateral migration via surface runoff	Medium/Unlikely	Low Risk	

7 Conclusions

AECOM were commissioned by CSJV to produce an interpretative annual report upon completion of monthly surface water quality monitoring in the HS2 Area South, Sector 2 (S2 – Northolt Tunnels – Chainage 9+505 to 25+800). Pre-construction monthly monitoring of 11 No. surface water sampling locations (8 No. between March and May 2020) was carried out by AECOM between June 2019 and May 2020 (12 months).

A preliminary conceptual site model was developed to identify potential sources of impact to surface water within the Site (receptors) and potential pathways linking sources and receptors.

Data collected during the monitoring rounds were screened against adopted GAC, potential sources of those contaminants exceeding GAC were identified and it was investigated whether they were likely to relate to the HS2 enabling works by reference to available records of potential legacies of contamination (e.g. Land Quality Desk Studies) and records of HS2 Enabling Works activities. The conceptual site model was then updated accordingly.

Field parameters and analytes identified to exceed the adopted GAC were: dissolved oxygen (% saturation), temperature, ammoniacal nitrogen (as N), nitrate (as N), nitrite (as N), orthophosphate (as P), AMPA and EPH C8-C40, chromium (trivalent) (filtered).

The above field parameters and analytes were found to exceed the adopted GAC in the watercourses depicted in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Analyte and parameter exceedances per Watercourse

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Dissolved Oxygen	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temperature				✓
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	✓	✓	✓	

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Nitrate (as N)	✓		✓	
Nitrite (as N)	✓			✓
OrthoPhosphate as P	✓	✓	✓	✓
AMPA	✓	✓	✓	✓
EPH C8-C40	✓	✓		
Chromium (Trivalent)		✓	✓	

The highest concentrations for the majority of analytes were recorded at the New Years Green Bourne locations and/or at the Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment) location.

Plausible linkages have been identified in the updated CSM. For some watercourses a link between the source and the receptor was identified (e.g. New Years Green Bourne concentrations linked to the New Years Green Lane Landfill and potentially the surrounding landfills), however the sources for other watercourses (e.g. Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)) could not be identified based on the available data. Table 10 below summarises the potential concentration sources for each analyte per watercourse.

Table 10: Potential Sources of GAC exceedances per Watercourse

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
Dissolved Oxygen	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source
Temperature				Unknown source
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2	

Analyte/Parameter	New Years Green Bourne	Ickenham Stream (Yeading Brook Catchment)	River Pinn	Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
			inputs	
Nitrate (as N)	New Years Green Lane Landfill and potential fertiliser		Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	
Nitrite (as N)	Unknown source, seasonal variation			Communal gardens, golf course
Orthophosphate as P	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Unknown source	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Unknown source, potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs
AMPA	New Years Green Lane Landfill and potential glyphosate use in adjacent fields	Potential glyphosate use in railway lines and residential gardens	Potential glyphosate use in railway lines and adjacent fields. Potentially upstream of Sector 2 inputs	Potential glyphosate use in adjacent fields and railway lines
EPH C8-C40	New Years Green Lane Landfill	Railway lines		
Chromium (Trivalent) (Filtered)		Railway lines	Railway lines, MSD, RBR Services	

Nitrate, orthophosphate, nitrite, AMPA and dissolved oxygen concentrations were identified to present a seasonal variation. A correlation between reduced precipitation, low flow and higher concentrations was identified for a number of analytes.

Dissolved oxygen (%) was checked against TOC, nitrate and ammoniacal nitrogen to

investigate if there was any correlation between low dissolved oxygen levels and carbon loading / nutrients. A correlation did not seem to be present.

Following the analysis of the exceedances, it was investigated whether the HS2 enabling activities could have affected the concentrations of the identified chemicals and/or field parameters in the surface watercourses. No link was established between the HS2 enabling activities and the surface water concentrations as in many occasions high concentrations were recorded before the enabling works or concentrations above GAC were also recorded at locations upstream of the enabling works.

The annual average orthophosphate concentrations were recorded higher in urban locations indicating a potential effect on concentrations from diffuse urban pollution (e.g. leaking sewers, potential sewage misconnections and leaking water mains). Orthophosphate concentrations in the locations near the HS2 enabling activities were generally lower. The 90th percentile ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in the River Pinn were recorded to be higher upstream and generally improved downstream, indicating that ammoniacal nitrogen loading in this watercourse was dominated by impacts upstream of the monitoring locations.

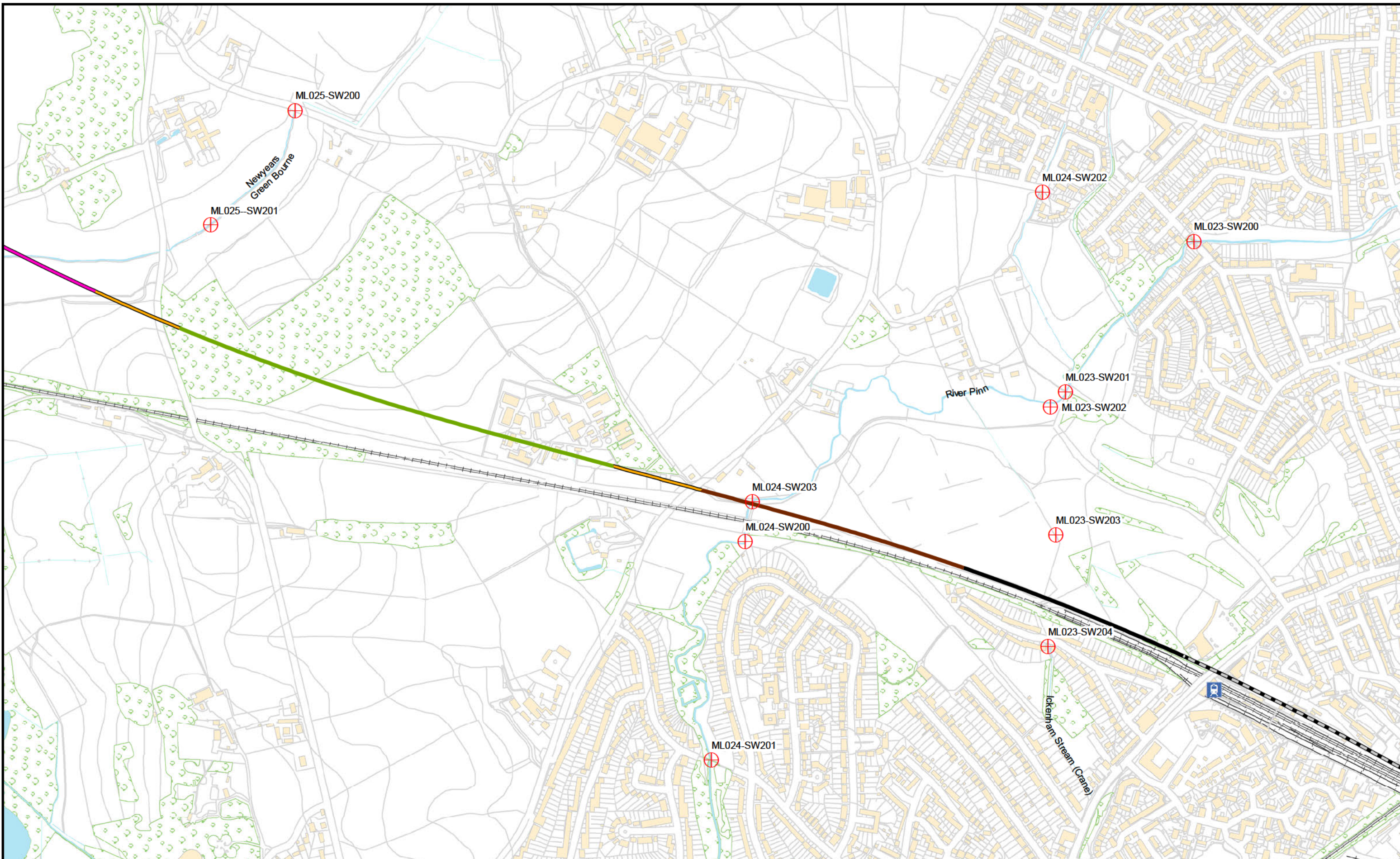
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Figures



