



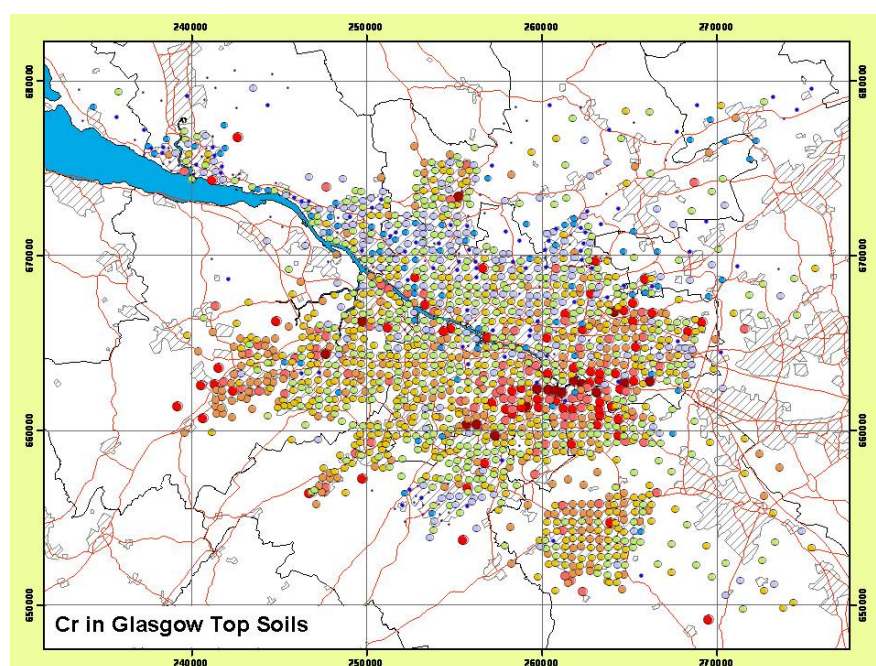
**British
Geological Survey**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Urban Soil Geochemistry of Glasgow - Appendices 1 and 2 Methods, Tables and Figures

Land Use Planning and Development Programme

Open Report OR/08/002



BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

OPEN REPORT OR/08/002

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Front cover

Map showing the distribution of chromium in Glasgow top soils (blue-red symbols = low-high Cr content).

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Maps and diagrams in this book use topography based on Ordnance Survey mapping.

Urban Soil Geochemistry of Glasgow - Appendices 1 and 2 Methods, Tables and Figures

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Guide to Report Layout

This report describes the British Geological Survey (BGS) urban soil geochemical survey of Glasgow and is presented in three volumes as follows:

Urban Soil Geochemistry of Glasgow – Main Report

- Summary of the Glasgow soil geochemical survey
- Project description, data interpretation, conclusions and bibliography

Urban Soil Geochemistry of Glasgow – Appendices 1 and 2 Methods, Tables and Figures

- The data collection, analysis and interpretation methods employed by the survey
- Presentation of the tables and figures referred to in the Main Report.

Urban Soil Geochemistry of Glasgow – Appendices 3-6 Geochemical Maps

- Presentation of geochemical maps of parameter concentrations in Glasgow top and deeper soils referred to in the Main Report

The Appendices 1 and 2 volume presented here should be read in conjunction with the Main Report.

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Glossary – Appendices 1 and 2

The acronyms used in this report are fully listed in the Main Report volume. Those referred to in Appendices 1 and 2 are also listed here.

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BGS	British Geological Survey
CLEA	Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment
EA	Environment Agency (England and Wales)
ED-XRFS	Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
G-BASE	Geochemical Baseline Survey of the Environment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSNI	Geological Survey of Northern Ireland
ICRCL	Interdepartmental Committee for the Redevelopment of Contaminated Land
LLD	Lower Limits of Detection
LLR	Lower Limits of Reporting
LOI	Loss on Ignition
MAC	Maximum Admissible Concentration
OS	Ordnance Survey
RM	Reference Material
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SGV	Soil Guideline Value
SSL	Soil Screening Level
SSV	Soil Screening Value
UK	United Kingdom
ULR	Upper Limits of Reporting
US-EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VROM	Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment
WD-XRFS	Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
XRFS	X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

Appendix 1 Urban Soil Geochemical Survey Methods

A1.1 INTRODUCTION

Geochemical surveys rely on carefully devised sampling, error control, analytical standards, and protocols to ensure data quality and consistency and to provide the best possible estimate of likely element concentrations in the surface environment (Johnson, 2005). In the urban environment, ground investigation reports frequently contain analytical data on the chemical composition of different sites. However, in order to compare data from different surveys it is important to know the sampling and analytical methods used so that the likely effects, if any, of the survey procedures on the analytical outcome can be assessed. For example, many metals are concentrated in the fine clay material in soils; therefore if a fine fraction of the soil is analysed, this will invariably return much higher metal concentrations than an analysis of the coarse fraction. This section outlines the standardised methods used to generate data in the geochemical soil survey of Glasgow.

A1.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Following the standard Geochemical Baseline Survey of the Environment (G-BASE) sampling methodology (Johnson, 2005), 1381 soil samples were collected at a density of 4 per km² in the Glasgow urban area during summer 2001 (Figure 3.1). Within the sampled area, each 1 kilometre national grid-square on 1: 25 000 scale Ordnance Survey (OS) maps was subdivided into four sub-squares with 500 m x 500 m dimensions. A soil sample was collected as close as possible to the centre point of each 500 m square accepting access and ground characteristic limitations. Common sites for collection included gardens, parks, road verges, open spaces, school yards, sports fields and waste ground. The urban area was defined as the limit of the built environment of Dumbarton, Glasgow, Paisley, Johnson and East Kilbride as shown on OS 1: 25 000 scale maps.

In addition to establishing the urban geochemistry, the project aimed to characterise the rural environment around Glasgow for comparison with the built-up area. However, due to access restrictions in place during the foot and mouth epidemic, it was not possible to survey the rural environment during 2001. Hence, this survey was carried out during summer 2002 and involved the collection of 241 rural soil samples at a density of 1 per 2 km² according to standard G-BASE procedures (Johnson, 2005). In rural areas, geology is the dominant control on surface geochemical distributions (Rawlins et al., 2003). To make direct comparisons between the rural and urban environments it was important to survey soils developed over the same Carboniferous lithologies that underlie much of Glasgow. However, the size of the rural survey was restricted by project funds to approximately 240 sample sites and with this limited number of sites, it was not possible to design a sampling strategy to give both statistically significant information over the main lithologies of the area and a uniform area of coverage around the city. Therefore, the rural survey extends further to the north-east and south-east of Glasgow over the Carboniferous lithologies in these areas than it does over the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation, which lies immediately to the north and south of the urban area in the Campsie and Renfrew Hills (Figure 3.1).

Sampling was carried out by a team of 8 - 10 university students led by BGS staff members. The teams worked in pairs but were interchanged daily to reduce the possibility of sampling bias being introduced by the use of individual procedures.

At each site, two separate soil samples, a top and a deeper sample each of approximately 250 g of unsieved material were collected using a handheld Dutch auger. This sampling strategy provides information on the chemistry of near-surface soils, which may be influenced by atmospheric pollution, and of deeper soils, which should more closely represent substrate materials at each site. Each sample was a composite of five sub-samples collected from the corners and centre of a 20 x 20 m square (Figure A1.1). The top few centimetres of surface vegetation was discarded and sub-samples from standard depths of 5 – 20 cm for top soils and 35 – 50 cm for deeper soils collected. The sub-samples were homogenised to form one top sample and one deeper sample from each site. The top samples were coded 'A' and the deeper samples coded 'S' upon collection. Observations of soil colour, depth and clast lithology and abundance were also recorded at site, and the samples were classified into seven textural groups (gravel, sand, sandy-silt, silt, silty-clay, sandy-clay and clay) (Johnson, 2005) (Table A1.1).

At each sample site, information on the location, geology, contamination, land use and other features required for data interpretation was entered on a computer-compatible field data card in standard BGS format (Table A1.1). Locations were determined using a Garmin-12® global positioning system unit (GPS) and were plotted on master copies of the 1: 25 000 and 1: 50 000 OS maps at the end of sampling (Johnson, 2005). The field cards were pre-numbered according to a random number system (see Section A1.4.1 of this report). The area codes for the Glasgow urban and rural surveys were 61 and 62 respectively and each site was assigned a 4-digit randomised number in sample batches of 100.

For quality assurance purposes, two sets of field duplicates per batch of 100 samples were collected in the same way as the original samples a few meters away from the original sites, following standard G-BASE procedures (Johnson, 2005).

A1.3 ANALYTICAL METHODS

A1.3.1 Sample Preparation

Following collection, the soils were air and oven-dried at <30 °C to prevent the volatilisation of Se. Samples were dry-sieved through nylon mesh to a <2 mm size fraction. The samples were then homogenised, coned and quartered and sub-samples taken for analyses. A 10 g split was taken for pH analysis and a further 2 g split for loss on ignition (LOI). A 30 g sub-sample was ground in an agate planetary ball mill until 95% was <53 µm. This pulverised material was further sub-sampled to obtain a 12 g split for element analysis by X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRFS).

XRFS pellets were prepared by grinding the 12 g aliquot of milled material with 3 g of binder for 3 minutes in an agate planetary ball mill. This mixture was then pressed into a 40 mm diameter pellet at 250 kN using a Herzog (HTP-40) semi-automatic press. The binder consists of 9 parts EMU120FD styrene co-polymer (BASF plc) and 1 part Ceridust 3620, a micronised polyethylene wax (Hoechst), after Van Zyl (1982).

Once preparation was completed, sample residue materials were stored in the G-BASE sample archive where they form part of the BGS National Geoscience Data Centre collection.

A1.3.2 X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRFS) Analysis

Major, minor and trace element determinations were carried out by Wavelength-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (WD-XRFS) (Ingham and Vrebos, 1994) and Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (ED-XRFS).

Two Philips PW2400 sequential WD-XRFS fitted with rhodium-anode X-ray tubes (3 kW 60 kV) were used for Na₂O, MgO, Al₂O₃, SiO₂, P₂O₅, K₂O, CaO, TiO₂, MnO, Fe₂O₃, Sc, V, Cr, Co, Cs, Ba, La, Ce, Nd and Sm as one suite and Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W, Tl, Pb, Bi, Th and U as another. Concentrations of the major elements are expressed as oxide weight percent. The full configurations of the instruments are given in Tables A1.2 and A1.3. The Philips spectrometers were controlled using Philips SuperQ application software package, version 3.0H, running under a MicroSoft TM Windows2000 operating system.

Each pellet was irradiated by X-rays, which induce secondary X-ray fluorescence of the atoms within the sample. This secondary radiation was collimated onto a diffraction crystal and its intensity at selected peak and background positions in the X ray spectrum was measured using either a proportional gas flow or a scintillation detector mounted on a goniometer.

The net intensity at each of the peak positions was calibrated against known synthetic standards and Reference Materials (RMs). Calibrations were performed using the manufacturer's calibration algorithms and making corrections for matrix effects and spectral line overlap interferences listed in Table A1.3. Trace elements whose characteristic X-ray lines lie on the long-wavelength side of the Fe absorption edge (Sc, V, Cr, Cs, Ba, La, Ce, Nd and Sm) are affected by absorption from major elements (Fe, Mn and Ti), and this absorption is not corrected for by this calibration method. Therefore, the results for these trace elements are not as accurate as those for others.

The calibration lines were established using numerous RMs, placing the slope to give the best fit through the average of the predominantly silicate RMs. If the sample composition differs widely from this average it may produce erroneous results. The elements Ni, Cu, Zn, Sr, Zr, Ba and Pb, which are usually present at trace levels, will cause interference if they are present at concentrations above approximately 0.5%, leading to uncorrected errors in most analytes.

A Spectro X-LAB2000 ED-XRFS fitted with a palladium-anode X-ray tube (400 W 54 kV) was used for Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Te and I. The Spectro X-LAB2000 was controlled using an X-LABPRO application software package, version 2.4, running under a MicroSoft TM Windows2000 operating system.

In the ED-XRFS, the primary X-radiation is scattered off a secondary or polarisation target, which is used to optimise the effectiveness of the exciting X-radiation and to minimise the spectral background. Three different secondary/polarisation targets are used to give optimal coverage of 52 elements from Na to U; all elements are measured to improve the accuracy of the corrections on the analytes of interest. As in WD-XRFS, the atoms within the sample emit

characteristic X-radiation and rather than being diffracted and the whole of the emitted X-ray spectrum is detected simultaneously using a Si (Li) detector. The acquired spectrum is deconvoluted then evaluated using a calibration prepared by the instrument manufacturer, making corrections for matrix effects and spectral line overlap interferences.

For both WD-XRFS and ED-XRFS, mineralogical and particle-size effects contribute to the overall analytical error. The calibrations were validated by analysis of RMs and regularly corrected for instrumental drift.

The lower limits of detection (LLD) are shown in Table A1.4 with lower limits of reporting (LLR) for the major elements and upper reporting limits (ULR) based on the calibration standard or validation RM with the highest concentration. The LLDs are theoretical values for the concentration equivalent to three standard deviations above the background count rate for the analyte in a silica matrix. High instrumental stability results in practical values for these materials approaching the theoretical detection limit.

Individual results are not reliable below the quoted lower limits, but reliable estimates of average or typical values over an area may be obtained at lower levels of concentration; meaningful patterns may thus be recognised for some elements at levels lower than the LLD and LRL. Reliability also decreases above the ULR, but results do, nevertheless, give an indication of the concentration in the sample. Results outside the limits were therefore reported and entered into the database.

A1.3.3 Soil pH

Soil pH was determined by adding 10 g of <2 mm sample to 25 ml of 0.01M CaCl₂.2H₂O (calcium chloride). The mixture was shaken to form a slurry prior to analysis by pH electrode. This method of pH determination generally gives lower results (0.5 pH units) than water-based methods (Rowell, 1994).

A1.3.4 Soil Loss on Ignition (LOI)

LOI was determined on 2 g of <2 mm material heated in a furnace and kept at 450 °C for a minimum of 4 hours. The LOI is percentage difference in weight before and after heating.

A1.4 ERROR CONTROL AND DATA QUALITY

A1.4.1 Field and Laboratory

Systematic error in analysis was monitored using a method based on randomised sample site numbers (Plant, 1973). Samples were collected in random number order but analysed in sequential order so that any within-batch analytical instrument drift can be distinguished from genuine geographic variances. No within-batch analytical drift problems were evident in the samples.

Rigorous field-based control procedures at each stage of the sampling process are designed to minimise error (Johnson, 2005). Long-term analytical drift between batches of samples was monitored using a series of standards representing a range of concentration for each element. The standards included several bulk soil samples collected over representative rock types, three of which were analysed in every batch of 100 samples. Time versus concentration plots for each of these reference samples were prepared. Tolerance limits arbitrarily set at the mean $\pm 2\sigma$ were used to assess data quality. Simple arithmetic correlations were applied to normalise the data to the rest of the UK geochemistry database for systematic drift (Lister and Johnson, 2005). Those applied to the Glasgow soils datasets are outlined in Table A1.5. No normalisation of Ag or Cd was attempted due to sub-detection levels of these elements in the G-BASE reference standards.

Variability in the sampling and analytical methods was monitored by means of field and analytical duplicate samples and analytical standards. Values below the lower limit of detection were assigned to a value of one half of the detection limit and all field duplicate sample results removed prior to statistical treatment according to standard G-BASE procedures (Lister and Johnson, 2005).

G-BASE reference standards S13B, S15B, S23B and S57A were included in the XRF analytical runs and results demonstrate good accuracy of the data compared to reference values (Table A1.6). However, Bi, Cd, Mo, Te, Tl and Se show poorer accuracy due to the very low abundance of these elements in the standards, close to or below the limits of detection.

A1.4.2 Analysis of Variance

Sampling and analytical precision were calculated using a procedure based on analysis of variance (ANOVA). Field duplicate soil samples were collected at 34 sites, representing approximately one site in 50; the sites were chosen using random number lists. Each field duplicate sample was dried and split into two portions, producing a total of four analytical replicates from each site. As a check against mis-labelling or other errors, the analyses of the replicates were plotted against each other, for selected elements of differing chemical properties, to assess whether any sample pairs were consistently out-lying. The results for the replicate pairs of samples were averaged, and the field duplicate sample pairs were examined in a similar manner. No labelling errors were found. The field and analytical replicate results are outlined in Figures A1.2 to A1.5 and in general demonstrate excellent repeatability of the analytical and field methods, namely points plot close to a line of gradient one passing through the origin. However, elements such as Ag, Bi, Cd, Cs, Hf, I, Sb, Ta, Tl, U and W present in low concentrations close to the detection limit show more variability as expected. Field duplicate results for Cu, Pb, Sn and Zn show some outlying values indicating the presence of gross metal contamination in the urban environment.

Plots of cumulative frequency versus concentration for each element in the soils were examined to assess the degree to which the distribution of the element conformed to a Gaussian distribution; as a result, the concentrations of all trace and major elements were log-transformed before undergoing ANOVA, to improve their conformity to the model distribution (Plant et al., 1975).

A random nested model of ANOVA was selected because all the analyses were part of a single randomised dataset (Snedecor and Cochran, 1989). The NESTED procedure from the SASTM

statistical software package was used to perform the ANOVA (SAS Institute Inc., 1989). Residual variance (representing inter-alia inhomogeneities introduced in sample preparation and sub-sampling, and errors in chemical analysis), between-sample variance (representing within-site variability as well as any variability introduced by the process of sample collection) and between-site variance (representing the natural distribution of the elements in the soils) were calculated.

Since the frequency distribution of most elements is multi-modal and none fit the Gaussian model perfectly, there is an unquantifiable overstatement of the between-site variance, a problem that is inherent in using ANOVA on geochemical data. Statistical F-tests have not been quoted because the data do not satisfy this and other assumptions required for formal analysis of variance.

The percentages of variance attributable to between-site, between-sample and residual variance are given in Tables A1.7 and A1.8, and provide a general indication of the reliability of the geochemical data. In most cases approximately 90% of the variability can be attributed to between site variance demonstrating the robustness of the field sampling method. ANOVA results for Cu, Sn and Zn fall below the 90% between site variance level largely as a result of the inhomogeneous nature of the soil and presence of one or two outlying values, which do not fit the general trend of the rest of the data (Figures A1.3 and A1.5). Sample preparation and analytical variability (within sample) is very low (<2% for most elements) indicating the reliability of the analytical techniques. Results for Ag, Bi, Cd, Cs, Hf, I, Sb, Ta, Tl, U and W probably reflect the fact that concentrations of these elements in soils are close to the limit of detection. Therefore, results should be treated with more caution than for other elements (Tables A1.7 and A1.8).

A1.5 DATA PRESENTATION AND GLASGOW SOILS GIS

Once full error control and data quality procedures were completed, the Glasgow soil geochemical results were merged with locational and field-observation data into datasets for top (A) and deeper (S) soils in Excel® spreadsheet format. A summary of the data held in the datasets, once control samples were removed, is given in Table A1.9. On completion of the project, the data were formally loaded into the BGS Corporate Oracle® Geochemistry Database (Harris and Coats, 1992) where they may be retrieved by means of a database front-end.

Within the G-BASE project, it is standard procedure to present the data as a series of single-element maps showing the spatial distribution of the results. Rural geochemical data are commonly presented as continuous interpolated surface maps as these aid the identification of regional geochemical patterns. However, interpolated maps do not provide a suitable method for presenting urban data. At the close scale of interrogation necessary in urban areas, interpolations can give misleading results, as the spatial extent of high element values can be over-emphasised. As a result, methods of presenting urban geochemical data as graduated symbol maps have been developed by the G-BASE project (Fordyce and Ander, 2003). Graduated symbol maps avoid uncertain extrapolation between sampling points (as portrayed in interpolated-surface maps) and display the data in a form that more truly indicates the spatial representation of urban samples.

Geochemical maps for the current project were generated using a geographic information system (GIS) software package. A GIS is a computer system for capturing, storing, checking,

integrating, overlaying, manipulating, analysing and displaying spatial data. Maps are the most common type of spatial data and show the distribution of features and the locational relationships between objects. A GIS is based upon databases that allow spatial information such as grid references or postcodes, which can only be visualised by plotting on a map, to be linked to attribute data. Attribute data provide other information about points in space such as the type of a building or road, or the height of a hill. A GIS digitally integrates databases and maps to produce a very powerful tool for environmental analysis. One of the main benefits of a GIS is the ready ability to store different information as separate data layers, which can be superimposed and interrogated simultaneously. GIS make cartography and data analysis easier and as such allow the storage of large amounts of data in a systematic format with easy output of information as maps and reports. Due to their versatility and widespread applicability, GIS use has become common and Local Authorities employ GIS increasingly to aid urban planning.

The importance of geoscience information and GIS to urban planning has been outlined by Ellison et al. (1998) and Hooker et al. (2000). Over recent years the BGS has been developing several urban GIS procedures for Local Authorities (for example, Brown and Marchant, 2000; Ellison et al., 2002; Merritt and Whitbread, 2008). Future GIS developments involving geochemical data are likely to take place within the broader context of urban planning and contaminated land prioritisation. A number of GIS software packages are commercially available and the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcGIS9.2® software was selected for the present study, as it is the BGS corporate standard and is the system most commonly used by Local Authorities.

Within the Glasgow Soils GIS, the geochemical information is held as shapefiles whereas the background Cultural and Geological data are stored as feature classes in a geodatabase. Each dataset is presented as a layer in the GIS (Table A1.10).

Maps of element concentrations in top (A) and deeper (S) soils were created using the ArcGIS9.2® graduated symbol option and are presented in the appendices of this report. The geochemical maps are plotted using a full range of percentiles to describe the data distribution (Appendices 3 and 4). Elements are classified according to the 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th and 99th percentiles of the real data whereby circle-symbol size and colour correspond to the data percentile class. In addition to percentile-class plots, the data are presented as a series of maps relating to regulatory guideline values to highlight areas of potential interest within the urban environment (Appendices 5 and 6). The percentile and regulatory guideline maps in the GIS can be readily interpreted and assessed in the context of other environmental information for contaminated land and urban planning purposes.

It should be noted that for data close to the analytical detection limit, the results were rounded up to the nearest integer and this may lead to several percentile classes in the data distribution with the same element concentration. Whilst this is a true reflection of the data and prevents “over-interpretation” of the data to decimal points, which are not significant, it leads to the absence of several percentile classes on the graduated symbol maps for some elements such as Ag, Bi, Cd, and Sb.

The geochemical sample sites are presented against a backdrop of topographic information (Appendices 3-6).

Appendix 2 Urban Soil Geochemistry Tables and Figures

PART A - TABLES

Table 1.1 Potentially harmful elements for human, animal and plant health

Chemical Symbol	Element Name	Chemical Symbol	Element Name
Al	Aluminium	Mn	Manganese
As	Arsenic	Mo	Molybdenum
B	Boron	Ni	Nickel
Ba	Barium	Pb	Lead
Bi	Bismuth	Sb	Antimony
Cd	Cadmium	Se	Selenium
Cl	Chlorine	Sn	Tin
Co	Cobalt	Te	Tellurium
Cr	Chromium	Th	Thorium
Cu	Copper	Tl	Thallium
F	Fluorine	U	Uranium
Fe	Iron	V	Vanadium
Hg	Mercury	Zn	Zinc
I	Iodine		

Although potentially harmful in excess, the majority of elements are essential to health in small doses. Elements listed in blue have no/limited biological function and are generally toxic to most organisms (From Appleton, 1995)

Table 1.2 Soil quality guideline values from various national sources

Parameter	Units	Current UK Human CLEA Soil Guideline (2011)			Former UK Human CLEA Soil Guideline (2008)			Former UK Human ICRL Soil Guideline	Proposed UK Ecological Guideline	German Agricultural Soil Guideline	Dutch Soil Intervention Value	US-EPA Generic Soil Screen Levels
		Residential	Allotment	Commercial	Residential plant uptake/ allotment	Residential no plant uptake	Commercial/ industrial					
Antimony (Sb)	mg kg ⁻¹									5	22	31
Arsenic (As)	mg kg ⁻¹	32	43	640	20	20	500	10		20	76	0.4
Barium (Ba)	mg kg ⁻¹											5500
Cadmium (Cd)	mg kg ⁻¹	10	1.8	230	1 (pH 6)	30	1400	3	1.15	1.5	13	78
Chromium (Cr)	mg kg ⁻¹				130	200	5000	600	21.1	100	180	390
Cobalt (Co)	mg kg ⁻¹									50	190	
Copper (Cu)	mg kg ⁻¹							130	88.4	100	190	
Lead (Pb)	mg kg ⁻¹				450	450	750	500	167.9	100	530	400
Molybdenum (Mo)	mg kg ⁻¹									5	190	
Nickel (Ni)	mg kg ⁻¹	130	230	1800	50	75	5000	70	25.1		100	1600
Selenium (Se)	mg kg ⁻¹	350	120	13000	35	260	8000	3		10		390
Thallium (Tl)	mg kg ⁻¹									1		
Tin (Sn)	mg kg ⁻¹									50		
Uranium (U)	mg kg ⁻¹									5		
Vanadium (V)	mg kg ⁻¹									50		550
Zinc (Zn)	mg kg ⁻¹							300	90.1	300	720	23000

Former CLEA Guideline (2008) = EA (2008a) 'Typical' Soil Guideline Values for defined land uses (SGV)
 Current CLEA Guideline (2011) = EA (2011) 'Typical' Soil Guideline Values for defined land uses (SGV)
 Former ICRL Guideline = ICRL (1987) UK Soil Trigger Values for Residential Gardens and Allotments
 UK Ecological Guideline = EA (2008b) Proposed ecological risk assessment Soil Screening Values (SSV)
 German Guideline = Reimann and Caritat (1998) Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC) in Agricultural Soils
 Dutch Soil Intervention Value = VROM (2009) Soil Intervention Values
 US-EPA = US-EPA (1996) Generic Soil Screening Levels (SSL)

Table 2.1 Rationalised geology groupings for the present project related to BGS standard 1: 50 000 geological classifications

Rationalised Rock Unit	BGS DigMap® Codes	1: 50 000 Geology Classification
Carboniferous Rocks		
Coal Measures	UCMS-MEAS, MCMS-MEAS, LCMS-MEAS, PGP-MEAS	Coal Measures Group and Passage Formation
Limestone Coal Formation	LSC-MEAS	Limestone Coal Formation
Lower and Upper Limestone Formations	LLMS-MEAS, ULGS-MEAS, BKLS-LMST, BLLS-LMST, BBLS-LMST, CAL-LMST, CAS-LMST, DYLS-LMST, HCLS-LMST, HHLS-LMST, HURLMST, ILS-LMST, LLS-LMST, MAHO-LMST, OLS-LMST, P2-LMST, TOHO-LMST, BGN-MDST, LLGS-MEAS	Lower Limestone Formation and Upper Limestone Formation
Strathclyde Group	LWM-MEAS, DMQ-CONG, BGN-MDST, BGN-MDSL	Strathclyde Group
Inverclyde Group	INV-SARL	Inverclyde Group
Devonian Rocks		
Lower and Upper Devonian Sandstones	KNW-SDST, SCK-SDST, THF-SDST, RON-CONG, OXF-MDST, IMC-CONG, KNW-CORN, KNW-VCSR, THF-SDSL, CXF-MDSD	Devonian Stratheden and Strathmore Groups
Dalradian Rocks		
Dalradian	DCBG-PSPE, DCDP-PELM, DCBB-PSPE	Southern Highland Group and Bullrock Greywacke Formation
Intrusives/Extrusives		
Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation	All other codes in the area	Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation

Table 3.1 Summary statistics for element concentrations in Glasgow top and deeper soils

Urban A	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	6.2	0.10	3.01	0.26	0.3	0.014	0.1	0.025	30.3	0.235	0.25	1.1	77	0.25	0.25	0.25	11	4.0	38	1	14.0	3.2	0.3	1.7	1
Max	25.6	17.84	20.18	2.93	19.5	0.878	1.7	1.44	71.9	2.992	23.50	282.8	10978	15.9	87.8	16.00	1181	560.0	4286	10	3679.9	54.3	90.6	16.5	26
Median	14.7	0.92	6.43	1.34	1.1	0.104	0.7	0.32	55.0	0.998	0.25	9.2	445	0.3	17.1	0.25	74	25.0	108	1	51.4	14.6	3.9	5.4	3
Mean	14.8	1.15	6.66	1.37	1.2	0.113	0.8	0.35	54.8	1.094	0.32	10.9	481	0.5	18.8	0.38	76	28.4	125	2	76.2	15.0	4.8	5.4	4
Count	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381
Urban S	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	7.6	0.07	2.93	0.28	0.4	0.012	0.1	0.025	30.4	0.401	0.25	0.45	53	0.25	0.5	0.25	12	3.8	40	1	6.1	6.2	0.3	1.0	1
Max	26.8	20.30	20.23	3.37	21.2	1.164	1.9	1.07	64.1	3.079	16.90	1001.0	7038	25.8	77.1	6.60	1183	477.7	4363	9	3181.8	46.6	75.9	22.6	36
Median	15.5	1.03	6.67	1.42	1.2	0.105	0.7	0.24	54.9	1.002	0.25	8.5	455	0.3	11.4	0.25	77	28.6	104	1	47.3	15.6	3.4	5.3	2
Mean	15.6	1.37	6.91	1.46	1.3	0.117	0.7	0.26	54.7	1.093	0.33	11.3	499	0.5	13.1	0.36	81	33.0	124	2	82.9	16.0	4.5	5.4	3
Count	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368
Rural A	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	0.7	0.05	2.84	0.30	0.05	0.005	0.1	0.060	3.4	0.179	0.25	3.7	67	0.25	2.7	0.25	12	8.5	28	1	2.9	2.2	1.1	2.2	1
Max	22.8	11.14	10.63	3.42	5.9	0.438	2.0	1.81	77.8	3.073	2.60	55.3	1249	2.1	209.2	2.30	208	74.9	285	20	348.8	35.5	68.3	9.9	53
Median	14.1	0.58	6.45	1.18	1.0	0.093	0.7	0.37	55.5	1.207	0.25	9.1	391	0.5	19.0	0.25	70	20.7	98	3	31.0	14.9	3.2	6.6	5
Mean	13.5	0.75	6.55	1.27	1.1	0.113	0.7	0.41	54.8	1.363	0.27	10.0	407	0.5	24.8	0.33	69	21.9	104	3	38.1	15.1	3.9	6.5	8
Count	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241
Rural S	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	2.3	0.05	2.76	0.26	0.1	0.005	0.05	0.025	1.2	0.106	0.25	2.4	23	0.25	1.4	0.25	2	8.7	25	1	0.4	0.35	0.3	1.0	1
Max	24.7	7.95	12.63	3.73	7.5	0.597	2.6	1.31	98.0	3.112	1.30	400.3	1544	4.1	268.0	11.60	482	123.4	283	7	474.2	53.3	110.6	11.0	41
Median	15.7	0.50	6.93	1.27	1.1	0.096	0.7	0.20	63.4	1.138	0.25	7.2	359	0.3	14.1	0.25	63	22.2	91	2	23.9	15.7	2.0	6.0	3
Mean	15.3	0.70	7.11	1.37	1.3	0.116	0.8	0.25	62.3	1.308	0.26	9.7	391	0.3	21.9	0.38	65	25.1	97	2	31.1	16.0	2.9	5.9	4
Count	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	237	241	241	241	241	241
All A	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	0.7	0.05	2.84	0.26	0.1	0.005	0.1	0.025	3.4	0.179	0.25	1.1	67	0.25	0.25	0.25	11	4.0	28	1	2.9	2.2	0.3	1.7	1
Max	25.6	17.84	20.18	3.42	19.5	0.878	2.0	1.81	77.8	3.073	23.50	282.8	10978	15.9	209.2	16.00	1181	560.0	4286	20	3679.9	54.3	90.6	16.5	53
Median	14.7	0.87	6.43	1.32	1.1	0.104	0.7	0.32	55.1	1.017	0.25	9.1	436	0.3	17.2	0.25	73	25.0	107	2	47.9	14.7	3.7	5.5	4
Mean	14.6	1.09	6.64	1.36	1.2	0.113	0.7	0.36	54.8	1.134	0.32	10.8	470	0.5	19.7	0.37	75	27.4	122	2	70.5	15.0	4.7	5.6	4
Count	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622
All S	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	Ta
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Min	2.3	0.05	2.76	0.26	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.025	1.2	0.106	0.25	0.45	23	0.25	0.5	0.25	2	3.8	25	1	0.4	0.35	0.3	1.0	1
Max	26.8	20.30	20.23	3.73	21.2	1.164	2.6	1.31	98.0	3.112	16.90	1001.0	7038	25.8	268.0	11.60	1183	477.7	4363	9	3181.8	53.3	110.6	22.6	41.0
Median	15.5	0.93	6.69	1.41	1.2	0.104	0.7	0.24	55.3	1.012	0.25	8.3	446	0.3	11.8	0.25	76	27.5	102	1	43.0	15.6	3.1	5.4	2.0
Mean	15.6	1.27	6.94	1.45	1.3	0.116	0.7	0.26	55.9	1.125	0.32	11.0	483	0.4	14.5	0.37	78	31.8	120	2	75.1	16.0	4.3	5.4	3.3
Count	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1605	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609

Min = minimum Max = maximum A = top soils S = deeper soils

Urban A	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	1.75	0.4	0.3	6.0	13.4	0.9	0.5	4	0.1	1.0	27.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.25	0.3	25	0.35	2.4	38.8	0.4	3.39	2.42
Max	507	33.4	61.4	1038.1	5001.0	98.9	173.5	34	14.5	658.6	424.5	3.8	4.1	18.0	10.6	6.2	737	154.9	75.3	1780.8	815.6	8.79	36.25
Median	36	2.1	15.1	46.9	127.1	40.0	1.3	14	0.9	10.2	111.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.6	1.6	131	1.0	21.3	151.9	249.1	5.20	9.02
Mean	37	2.4	16.9	54.9	180.1	41.0	2.4	14	1.0	18.7	121.5	0.9	0.5	7.0	0.7	1.7	147	1.3	21.9	201.0	248.7	5.31	9.49
Count	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1381	1380	1381	1381	1381	1379	1381
Rural S	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	6	0.4	0.8	9.6	9.9	0.25	0.5	5	0.1	0.9	35.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.25	0.3	38	0.35	2.5	31.9	0.4	2.99	1.53
Max	408	37.1	87.3	859.0	5001.0	118.1	207.0	57	15.1	1393.5	1765.5	5.8	1.4	27.9	16.2	11.8	969	47.8	98.8	1773.6	1112.3	8.88	50.04
Median	37	1.9	15.8	48.0	101.3	42.9	1.0	14	0.8	9.0	119.1	0.6	0.5	7.5	0.6	1.7	128	0.8	22.5	129.6	247.1	5.78	6.35
Mean	38	2.3	17.5	58.0	171.3	44.9	2.6	14	1.0	22.5	134.9	0.9	0.5	7.6	0.7	1.7	146	1.2	23.4	187.3	248.9	5.80	6.99
Count	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1368	1367	1368	1368	1368	1367	1368
Rural A	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	4	0.4	1.4	2.3	14.0	1.9	0.5	2	0.1	1.1	14.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.25	0.3	13	0.35	2.1	13.7	8.8	2.75	2.97
Max	113	5.2	50.1	227.2	955.7	109.3	28.0	32	6.6	176.2	462.4	3.9	2.6	13.1	2.2	4.6	753	6.6	62.1	917.7	391.4	7.24	94.85
Median	33	1.4	16.7	33.8	77.5	34.7	0.5	13	0.9	6.1	83.5	0.6	0.5	5.8	0.6	2.3	128	1.3	18.2	105.4	258.5	4.84	9.95
Mean	34	1.5	18.9	39.2	98.0	37.2	1.3	13	1.0	10.4	88.9	1.0	0.5	5.8	0.6	2.3	149	1.5	18.3	122.3	248.7	4.80	12.74
Count	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241
Rural S	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	11	0.4	0.8	0.3	6.6	0.9	0.5	2	0.1	0.4	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.25	0.3	9	0.35	0.4	7.6	0.4	2.81	1.62
Max	204	7.3	57.5	343.2	1149.7	128.8	53.3	42	12.3	128.6	620.1	3.7	0.5	13.0	3.3	5.0	649	8.0	85.8	1132.4	506.5	7.12	97.34
Median	37	1.4	17.9	31.8	38.0	39.0	0.5	13	0.7	2.7	86.5	0.6	0.5	6.1	0.5	2.0	117	1.2	19.0	84.0	289.0	5.05	6.23
Mean	38	1.6	20.3	39.7	62.9	42.3	1.0	13	0.8	4.9	95.8	1.0	0.5	6.1	0.5	2.1	134	1.3	19.3	98.7	283.4	5.04	8.99
Count	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241
All A	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	1.75	0.4	0.3	2.3	13.4	0.9	0.5	2	0.1	1.0	14.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.25	0.3	13	0.35	2.1	13.7	0.4	2.75	2.42
Max	507	33.4	61.4	1038.1	5001.0	109.3	173.5	34	14.5	658.6	462.4	3.9	4.1	18.0	10.6	6.2	753	154.9	75.3	1780.8	815.6	8.79	94.85
Median	35	2.0	15.3	45.7	118.3	39.4	1.3	13	0.9	9.5	107.2	0.6	0.5	6.8	0.6	1.7	131	1.1	20.9	144.4	249.7	5.11	9.16
Mean	36	2.3	17.2	52.6	167.9	40.5	2.3	14	1.0	17.4	116.6	0.9	0.5	6.8	0.6	1.8	147	1.3	21.4	189.3	248.7	5.23	9.97
Count	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1621	1622	1622	1622	1620	1621
All S	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI @ 450C
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Min	6	0.4	0.8	0.3	6.6	0.25	0.5	2	0.1	0.4	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.25	0.3	9	0.35	0.4	7.6	0.4	2.81	1.53
Max	408	37.1	87.3	859.0	5001.0	128.8	207.0	57	15.1	1393.5	1765.5	5.8	1.4	27.9	16.2	11.8	969	47.8	98.8	1773.6	1112.3	8.88	97.34
Median	37	1.8	15.9	45.8	87.2	42.5	0.5	14	0.8	7.3	114.4	0.6	0.5	7.3	0.5	1.7	126	0.9	22.1	121.3	251.8	5.58	6.34
Mean	38	2.2	17.9	55.3	154.9	44.5	2.3	14	0.9	19.8	129.0	1.0	0.5	7.4	0.6	1.8	144	1.2	22.8	174.0	254.1	5.69	7.29
Count	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1608	1609

Table 3.2 Summary statistics for element concentrations in UK national and regional soil datasets and world averages

Statistics	Soil Type	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf
		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Minimum	Humber A	0.2	0.03	0.19	nd	0.10	0.001	nd	0.03	nd	0.02	0.40	0.5	24	nd	nd	0.35	nd	1.0	0.8	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd
	Humber S	nd	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.017	nd	0.03	nd	0.002	0.40	0.5	2	nd	nd	0.40	4	2.0	2.0	nd	0.5	0.2	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.02	nd	nd	2.3	nd	0.2	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	0.1	0.007	0.06	0.007	0.007	0.0004	nd	0.008	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	nd	nd	<0.20	nd	0.2	0.2	nd	1.0	nd	nd	nd
Maximum	Humber A	22.2	48.06	33.02	nd	13.40	1.560	nd	2.22	nd	1.95	26.00	342.0	85071	nd	nd	61.00	nd	140.4	2534.0	nd	703.0	nd	nd	nd
	Humber S	nd	47.81	48.15	5.02	18.48	2.262	nd	1.53	nd	2.76	19.00	389.0	126700	nd	nd	62.00	354	723.0	6787.0	nd	5920.0	181.7	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.97	nd	nd	216.0	nd	63.9	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	15.0	47.56	37.80	2.48	10.40	5.500	nd	1.25	nd	nd	nd	nd	2973	nd	nd	40.90	nd	322.0	838.0	nd	1508.0	nd	nd	nd
Mean	Humber A	11.5	2.12	4.85	nd	1.13	0.100	nd	0.29	nd	0.66	0.80	16.0	528	nd	nd	1.18	nd	19.4	74.1	nd	22.2	nd	nd	nd
	Humber S	nd	2.89	5.28	1.97	1.33	0.124	nd	0.25	nd	0.71	1.50	15.9	569	nd	nd	0.80	80	21.7	85.2	nd	25.4	13.0	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.16	nd	nd	44.7	nd	9.4	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	5.3	1.94	4.00	0.60	0.60	0.100	nd	0.17	nd	nd	nd	nd	141	nd	nd	0.80	nd	10.6	41.2	nd	23.0	nd	nd	nd
Median	Humber A	11.6	0.81	4.66	nd	0.80	0.080	nd	0.26	nd	0.68	0.40	13.0	376	nd	nd	1.00	nd	19.1	71.0	nd	18.0	nd	nd	nd
	Humber S	nd	0.81	5.04	1.88	0.97	0.104	nd	0.19	nd	0.74	1.00	12.4	388	nd	nd	0.40	80	21.0	83.0	nd	20.0	12.3	nd	nd
	Humber C A	12.0	0.64	5.80	nd	0.60	0.140	nd	0.30	nd	0.66	0.40	15.0	504	nd	nd	2.00	nd	24.0	77.0	nd	38.0	nd	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.15	nd	nd	41.4	nd	7.4	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	5.3	0.46	3.80	0.56	0.50	0.070	nd	0.15	nd	nd	nd	nd	121	nd	nd	0.70	nd	9.8	39.3	nd	18.0	nd	nd	nd
	World Soils A	15.0	2.00	5.00	1.60	1.50	0.070	1.3	0.17	60	0.67	0.07	5.0	500	0.3	10	0.30	65	10.0	80.0	3	25.0	14.0	2.1	5

Humber A = <2 mm G-BASE rural soils from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)

Humber S = <150 µm G-BASE rural soils from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)

Scotland A = <2 mm mineral soils National Soil Inventory of Scotland (SEPA, 2001; Paterson et al., 2003) (n = 291)

E&W A = <2 mm National Soil Inventory of England and Wales (McGrath and Loveland, 1992) (n = 5692)

Humber C A = <2 mm G-BASE rural soils over Coal Measures from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 958)

World Soils A = <2 mm world medians (Reimann and Caritat, 1998)

A = top soils

S = deeper soils

LOI = loss on ignition

nd = no data

Statistics	Soil Type	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI
		mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		wt%
Minimum	Humber A	nd	nd	0.4	nd	0.5	2	1.0	0.5	nd	0.2	0.4	9	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.3	9	nd	nd	3	2	2.76	0.4
	Humber S	nd	1	0.4	0.5	2.0	1	0.5	0.5	nd	0.2	0.4	11	nd	nd	0.2	nd	0.3	14	nd	3	6	1	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	4	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.8	3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5	nd	2.90	0.1
Maximum	Humber A	nd	nd	43.2	nd	459.0	35930	159.0	118.0	nd	20.1	263.0	2178	nd	nd	nd	nd	14.8	831	nd	nd	7106	4320	7.97	56.5
	Humber S	nd	166	884.8	54.4	7804.0	24700	174.0	63.0	nd	23.4	641.0	1883	nd	nd	100.6	nd	76.0	1013	nd	306	6647	8089	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	233.0	239	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	224	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	nd	nd	nd	nd	440.0	16338	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3648	nd	9.20	65.9
Mean	Humber A	nd	nd	2.7	nd	23.5	105	67.0	0.8	nd	0.4	5.2	75	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.2	88	nd	nd	94	261	6.58	4.4
	Humber S	nd	40	2.4	12.6	30.7	78	76.0	3.0	nd	0.4	4.9	94	nd	nd	8.4	nd	2.6	94	nd	26	99	418	nd	nd
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	20.5	32	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	54	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	nd	nd	nd	nd	24.5	74	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	97	nd	nd	nd
Median	Humber A	nd	nd	2.2	nd	22.0	43	65.0	0.5	nd	0.2	4.0	66	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.1	83	nd	nd	72	255	6.78	3.5
	Humber S	nd	39	1.8	13.0	27.0	38	74.0	3.0	nd	0.2	4.0	80	nd	nd	8.4	nd	2.5	88	nd	26	77	379	nd	nd
	Humber C A	nd	nd	3.0	nd	25.0	104	75.0	1.0	nd	0.5	8.0	67	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.7	99	nd	nd	115	256	5.40	13.0
	Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	17.5	23	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	48	nd	nd	nd
	E&W A	nd	nd	nd	nd	22.6	40	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	82	nd	6.00	3.6
	World Soils A	2	35	1.2	12.0	20.0	17	65.0	0.5	12	0.3	4.0	240	1.1	0.006	9.4	0.5	2.7	90	1.5	20	70	230	nd	nd

Table 3.3 Glasgow soil versus UK national and regional and world soil median ratio comparisons

Median Values	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.15	nd	nd	41.4	nd	7.4	nd	nd	nd
E&W A	5.3	0.46	3.80	0.56	0.50	0.070	nd	0.15	nd	nd	nd	nd	121	nd	nd	0.70	nd	9.8	39.3	nd	18.0	nd	nd	nd
Humber A	11.6	0.81	4.66	nd	0.80	0.080	nd	0.26	nd	0.680	0.40	13.0	376	nd	nd	1.00	nd	19.1	71.0	nd	18.0	nd	nd	nd
Humber Coal C A	12.0	0.64	5.80	nd	0.60	0.140	nd	0.30	nd	0.660	0.40	15.0	504	nd	nd	2.00	nd	24.0	77.0	nd	38.0	nd	nd	nd
World Soils A	15.0	2.00	5.00	1.60	1.50	0.070	1.3	0.17	60	0.670	0.07	5.0	500	0.3	10	0.30	65	10.0	80.0	3	25.0	14.0	2.1	5
Humber S	nd	0.81	5.04	1.88	0.97	0.104	nd	0.19	nd	0.740	1.00	12.4	388	nd	nd	0.40	80	21.0	83.0	nd	20.0	12.3	nd	nd
Urban A	14.7	0.92	6.43	1.34	1.10	0.104	0.7	0.32	55.0	0.998	0.25	9.2	445	0.3	17.1	0.25	74	25.0	108.0	1	51.4	14.6	3.9	5.4
Rural A	14.1	0.58	6.45	1.18	1.00	0.093	0.7	0.37	55.5	1.207	0.25	9.1	391	0.5	19.0	0.25	70	20.7	98.2	3	31.0	14.9	3.2	6.6
Urban S	15.5	1.03	6.67	1.42	1.20	0.105	0.7	0.24	54.9	1.002	0.25	8.5	455	0.3	11.4	0.25	77	28.6	104.0	1	47.3	15.6	3.4	5.3
Rural S	15.7	0.50	6.93	1.27	1.10	0.096	0.7	0.20	63.4	1.138	0.25	7.2	359	0.3	14.1	0.25	63	22.2	91.0	2	23.9	15.7	2.0	6.0
Ratios																								
Urban A/Scotland A																1.7			2.6		6.9			
Rural A/Scotland A																1.7			2.4		4.2			
Urban A/E&W A	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.5		2.1					3.7			0.4		2.6	2.7		2.9			
Rural A/E&W A	2.7	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.3		2.5					3.2			0.4		2.1	2.5		1.7			
Urban A/Humber A	1.3	1.1	1.4		1.4	1.3		1.2		1.5	0.6	0.7	1.2			0.3		1.3	1.5		2.9			
Rural A/Humber A	1.2	0.7	1.4		1.3	1.2		1.4		1.8	0.6	0.7	1.0			0.3		1.1	1.4		1.7			
Urban A/Humber C A	1.2	1.4	1.1		1.8	0.7		1.1		1.5	0.6	0.6	0.9			0.1		1.0	1.4		1.4			
Rural A/Humber C A	1.2	0.9	1.1		1.7	0.7		1.2		1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8			0.1		0.9	1.3		0.8			
Urban A/World A	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.5	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.4	0.3	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.1
Rural A/ World A	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.9	1.8	3.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3
Urban S/Humber S		1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0		1.3		1.4	0.3	0.7	1.2			0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3		2.4	1.3		
Rural S/Humber S		0.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9		1.1		1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9			0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1		1.2	1.3		

Humber A = <2 mm G-BASE rural soils from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)
Humber S = <150 µm G-BASE rural soils from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)
Humber C A = <2 mm G-BASE rural soils over Coal Measures from the Humber-Trent regional atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 958)
Scotland A = <2 mm mineral soils National Soil Inventory of Scotland (SEPA, 2001; Paterson et al., 2003) (n = 291)
E&W A = <2 mm National Soil Inventory of England and Wales (McGrath and Loveland, 1992) (n = 5692)
World A = <2 mm world medians (Reimann and Caritat, 1998)
Urban A = <2 mm Glasgow urban top soils (n = 1381)
Urban S = <2 mm Glasgow urban deeper soils (n = 1368)
Rural A = <2 mm Glasgow rural top soils (n = 241)
Rural S = <2 mm Glasgow rural deeper soils (n = 241)

A = top soils
S = deeper soils
LOI = loss on ignition
nd = no data

Median Values	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		wt%
Scotland A	nd	nd	nd	nd	17.5	23.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	48.0	nd	nd	nd
E&W A	nd	nd	nd	nd	22.6	40.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	82.0	nd	6.00	3.60
Humber A	nd	nd	2.2	nd	22.0	43.0	65.0	0.5	nd	0.2	4.0	66.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.1	83	nd	nd	72.0	255.0	6.78	3.50
Humber Coal A	nd	nd	3.0	nd	25.0	104.0	75.0	1.0	nd	0.5	8.0	67.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.7	99	nd	nd	115.0	256.0	5.40	13.00
World Soils A	2	35	1.2	12.0	20.0	17.0	65.0	0.5	12	0.3	4.0	240.0	1.1	0.006	9.4	0.5	2.7	90	1.5	20.0	70.0	230.0	nd	nd
Humber S	nd	39	1.8	13.0	27.0	38.0	74.0	3.0	nd	0.2	4.0	80.0	nd	nd	8.4	nd	2.5	88	nd	26.0	77.0	379.0	nd	nd
Urban A	3	36	2.1	15.1	46.9	127.1	40.0	1.3	14	0.9	10.2	111.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.6	1.6	131	1.0	21.3	151.9	249.1	5.20	9.02
Rural A	5	33	1.4	16.7	33.8	77.5	34.7	0.5	13	0.9	6.1	83.5	0.6	0.5	5.8	0.6	2.3	128	1.3	18.2	105.4	258.5	4.84	9.95
Urban S	2	37	1.9	15.8	48.0	101.3	42.9	1.0	14	0.8	9.0	119.1	0.6	0.5	7.5	0.6	1.7	128	0.8	22.5	129.6	247.1	5.78	6.35
Rural S	3	37	1.4	17.9	31.8	38.0	39.0	0.5	13	0.7	2.7	86.5	0.6	0.5	6.1	0.5	2.0	117	1.2	19.0	84.0	289.0	5.05	6.23
Ratios																								
Urban A/Scotland A					2.7	5.5															3.2			
Rural A/Scotland A					1.9	3.4															2.2			
Urban A/E&W A					2.1	3.2															1.9		0.9	2.5
Rural A/E&W A					1.5	1.9															1.3		0.8	2.8
Urban A/Humber A			1.0		2.1	3.0	0.6	2.6		4.5	2.6	1.7					0.8	1.6			2.1	1.0	0.8	2.6
Rural A/Humber A			0.6		1.5	1.8	0.5	1.0		4.5	1.5	1.3					1.1	1.5			1.5	1.0	0.7	2.8
Urban A/Humber C			0.7		1.9	1.2	0.5	1.3		1.8	1.3	1.7					0.9	1.3			1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7
Rural A/Humber C A			0.5		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5		1.8	0.8	1.2					1.4	1.3			0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Urban A/World A	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	7.5	0.6	2.6	1.2	3.0	2.6	0.5	0.5	*83.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.7	1.1	2.2	1.1		
Rural A/ World A	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	4.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	*83.3	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1		
Urban S/Humber S		0.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.6	0.3		4.0	2.3	1.5			0.9		0.7	1.5		0.9	1.7	0.7		
Rural S/Humber S		0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2		3.5	0.7	1.1			0.7		0.8	1.3		0.7	1.1	0.8		

Ratio values should be ignored as the majority of Te values are below the detection limit

Table 3.4 Comparison of parameter median values in top and deeper Glasgow urban and rural soils

Median	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Urban A	14.7	0.87	6.43	1.34	1.1	0.104	0.7	0.32	55.0	0.998	0.25	9.2	445	0.3	17.1	0.25	74	25.0	108	1	51.4	14.6	3.9	5.4
Urban S	15.5	1.03	6.67	1.42	1.2	0.105	0.7	0.24	54.9	1.002	0.25	8.5	455	0.3	11.4	0.25	77	28.6	104	1	47.3	15.6	3.4	5.3
Ratio A/S	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0
Rural A	14.1	0.58	6.45	1.18	1.0	0.093	0.7	0.37	55.5	1.207	0.25	9.1	391	0.5	19.0	0.25	70	20.7	98	3	31.0	14.9	3.2	6.6
Rural S	15.7	0.50	6.93	1.27	1.1	0.096	0.7	0.20	63.4	1.138	0.25	7.2	359	0.3	14.1	0.25	63	22.2	91	2	23.9	15.7	2.0	6.0
Ratio A/S	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.1
Median	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Urban A	3	36	2.1	15.1	46.9	127.1	40.0	1.3	14	0.9	10.2	111.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.6	1.6	131	1.0	21.3	151.9	249.1	5.20	9.02
Urban S	2	37	1.9	15.8	48.0	101.3	42.9	1.0	14	0.8	9.0	119.1	0.6	0.5	7.5	0.6	1.7	128	0.8	22.5	129.6	247.1	5.78	6.35
Ratio A/S	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4
Rural A	5	33	1.4	16.7	33.8	77.5	34.7	0.5	13	0.9	6.1	83.5	0.6	0.5	5.8	0.6	2.3	128	1.3	18.2	105.4	258.5	4.84	9.95
Rural S	3	37	1.4	17.9	31.8	38.0	39.0	0.5	13	0.7	2.7	86.5	0.6	0.5	6.1	0.5	2.0	117	1.2	19.0	84.0	289.0	5.05	6.23
Ratio A/S	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.6

A = top soils S = deeper soils

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	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	MgO	MnO	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH		
Al ₂ O ₃																																																
CaO	-0.049																																															
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.554	0.315																																														
K ₂ O	0.430	0.045	0.126																																													
Na ₂ O	0.054	0.450	0.382	0.509																																												
MgO	0.281	0.317	0.701	0.027	0.291																																											
MnO	-0.605	0.098	-0.177	-0.024	0.469	-0.109																																										
P ₂ O ₅	-0.268	0.376	0.195	-0.304	0.187	0.300	0.314																																									
SiO ₂	-0.524	-0.462	-0.812	-0.111	-0.348	-0.544	0.213	-0.310																																								
TiO ₂	0.561	0.024	0.722	0.096	0.359	0.444	0.008	0.169	-0.610																																							
Ag	-0.063	0.268	0.148	-0.096	-0.011	0.105	-0.027	0.196	-0.209	-0.121																																						
As	-0.049	0.331	0.190	-0.080	0.063	0.085	0.040	0.338	-0.268	-0.048	0.347																																					
Ba	0.186	0.559	0.277	0.322	0.315	0.246	-0.040	0.219	-0.441	0.025	0.352	0.421																																				
Bi	0.052	0.208	0.218	-0.064	0.087	0.161	-0.050	0.134	-0.228	0.062	0.220	0.211	0.167																																			
Br	-0.179	-0.033	0.137	-0.437	-0.065	0.133	0.215	0.615	-0.261	0.275	0.094	0.213	-0.038	0.037																																		
Cd	-0.092	0.335	0.112	-0.117	-0.006	0.129	-0.																																									

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	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	MgO	MnO	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Tl	U	V	W	X	Y	Zn	Zr	pH									
Al ₂ O ₃																																																								
CaO	0.253																																																							
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.526	0.596																																																						
K ₂ O	0.404	-0.051	0.032																																																					
Na ₂ O	0.230	0.484	0.542	0.514																																																				
MgO	0.227	0.563	0.736	-0.017	0.413																																																			
MnO	-0.312	0.285	0.158	0.163	0.643	0.199																																																		
P ₂ O ₅	-0.116	0.679	0.456	-0.223	0.368	0.622	0.471																																																	
SiO ₂	-0.534	-0.718	-0.736	-0.059	-0.450	-0.563	-0.004	-0.429																																																
TiO ₂	0.471	0.644	0.853	0.045	0.610	0.567	0.373	0.529	-0.697																																															
Ag	-0.135	0.189	-0.047	-0.171	-0.080	0.001	-0.047	0.121	-0.257	-0.090																																														
As	0.054	0.147	0.038	0.282	0.192	0.091	0.177	0.131	-0.111	-0.033	0.041																																													
Ba	0.433	0.517	0.281	0.585	0.528	0.269	0.213	0.183	-0.457	0.339	0.010	0.411																																												
Bi	0.138	0.213	0.211	-0.012	0.094	0.216	-0.053	0.155	-0.212	0.143	0.007	0.048	0.144																																											
Br	-0.287	0.434	0.273	-0.227	0.292	0.405	0.461	0.737	-0.371	0.392	0.222	0.086	-0.018	0.074																																										

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Table 3.9 Comparison of parameter median values in Glasgow rural and urban top and deeper soils

Median	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Br	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	Ge	Hf
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹
Urban A	14.7	0.92	6.43	1.34	1.1	0.104	0.7	0.32	55.0	0.998	0.25	9.2	445	0.3	17.1	0.25	74	25.0	108	1	51.4	14.6	3.9	5.4
Rural A	14.1	0.58	6.45	1.18	1.0	0.093	0.7	0.37	55.5	1.207	0.25	9.1	391	0.5	19.0	0.25	70	20.7	98	3	31.0	14.9	3.2	6.6
Ratio U/R	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Urban S	15.5	1.03	6.67	1.42	1.2	0.105	0.7	0.24	54.9	1.002	0.25	8.5	455	0.3	11.4	0.25	77	28.6	104	1	47.3	15.6	3.4	5.3
Rural S	15.7	0.50	6.93	1.27	1.1	0.096	0.7	0.20	63.4	1.138	0.25	7.2	359	0.3	14.1	0.25	63	22.2	91	2	23.9	15.7	2.0	6.0
Ratio U/R	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.9
Median	I	La	Mo	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	pH	LOI
	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹		%
Urban A	3	36	2.1	15.1	46.9	127.1	40.0	1.3	14	0.9	10.2	111.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.6	1.6	131	1.0	21.3	151.9	249.1	5.20	9.02
Rural A	5	33	1.4	16.7	33.8	77.5	34.7	0.5	13	0.9	6.1	83.5	0.6	0.5	5.8	0.6	2.3	128	1.3	18.2	105.4	258.5	4.84	9.95
Ratio U/R	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Urban S	2	37	1.9	15.8	48.0	101.3	42.9	1.0	14	0.8	9.0	119.1	0.6	0.5	7.5	0.6	1.7	128	0.8	22.5	129.6	247.1	5.78	6.35
Rural S	3	37	1.4	17.9	31.8	38.0	39.0	0.5	13	0.7	2.7	86.5	0.6	0.5	6.1	0.5	2.0	117	1.2	19.0	84.0	289.0	5.05	6.23
Ratio U/R	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0

R = rural U = urban A = top soils S = deeper soils

Table 3.10 Selected element concentrations in Glasgow parkland top soils compared to previous studies

Element	Present Study n = 350		Madrid et al. (2006) n = 27 (Glasgow Green and Alexandria Park)	
	Minimum mg kg ⁻¹	Maximum mg kg ⁻¹	Minimum mg kg ⁻¹	Maximum mg kg ⁻¹
Cr	38	1092	17	131
Cu	8	619	24	678
Ni	6	295	16	53
Pb	13	1071	41	894
Zn	39	1667	64	377

Top soil present study = 5 – 20 cm depth Top soil Madrid et al. (2006) study = 0 – 20 cm depth

Table 3.11 Percentage of top and deeper soils exceeding the former UK CLEA residential/allotment SGVs in the Glasgow dataset.

Former UK SGV (EA 2008)	As	Cd	Cr	Ni	Pb	Se
mg kg ⁻¹	20	1 (pH 6)	130	50	450	35
Glasgow Top Soils:						
Number whole dataset	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622
Number exceeding guideline	74	78	358	651	74	0
<i>Percentage exceeding guideline</i>	5	5	22	40	5	0
Glasgow Deeper Soils:						
Number whole dataset	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1069
Number exceeding guideline	80	70	272	669	79	0
<i>Percentage exceeding guideline</i>	5	4	17	42	5	0

EA (2008) = EA (2008a) Soil Guideline Value (SGV) for residential land use – As, Cr, Ni, Pb; for allotment land use – Cd, Se

Table 3.12. Percentage of top and deeper soils exceeding the current UK CLEA SGVs in the Glasgow dataset.

	Residential Garden Land Use						Allotment Land Use					Commercial Land Use				
	SGV mg kg ⁻¹	Number in Whole Dataset	Number ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Percentage ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Number of Garden Soils	Number of Garden Soils ≥SGV	SGV mg kg ⁻¹	Number ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Percentage ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Number of Allotment Soils	Number of Allotment Soils ≥SGV	SGV mg kg ⁻¹	Number ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Percentage ≥SGV in Whole Dataset	Number of Commercial Soils	Number of Commercial Soils ≥SGV
Top Soils:																
As	32	1622	26	2	69	1	43	17	1	1	0	640	0	0	185	0
Cd	10	1622	1	<1	69	0	1.8	26	2	1	0	230	0	0	185	0
Cr*	130	1622	358	22	69	13	130	358	22	1	0	2000	1	<1	185	1
Ni	130	1622	38	2	69	2	230	6	<1	1	0	1800	0	0	185	0
Pb*	450	1622	74	5	69	5	450	74	5	1	0	750	28	2	185	2
Se	350	1622	0	0	69	0	120	0	0	1	0	13000	0	0	185	0
Deeper Soils:																
As	32	1609	29	2	69	0	43	21	1.3	0	0	640	1	<1	180	0
Cd	10	1609	1	<1	69	0	1.8	28	2	0	0	230	0	0	180	0
Cr*	130	1609	272	17	69	9	130	272	17	0	0	2000	3	<1	180	2
Ni	130	1609	61	4	69	4	230	15	<1	0	0	1800	0	0	180	0
Pb*	450	1609	79	5	69	3	450	79	5	0	0	750	32	2	180	7
Se	350	1609	0	0	69	0	120	0	0	0	0	13000	0	0	180	0

SGV = UK Soil Guideline Values (SGV) (EA, 2011)

* = Soil Guideline Values have yet to be updated, still referring to EA (2008a)

Table 3.13 Land use recorded in the Glasgow dataset categorised in terms of likely human interaction with soil.

Number	Land Use Category	Rationale
0	Unknown	
1	Residential gardens, allotments, schools, playgrounds, parks and sports facilities	Interaction with soil likely through children playing, sports activities and vegetable production
2	Ornamental gardens, residential grass areas, nature reserves, woodland, agriculture	Interaction with soil may be likely through recreational activities, children playing and crop and animal production
3	Urban open spaces, recreational land, commercial and residential (non garden) land, derelict land	Interaction with soil may occur through recreational activities and children playing
4	River and canal banks, road verges, car parks, municipal land including hospitals, cemeteries and colleges	Interaction with soil may occur through recreational activities but not likely
5	Industrial sites, waste treatment sites, railway verges, moorland	Interaction with soil may occur but not likely due to limited public access to many of these areas

Table 3.14 Percentage of top and deeper soils exceeding selected international soil guidelines in the Glasgow dataset.

Soil Guideline mg kg ⁻¹	Ba	Co	Cu	Mo	Sb	V	Zn	German Agricultural Soil Guideline mg kg ⁻¹	Sn	Tl	U
	5500	190	190	190	22	550	720		50	1	5
Total Number Glasgow Top Soils	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	Number Glasgow Agricultural Top Soils	249	249	249
Number ≥Guideline in Whole Dataset	1	1	66	0	14	5	36	Number Agricultural Top Soils ≥ Guideline	3	11	0
Percentage ≥Guideline in Whole Dataset	<1	<1	4	0	<1	<1	2	Percentage Agricultural Top Soils ≥ Guideline	<1	4	0
Total Number Glasgow Deeper Soils:	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	Number Glasgow Agricultural Deeper Soils	243	243	243
Number ≥Guideline in Whole Dataset	1	1	82	0	22	7	39	Number Agricultural Deeper Soils ≥ Guideline	1	11	0
Percentage ≥Guideline in Whole Dataset	<1	<1	5	0	<1	<1	2	Percentage Agricultural Deeper Soils ≥ Guideline	<1	5	0

Ba, V = US-EPA Soil Screening Levels (SSL) (US-EPA, 1996)

Co, Cu, Mo, Sb, Zn = Dutch Soil Intervention Values (VROM, 2009)

German Agricultural Soil Guideline = Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC) (Reimann and Caritat, 1998)

Table 3.15 Percentage of top and deeper soils exceeding the proposed UK ecological SSVs in the Glasgow dataset.