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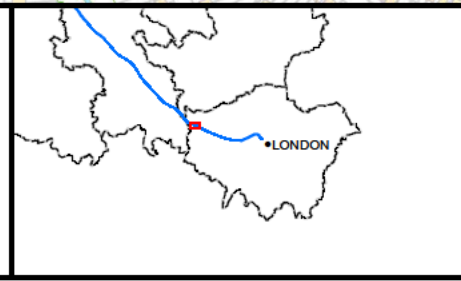
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Legend

Phase One Final Preliminary Design alignment January 2017

- Monitoring Point
- Bored Tunnel
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Retaining Wall
- Tunnel Portal
- Viaduct



High Speed Two
Figure 1: Surface Water
Sampling Locations

Published

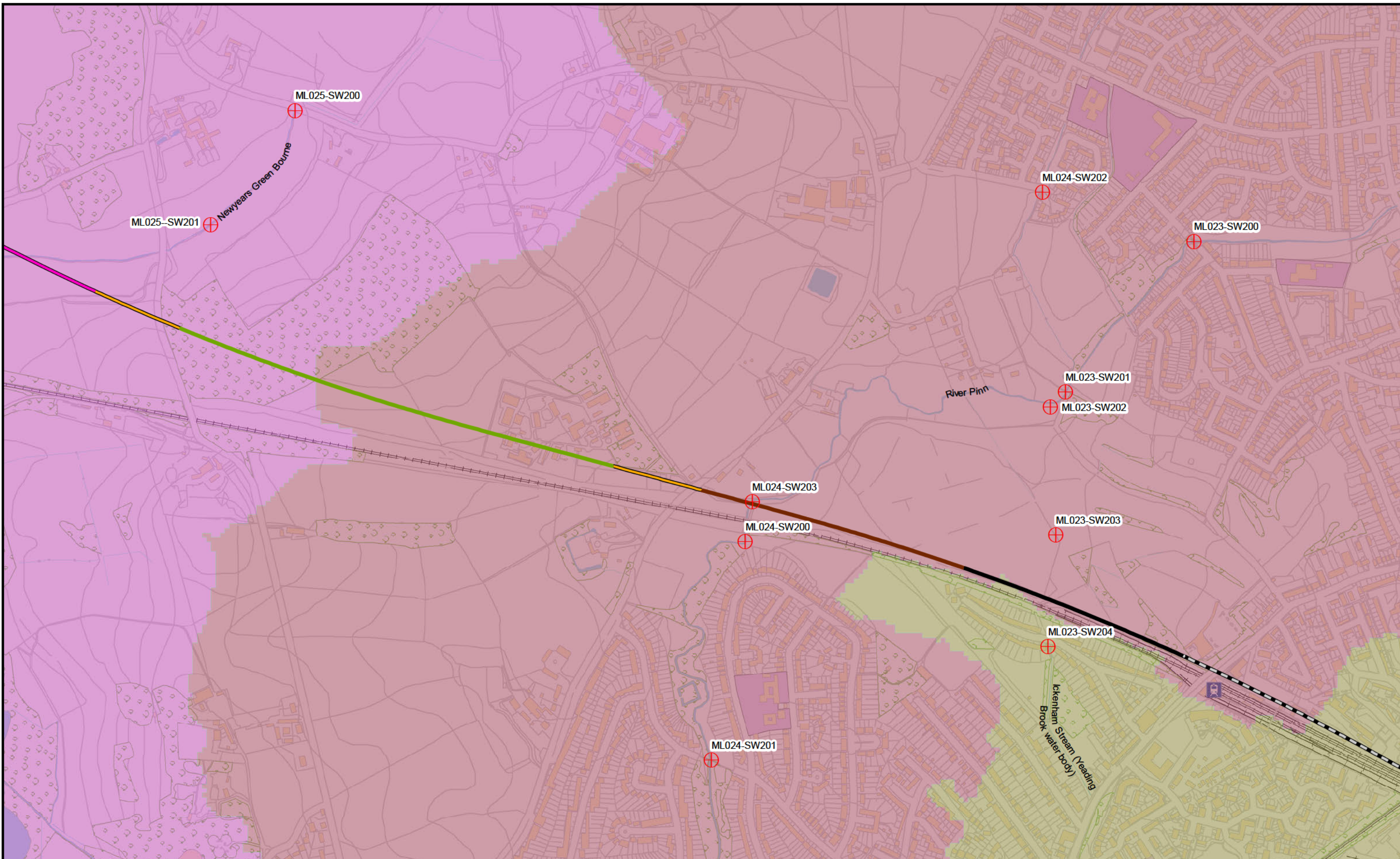
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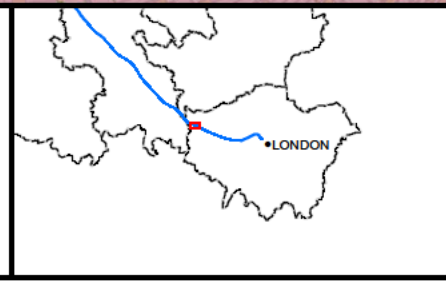
Phase One Final Preliminary Design alignment January 2017