UK Soil Screening Value (SSV) mg kg ⁻¹	Cd	Cr	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn
	1.15	21.1	88.4	25.1	167.9	90.1
Total Number Glasgow Top Soils	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622	1622
Number ≥SSV in Whole Dataset	64	1622	275	1518	491	1388
Percentage ≥SSV in Whole Dataset	4	100	17	94	30	86
Total Number Glasgow Deeper Soils:	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609	1609
Number ≥SSV in Whole Dataset	50	1609	272	1466	393	1169
Percentage ≥SSV in Whole Dataset	3	100	17	91	24	73

UK SSV = EA (2008b) proposed ecological risk assessment Soil Screening Values (SSV)

Table A1.1 Summary of field observation information recorded on G-BASE field data cards

Observation	Description
Soil Type	Category of samples collected A = top soil; S = deeper soil
Map	1: 25 000 (urban) and 1: 50 000 (rural) OS map sheet covering the sampling area
Collectors	Initials of the BGS staff involved in collecting the samples
Date	Date of sample collection
Weather	Indication of rainfall conditions at the time of sampling
Contamin	List of contaminants evident at the site
Land Use	Categories of land use at the site according to the BGS corporate land use classification scheme
Bedrock	Indication if bedrock is cropping out at the site or not
Drift	Indication of the type of drift deposits evident at the site
Site Geology	Indication of the type of bedrock if present at the site
Map Geology	Bedrock as indicated by the BGS 1:50 000 Geological Map
Soil Colour	Qualitative assessment of the soil colour BL = black, DB = dark-brown, LB = light-brown RE = red, OR = orange, YE = yellow, GR = green, GY = grey
Soil Texture	Qualitative assessment of the soil texture into gravel, sand, sandy-silt, silt, silty-clay, sandy-clay and clay classes
Clasts	The lithology of the soil clasts found at the site
Depth	Sampling depth
Comments	Any other comments about the site

Table A1.2 Configuration of the PW2400 WD-XRFS

Model:	PW2400		
Serial No:	DY611 and DY615		
Tube:	Rhodium Super Sharp Tube		
Tube rating:	3 kW Max. 60 kV Max. 125 mA		
Detectors:	Gas Flow Proportional Counter (2 μm window) Scintillation Counter		
Gas:	Argon/Methane (P10)		
Crystals/ 2d spacing Å:	LiF220	2.848	(lithium fluoride)
	LiF200	4.027	(lithium fluoride)
	GE111	6.532	(germanium)
	PE002	8.742	(pentaerythritol)
	PX-1	49.100	(multi-layer)
Beam filters/ Thickness:	Brass	100 μm	
	Brass	300 μm	
	Aluminium	200 μm	
	Aluminium	750 μm	
Channel masks (diameters):	48 mm 37 mm 25 mm 30 mm		
Collimator spacing:	700 μm 300 μm 100 μm		
Sample Changer:	PW2510 102 positions		

Table A1.3 Configuration of the Spectro X-LAB 2000 ED-XRFS

Model:	X-LAB 2000
Serial No:	9902/98A
Tube:	Palladium End Window Tube
Tube rating:	400 W Max. 54 kV Max. 15 mA
Detector:	Liquid nitrogen cooled lithium drifted silicon (solid state)
Secondary target (and beam filter):	Molybdenum (Niobium) Cobalt (Iron) Titanium (None) Aluminium (None)
Polarisation target (and beam filter):	Aluminium oxide (Tantalum) Boron carbide (Palladium) Highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (None)

Table A1.4 Glasgow soils analytes and limits of detection

Analyte	Name	Method	Units	LLD	LRL	ULR
Al ₂ O ₃	Aluminium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.1	100
CaO	Calcium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.10	70
Fe ₂ O ₃	Iron	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.01	100
K ₂ O	Potassium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.05	15
MgO	Magnesium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.1	100
MnO	Manganese	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.010	100
Na ₂ O	Sodium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.1	60
P ₂ O ₅	Phosphorous	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.05	40
SiO ₂	Silicon	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.1	100
TiO ₂	Titanium	WD-XRFS	wt%	-	0.020	50
Ag	Silver	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		1000
As	Arsenic	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.9		1000
Ba	Barium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	5.1		500000
Bi	Bismuth	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		1000
Br	Bromine	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		1000
Cd	Cadmium	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		1000
Ce	Cerium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	3.8		1000
Co	Cobalt	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.2		1000
Cr	Chromium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.3		6000
Cs	Caesium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	2.0		1000
Cu	Copper	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8		7000
Ga	Gallium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7		1000
Ge	Germanium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		1000
Hf	Hafnium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7		1000
I	Iodine	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	2.0		1000
La	Lanthanum	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	3.5		1000
Mo	Molybdenum	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8		1000
Nb	Niobium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		1000
Ni	Nickel	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		3000
Pb	Lead	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		5000
Rb	Rubidium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		4000
Sb	Antimony	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.0		1000
Sc	Scandium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.3		1000
Se	Selenium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.2		1000
Sn	Tin	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8		1500
Sr	Strontium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		5000
Ta	Tantalum	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.2		1000
Te	Tellurium	ED-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.0		1000
Th	Thorium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		1000
Tl	Thallium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		1000
U	Uranium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.6		1000
V	Vanadium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	1.3		1500
W	Tungsten	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7		1000
Y	Yttrium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8		1000
Zn	Zinc	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.5		2000
Zr	Zirconium	WD-XRFS	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8		2000
pH	pH	Slurry	pH			
LOI	Loss on Ignition	Furnace	wt%			

LLD = Lower Limit of Detection

LLR = Lower Limit of Reporting

ULR = Upper Limit of Reporting

Table A1.5 Normalisation factors applied to the Glasgow soils dataset

Element	Normalisation Factors			
	Urban A Soils	Urban S Soils	Rural A Soils	Rural S Soils
Al ₂ O ₃	(Al ₂ O ₃ x 0.9441) + 2.004	(Al ₂ O ₃ x 0.9085) + 2.464		(Al ₂ O ₃ x 0.9057) + 1.974
Ba				(Ba x 1.0755) – 72.347
Bi	Bi + 0.4	Bi + 0.4	Bi + 0.4	
Br				(Br x 1.0353) + 0.7714
Ca				
Ce	(Ce x 1.1724) + 7.898	(Ce x 1.1733) + 8.8446	(Ce x 1.1698) + 8.6937	(Ce x 1.3313) - 19.697
Co	(Co x 1.4019) + 1.5711	(Co x 1.6776) – 1.3902	(Co x 0.8494) + 8.6144	(Co x 0.9119) + 8.5675
Cr	(Cr x 0.7111) +18.192	(Cr x 0.7243) + 16.947	(Cr x 0.7497) + 11.972	(Cr x 0.7349) + 16.079
Cs				(Cs x 0.875) – 1.1667
Fe ₂ O ₃	(Fe ₂ O ₃ x 0.7363) + 2.2501	(Fe ₂ O ₃ x 0.7305) + 2.2552	(Fe ₂ O ₃ x 0.6521) + 2.7245	(Fe ₂ O ₃ x 0.6739) + 2.6799
Hf			(Hf x 0.9957) + 1.6082	
I				(I x 0.9066) – 1.6264
K ₂ O	(K ₂ O x 0.9102) + 0.2398	(K ₂ O x 0.8972) + 0.276	(K ₂ O x 0.9128) + 0.1585	(K ₂ O x 0.9054) + 0.2137
La	(La x 1.1506) + 1.8029	(La x 1.1086) + 3.6508	(La x 1.1578) + 1.9168	(La x 1.002) + 3.5773
Mo	Mo + 1	Mo + 1	Mo + 1.0	(Mo x 1.0375) + 1.3182
Sb	Sb – 0.5	Sb – 0.5	Sb – 0.4	
Se	Se + 0.3	Se + 0.3	Se + 0.3	(Se x 0.8267) + 0.3293
SiO ₂	(SiO ₂ x 0.4829) + 26.695	(SiO ₂ x 0.4679) + 27.433		
Sn	(Sn x 1.0381) + 0.7902	(Sn x 1.14) + 0.4179	(Sn x 1.1172) + 0.67	
Tl	Tl + 0.5	Tl + 0.5	(Tl x 0.5687) + 0.572	(Tl x 0.6829) + 0.6146
U	U – 1	U – 1		
Zn	(Zn x 0.8887) + 2.4903	(Zn x 0.8853) + 2.1052	(Zn x 0.8592) + 3.6907	(Zn x 0.8821) + 3.2003
Zr	(Zr x 1.0068) – 11.129	(Zr x 1.0025) – 12.224	(Zr x 1.082) – 33.581; Zr >33	(Zr x 1.0143) – 5.3625

A = top soils S = deeper soils

Table A1.6 Results for G-BASE reference standards S13B, S15B, S23B and S57A included in the Glasgow soils analyses.

Element	Units	S13B	Measured Values				S15B	Measured Values			
		Reference Value	Mean	Min	Max	N	Reference Value	Mean	Min	Max	N
Al ₂ O ₃	wt%	16.5	19.7	18.6	20.2	18	12.2	13.0	12.5	13.4	18
CaO	wt%	0.69	0.50	0.48	0.52	18	0.75	0.54	0.52	0.55	18
Fe ₂ O ₃	wt%	6.86	7.11	6.89	7.21	18	6.37	6.45	6.37	6.54	18
K ₂ O	wt%	2.28	2.39	2.36	2.42	18	2.77	2.79	2.70	2.83	18
MgO	wt%	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	18	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	18
MnO	wt%	0.096	0.108	0.105	0.111	18	0.143	0.154	0.150	0.158	18
Na ₂ O	wt%	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	18	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	18
P ₂ O ₅	wt%	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	18	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	18
SiO ₂	wt%	57.8	58.2	55.9	59.0	18	67.6	69.7	68.4	70.7	18
TiO ₂	wt%	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.82	18	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.67	18
Ag	mg kg ⁻¹	0.38	0.25	0.25	0.25	18	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	18
As	mg kg ⁻¹	14.7	13.8	12.7	14.8	18	19.3	17.8	16.5	18.9	18
Ba	mg kg ⁻¹	989	846	818	882	18	697	613	584	630	18
Bi	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	11	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	17
Br	mg kg ⁻¹	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.6	18	12.1	12.2	11.4	14.6	18
Cd	mg kg ⁻¹	0.44	0.25	0.25	0.25	18	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.25	18
Ce	mg kg ⁻¹	83	80	78	83	18	66	55	51	57	18
Co	mg kg ⁻¹	17.8	16.0	14.0	18.9	18	13.5	12.3	9.1	14.3	18
Cr	mg kg ⁻¹	94.9	116	113	119	18	82	92	90	96	18
Cs	mg kg ⁻¹	14	12	11	14	18	10	8	7	8	18
Cu	mg kg ⁻¹	18.7	16.9	15.8	18.0	18	13.4	12.1	11.0	13.4	18
Ga	mg kg ⁻¹	22.8	22.6	21.4	23.7	18	15.5	14.4	13.3	15.0	18
Ge	mg kg ⁻¹	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.2	18	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	18
Hf	mg kg ⁻¹	4.9	3.7	2.5	5.1	18	12.7	11.5	10.0	12.9	18
I	mg kg ⁻¹	ND	1	1	1	18	ND	1	1	3	18
La	mg kg ⁻¹	46	42	39	44	18	37	28	26	29	18
Mo	mg kg ⁻¹	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	18	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	12
Nb	mg kg ⁻¹	15.1	13.9	13.4	14.3	18	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.7	18
Ni	mg kg ⁻¹	43.1	44.7	42.1	46.5	18	31.9	32.4	31.2	34.6	18
Pb	mg kg ⁻¹	62.5	60.7	56.3	63.3	18	82.7	80.3	78.3	82.0	18
Rb	mg kg ⁻¹	117.2	114.1	110.5	117.1	18	112.9	109.3	107.7	111.4	18
Sb	mg kg ⁻¹	0.89	0.50	0.50	0.50	18	3.18	3.68	3.30	4.00	18
Sc	mg kg ⁻¹	13	14	13	16	18	11	11	9	13	18
Se	mg kg ⁻¹	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	18	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	18
Sn	mg kg ⁻¹	3	2	2	3	18	3	2	2	3	18
Sr	mg kg ⁻¹	126.3	128.9	124.6	132.1	18	89.7	91.0	89.7	93.5	18
Ta	mg kg ⁻¹	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	17	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.3	17
Te	mg kg ⁻¹	0.0	0.50	0.50	0.50	18	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	18
Th	mg kg ⁻¹	10.9	11.6	10.7	12.4	18	10.4	10.6	9.8	11.1	18
Tl	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	15	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	12
U	mg kg ⁻¹	3.2	3.7	3.1	4.5	18	3.1	3.2	2.5	4.4	18
V	mg kg ⁻¹	90	101	96	105	18	87	89	85	92	18
W	mg kg ⁻¹	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	18	2.3	2.0	1.1	2.7	18
Y	mg kg ⁻¹	20.2	21.3	20.1	22.3	18	24.7	24.7	23.7	26.1	18
Zn	mg kg ⁻¹	107.9	110.8	108.1	114.8	18	65.9	69.7	68.0	72.2	18
Zr	mg kg ⁻¹	179.9	172.9	167.2	177.4	18	552.1	560.5	545.0	577.0	18

Element	Units	S23B	Measured Values				S57A	Measured Values			
		Reference Value	Mean	Min	Max	N	Reference Value	Mean	Min	Max	N
Al ₂ O ₃	wt%	13.4	14.9	14.4	15.2	12	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.5	12
CaO	wt%	1.78	1.63	1.59	1.66	12	0.66	0.46	0.44	0.48	12
Fe ₂ O ₃	wt%	6.49	6.51	6.40	6.61	12	2.65	2.49	2.46	2.52	12
K ₂ O	wt%	3.78	4.03	3.96	4.08	12	1.98	1.90	1.85	1.94	12
MgO	wt%	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	12	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	12
MnO	wt%	0.359	0.377	0.371	0.384	12	0.058	0.060	0.057	0.062	12
Na ₂ O	wt%	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	12	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	12
P ₂ O ₅	wt%	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.34	12	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.26	12
SiO ₂	wt%	55.3	57.4	56.5	58.3	12	78.0	83.1	80.9	85.8	12
TiO ₂	wt%	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.95	12	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.50	12
Ag	mg kg ⁻¹	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.25	12	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	12
As	mg kg ⁻¹	94.2	90.7	88.4	92.5	12	10.6	9.5	8.2	10.5	12
Ba	mg kg ⁻¹	751	656	640	677	12	347	316	301	333	12
Bi	mg kg ⁻¹	3.0	5.3	4.7	5.8	12	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	8
Br	mg kg ⁻¹	17.4	18.3	16.7	21.0	12	7.8	8.0	7.2	9.2	12
Cd	mg kg ⁻¹	0.60	0.32	0.25	0.60	12	0.47	0.25	0.25	0.25	12
Ce	mg kg ⁻¹	111	107	103	110	12	56	57	54	59	12
Co	mg kg ⁻¹	18.0	15.8	13.4	19.4	12	6.9	5.6	3.0	7.8	12
Cr	mg kg ⁻¹	57	60	56	62	12	49	52	49	56	12
Cs	mg kg ⁻¹	15	12	11	12	12	4	7	6	7	12
Cu	mg kg ⁻¹	57.8	56.7	55.1	58.1	12	18.3	16.0	15.3	16.7	12
Ga	mg kg ⁻¹	23.5	23.2	22.5	23.9	12	10.2	8.3	7.7	8.6	12
Ge	mg kg ⁻¹	1.3	1.5	0.6	2.1	12	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.0	12
Hf	mg kg ⁻¹	11.6	10.7	9.5	12.2	12	10.8	11.3	10.1	12.3	12
I	mg kg ⁻¹	ND	5	4	6	12	ND	4	3	4	12
La	mg kg ⁻¹	60	53	51	54	12	31	33	32	35	12
Mo	mg kg ⁻¹	31.4	29.1	28.4	29.9	12	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	6
Nb	mg kg ⁻¹	21.6	22.6	22.0	23.5	12	11.5	10.4	10.0	10.9	12
Ni	mg kg ⁻¹	20.5	21.1	19.0	23.9	12	13.5	13.1	12.1	13.8	12
Pb	mg kg ⁻¹	110.9	107.2	105.6	108.5	12	36.5	35.5	34.1	36.8	12
Rb	mg kg ⁻¹	184.1	179.9	177.0	182.2	12	81.0	77.0	75.3	78.3	12
Sb	mg kg ⁻¹	2.84	2.90	2.60	3.30	12	1.47	1.23	0.50	1.60	12
Sc	mg kg ⁻¹	13	13	11	14	12	5	6	5	8	12
Se	mg kg ⁻¹	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	8
Sn	mg kg ⁻¹	6	5	5	6	12	3	2	2	3	12
Sr	mg kg ⁻¹	198.6	203.0	200.1	205.5	12	67.6	68.6	67.5	69.9	12
Ta	mg kg ⁻¹	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.2	11	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	11
Te	mg kg ⁻¹	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	12	0.04	0.54	0.50	1.00	12
Th	mg kg ⁻¹	26.2	27.9	27.3	29.4	12	8.2	8.6	8.1	9.3	12
Tl	mg kg ⁻¹	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	12	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	9
U	mg kg ⁻¹	39.0	38.1	37.2	39.0	12	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.7	12
V	mg kg ⁻¹	111	111	108	114	12	40	41	38	44	12
W	mg kg ⁻¹	37.9	37.0	35.9	38.0	12	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	12
Y	mg kg ⁻¹	25.1	25.2	24.4	26.1	12	17.6	18.7	17.9	19.4	12
Zn	mg kg ⁻¹	125.0	127.7	125.4	131.5	12	56.2	59.2	58.0	60.5	12
Zr	mg kg ⁻¹	452.6	455.2	444.9	465.9	12	535.1	530.6	513.2	548.0	12

Min = minimum Max = maximum

N = Number

ND = No data

Table A1.7 Percentage of variance in top (A) soils attributable to between-site, between-sample and within-sample variance

Element	Between Site %	Between Sample %	Within Sample %
Al ₂ O ₃	95.18	4.18	0.64
CaO	90.31	9.46	0.23
Fe ₂ O ₃	95.97	3.90	0.13
K ₂ O	94.96	4.64	0.40
MgO	91.68	7.35	0.98
MnO	94.26	5.23	0.51
Na ₂ O	97.33	1.81	0.86
P ₂ O ₅	90.38	9.06	0.56
SiO ₂	91.36	4.04	4.60
TiO ₂	97.19	2.51	0.30
Ag	62.95	7.32	29.74
As	90.74	5.46	3.80
Ba	88.23	8.71	3.06
Bi*	0	0	0
Br	95.23	4.18	0.59
Cd	59.16	0.00	40.84
Ce	92.70	4.03	3.27
Co	87.98	4.34	7.68
Cr	90.03	5.91	4.06
Cs	76.40	4.44	19.16
Cu	77.75	21.96	0.30
Ga	91.91	6.28	1.81
Ge	93.39	3.70	2.91
Hf	58.44	0.13	41.43
I	90.17	5.57	4.25
La	92.22	4.33	3.45
Mo	84.75	5.83	9.42
Nb	96.73	2.81	0.46
Ni	94.42	5.21	0.37
Pb	88.61	10.39	1.00
Rb	93.00	6.56	0.44
Sb	77.64	6.28	16.08
Sc	87.79	6.39	5.82
Se	80.28	7.50	12.22
Sn	63.59	22.46	13.96
Sr	92.25	7.56	0.20
Ta	14.40	9.99	75.60
Te*	0	0	0
Th	88.43	5.56	6.01
Tl	31.49	16.48	52.02
U*	70.03	0	34.04
V	96.41	3.12	0.47
W	63.23	7.64	29.13
Y	93.14	4.67	2.19
Zn	62.15	37.23	0.63
Zr	94.08	4.01	1.91

All data log transformed

*Assumed to be zero, negative value

Table A1.8 Percentage of variance in deeper (S) soils attributable to between-site, between-sample and within-sample variance

Element	Between Site %	Between Sample %	Within Sample %
Al ₂ O ₃	90.43	8.91	0.66
CaO	89.95	9.71	0.34
Fe ₂ O ₃	93.07	6.69	0.24
K ₂ O	93.39	6.14	0.47
MgO	91.05	8.31	0.64
MnO	87.84	11.28	0.87
Na ₂ O	90.24	8.72	1.04
P ₂ O ₅	83.93	15.39	0.68
SiO ₂	91.84	4.82	3.34
TiO ₂	94.51	5.14	0.35
Ag*	0	0	0
As	86.03	10.16	3.81
Ba	88.20	9.86	1.93
Bi	51.93	24.48	23.58
Br	88.15	11.58	0.27
Cd	45.98	53.55	0.47
Ce	82.09	14.96	2.96
Co	85.68	8.61	5.71
Cr	86.80	10.13	3.07
Cs	71.84	15.62	12.54
Cu	67.28	32.37	0.36
Ga	90.67	7.87	1.46
Ge	78.15	17.34	4.52
Hf	52.00	14.92	33.08
I	77.22	17.65	5.12
La	74.80	22.56	2.64
Mo	75.56	6.03	18.41
Nb	94.12	5.09	0.79
Ni	88.38	11.29	0.33
Pb	73.61	25.70	0.70
Rb	94.62	5.02	0.36
Sb	68.48	23.56	7.96
Sc	89.90	3.30	6.80
Se	74.57	19.26	6.17
Sn	70.73	19.12	10.15
Sr	92.27	7.45	0.29
Ta*	0	0	0
Te*	0	0	0
Th	86.38	7.61	6.02
Tl	35.20	16.17	48.63
U	57.75	16.46	25.79
V	95.18	4.34	0.48
W	57.47	12.44	30.09
Y	89.93	8.24	1.83
Zn	83.38	16.26	0.37
Zr	93.15	5.38	1.47

All data log transformed

*Assumed to be zero, negative value

Table A1.9 Summary of data available from the Glasgow soils survey

Sample Type	Number of Samples	Analytes	Analytical Method
Top (A) Soils <2mm	1622	46 elements	XRFS
	1622	pH	Electrode
	1622	Loss on Ignition	Furnace
Deeper (S) Soils <2 mm	1609	46 elements	XRFS
	1609	pH	Electrode
	1609	Loss on Ignition	Furnace

Table A1.10 List of environmental datasets incorporated to the Glasgow soils geochemistry GIS

GROUP LAYER NAME Layer Name	Description	Source
A SOIL <2MM	Geochemical data for top soils	BGS
S SOIL <2MM	Geochemical data for deeper soils	BGS
A SOIL EXCEEDANCES	Geochemical data for top soils	BGS
S SOIL EXCEEDANCES	Geochemical data for deeper soils	BGS
Site Land Use	Land Use recorded at each site	BGS
Soil Sampling Sites	Sample locations	BGS
CULTURAL DATA		
Drainage		OS Meridian
County boundaries and labels		OS Meridian
Roads		OS Meridian
Coastline		OS Meridian
Lakes		OS Meridian
Railways		OS Meridian
Urban areas		OS Meridian
Quarry locations and labels		BGS
Project extent		BGS
GEOLOGY		
Rationalised Soil Geology 50k	Simplified bedrock geology	BGS
Bedrock 50k	1:50000 bedrock geology	BGS
Superficial 50k	1:50000 superficial deposits	BGS
Artificial Ground 50k	1:50000 artificial deposits	BGS
Mass Movement 50k	1:50000 mass movement	BGS
Bedrock 250k	1:250000 bedrock geology	BGS
Bedrock 625k	1:625000 bedrock geology	BGS
Superficial Deposits 625k	1:625000 superficial deposits	BGS
Glasgow Solid 10k	1:10000 bedrock geology	BGS
Glasgow Drift 10k	1:10000 superficial deposits	BGS
Glasgow Faults	1:10000 faults	BGS
Coal Lines 10k	1:10000 coal lines	BGS
Igneous 10k	1: 10000 igneous rocks	BGS

PART B – FIGURES

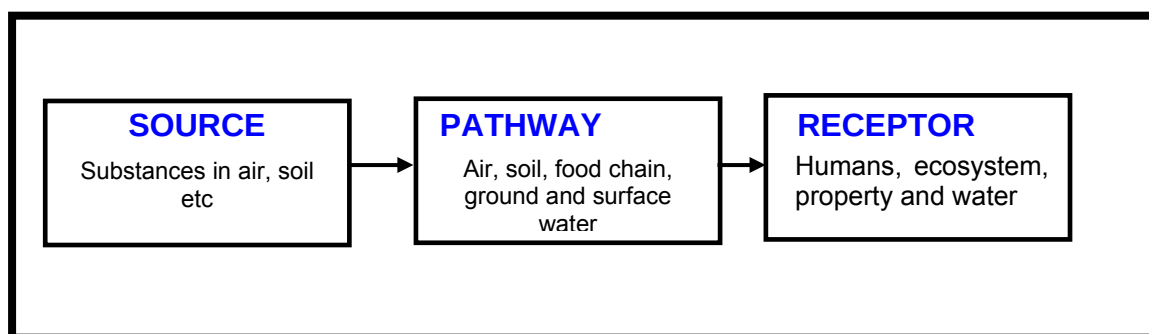


Figure 1.1 Concept of source, pathway and receptor in the assessment of contaminated land.

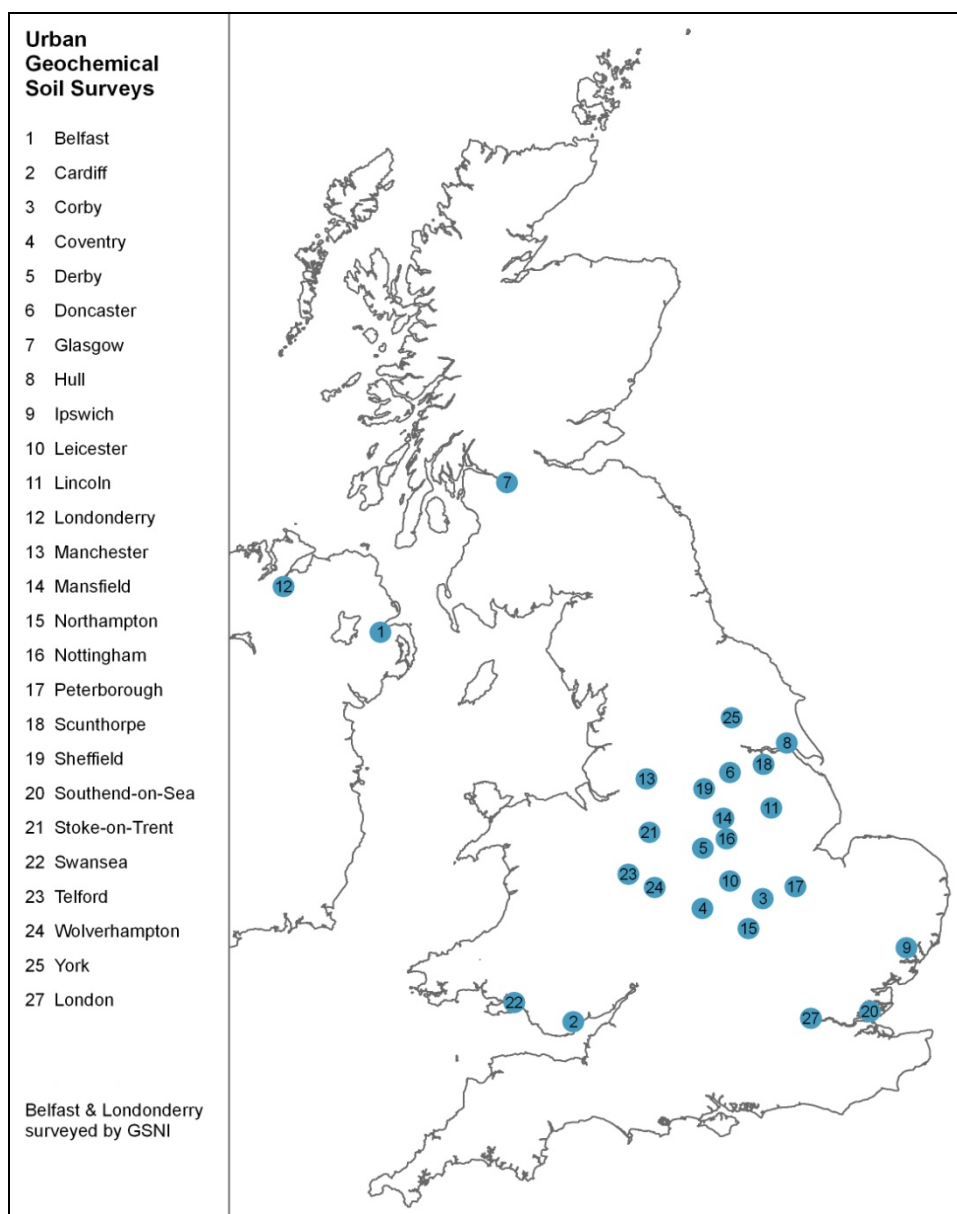


Figure 1.2 Map showing the UK urban areas surveyed by the G-BASE project to date.

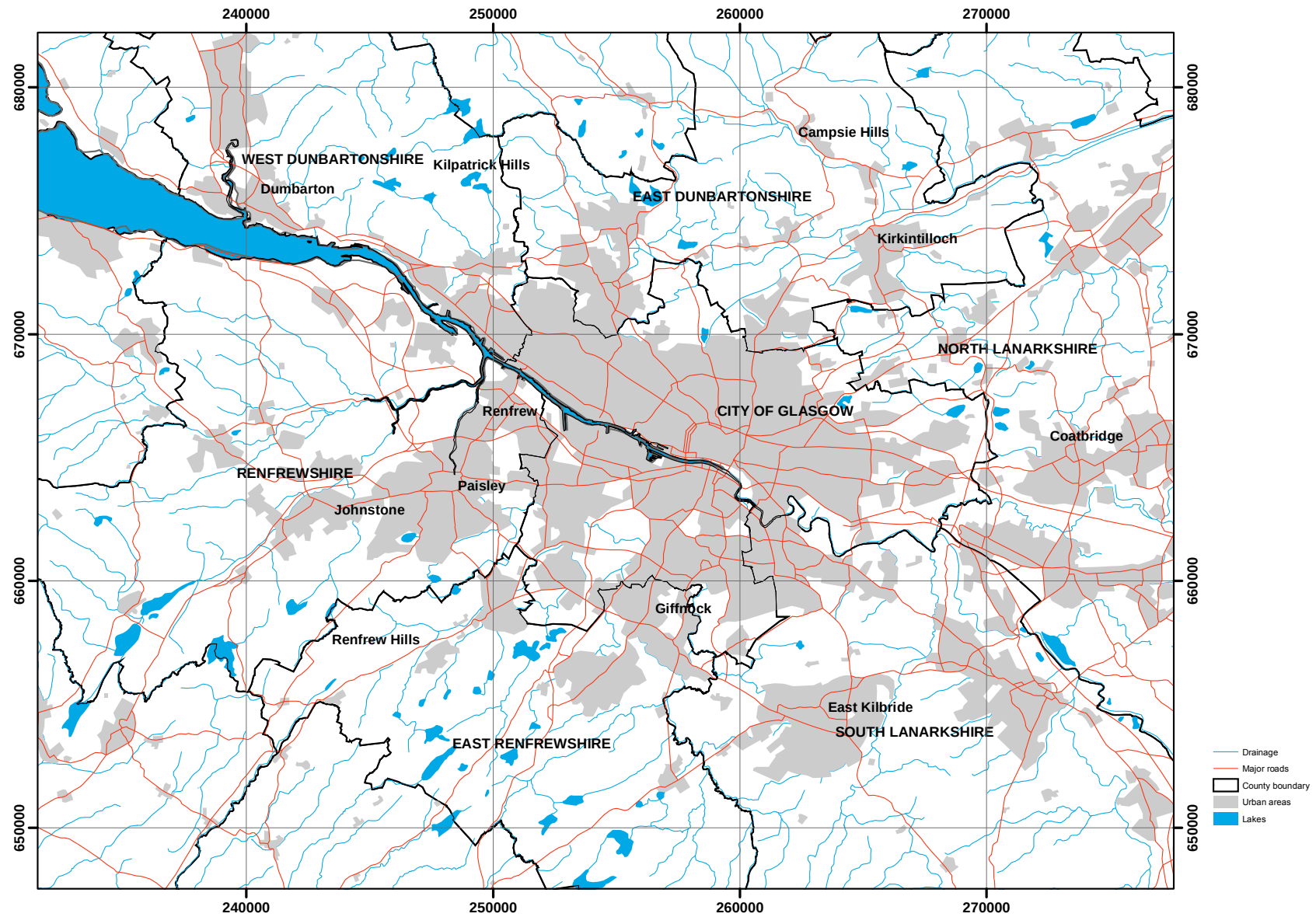


Figure 2.1 Topographic map of the Glasgow soils study area.

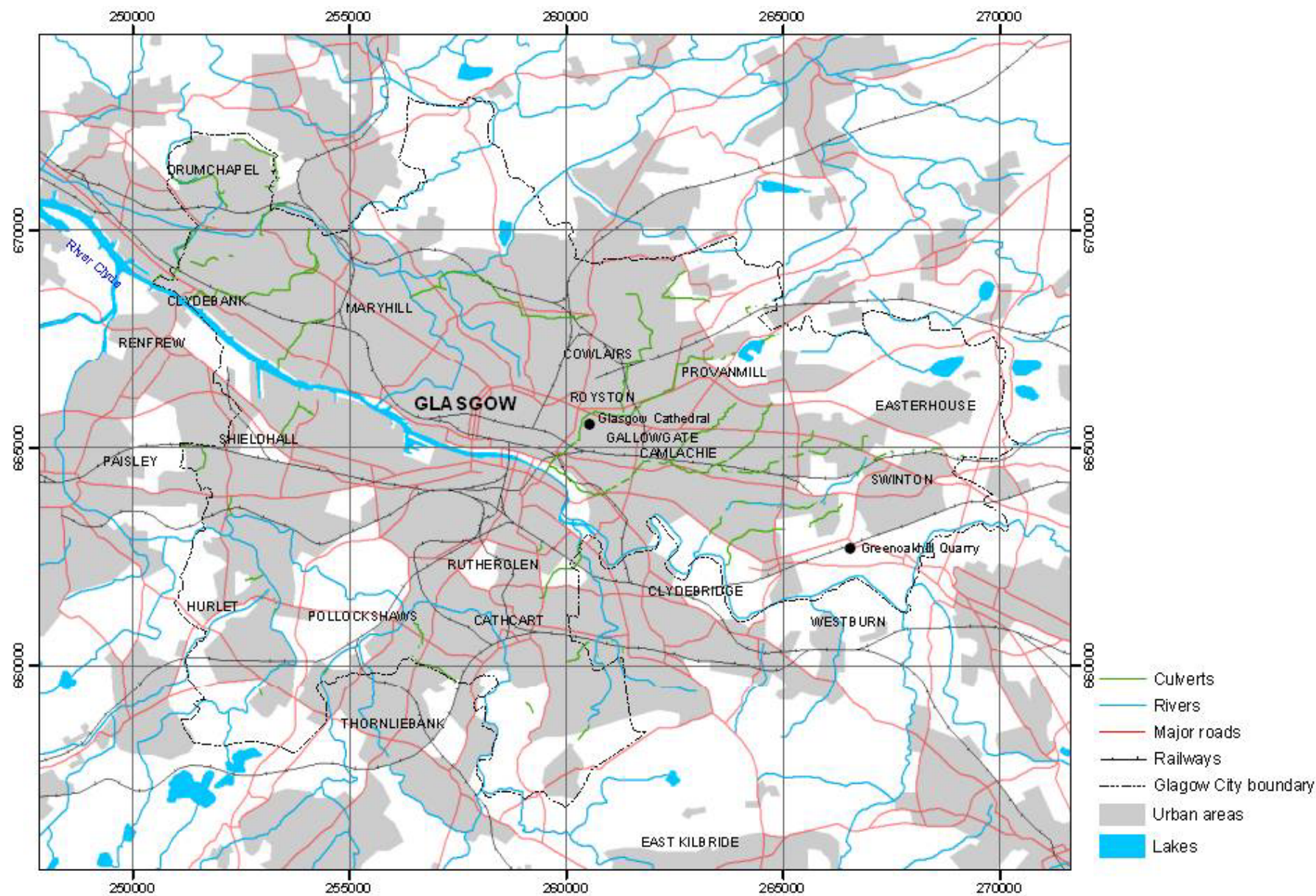
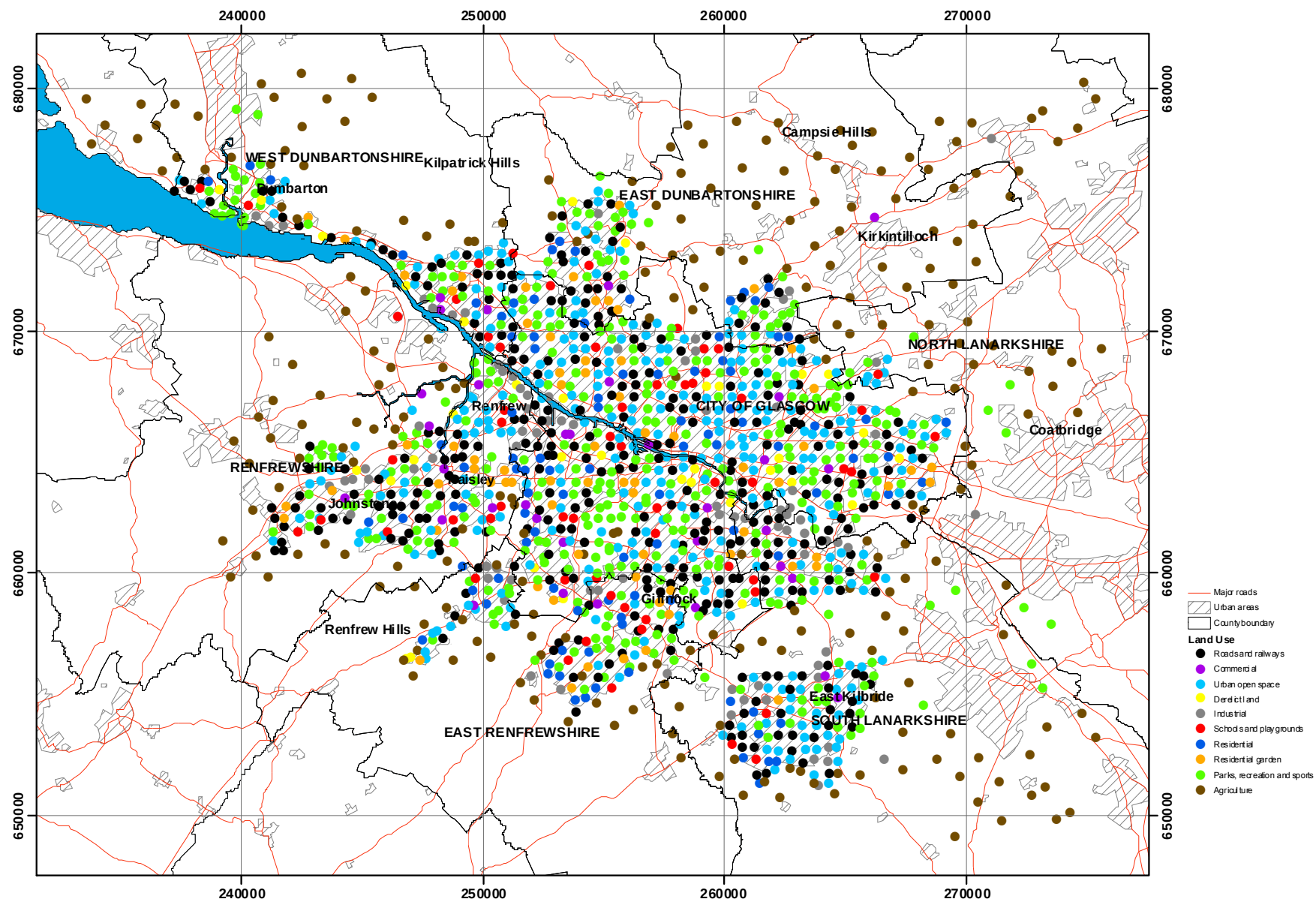


Figure 2.2 Map of the Glasgow area showing selected sites associated with former industrial activity and post-war redevelopment.



Grid squares = 10 km

Figure 2.3 Map of land use recorded at each soil sample site across the Glasgow study area.

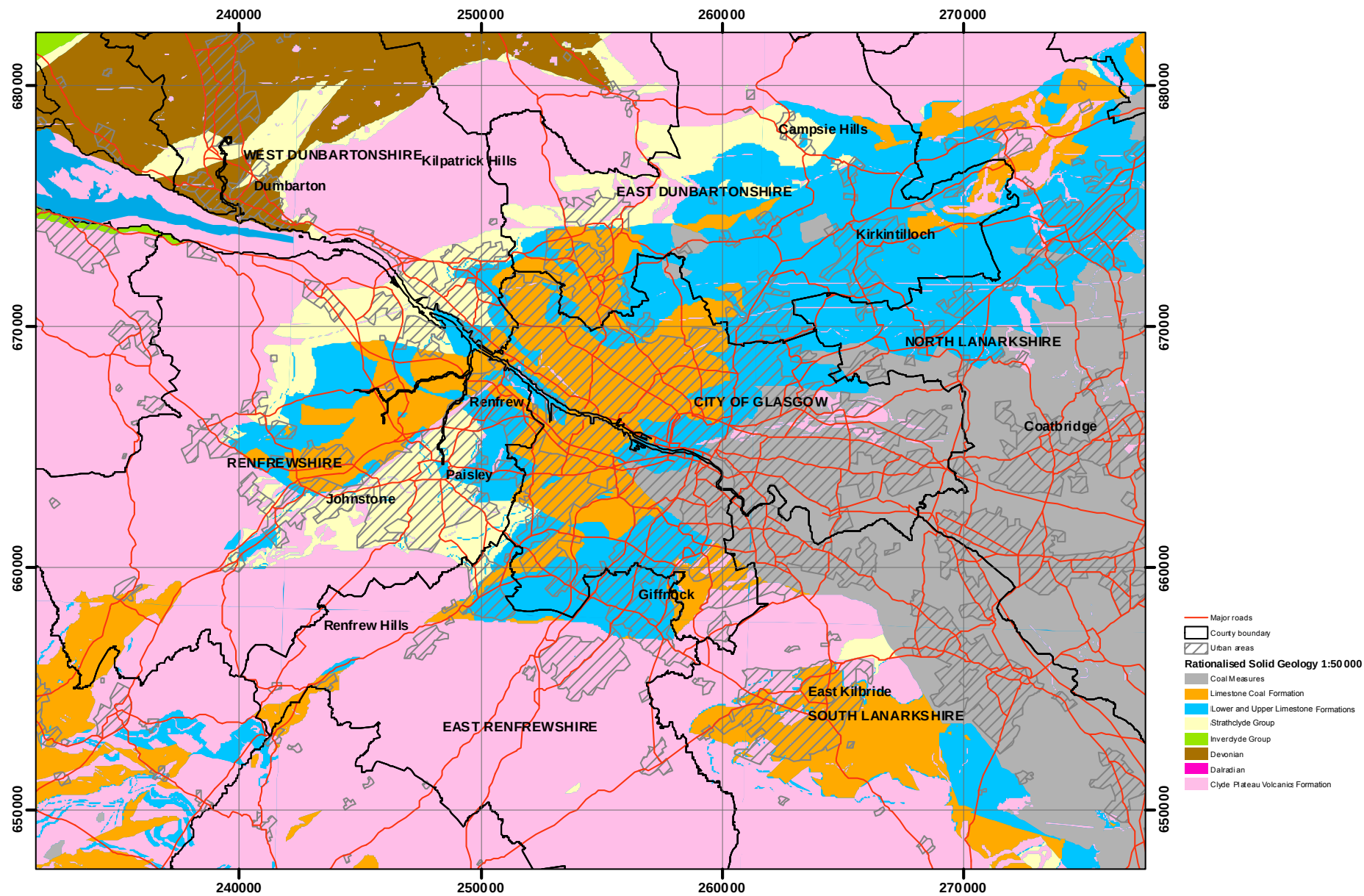
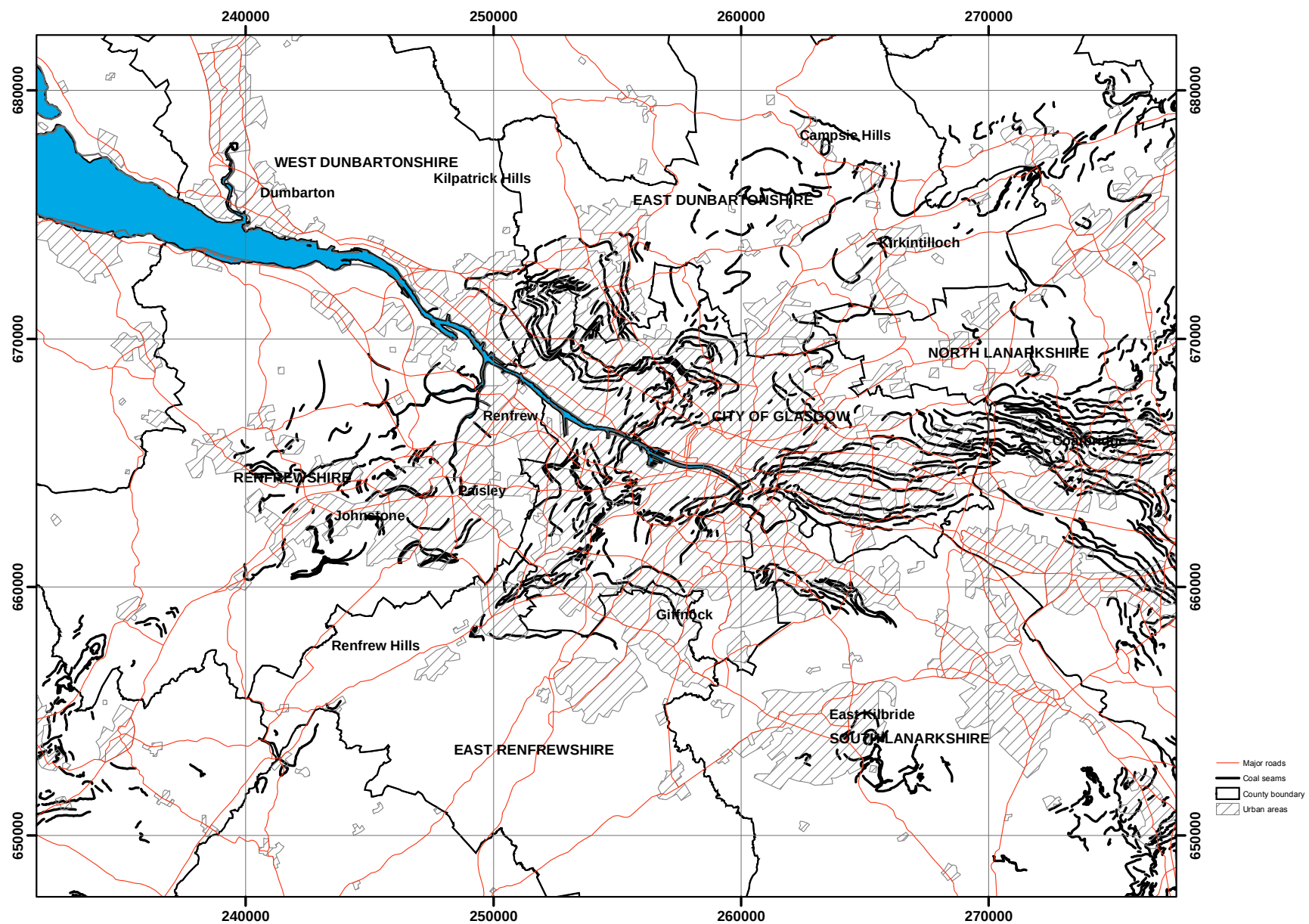
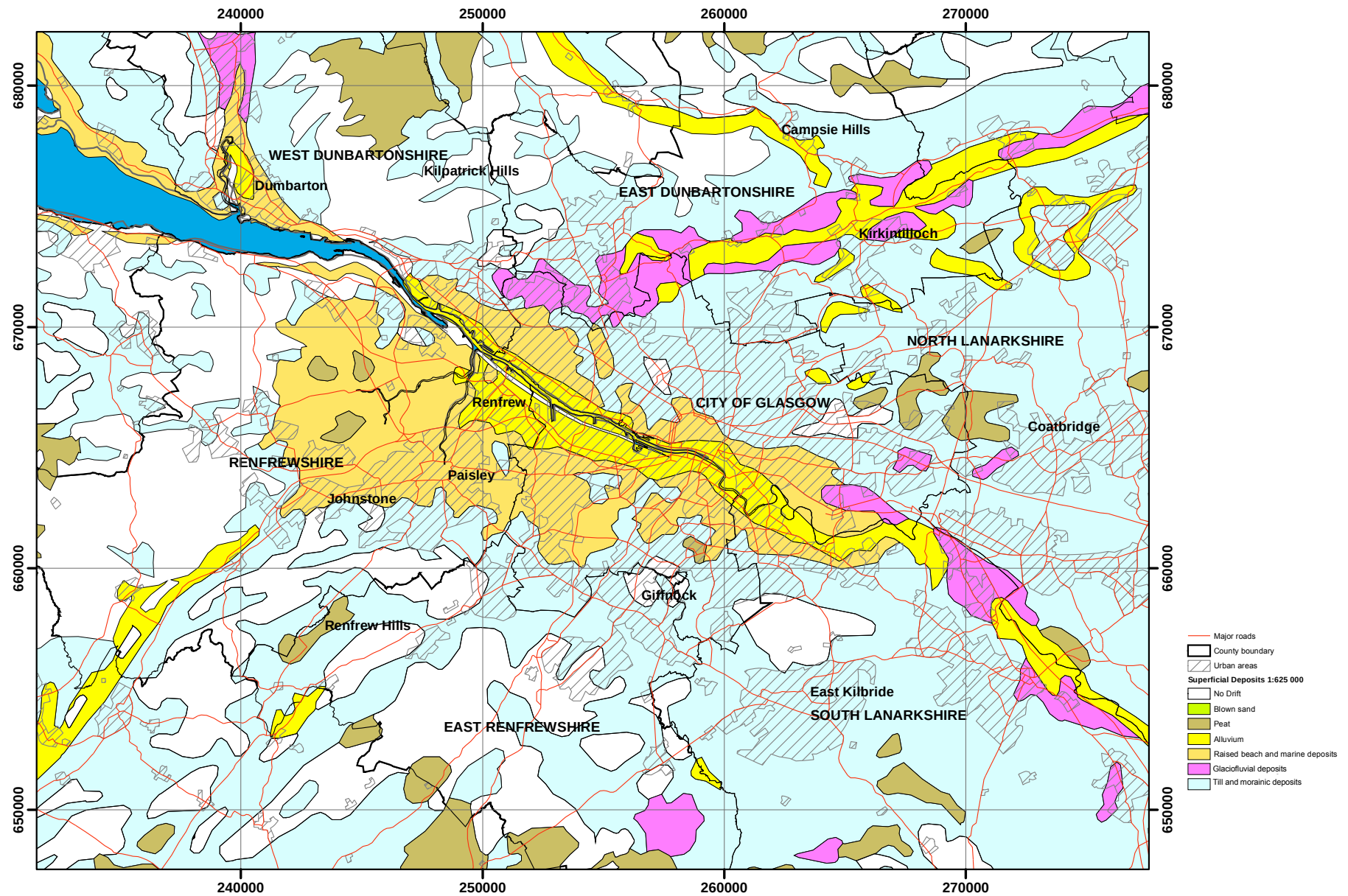


Figure 2.4 Simplified bedrock geology map of the Glasgow study area derived from BGS DigMap® data.



Grid squares = 10 km

Figure 2.5 Coal seams of the Glasgow study area derived from BGS DigMap® data.



Grid squares = 10 km

Figure 2.6 Superficial deposits (drift) map of the Glasgow study area derived from BGS DigMap® data.

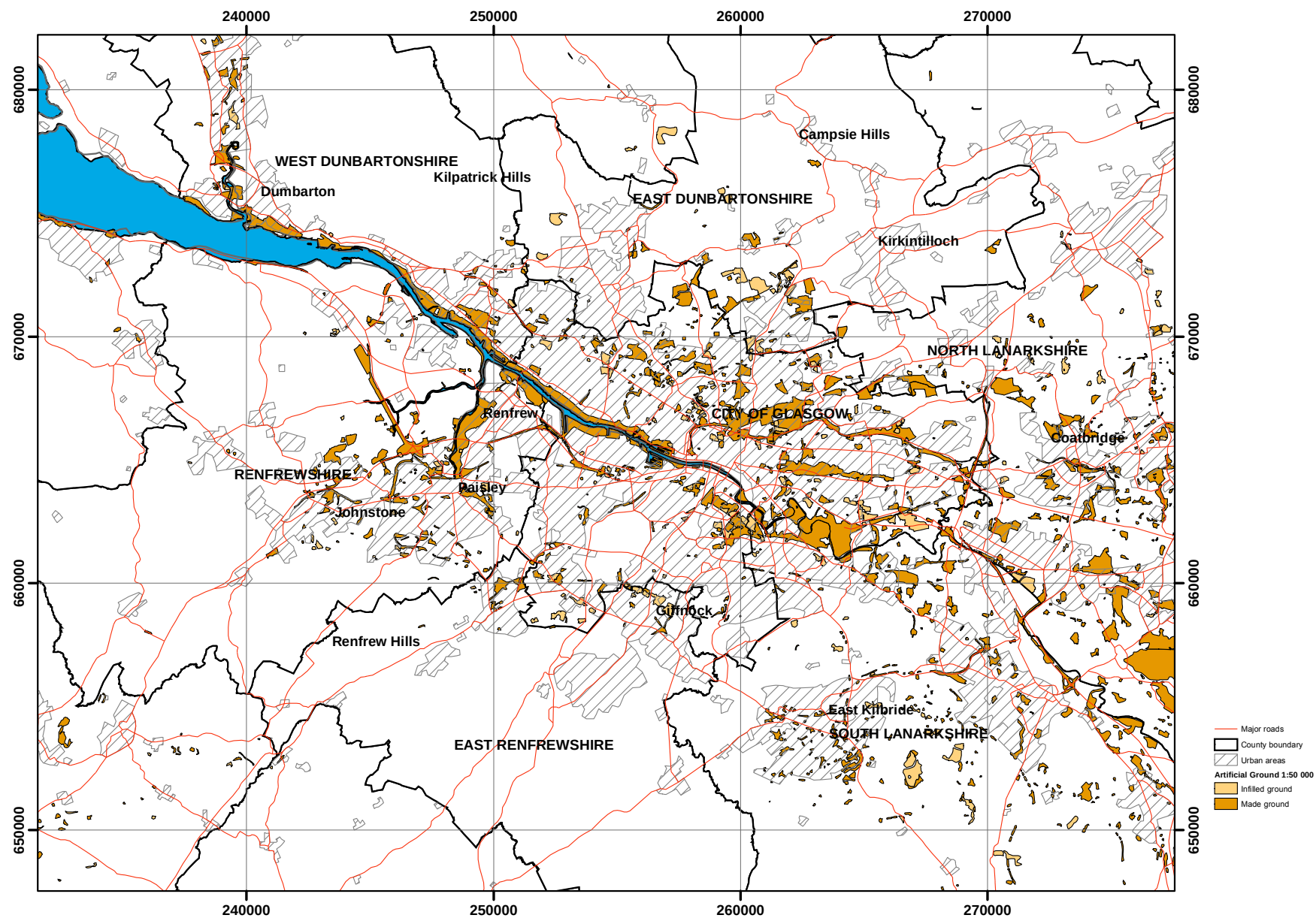
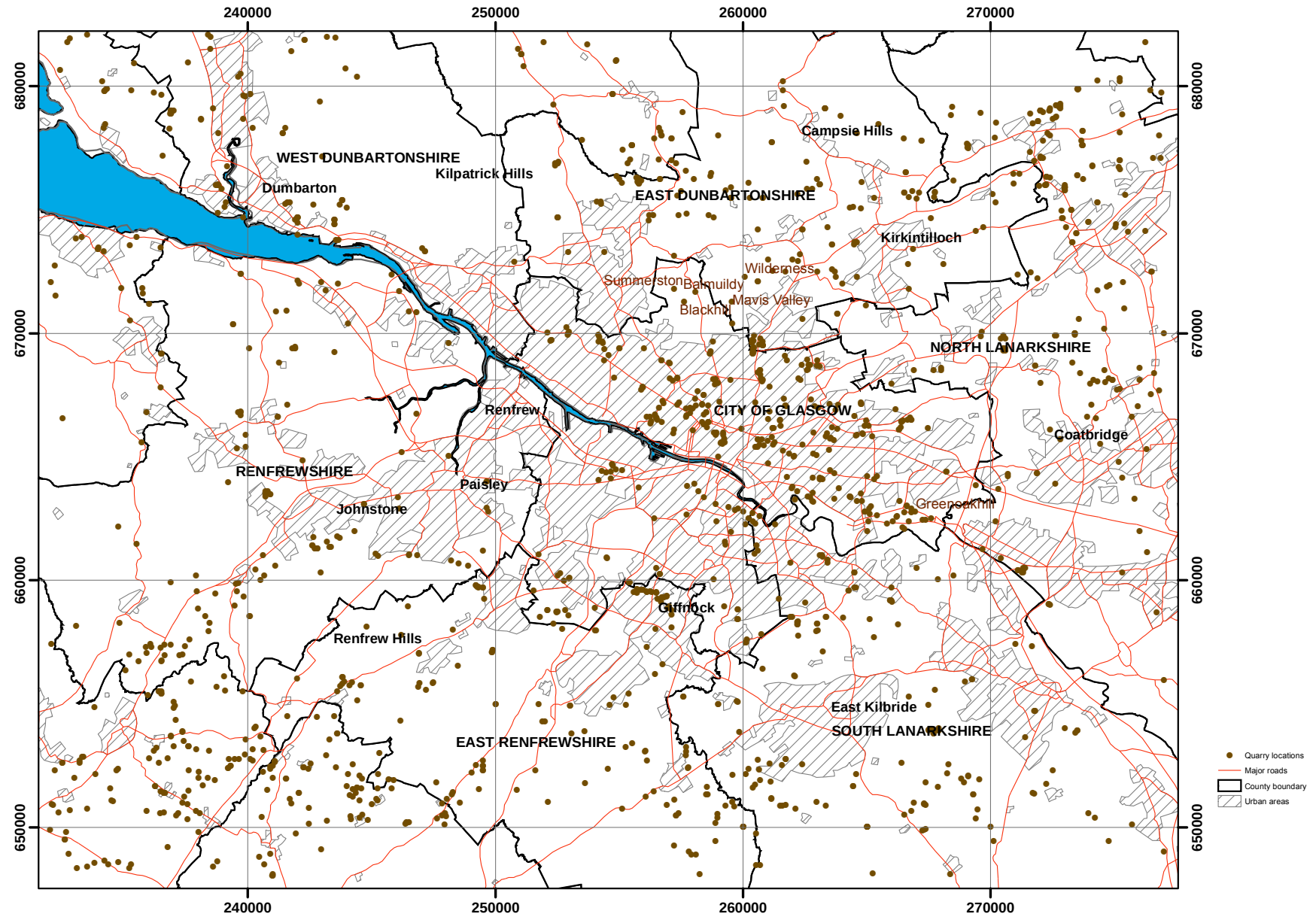
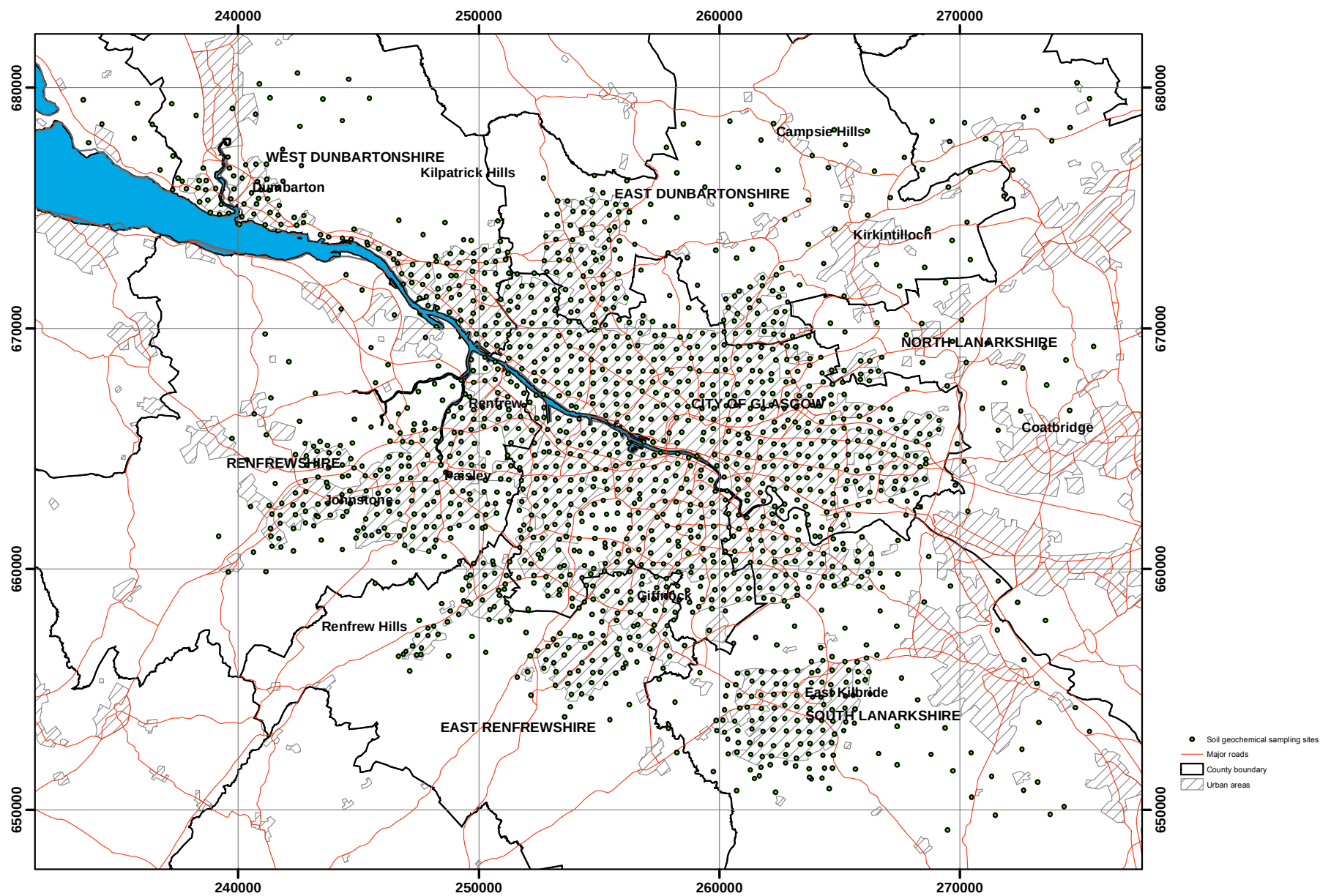


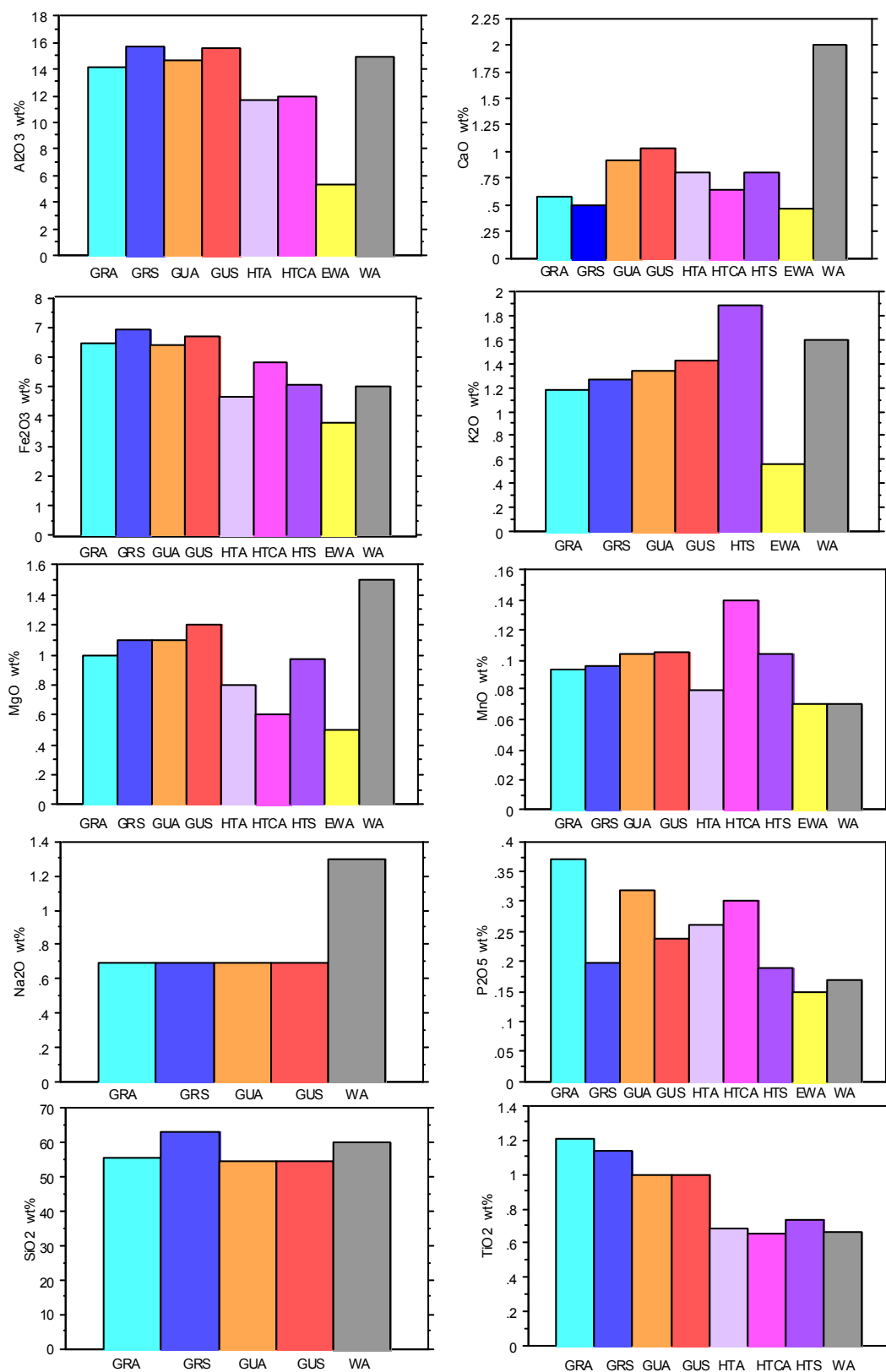
Figure 2.7 Made and infilled ground in the Glasgow study area derived from BGS DigMap® data.