- Bored Tunnel
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Retaining Wall
- Tunnel Portal
- Viaduct

Monitoring Point

Watercourse catchment / Water Framework Directive Water Body

- Newyears Green Bourne / Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames)
- River Pinn / Pinn
- Ickenham Stream / Yeading Brook water body



High Speed Two
Figure 2: Catchments and Surface Sampling Locations

Published

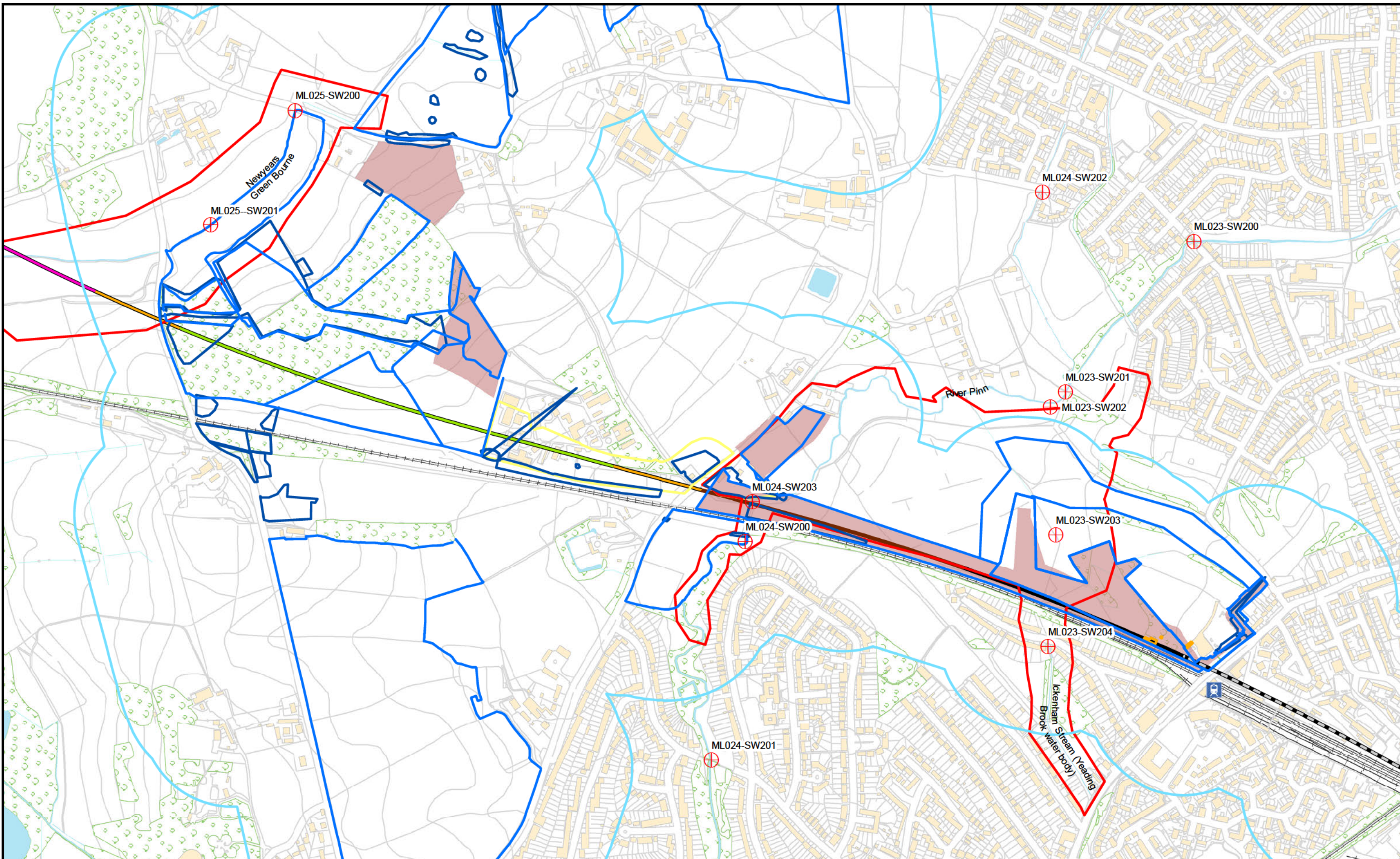
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- P001c_Vegetation_Clearance
- P011_Historic_Environment__Tranche_One
- P020_Watercourse_Activities
- P049b_S2_Demolitions_All_and_Site_Set_U...
- P053_MSD_Works_Package_inc_Uilities_Works

Other work packages

- P001b_Early_Ecology_Clearance_and_Habita...
- P012a_Environment_and_Ecological_Survey...
- P015_Surveys__Tranche_Two;
- P016_Surveys__Tranche_Three;
- P085_Habitat_Removal_and_Creation