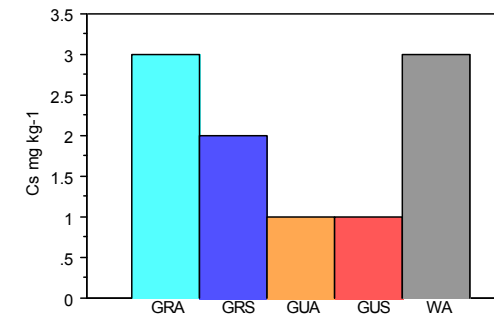
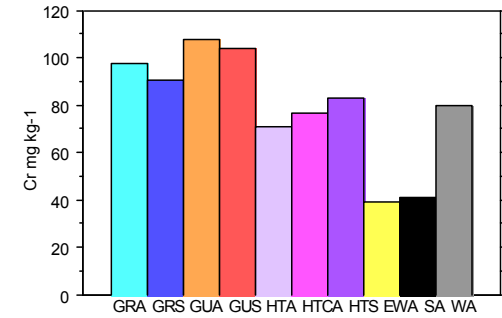
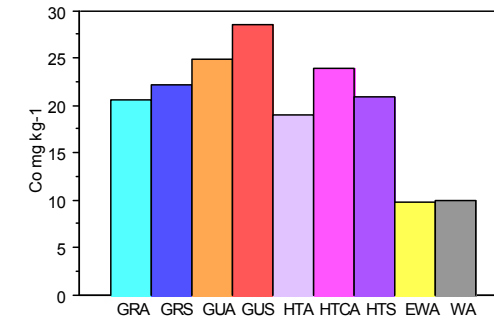
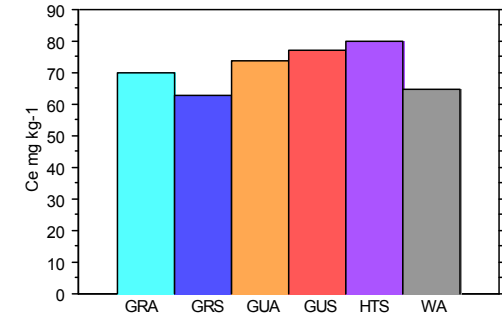
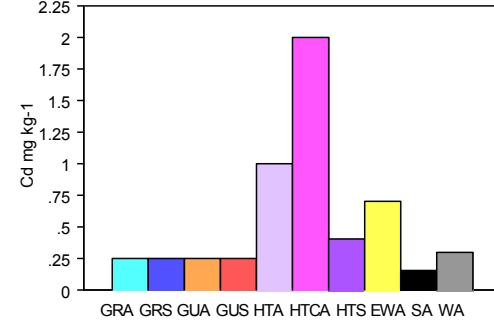
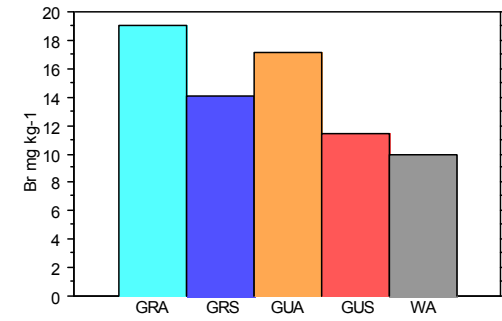
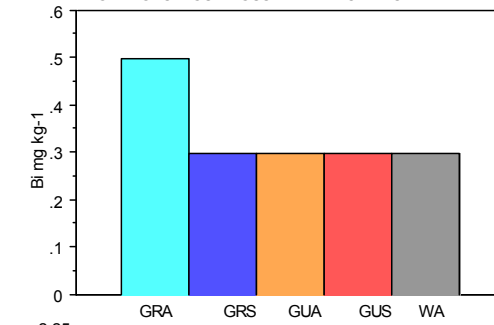
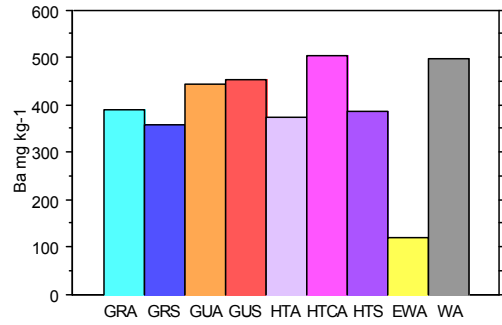
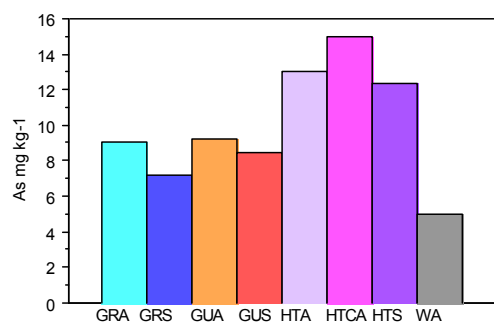
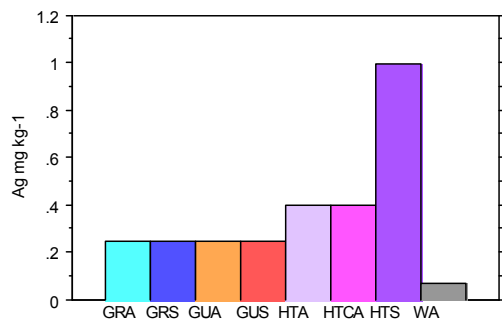
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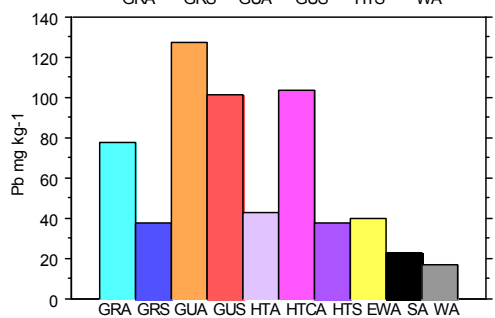
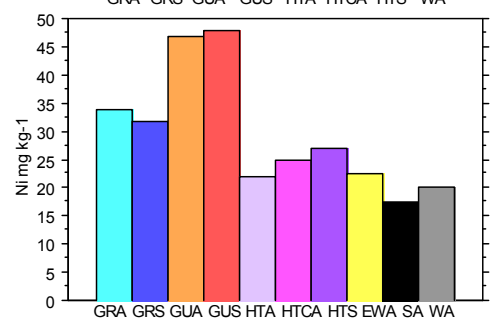
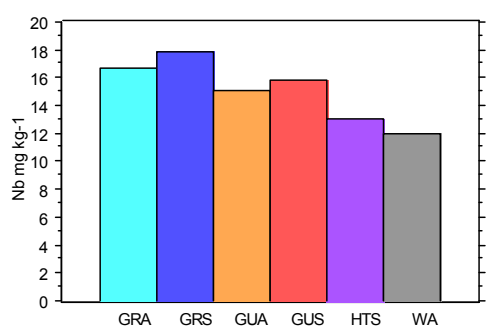
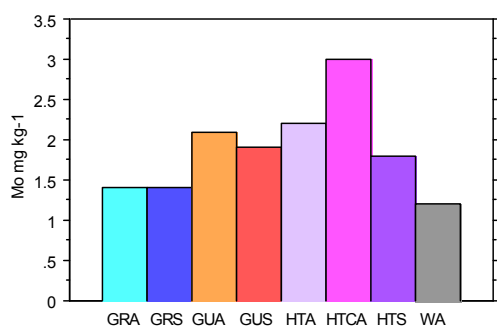
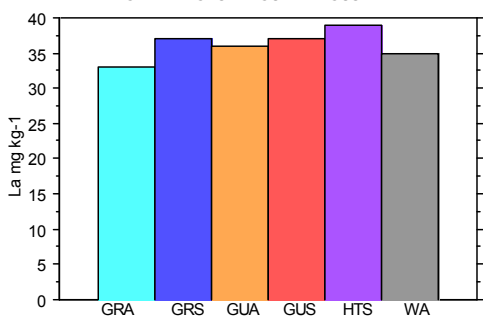
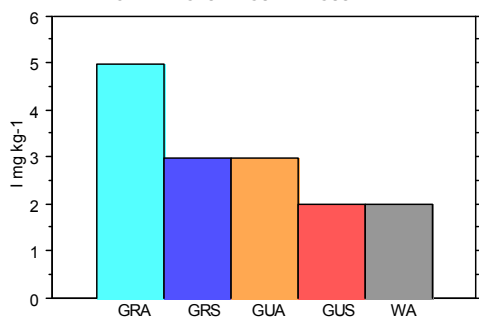
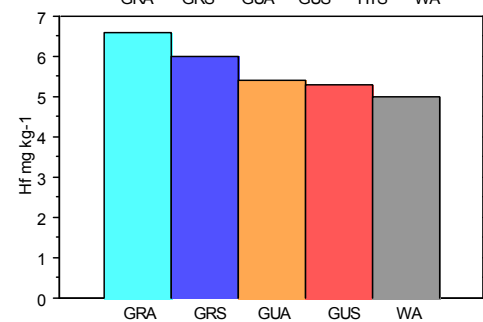
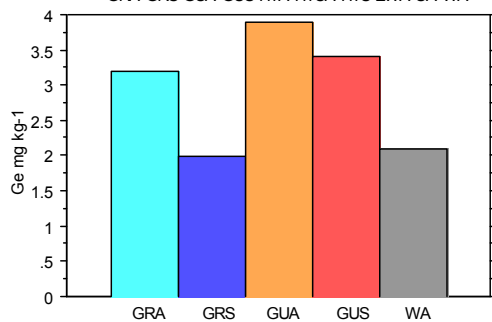
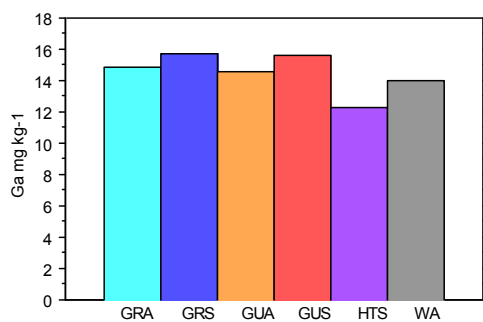
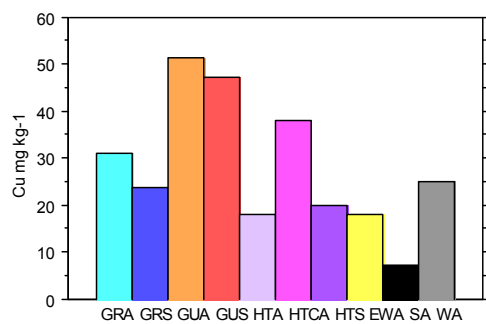
Figure 3.1 Location of geochemical sampling sites across the Glasgow soils study area.

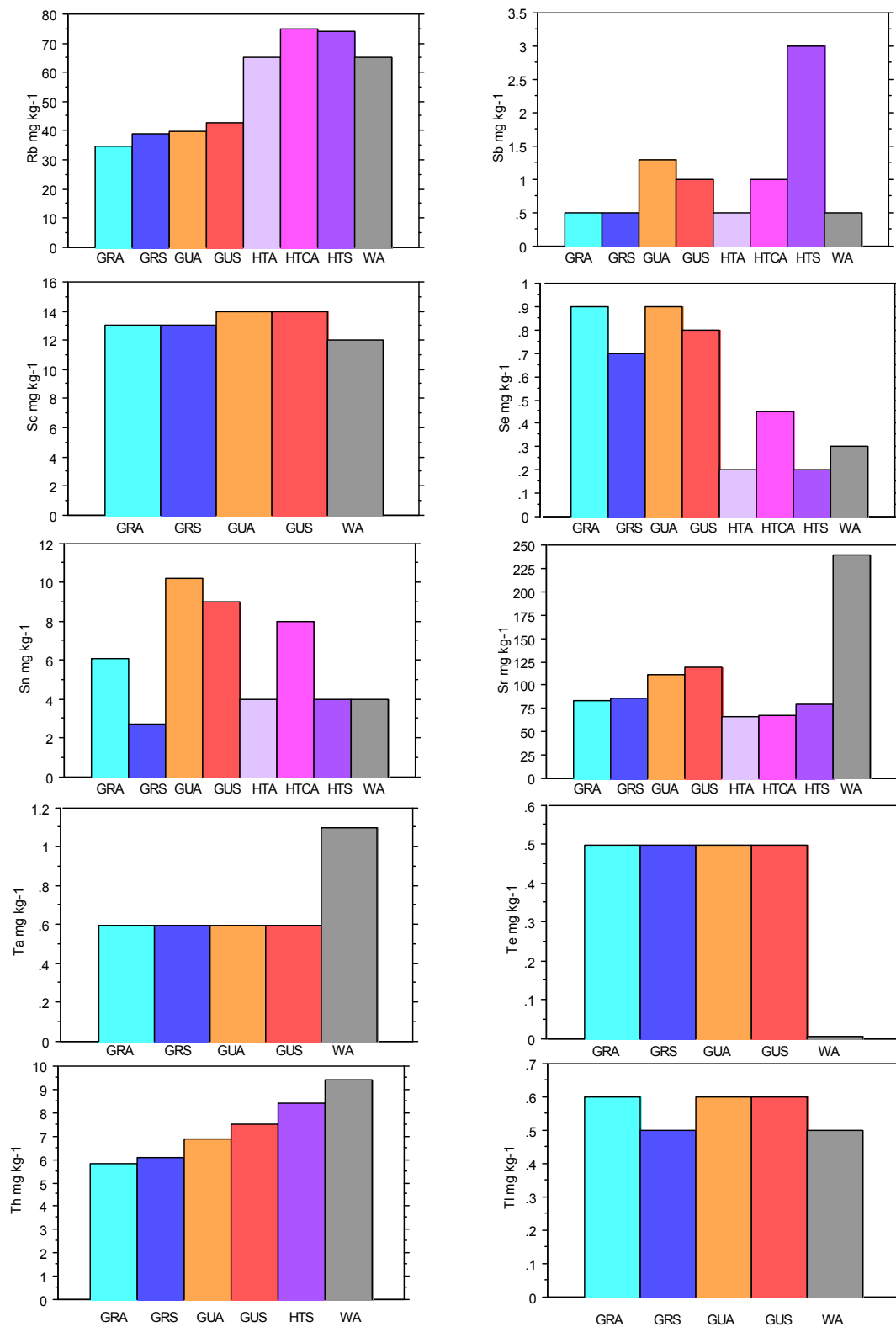


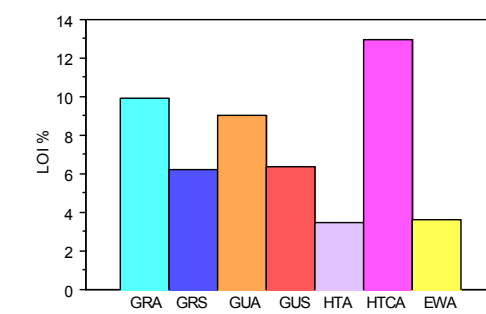
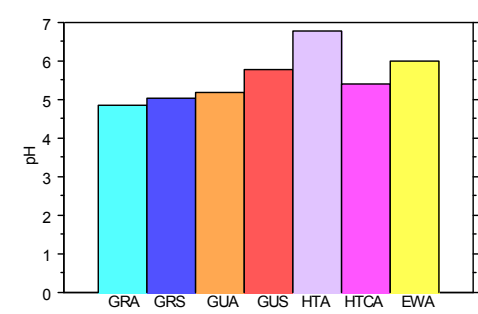
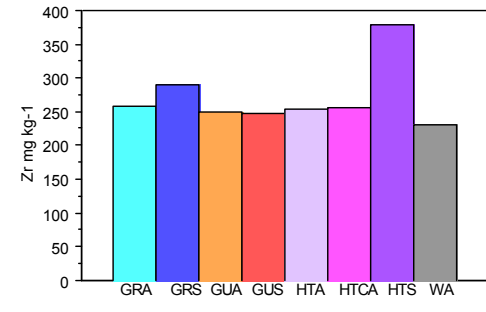
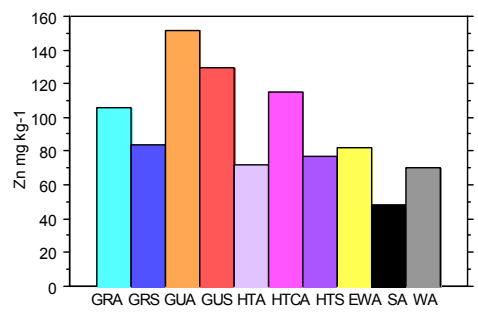
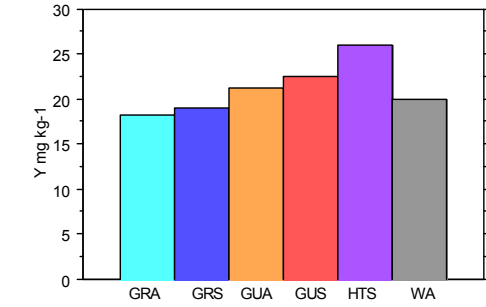
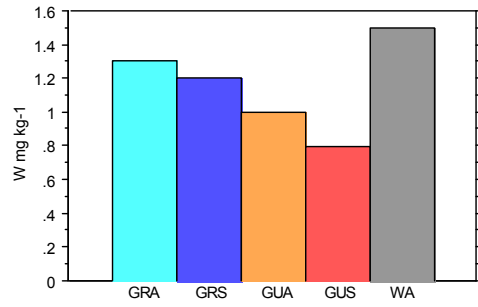
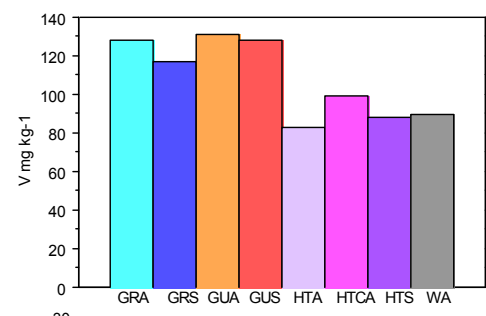
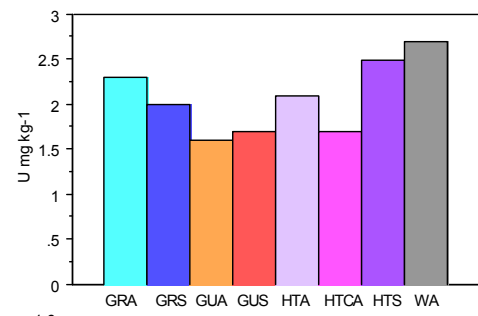
GRA = Glasgow Rural <2 mm top soils (n = 241)
 GRS = Glasgow Rural <2 mm deeper soils (n = 241)
 GUA = Glasgow Urban <2 mm top soils (n = 1381)
 GUS = Glasgow Urban <2 mm deeper soils (n = 1368)
 HTA = <2 mm G-BASE rural top soils from the Humber-Trent atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)
 HTS = <150 μ m G-BASE rural deeper soils from the Humber-Trent atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 6575)
 HTCA = <2 mm G-BASE rural top soils over Coal Measures, Humber-Trent atlas area (British Geological Survey, 2009) (n = 958)
 EWA = <2 mm top soils National Soil Inventory of England and Wales (McGrath and Loveland, 1992) (n = 5692)
 SA = <2 mm mineral top soils National Soil Inventory of Scotland (SEPA, 2001; Paterson et al., 2003) (n = 291)
 WA = <2 mm world top soils medians (Reimann and Caritat, 1998)

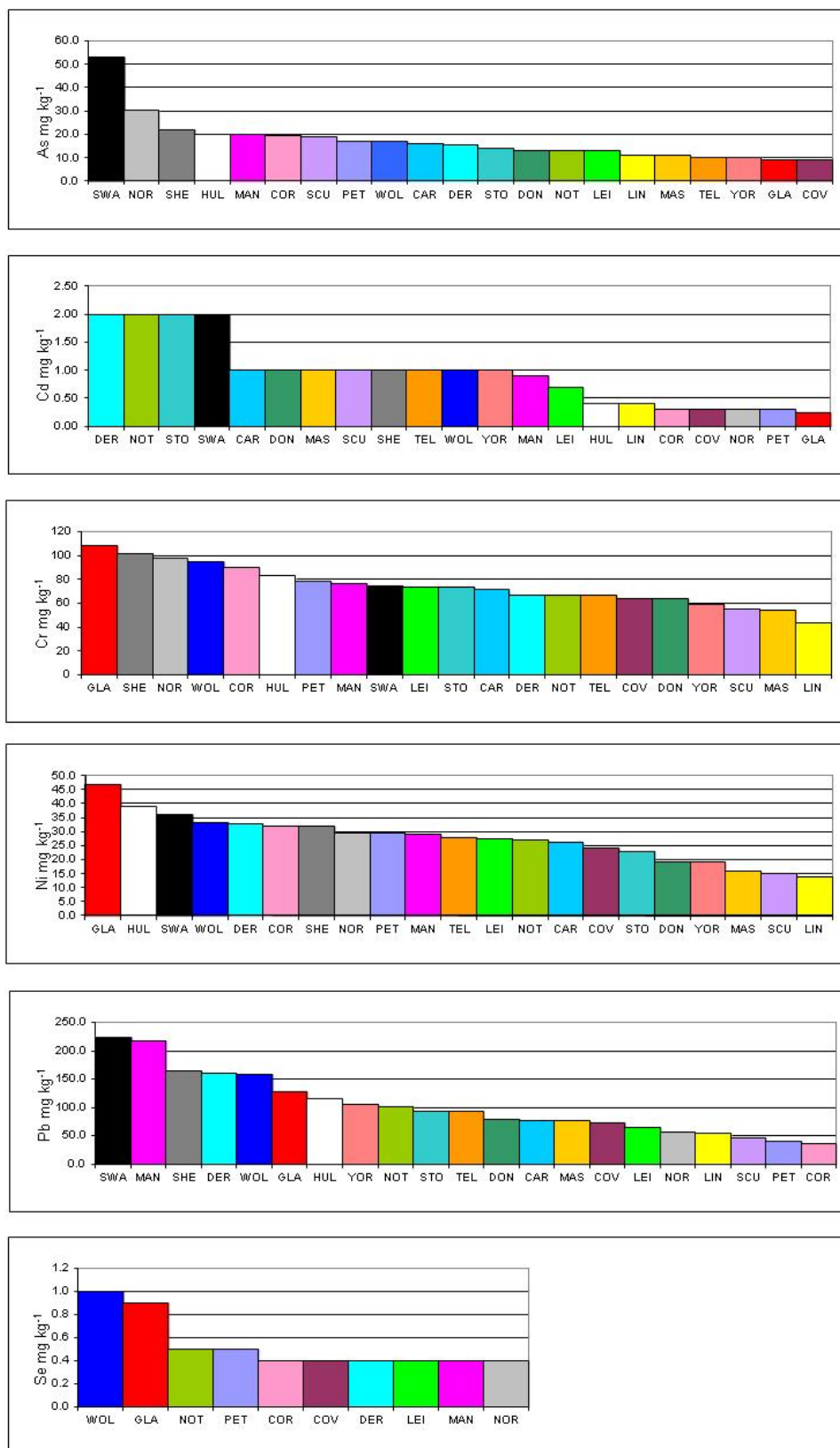
Figure 3.2 Bar charts showing median element concentrations in the Glasgow soils dataset versus UK national and regional and world datasets.







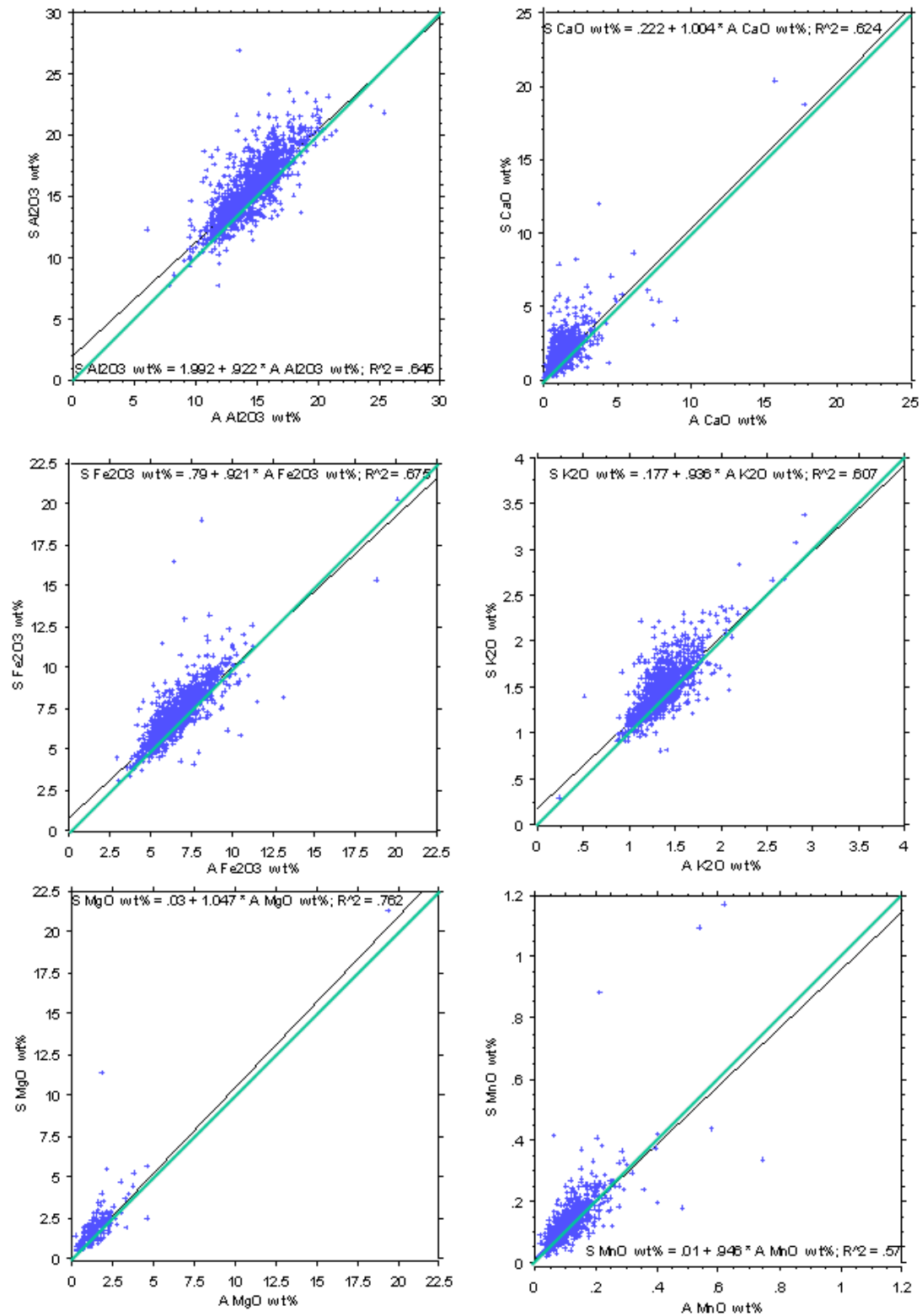




Se data are available for ten urban centres only

Code	City	N	Code	City	N	Code	City	N	Code	City	N
CAR	Cardiff	508	HUL	Hull	409	NOR	Northampton	275	STO	Stoke	747
COR	Corby	133	LEI	Leicester	680	NOT	Nottingham	637	SWA	Swansea	373
COV	Coventry	396	LIN	Lincoln	216	PET	Peterborough	276	TEL	Telford	295
DER	Derby	276	MAN	Manchester	300	SCU	Scunthorpe	196	WOL	Wolverhampton	285
DON	Doncaster	279	MAS	Mansfield	257	SHE	Sheffield	575	YOR	York	191
GLA	Glasgow	1381									

Figure 3.3 Bar charts showing six median element concentrations in top soil in Glasgow versus 20 other UK urban centres.

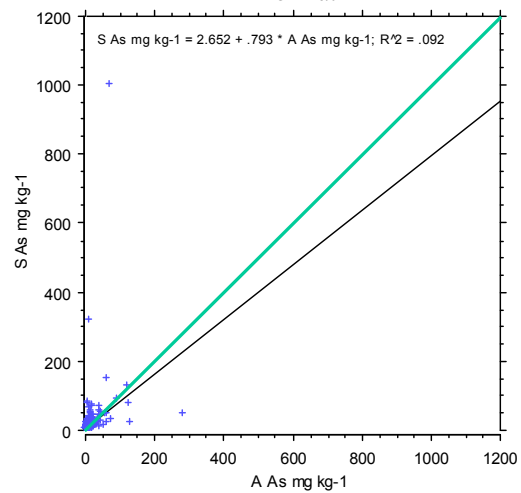
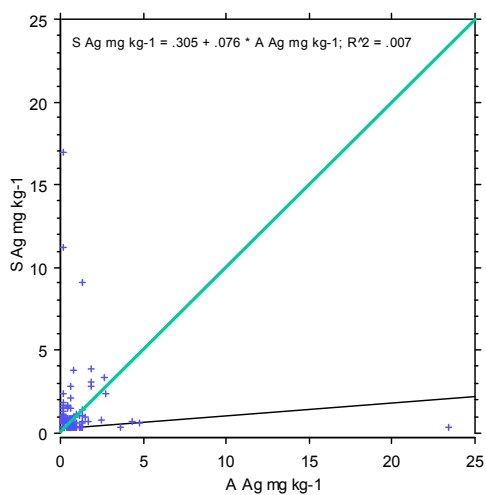
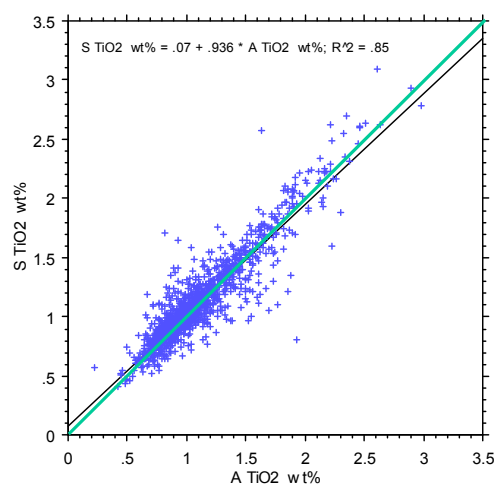
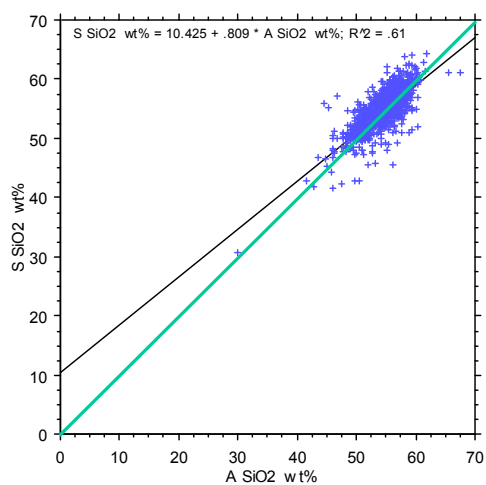
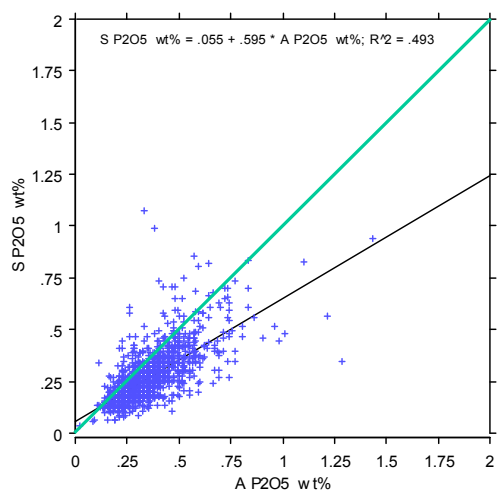
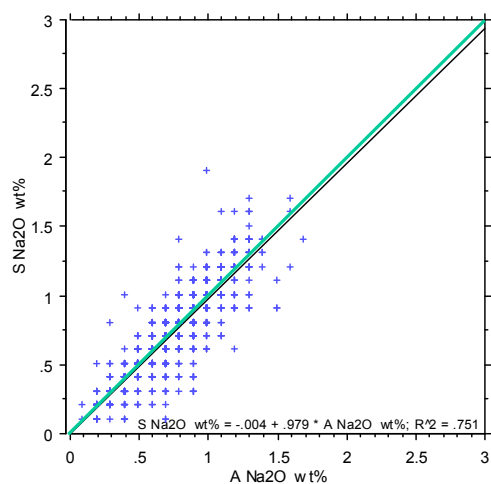


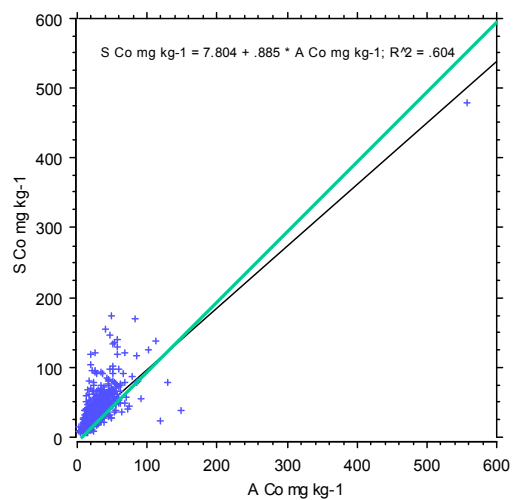
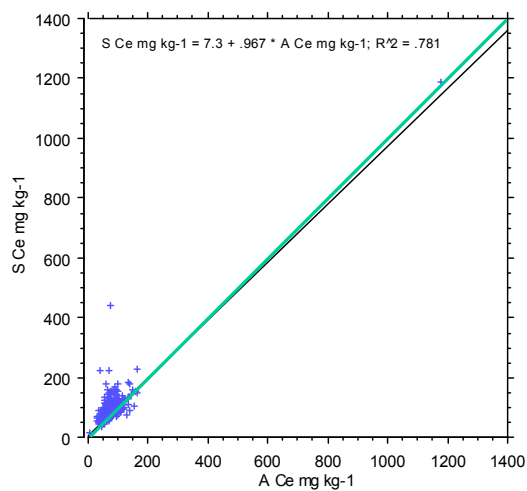
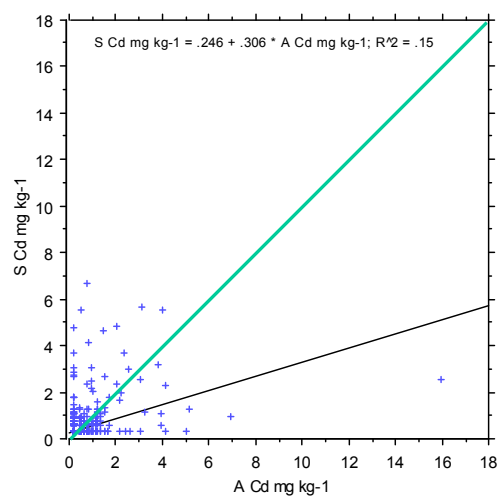
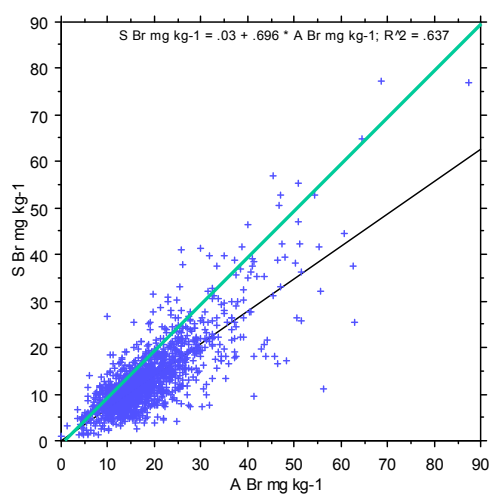
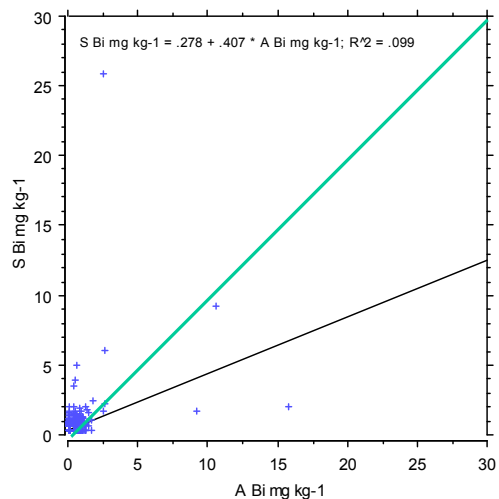
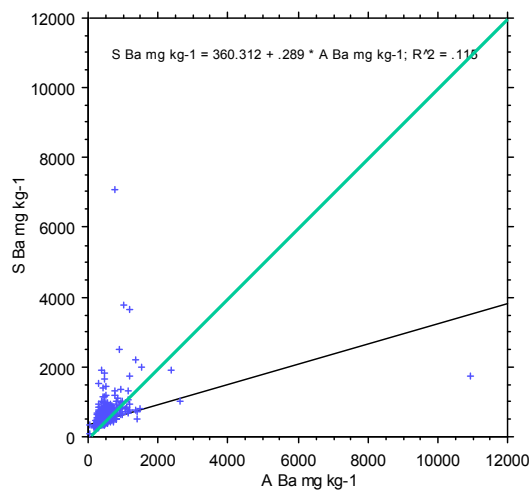
A = top soils S = deeper soils n = 1368