Bored Tunnel

Cutting

Embankment

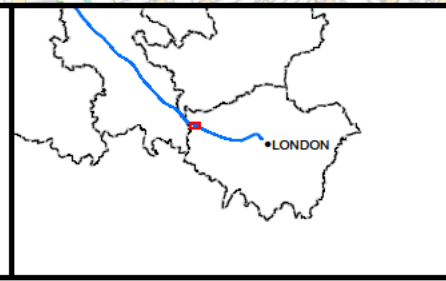
Retaining Wall

Tunnel Portal

Viaduct

Monitoring Point

WP85 Advanced Planting



High Speed Two
Figure 3: HS2 Enabling Works Activities

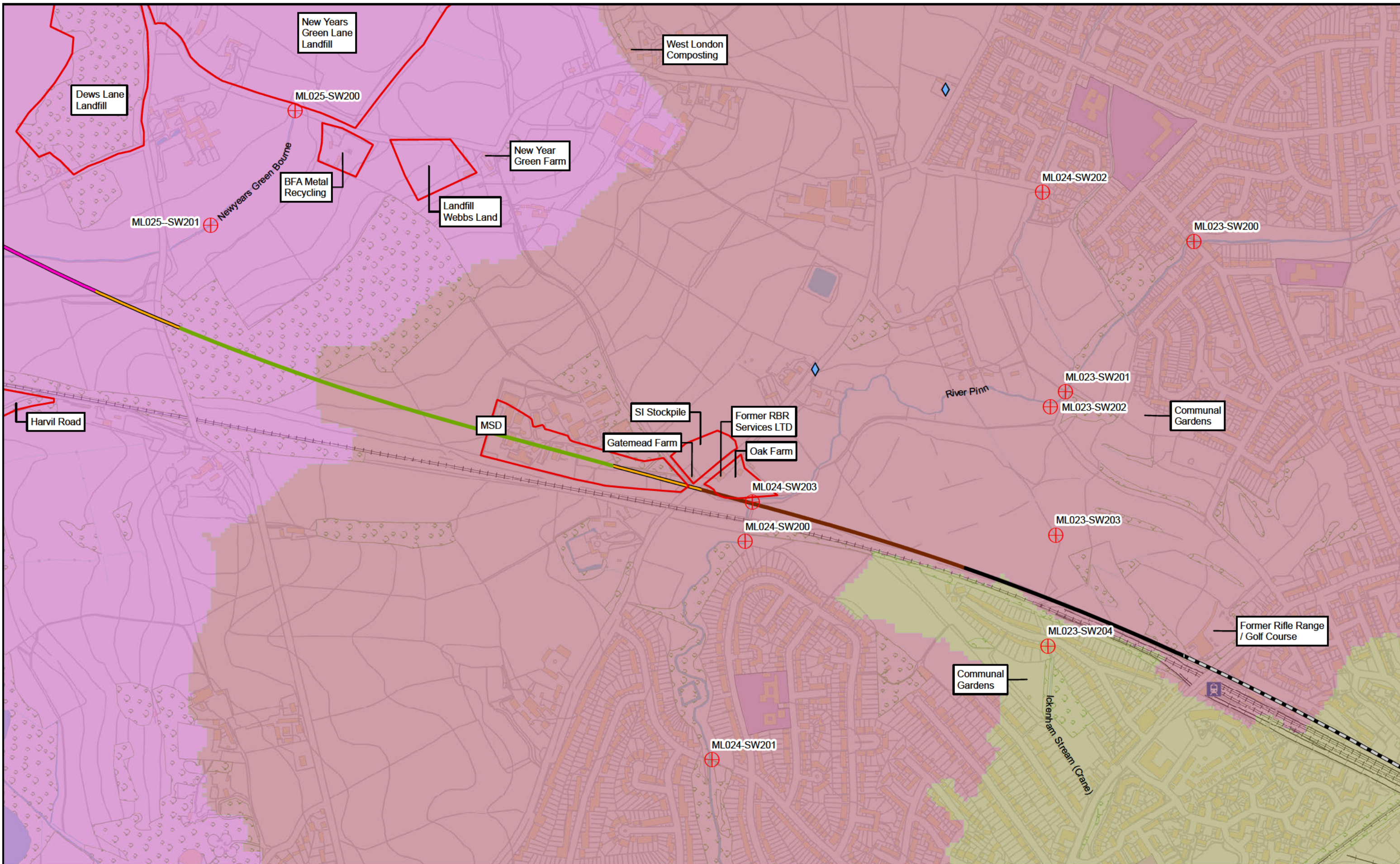
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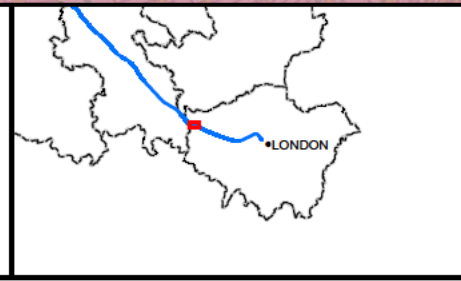
- Bored Tunnel
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Retaining Wall
- Tunnel Portal
- Viaduct
- Discharge Consent (Inactive)

Monitoring Point

Potential Sources of Contamination

Watercourse Catchment / Water Framework Directive Water Body

- Newyears Green Bourne / Colne (Confluence with Chess to River Thames)
- River Pinn / Pinn
- Ickenham Stream / Crane Rivers and Lakes



High Speed Two
Figure 4: Potential Sources of Contamination

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Appendix 1

Metal Bioavailability Assessment Tool Outputs

Baseline Surface Water Sampling
 MBAT Tool Output for Cu, Zn, Mn, Ni

INPUT DATA										RESULTS (Copper)			RESULTS (Zinc)			RESULTS (Mn)			RESULTS (Ni)								
ID	Location	Waterbody	Date	Measured Cu Concentration (dissolved) (µg l ⁻¹)	Measured Zn Concentration (dissolved) (µg l ⁻¹)	Measured Mn Concentration (dissolved) (µg l ⁻¹)	Measured Ni Concentration (dissolved) (µg l ⁻¹)	pH	DOC	Ca	Site-specific PNEC Dissolved Copper (µg l ⁻¹)	BioF	Bioavailable Copper Concentration (µg l ⁻¹)	Risk Characterisation Ratio	Site-specific PNEC Dissolved Zinc (µg l ⁻¹)	BioF	Bioavailable Zinc Concentration (µg l ⁻¹)	Risk Characterisation Ratio	Site-specific PNEC Dissolved Manganese (µg l ⁻¹)	BioF	Bioavailable Manganese Concentration (µg l ⁻¹)	Risk Characterisation Ratio	Site-specific PNEC Dissolved Nickel (µg l ⁻¹)	BioF	Bioavailable Nickel Concentration (µg l ⁻¹)	Risk Characterisation Ratio	
1	ML023-SW200	River Pinn						7.94	3.45	214.6	10.42	0.10		24.59	0.44			246.59	0.50			9.39	0.43				
2	ML023-SW201	River Pinn						7.99	3.45	193.1	9.79	0.10		24.67	0.44			223.84	0.55			8.92	0.45				
3	ML023-SW202	Ickenham Stream						8.03	3.45	223.1	9.28	0.11		24.68	0.44			207.16	0.59			8.54	0.47				
4	ML023-SW203	Ickenham Stream						7.96	3.45	230.8	10.17	0.10		24.62	0.44			237.23	0.52			9.20	0.43				
5	ML023-SW204	Crane Rivers and Lakes						7.86	3.45	187.3	11.38	0.09		24.46	0.45			287.90	0.43			10.15	0.39				
6	ML024-SW200	River Pinn						7.92	3.45	209.1	10.66	0.09		24.56	0.44			256.33	0.48			9.58	0.42				
7	ML024-SW201	River Pinn						8.07	3.45	203.8	8.77	0.11		24.68	0.44			191.73	0.64			8.16	0.49				
8	ML024-SW202	River Pinn						8.12	3.45	187.1	8.14	0.12		24.68	0.44			174.04	0.71			7.69	0.52				
9	ML024-SW203	River Pinn						7.94	3.45	212.5	10.42	0.10		24.59	0.44			246.59	0.50			9.39	0.43				
10	ML025-SW200	New years green Bourne						7.87	3.45	396.41	11.27	0.09		24.48	0.45			282.38	0.44			10.06	0.40				
11	ML025-SW201	New years green Bourne						7.91	3.45	383.1	10.79	0.09		24.54	0.44			261.34	0.47			9.68	0.41				

Baseline Surface Water Sampling
Pb Screening Calculator Output

INPUT DATA						RESULTS (Pb)			
ID	Location	Waterbody	Date	Measured Pb Concentration (dissolved) ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$)	DOC	Site Specific PNEC Dissolved Pb ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$)	BioF	Available Pb ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$)	Risk Characterisation Ratio
1	ML023-SW200	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
2	ML023-SW201	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
3	ML023-SW202	Ickenham Stream			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
4	ML023-SW203	Ickenham Stream			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
5	ML023-SW204	Crane Rivers and Lakes			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
6	ML024-SW200	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
7	ML024-SW201	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
8	ML024-SW202	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
9	ML024-SW203	River Pinn			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
10	ML025-SW200	New years green Bourne			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	
11	ML025-SW201	New years green Bourne			3.45	4.14	0.29	0.00	

Baseline Surface Water Sampling
Phosphorus Screening Calculator

WBID	WB Name	Site Name	EA P Classification Used	Altitude	Mean Observed Alkalinity	Altitude used	Alkalinity used	Reference P	Reference P used	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	High	Good	Moderate	Poor
				m	mgCaCO ₃ /l	m	mgCaCO ₃ /L	ug/l		ug/l				mg/l			
1	ML023-SW200	River Pinn	Good	35	214.6	35	215	29.6	29.6	47	85	204	1075	0.047	0.085	0.204	1.075
2	ML023-SW201	River Pinn	Good	40	193.1	40	193	27.6	27.6	44	81	196	1056	0.044	0.081	0.196	1.056
3	ML023-SW202	Ickenham Stream	Good	41	223.1	41	223	29.4	29.4	46	85	204	1073	0.046	0.085	0.204	1.073
4	ML023-SW203	Ickenham Stream	Good	46	230.8	46	231	29.3	29.3	46	85	203	1072	0.046	0.085	0.203	1.072
5	ML023-SW204	Crane Rivers and Lakes	Good	45	187.3	45	187	26.7	26.7	42	79	192	1048	0.042	0.079	0.192	1.048
6	ML024-SW200	River Pinn	Good	24	209.1	24	209	30.6	30.6	48	88	208	1084	0.048	0.088	0.208	1.084
7	ML024-SW201	River Pinn	Good	40	203.8	40	204	28.4	28.4	45	83	199	1064	0.045	0.083	0.199	1.064
8	ML024-SW202	River Pinn	Good	40	187.1	40	187	27.3	27.3	43	80	195	1054	0.043	0.08	0.195	1.054
9	ML024-SW203	River Pinn	Good	38	212.5	38	213	29.2	29.2	46	84	203	1071	0.046	0.084	0.203	1.071
10	ML025-SW200	New years green Bourne	Good	45	396.41	45	250	30.5	30.5	48	87	208	1083	0.048	0.087	0.208	1.083
11	ML025-SW201	New years green Bourne	Good	50	383.1	50	250	29.8	29.8	47	86	205	1077	0.047	0.086	0.205	1.077

Appendix 2

Per Location Surface Water Chemistry Analytical Tables

Main data table with columns: Location Code, Sampling Date Time, Monitoring Round, Lab Report Number, Chemical Name, output unit, EQI, Proposed GAC, and a large grid of data points for various parameters across multiple sampling events.

Comments
#1 WQ Reg 2018 (Eng/W)
#2 WFO England/Water, 2015 - AA-EGS-Inland
#3 WHO DWG 2017
#4 WFO England/Water, 2013 - F estwate Stande d
#5 EPA WQV-SSV with CDS-AA-2013
#6 USEPA RSL (Bpwater) (May 2002)
#7 AECOM DWG (WHO method)
#8 PNEC (EU REACH) - F estwate
#9 WFO England/Water, 2015 - MAC-EGS-Inland
#10 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO- C8)
#11 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (Toluene)
#12 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO- C10 -)
#13 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO- C8- C10 Al, and AR)
#14 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO- C10 -)
#15 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO C16- n-al PNEC)
#16 WFO River Phosphorus Ca cu ater based UKTAG 2015 including 2ug/L background concentration for River Thames.
#17 EA, Guidance Water companies: water treatment works d echarge limits for environmental permits, May 2018
#18 CSUV specified breakdown for comp leces with the High Speed Rai (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 Schedule e SS Pro active Provisions
#19 SSAC S to Spec f Assessment C to e (Blank) No assessment to e available
- Not analysed
XXXXX May EC M6 data e onous
Key
EQI: Exceedance of Proposed GAC
Per cent le used

Baseline Surface Water Sampling
ML023-SW202 Surface Water Chemistry

Main data table with columns for Location Code, Monitoring Round, Lab Report Number, Chem Group, ChemName, unit, output, EQI, and 28 analytical parameters. Includes rows for Field, TPH, BTEX, Organics, and Inorganics.

Comments: #1-WG Regg 2016 (Eng/Wat); #2-WFO Eng/Wat; #3-SEPA WAT-SG-23 Fresh EQS - AA - 2015; #4-WFO Eng/Wat; #5-SEPA WAT-SG-23 Fresh EQS - AA - 2015; #6-US EPA FSL (tapwater) [May 2020]; #7-AECOM DWI (WHO method); #8-FNPEC [EU REACH] - Freshwater; #9-WFO Eng/Wat; #10-WHO Petroleum Products; #11-WHO Petroleum Products; #12-WHO Petroleum Products; #13-WHO Petroleum Products; #14-WHO Petroleum Products; #15-WHO Petroleum Products; #16-WHO Petroleum Products; #17-WFD River Phosphorus Caculator; #18-Water companies; #19-CSA/V spec fed threshold for compliance with the High Speed Rail

Key: Exceedance of Proposed GAC; Percentiles used

Table with columns: Location Code, Sample Date, Monitoring Period, Lab Report Number, Chem_Group, ChemName, Output Unit, EQS, and various analytical results columns. Includes a 'Statistical Summary' section at the top right and a 'Comments' section at the bottom left.