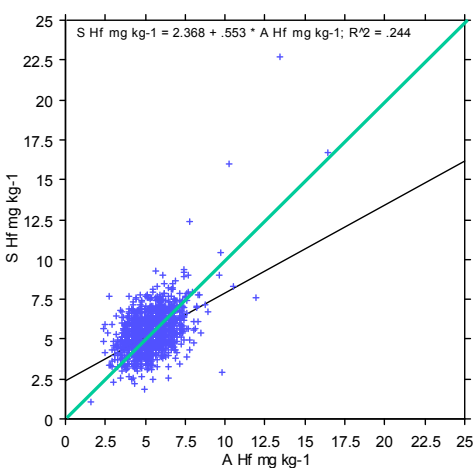
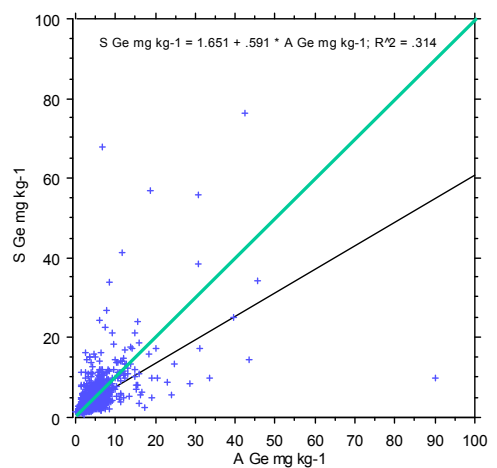
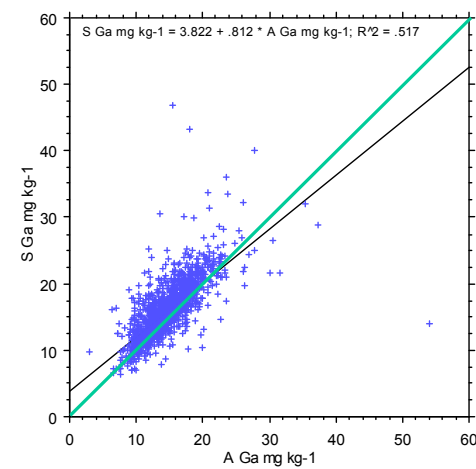
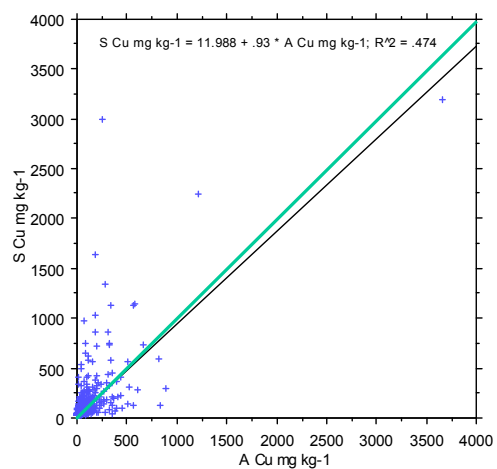
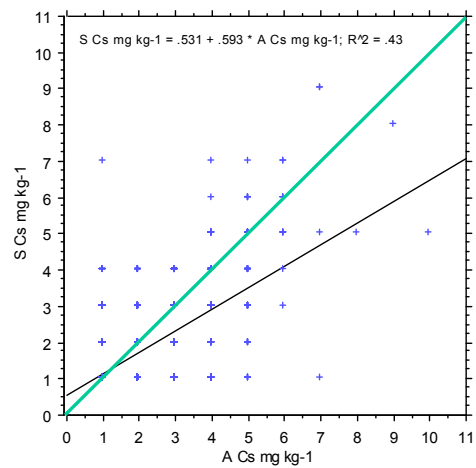
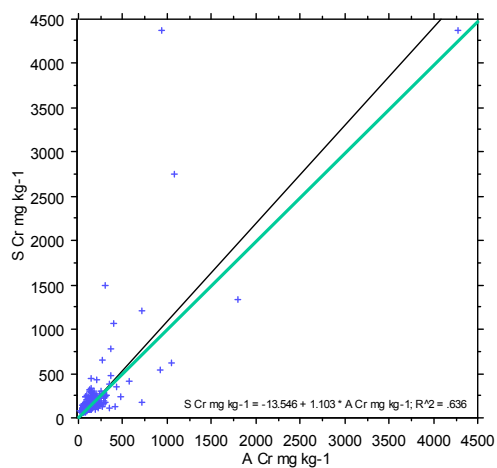
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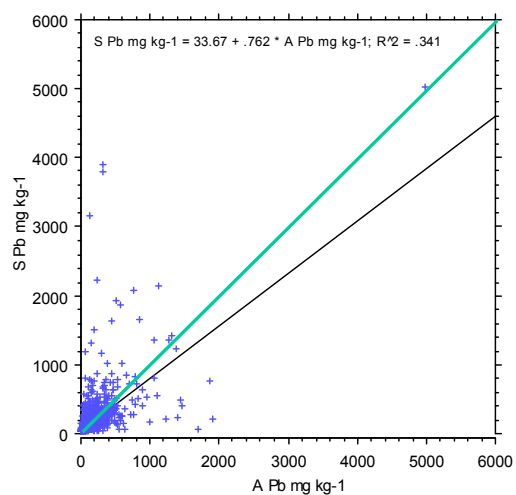
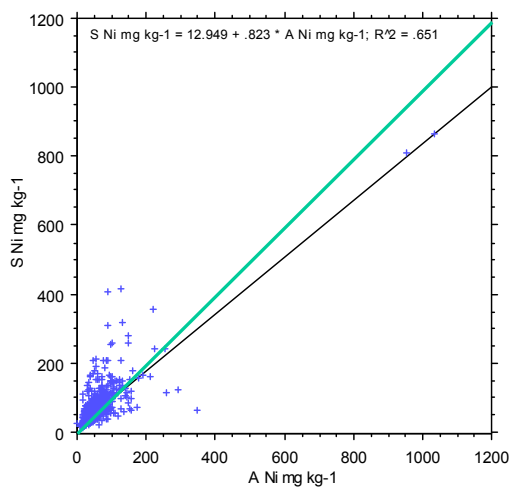
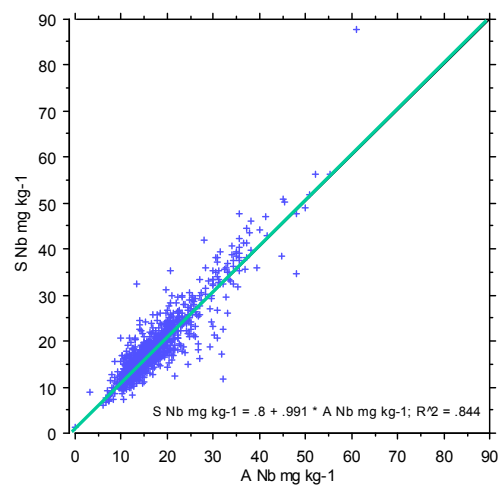
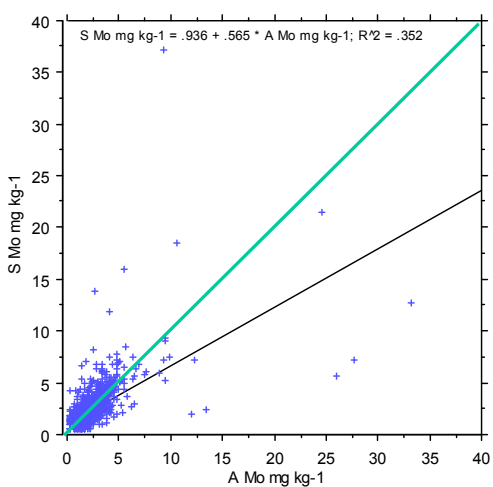
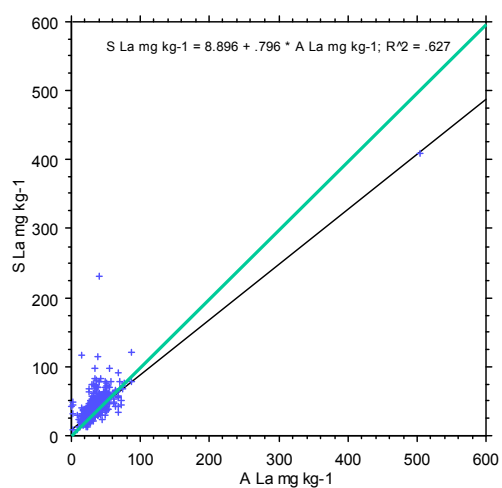
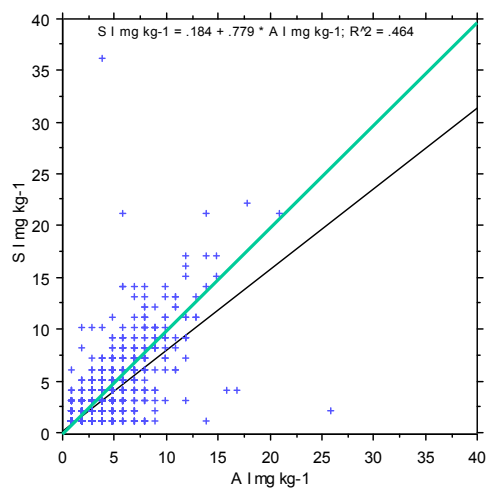
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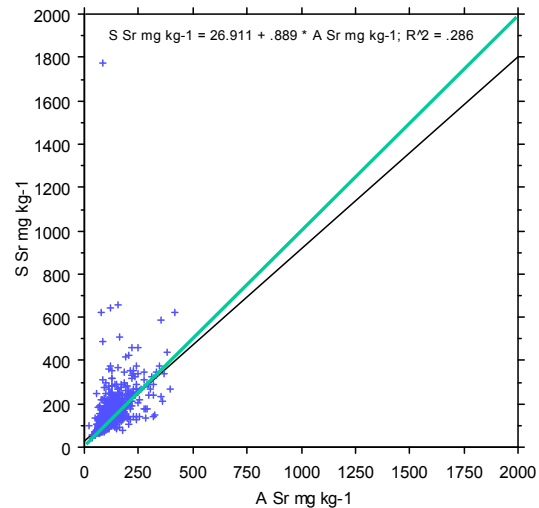
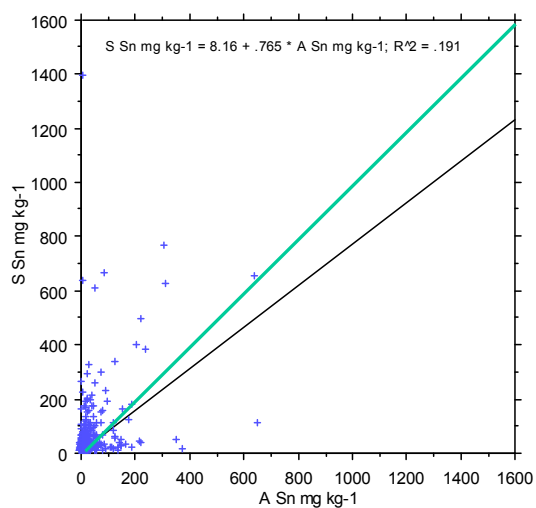
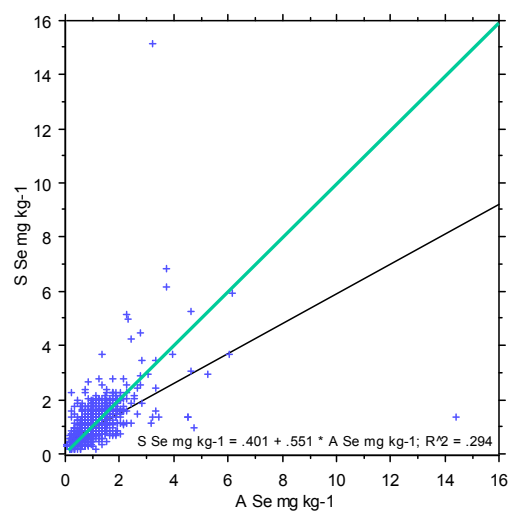
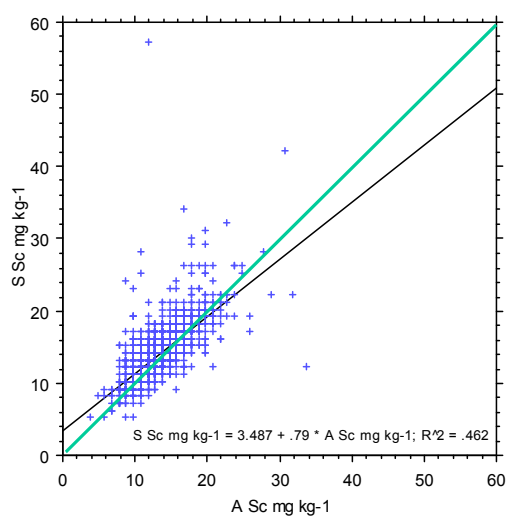
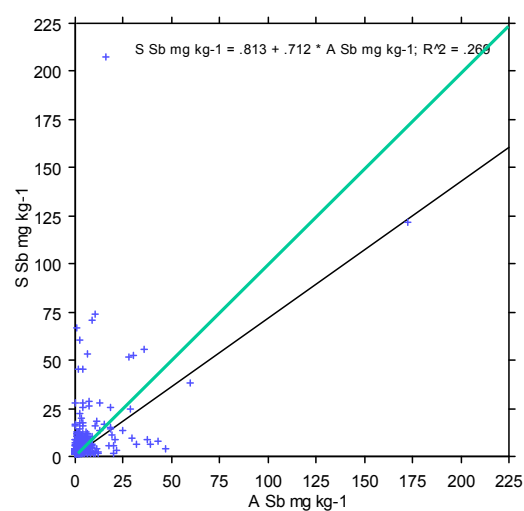
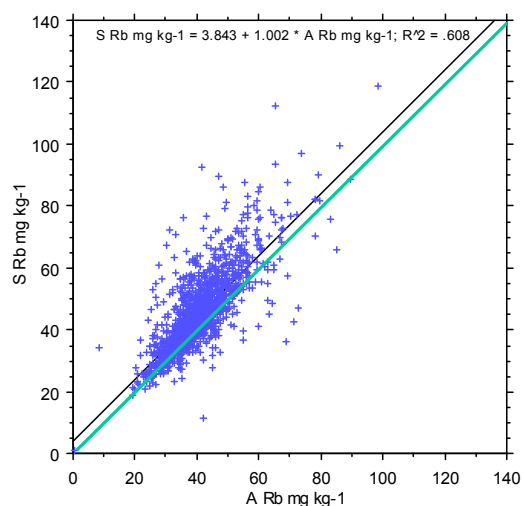
Figure 3.4 Regression plots of parameter concentrations in top versus deeper Glasgow urban soils

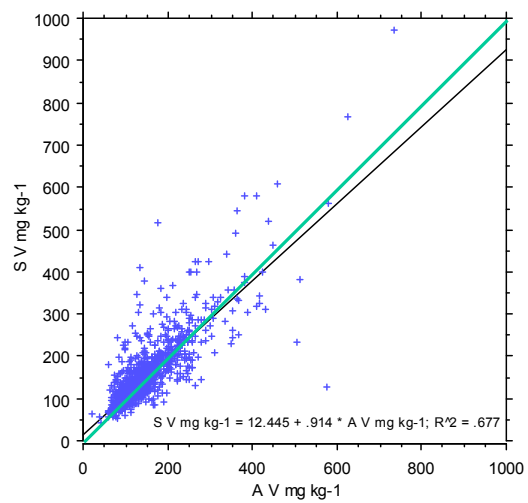
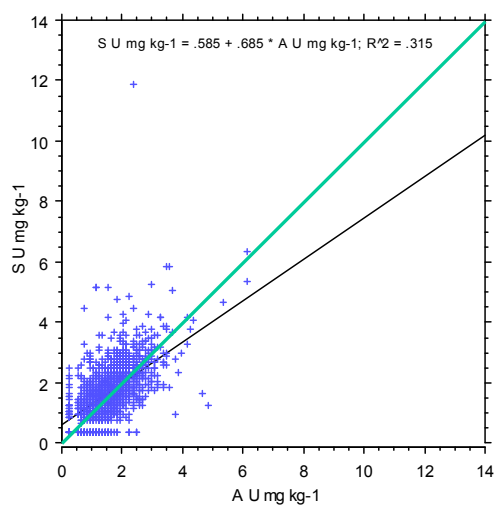
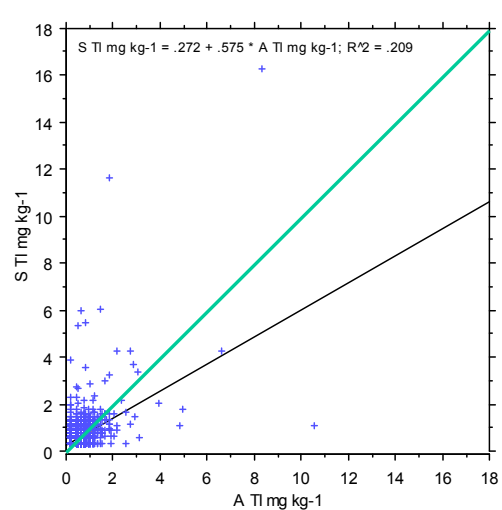
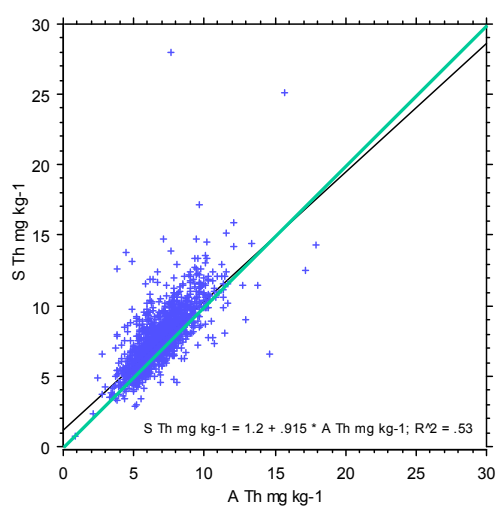
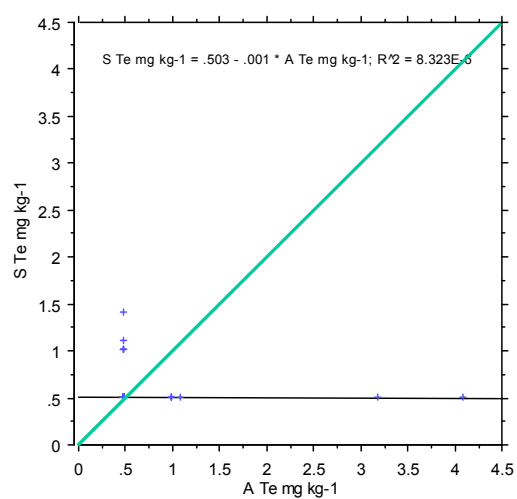
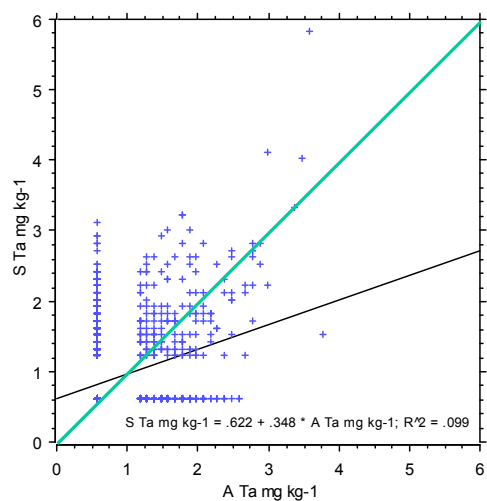


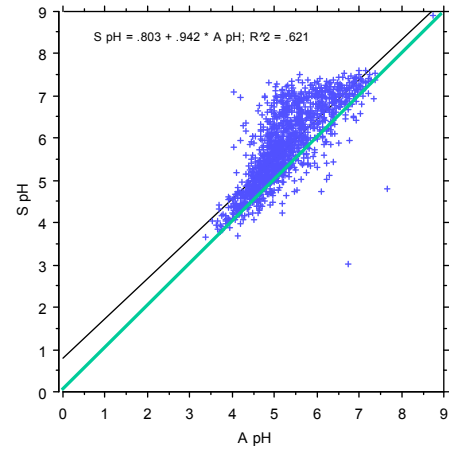
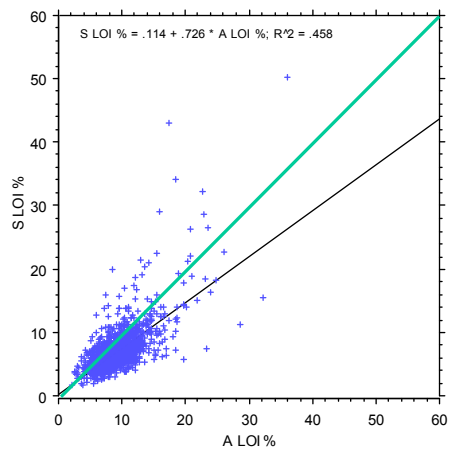
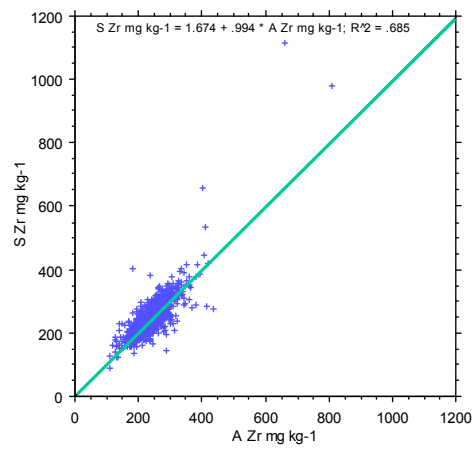
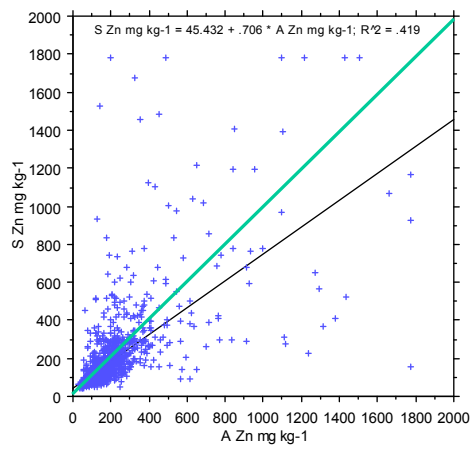
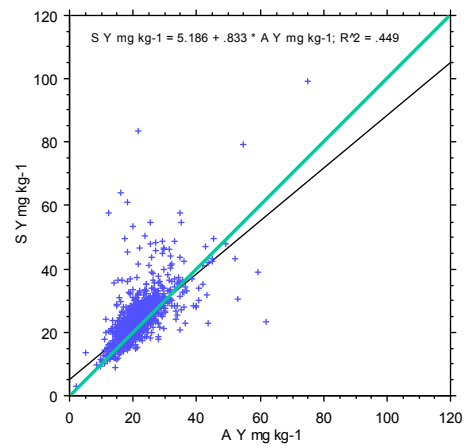
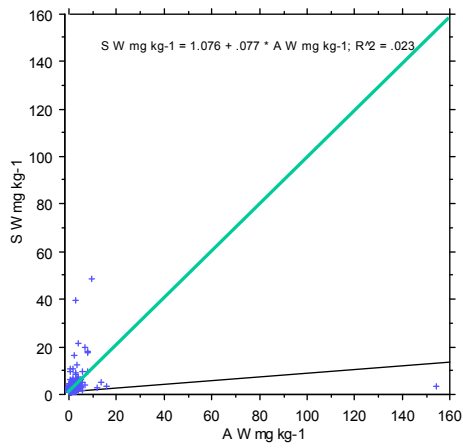


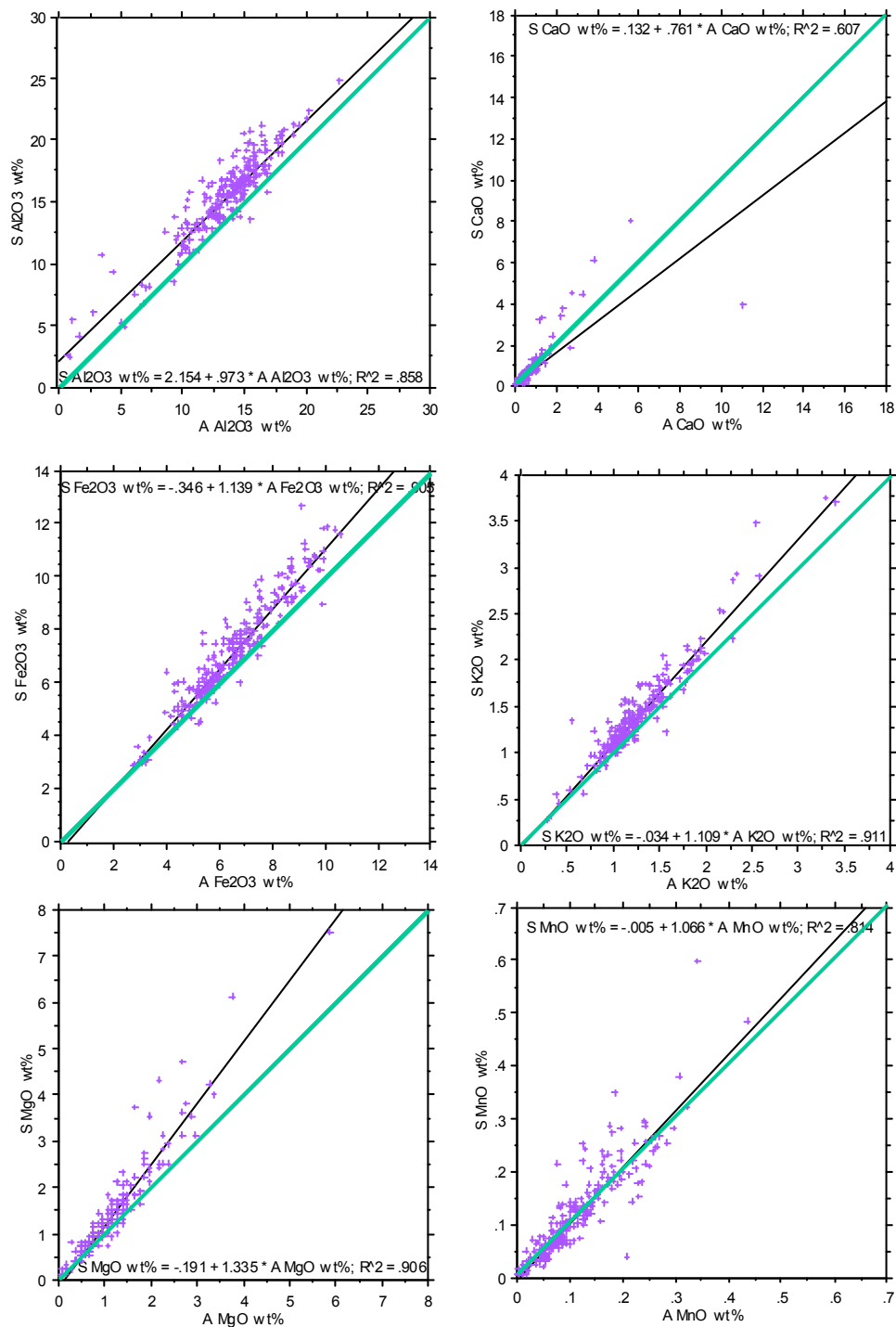










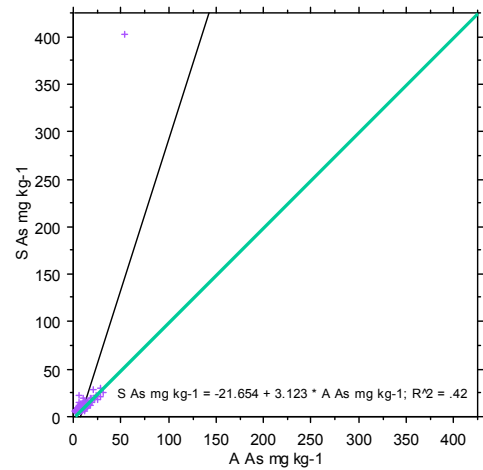
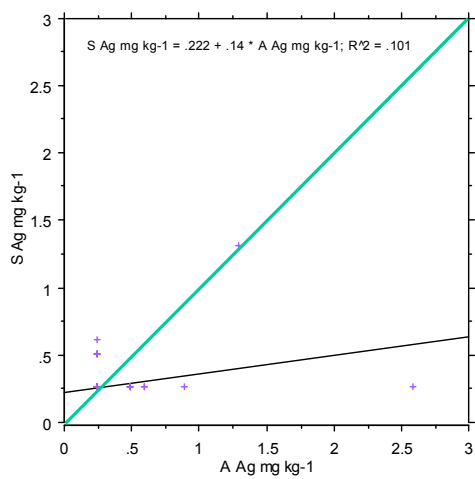
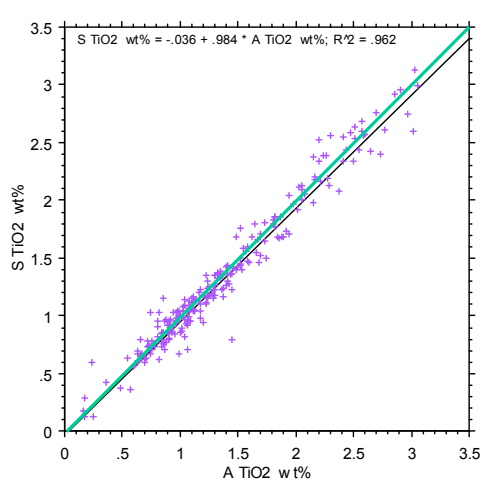
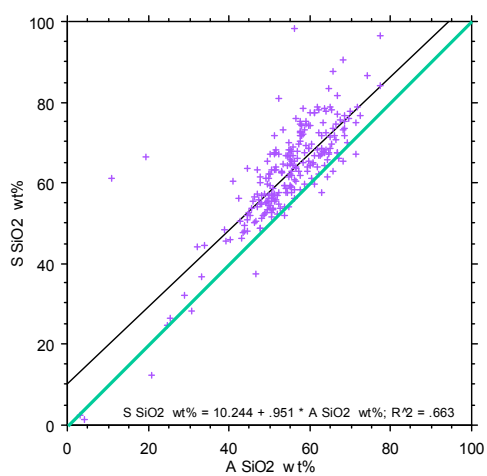
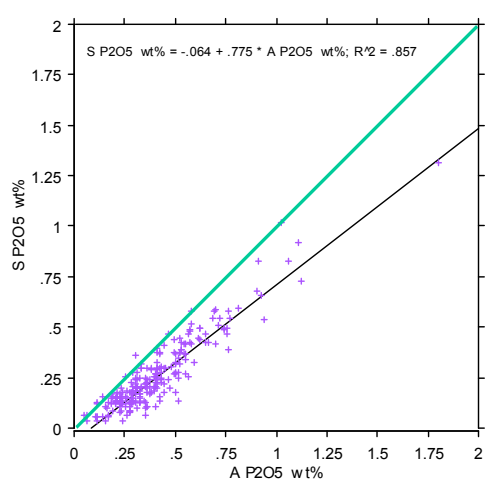
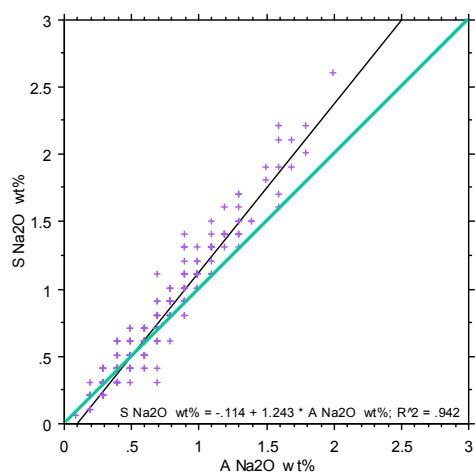


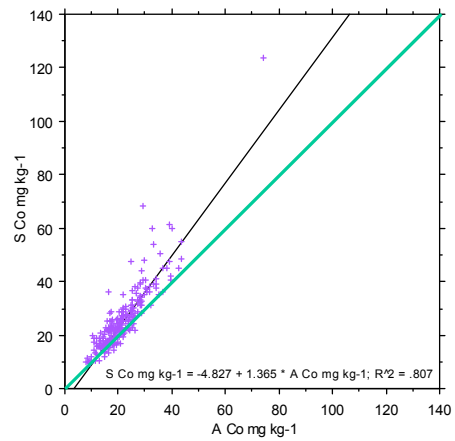
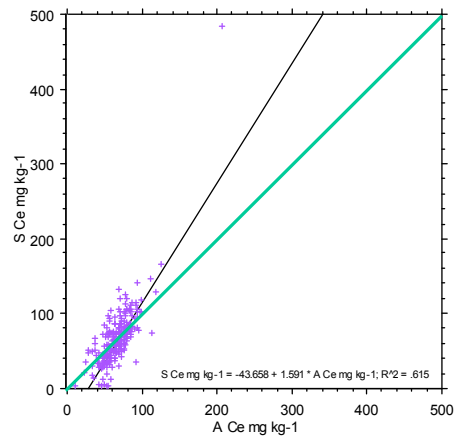
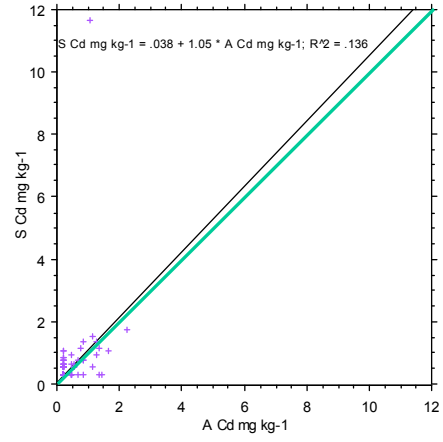
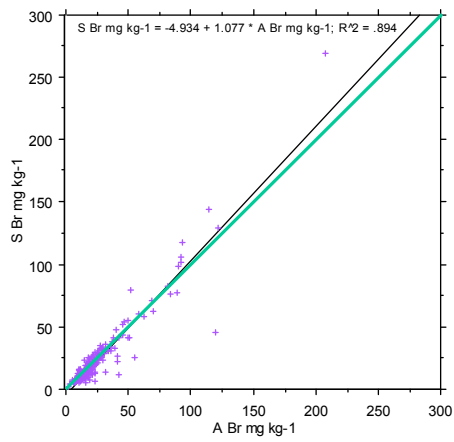
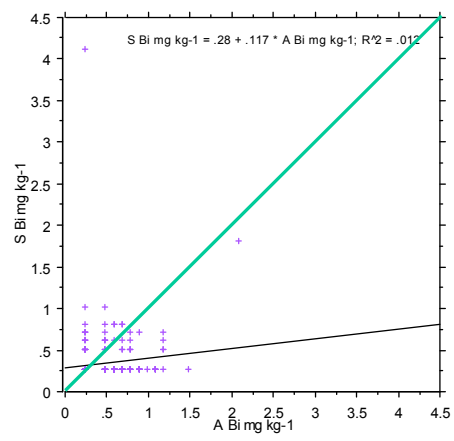
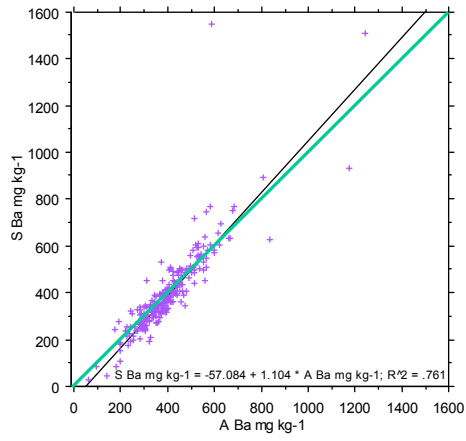
A = top soils S = deeper soils n = 241