Comments: #1 W5 Regs 2016 (mg/l/wk), #2 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - AA-EQS inland, #3 WFD DWG 2017, #4 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - F - effluent - standards, #5 SEPA WAT 05-53 F - effluent - AA - 2015, #6 US EPA, 823, Appendix 1 (May 2005), #7 AECOM DWG (WHO method), #8 PNFC (EU REACH) - F - effluent, #9 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - MAC-EQS inland, #10 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO> C8-C10 AL), #11 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (Fluorant), #12 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO> C10 - WHO Petio eum Products), #13 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO> C6-C10 AL and AL), #14 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO> C10 - WHO Petio eum Products), #15 WHO Petio eum Products in Drinking Water, 2015 (WHO> C10 - WHO Petio eum Products), #16 WFD River Phosphorus Ca related based (RTAG) 2015 (including Zoopl background concentration for River Thames), #17 WFD River Phosphorus Ca related based (RTAG) 2015 (including Zoopl background concentration for River Thames), #18 Water companies: water treatment works discharge limits for environmental permit 5, Mar 2018. CD19: approval framework for compliance with the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 Schedule 33 Provisions, #19 SSAC 5 to Specific Assessment Criteria - Not used, #20 May EC Lab data - Ozone

Key: XXX Exceedance of P reported GAC, Pe cent les used

Baseline Surface Water Sampling
ML024-SW202 Surface Water Chemistry

CSL/VWet 16

Table with columns: Location Code, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, ML024-SW202, Statistical Summary, Chem_Group, Constituent, Output Unit, EQS, P reported GAC, Number of Results, Number of Detects, Minimum Concentration, Maximum Concentration, Minimum Exceedance of GAC, Average Exceedance of GAC, Maximum Exceedance of GAC, Standard Deviation, Number of Exceedances, Number of Detects Only, GAC Magnitude to Exceedance, 10th Percentile, 25th Percentile, 50th Percentile, 75th Percentile, First Quartile, Second Quartile, Third Quartile.

Comments: #1 WQ Reg 2016 (mg/L), #2 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - AA-EQS Island, #3 WHO DWG 2017, #4 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - F surface Standa, #5 SRN WAT-50-SIF with EQS - AA - 2015, #6 USEPA RSL (Separate) May 2002, #7 AECOM DWG (WHO method), #8 PNEC EU (RACH) - F surface, #9 WFD England/Wales, 2015 - MAC-EQS Island, #10 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (WHO- C10 AL), #11 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (Toxane), #12 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (WHO- C10- C10 AL, and A), #13 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (WHO- C10- C10 AL, and A), #14 WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (WHO- C10- WHO Petroleum Products in Drinking Water, 2015, (WHO- C10- in-dial PNEC), #15 WFD River Phosphorus Calculate or based UKTAG 2015 including Zupf, background concentration on the River Thames, #16 EA, Guidance Water comp as water treatment works discharge in to or environmental periods, May 2016 (CSL/V spec) led threshold or compliance with the H g. Speed Fall (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 Schedule 33 Protective Provisions, #17 SSAC 5 to Spec F Assessment C to a (blank) to assessment to a table, - Not analysed

Appendix 3

CSM Evaluation Matrix

Environmental Risk Assessment Principles

Using criteria based on those presented in Section 6.3 of the CIRIA Report “Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice” (CIRIA Report C552) the magnitude of the risk associated with potential contamination at the site has been assessed. To do this an estimate is made of:

- The potential severity of the risk; and
- The likelihood of risk occurring.

The severity of the risk is classified according to the criteria in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Severity of Risk

<i>Severity</i>	<i>Examples</i>
High	<p>Acute risks to human health likely to result in “significant harm” (e.g. very high concentrations of contaminants/ground gases)</p> <p>Catastrophic damage to buildings/property (e.g. by explosion, sites with high gassing potential, extensive VOC contamination)</p> <p>Major pollution of controlled waters (e.g. surface watercourses or principal aquifers/source protection zones)</p> <p>Short term risk to a particular ecosystem</p>
Medium	<p>Chronic (long-term) risk to human health likely to result in “significant harm” (e.g. elevated concentration of contaminants/ground gases)</p> <p>Pollution of sensitive controlled waters (e.g. surface watercourses or principal/secondary A aquifers)</p> <p>Significant effects on sensitive ecosystems or species</p>
Mild	<p>Pollution of non-sensitive waters (e.g. smaller surface watercourses or Secondary B aquifers or unproductive strata)</p> <p>Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures or services (e.g. by explosion, sites with medium gassing potential, elevated concentrations of contaminants)</p>
Minor	<p>Non-permanent human health effects (requirement for protective equipment during site works to mitigate health effects)</p> <p>Damage to non-sensitive ecosystems or species</p> <p>Minor (easily repairable) damage to buildings, structures or services (e.g. by explosion, sites with low gassing potential)</p>

The probability of the risk occurring is classified according to the criteria in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Probability of Risk

<i>Probability</i>	<i>Examples</i>
High likelihood	<p>Pollutant linkage may be present that appears very likely in the short-term and risk is almost certain to occur in the long term, or there is evidence of harm to the receptor.</p>

Likely	Pollutant linkage may be present, and it is probable that the risk will occur.
Low likelihood	Pollutant linkage may be present and there is a possibility of the risk occurring, although there is no certainty that it will do so.
Unlikely	Pollutant linkage may be present but the circumstances under which harm would occur even in the long-term are improbable.

An overall evaluation of the level of risk is gained from a comparison of the severity and probability, as shown in Table 1.3.