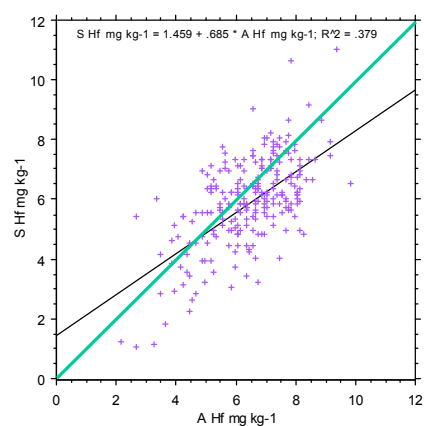
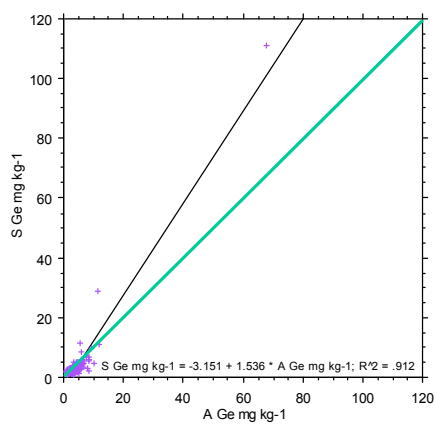
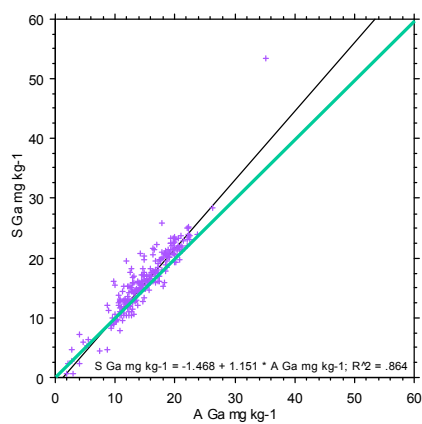
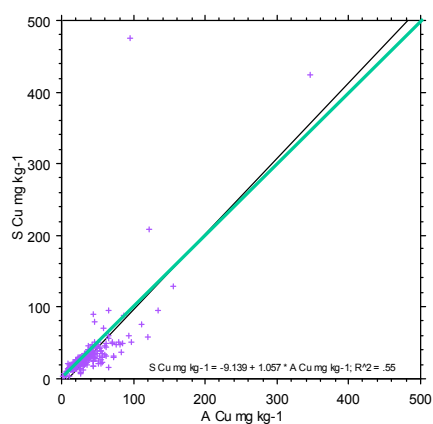
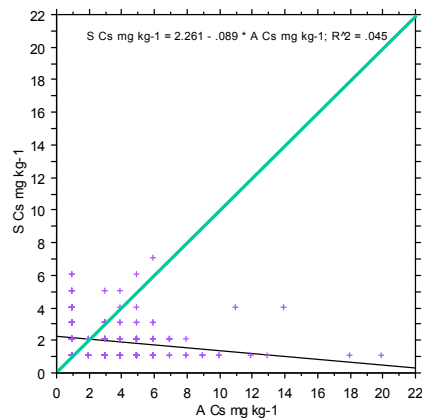
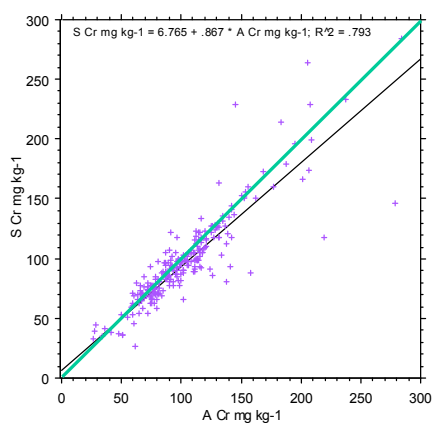
— Regression lines are plotted for data exploratory analysis only and do not necessarily imply a significant relationship

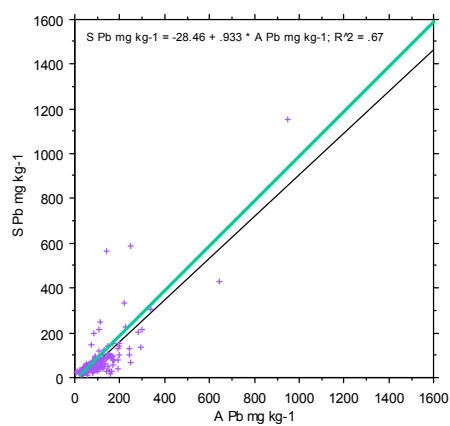
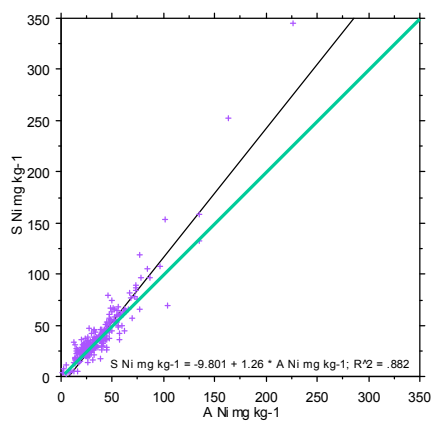
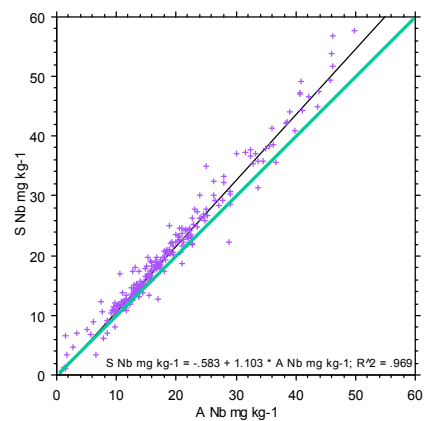
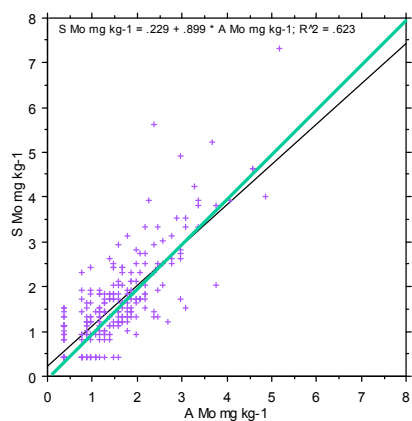
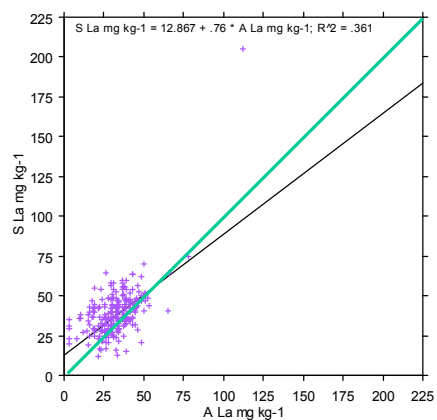
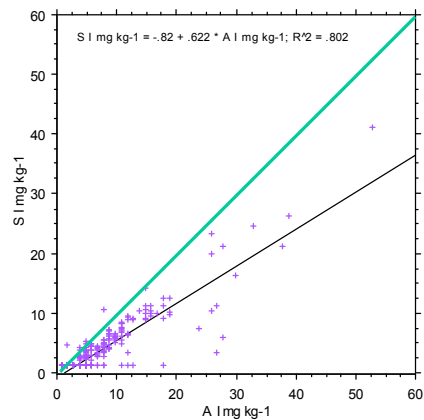
— Theoretical 1:1 relationship

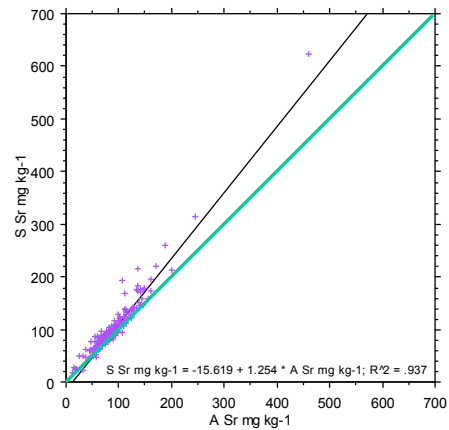
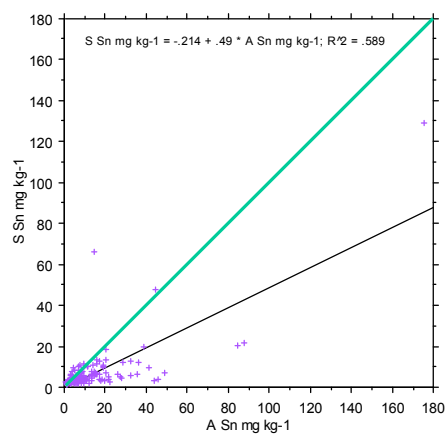
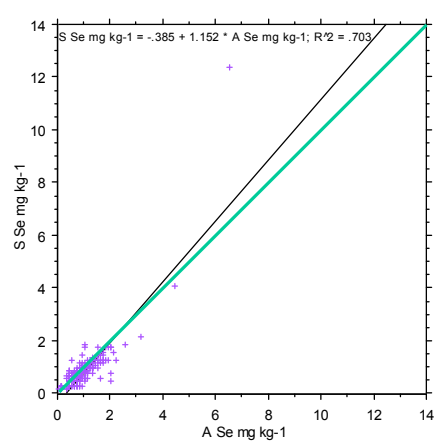
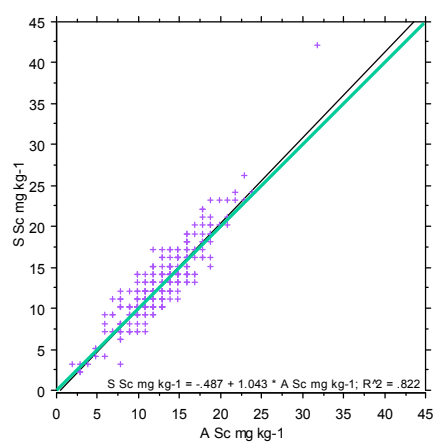
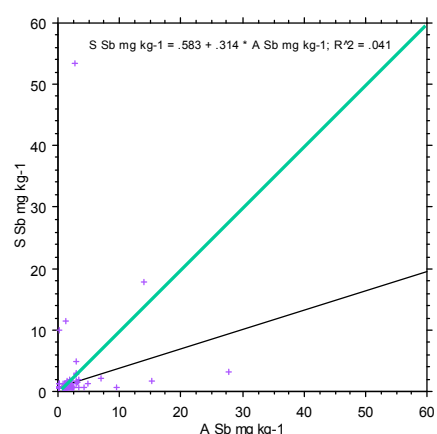
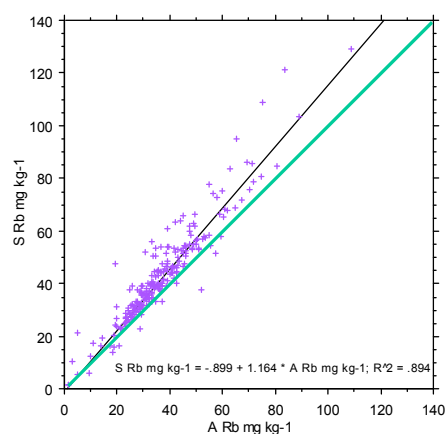
Figure 3.5 Regression plots of parameter concentrations in top versus deeper Glasgow rural soils

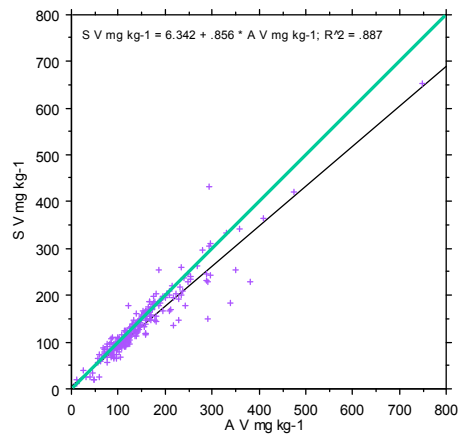
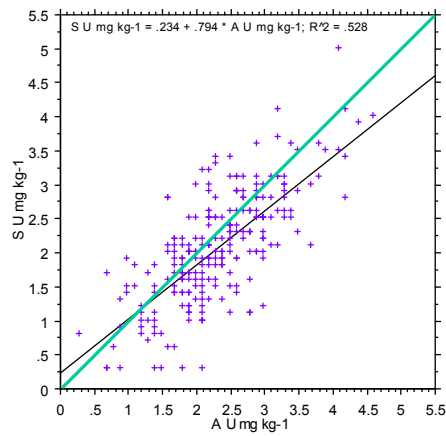
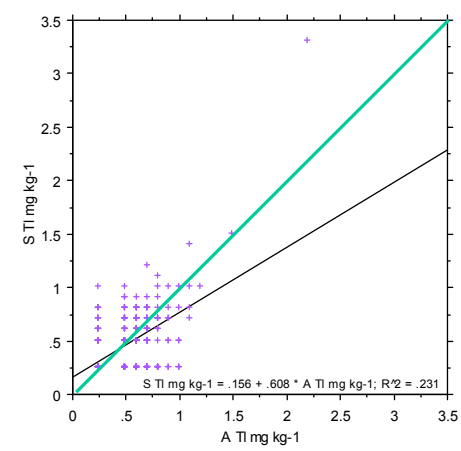
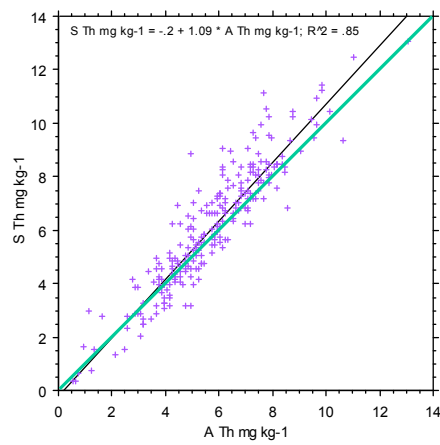
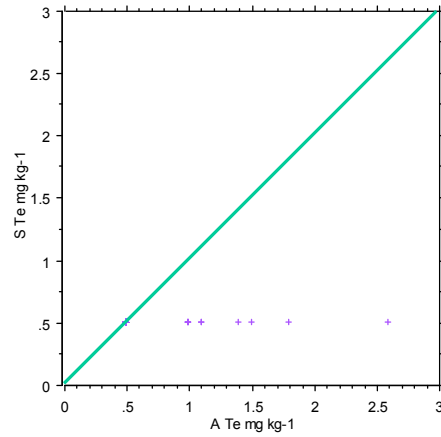
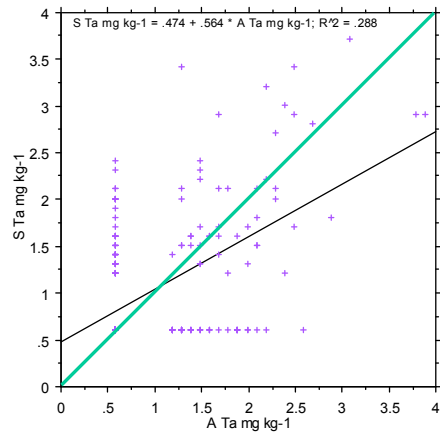


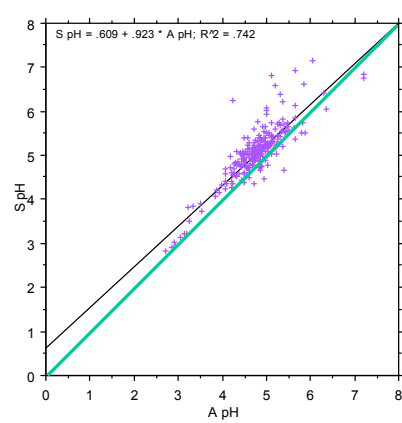
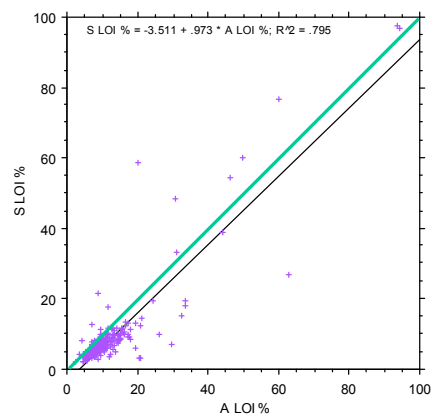
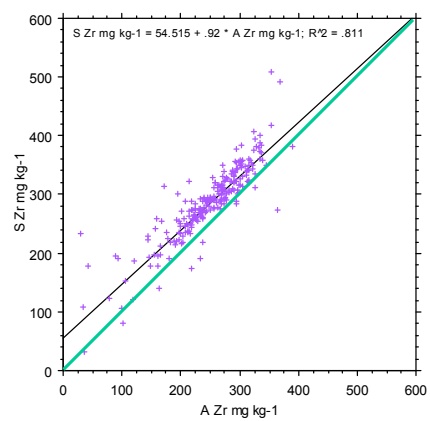
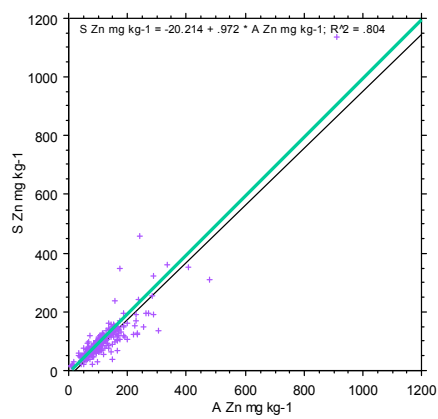
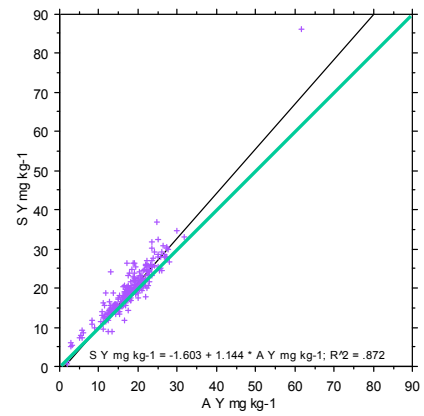
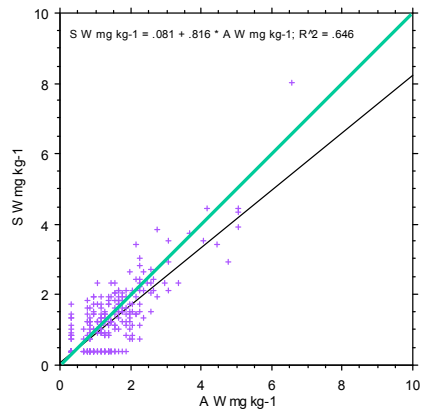


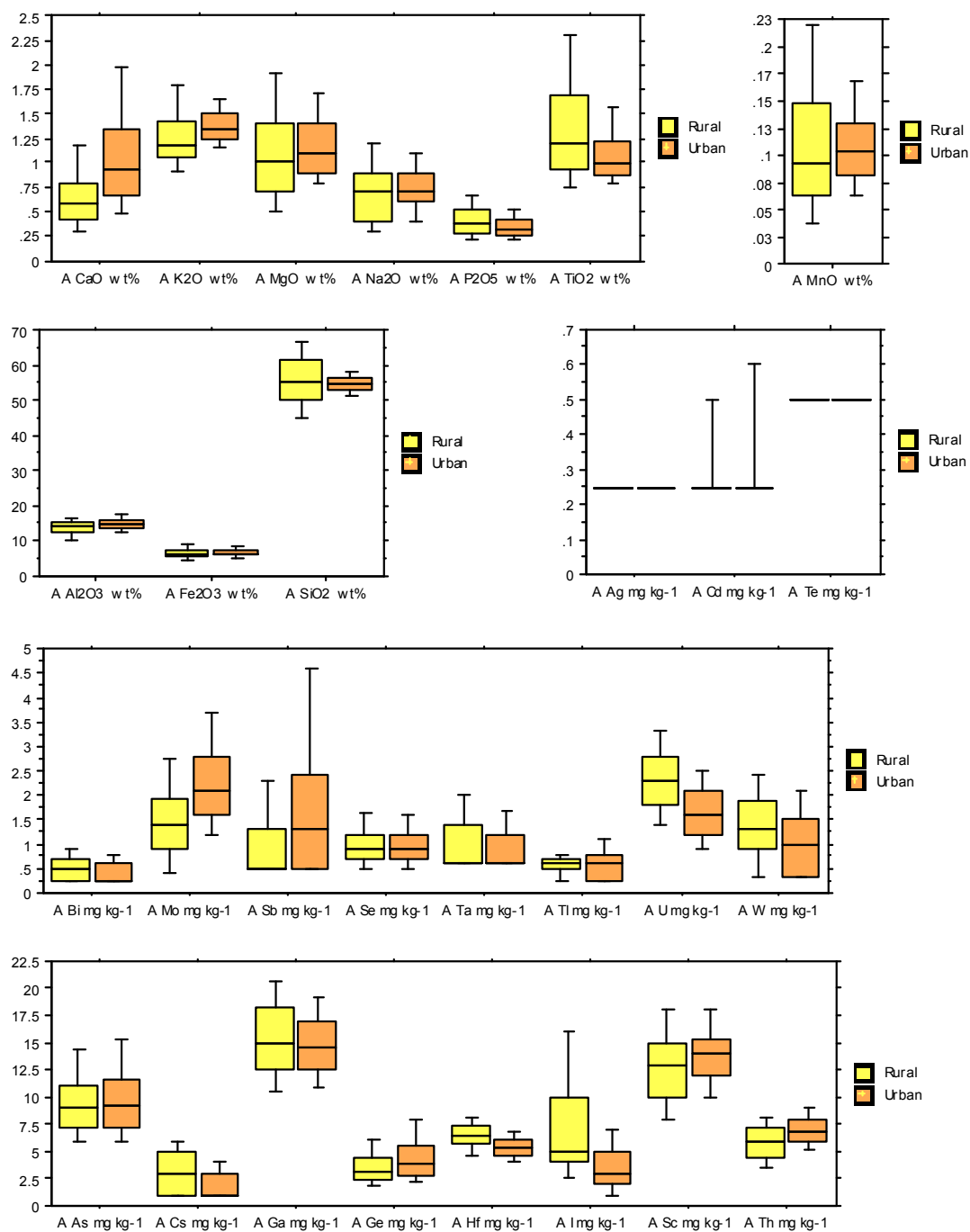






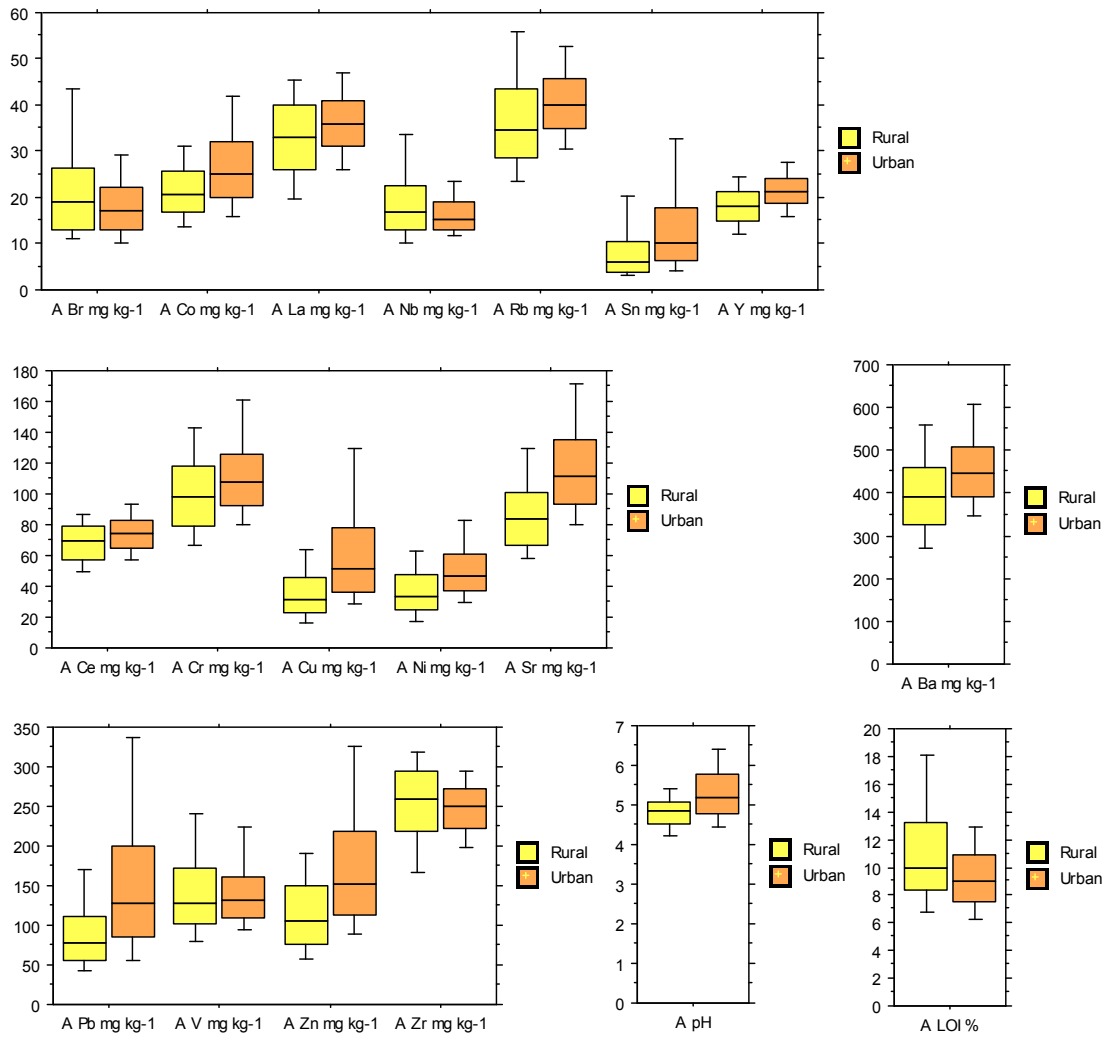


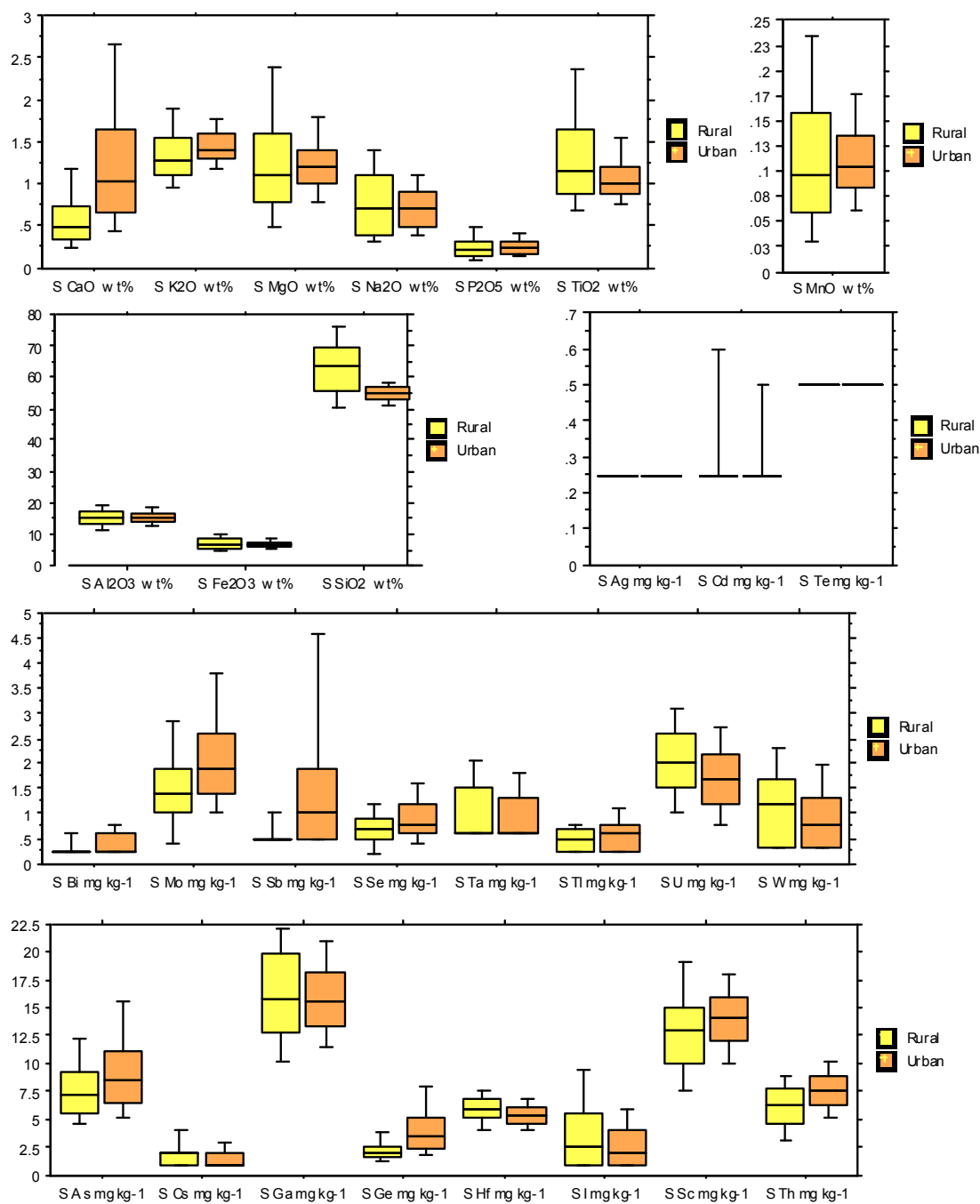




A = top soils n urban = 1368 n rural = 241

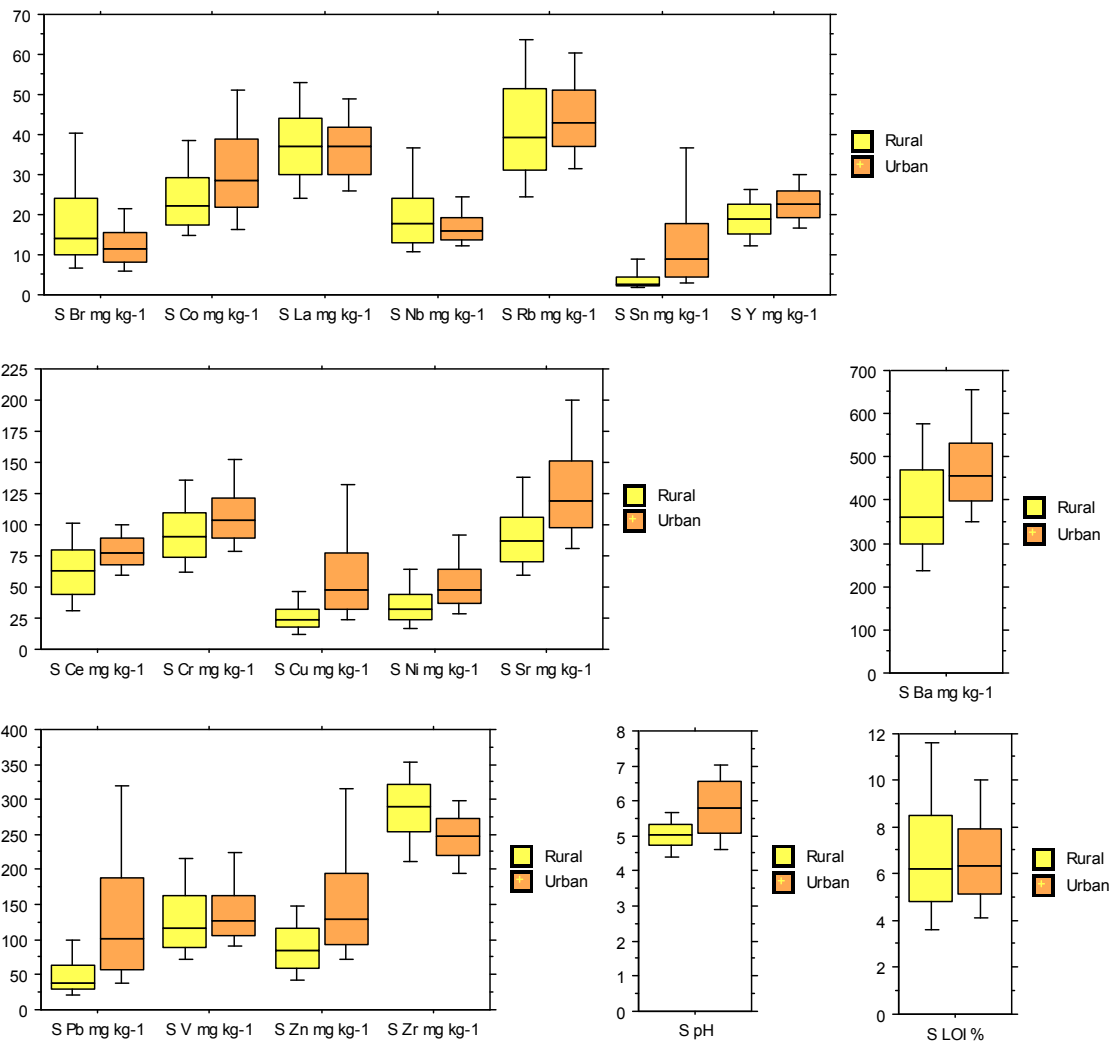
Figure 3.6 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions in rural and urban Glasgow top soils.