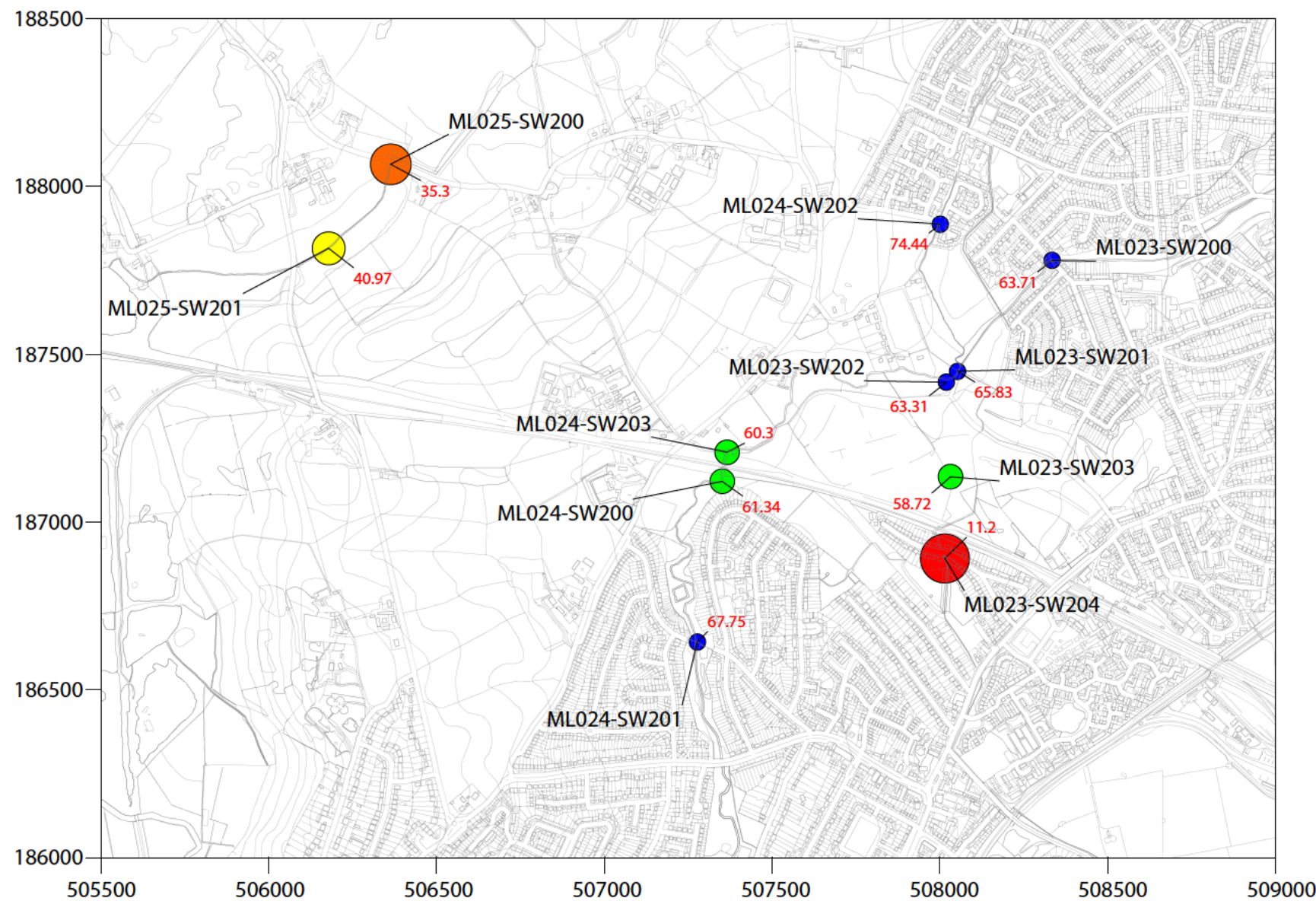
Table 1.3: Comparison of Probability and Severity

		Severity			
		High	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High likelihood	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk
	Likely	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk
	Low likelihood	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk
	Unlikely	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk

The requirements for further works or mitigation are dependent on the significance of the risk. Generally, 'Moderate' to 'Very High' risks are considered to be significant and in need of further assessment/mitigation, and 'Very Low' to 'Low' risks are generally considered insignificant and not requiring further assessment/mitigation. Professional judgement is often required in the determination of whether an effect is considered to be significant by taking account of whether effects are considered to be positive or negative, permanent or temporary, direct or indirect, the duration and frequency of the effect and whether any secondary effects are caused.

Appendix 4

Concentration Plots for Dissolved Oxygen, Ammoniacal Nitrogen,
Orthophosphate and AMPA



Key

DO (%) (10th percentile)

- 11.2 to 23.848
- 23.848 to 36.496
- 36.496 to 49.144
- 49.144 to 61.792
- 61.792 to 74.45

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (WFD) (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 – Freshwater EQS. 10-percentile GAC:

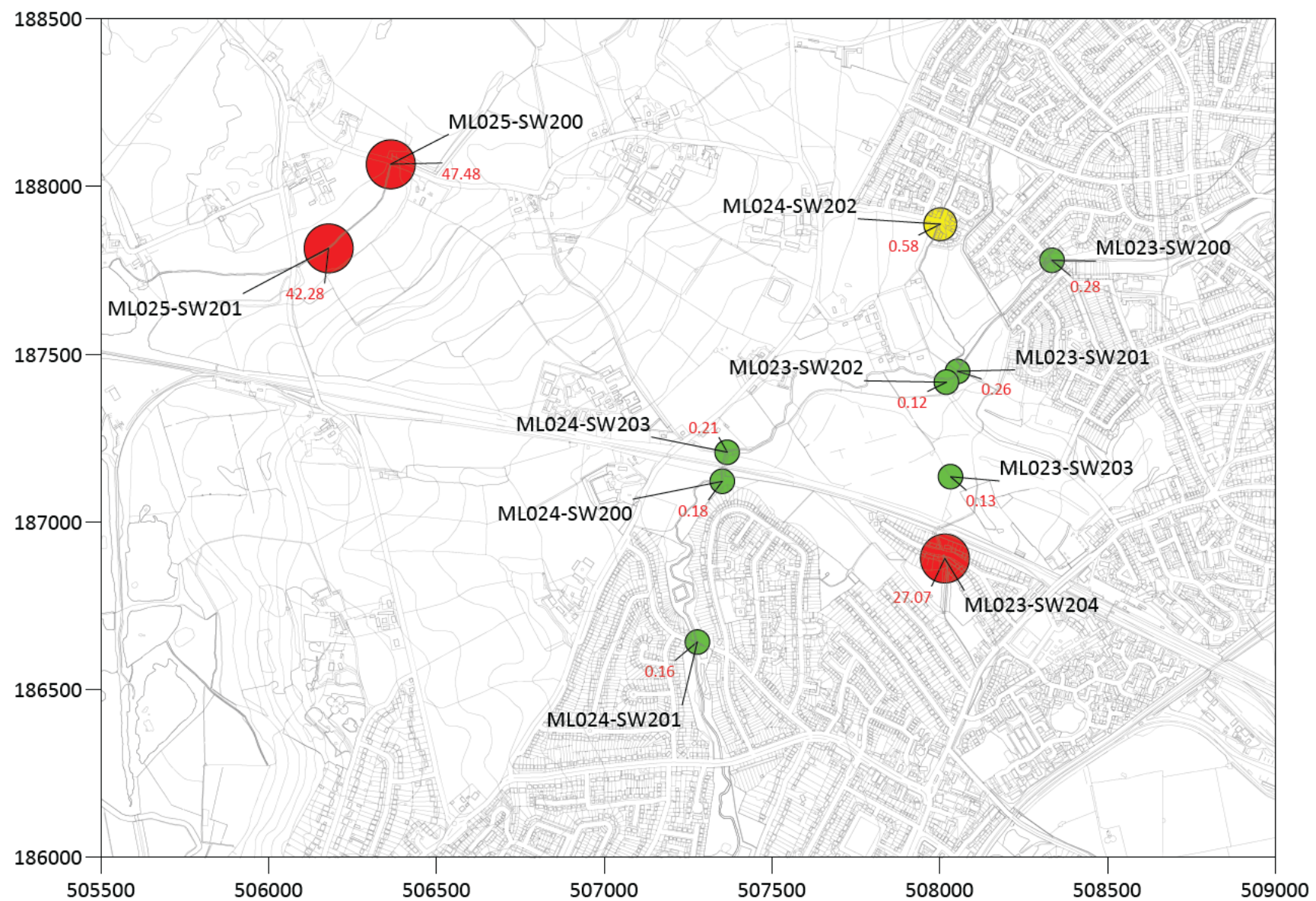
- 80% Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment) New Years Green Bourne
- 60% Ickenham Stream (Yeading Catchment)

Title: Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation) in Surface Water June 2019 - May 2020

Location: 1EW02 Enabling Works Area South

Client: CSJV

App'd	Drawn	Date
		JAN 2021
DRAFT		version 1
Scale	Project No. 6060354*	
Org Size	A4	
AECOM		PLATE 1



Key

Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/l)

- 0.03 to 0.1
- 0.1 to 0.3
- 0.3 to 1
- 1 to 10
- 10 to 50

Ammonia standard for rivers
Total ammonia as nitrogen
(90-percentile - good quality):

- 0.3 mg/l
Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
- 0.6 mg/l
Ickenham Stream (Yeading Catchment)

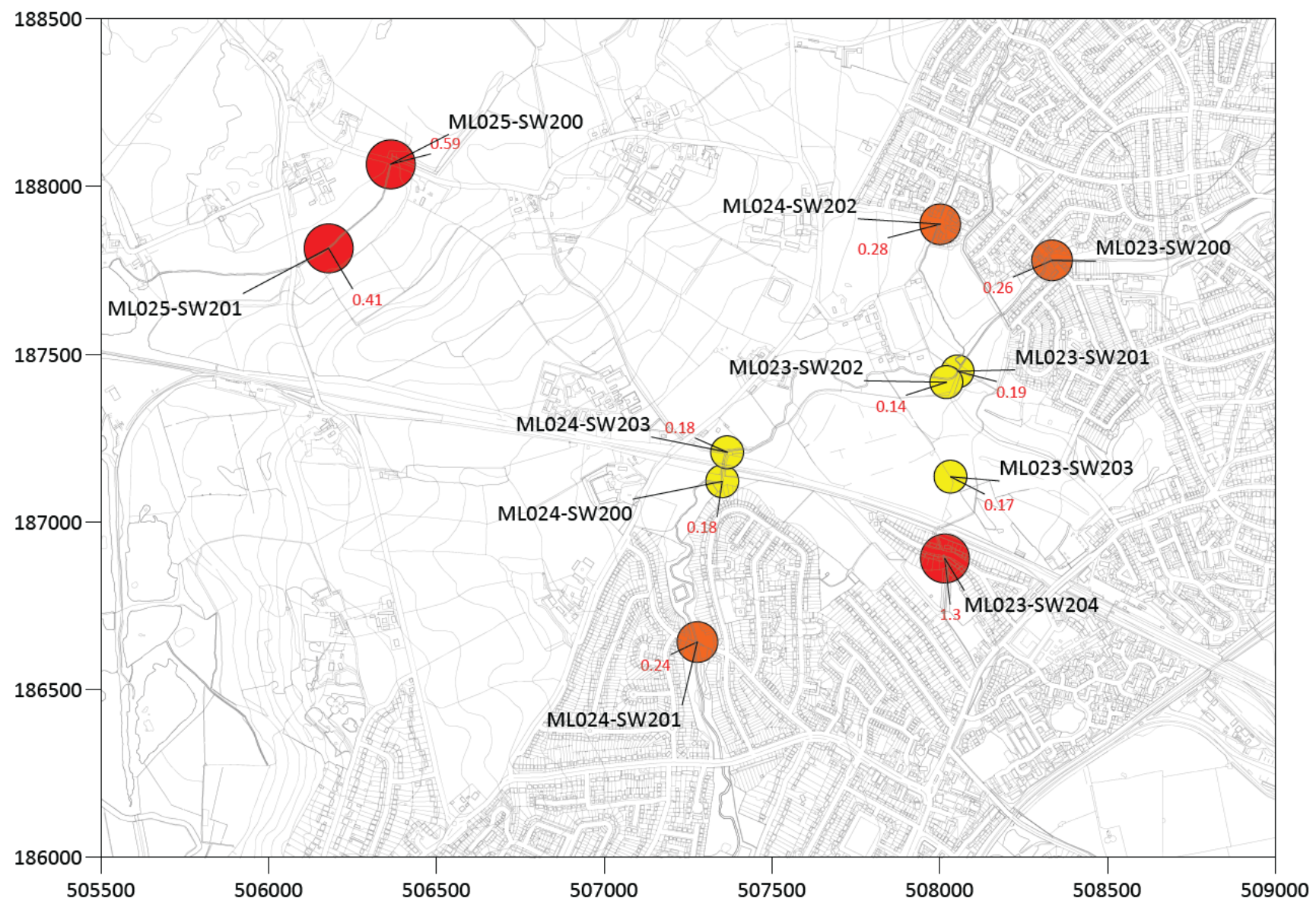
Title: 90-Percentile Ammoniacal Nitrogen Concentrations in Surface Water
June 2019-May 2020

Location: 1EW02 Enabling Works
Area South

Client: CSJV

App'd	Drawn	Date
		JAN 2021
DRAFT	version	1
Scale	Project No.	6050354*
Dwg Size	A4	PLATE 2

AECOM



Key

Orthophosphate (mg/l)

- 0.03 to 0.05
- 0.05 to 0.079
- 0.079 to 0.2
- 0.2 to 0.4
- 0.4 to 1.301

Orthophosphate standard for rivers (UKTAG calculator):

- 0.083 mg/l
Ickenham Stream (Pinn Catchment)
- 0.086 mg/l
New Years Green Bourne
- 0.079 mg/l
Ickenham Stream (Yeading Catchment)

Title: Average Orthophosphate Concentrations in Surface Water
June 2019-May 2020

Location: 1EW02 Enabling Works
Area South

Client: CSJV

App'd	Drawn	Date
		JAN 2021
DRAFT		version 1
Scale	Project No.	
-	6060354*	
Dwg Size	PLATE 3	
A4		

AECOM



Key

AMPA (µg/l)

- 0.1 to 1.4
- 1.4 to 1.6
- 1.6 to 3.901

Aminomethyl phosphonic acid (AMPA)
DWS (Water, England & Wales - Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2016 No. 614 for other pesticides:
0.1 µg/l

Title: Maximum AMPA Concentrations in Surface Water
June 2019-May 2020

Location: 1EW02 Enabling Works Area South

Client: CSJV

App'd	Drawn	Date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JAN 2021
DRAFT	version	1
Scale	Project No.	6050354*
Dwg Size	A4	
PLATE 4		

AECOM