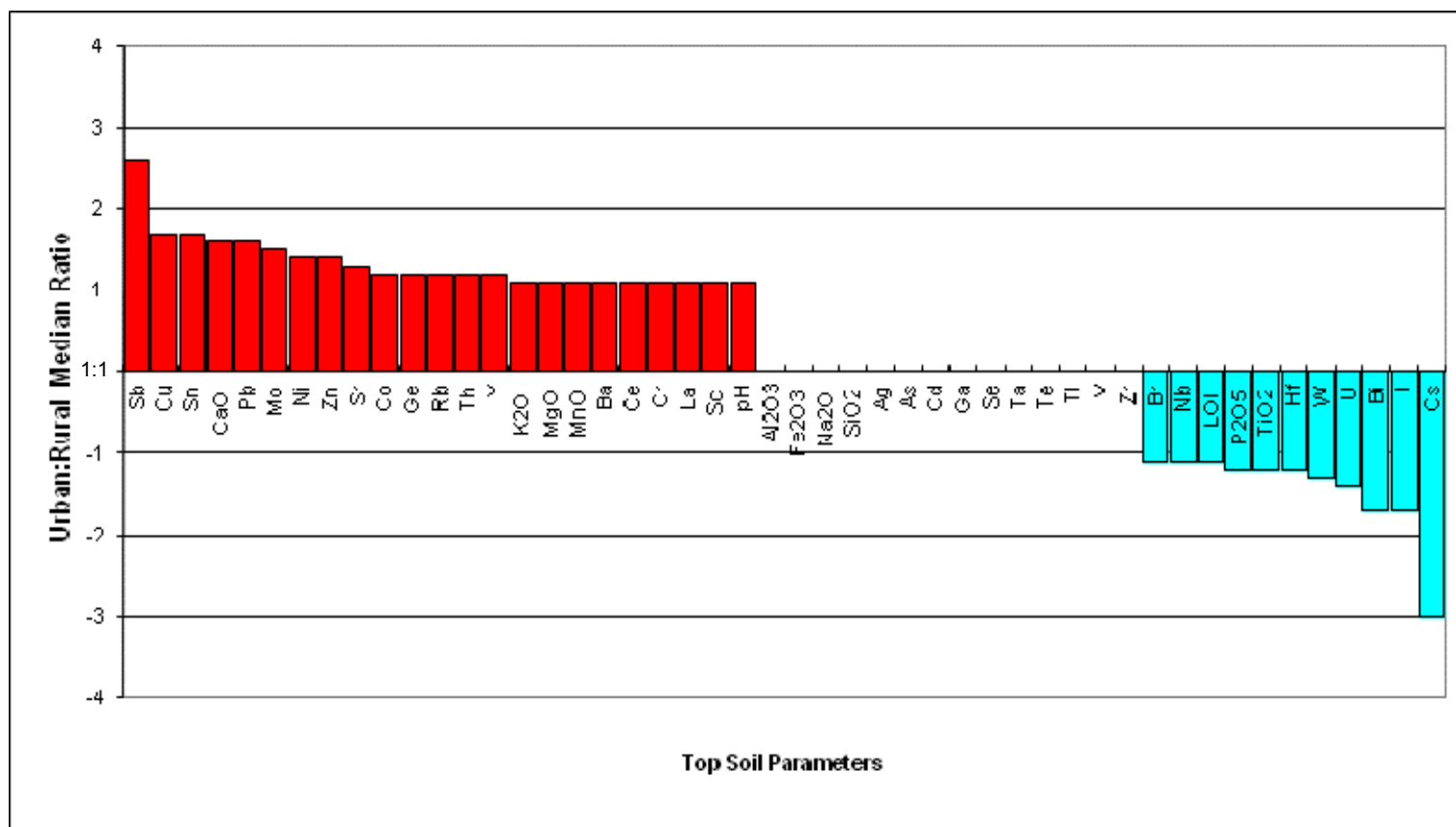




S = deeper soil n urban = 1368 n rural = 241

Figure 3.7 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions in rural and urban Glasgow deeper soils.



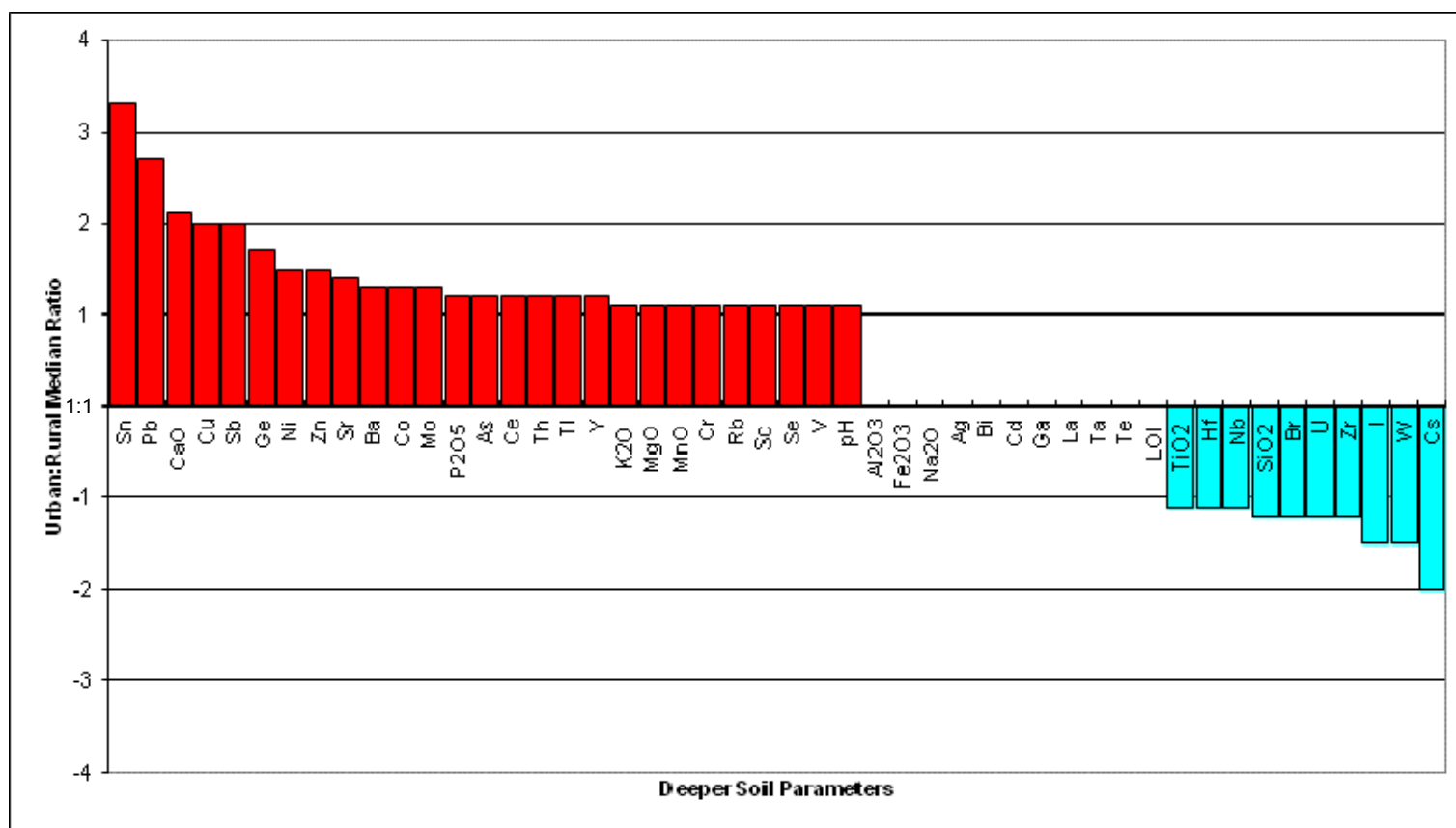


1:1 median ratio; no enhancement in urban or rural soils

+ value = urban/rural ratio; enhancement in urban soils relative to rural soils;
for example, the Sb median is 2.6 times higher in urban than rural soils

- value = rural/urban ratio; enhancement in rural soils relative to urban soils;
for example, the Cs median is 3 times higher in rural than urban soils

Figure 3.8. Parameter enhancement in urban versus rural Glasgow top soils based on median values

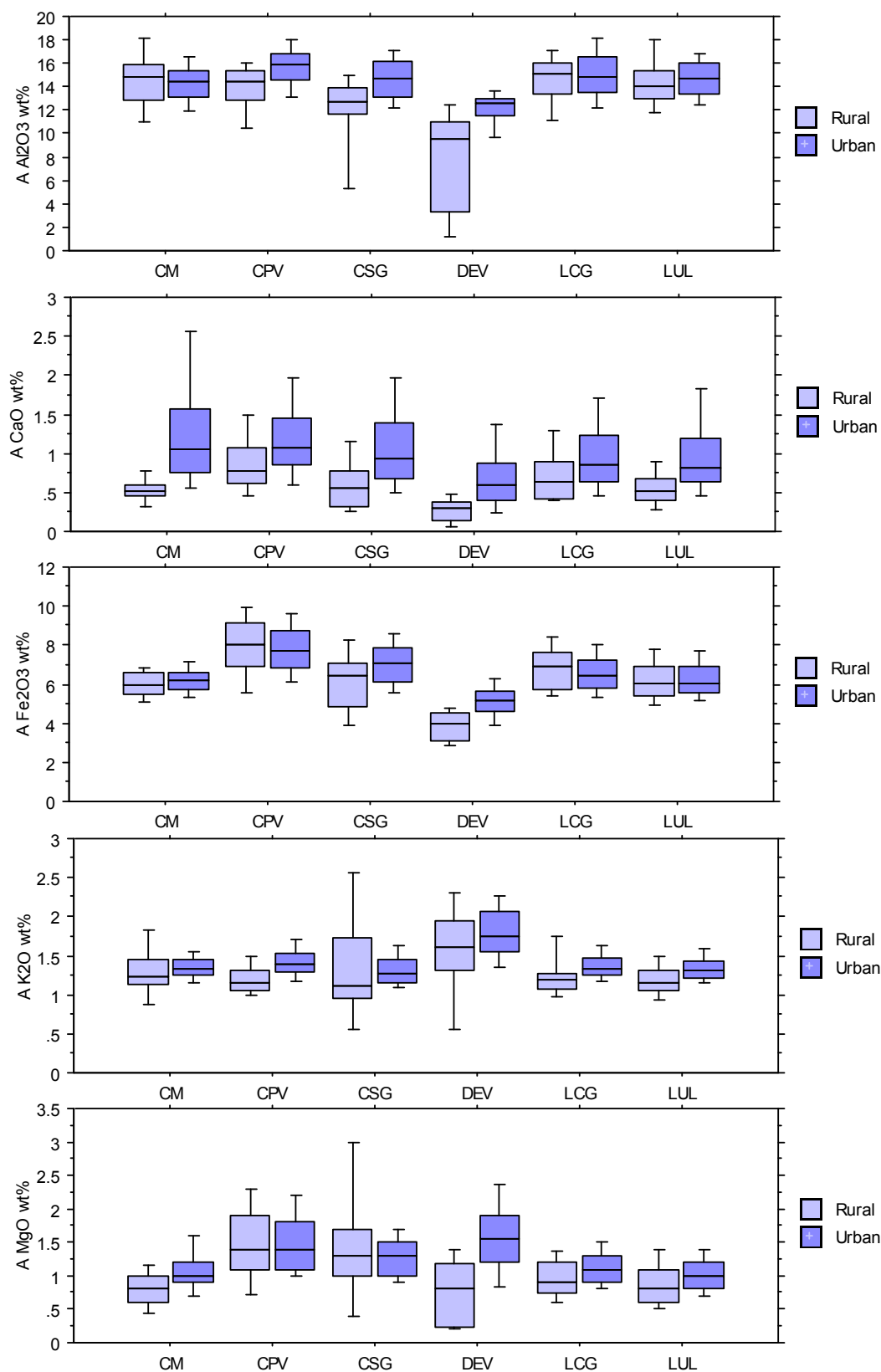


1:1 median ratio, no enhancement in urban or rural soils

+ value = urban/rural ratio, enhancement in urban soils relative to rural soils;
for example, the Cu median is 2 times higher in urban than rural soils

- value = rural/urban ratio, enhancement in rural soils relative to urban soils;
for example, the Cs median is 2 times higher in rural than urban soils

Figure 3.9. Parameter enhancement in urban versus rural Glasgow deeper soils based on median values



CM = Coal Measures: n rural = 38; n urban = 265

CPV = Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation: n rural = 66; n urban = 175

CSG = Strathclyde Group: n rural = 30; n urban = 174

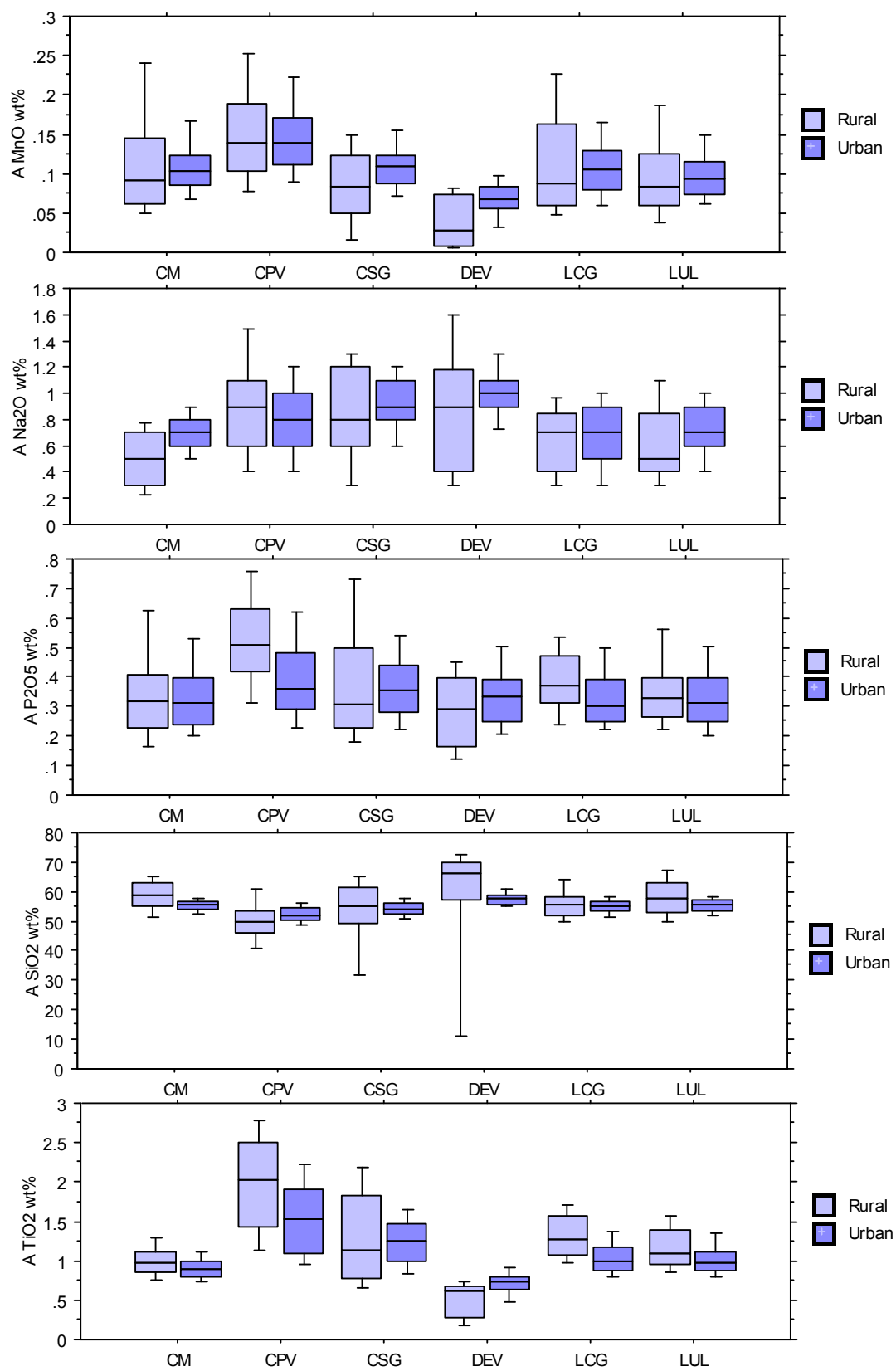
DEV = Devonian Sandstones: n rural = 15; n urban = 38

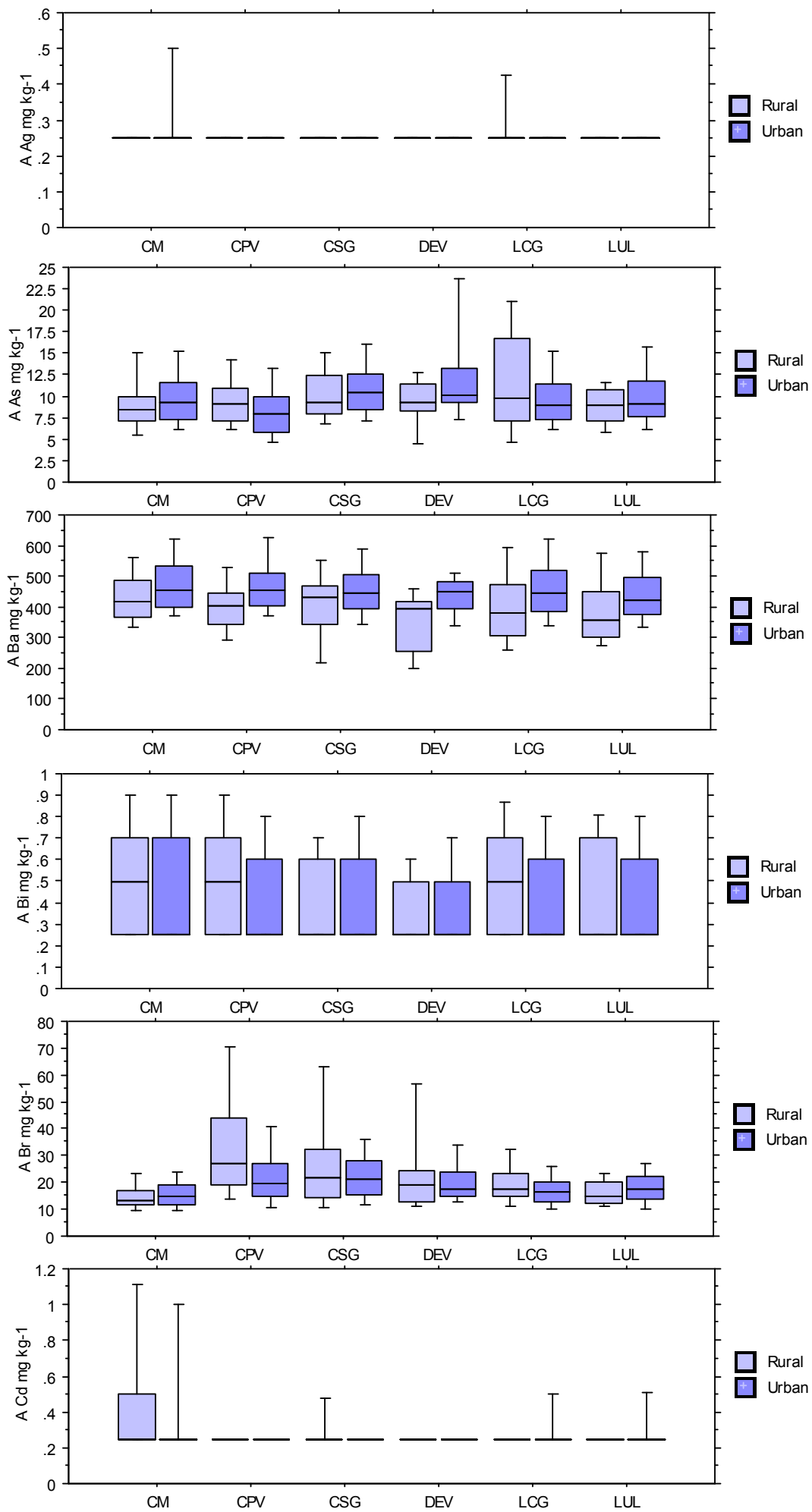
LCG = Limestone Coal Formation: n rural = 28; n urban = 425

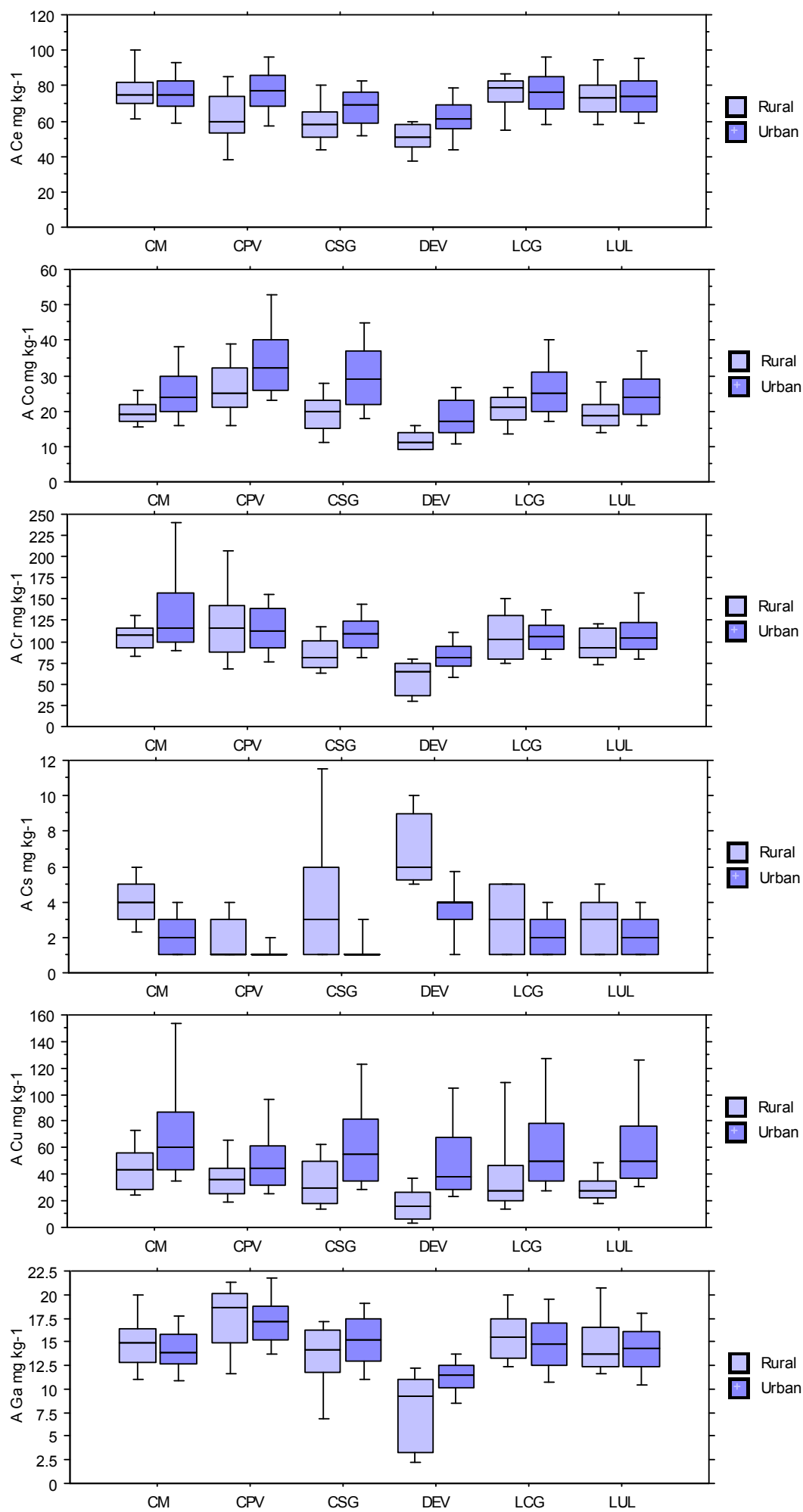
LUL = Lower and Upper Limestone Formations: n rural = 64; n urban = 304

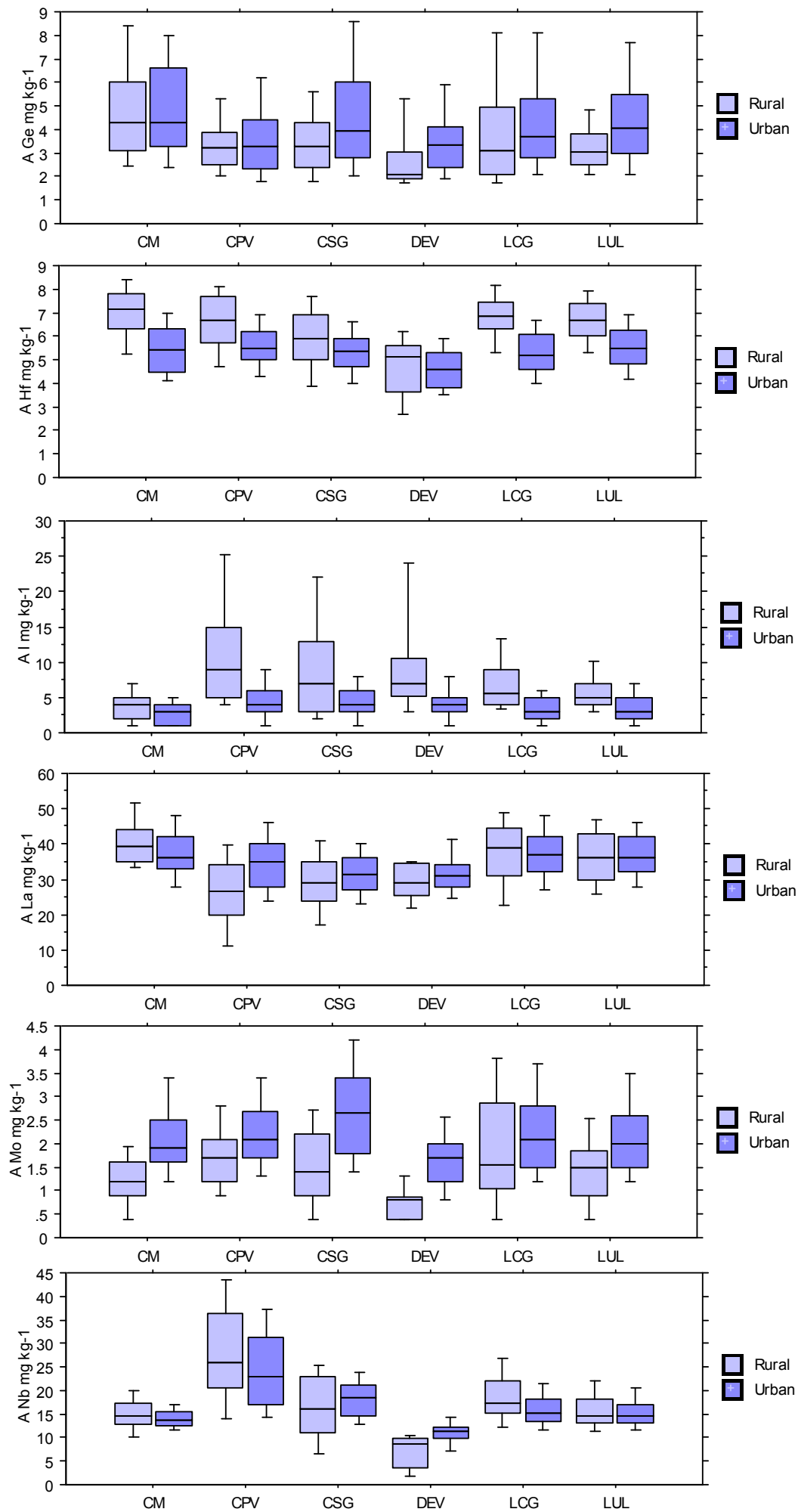
A = top soil

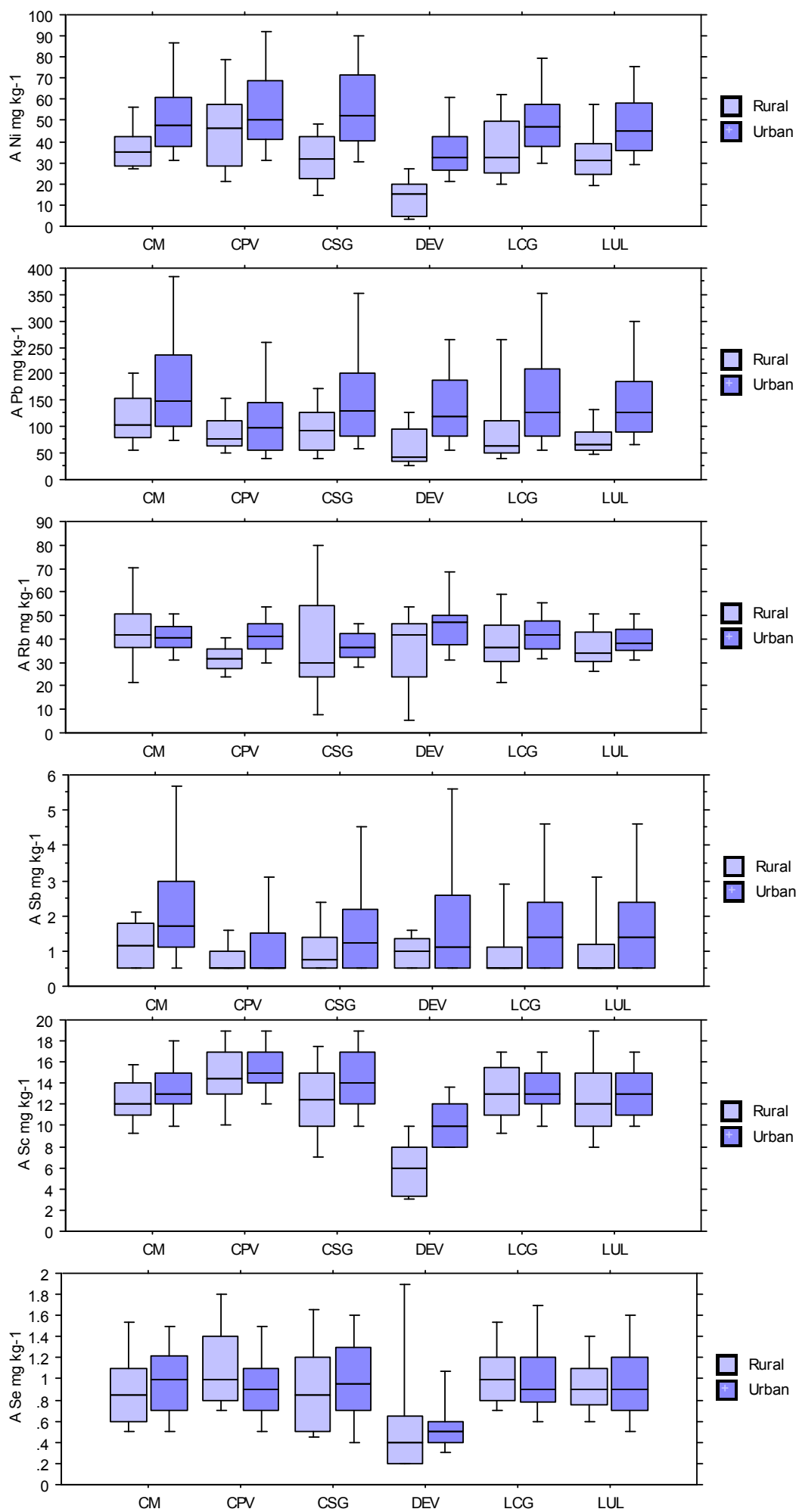
Figure 3.10 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over the main geological units in rural and urban Glasgow top soils.

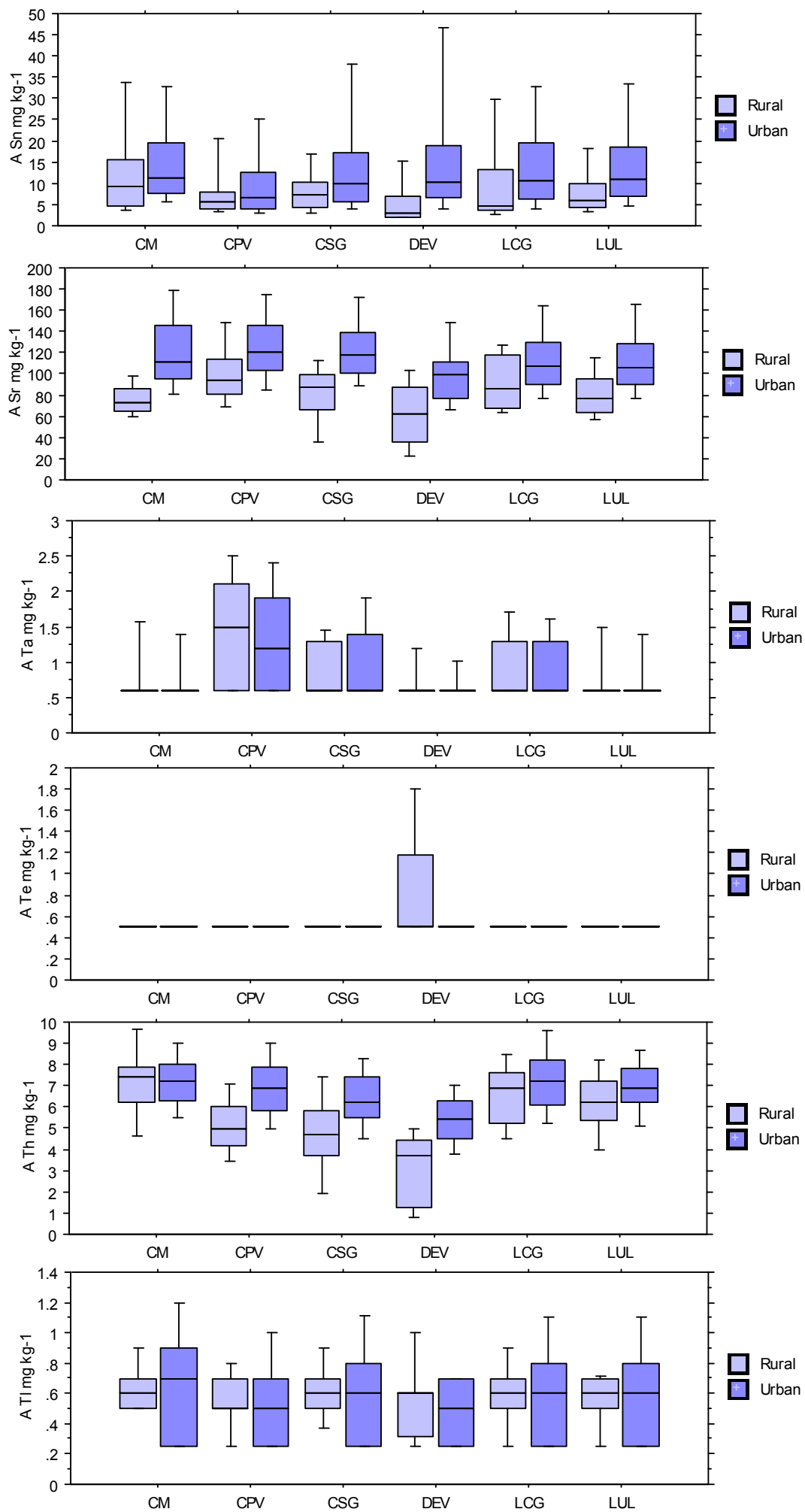


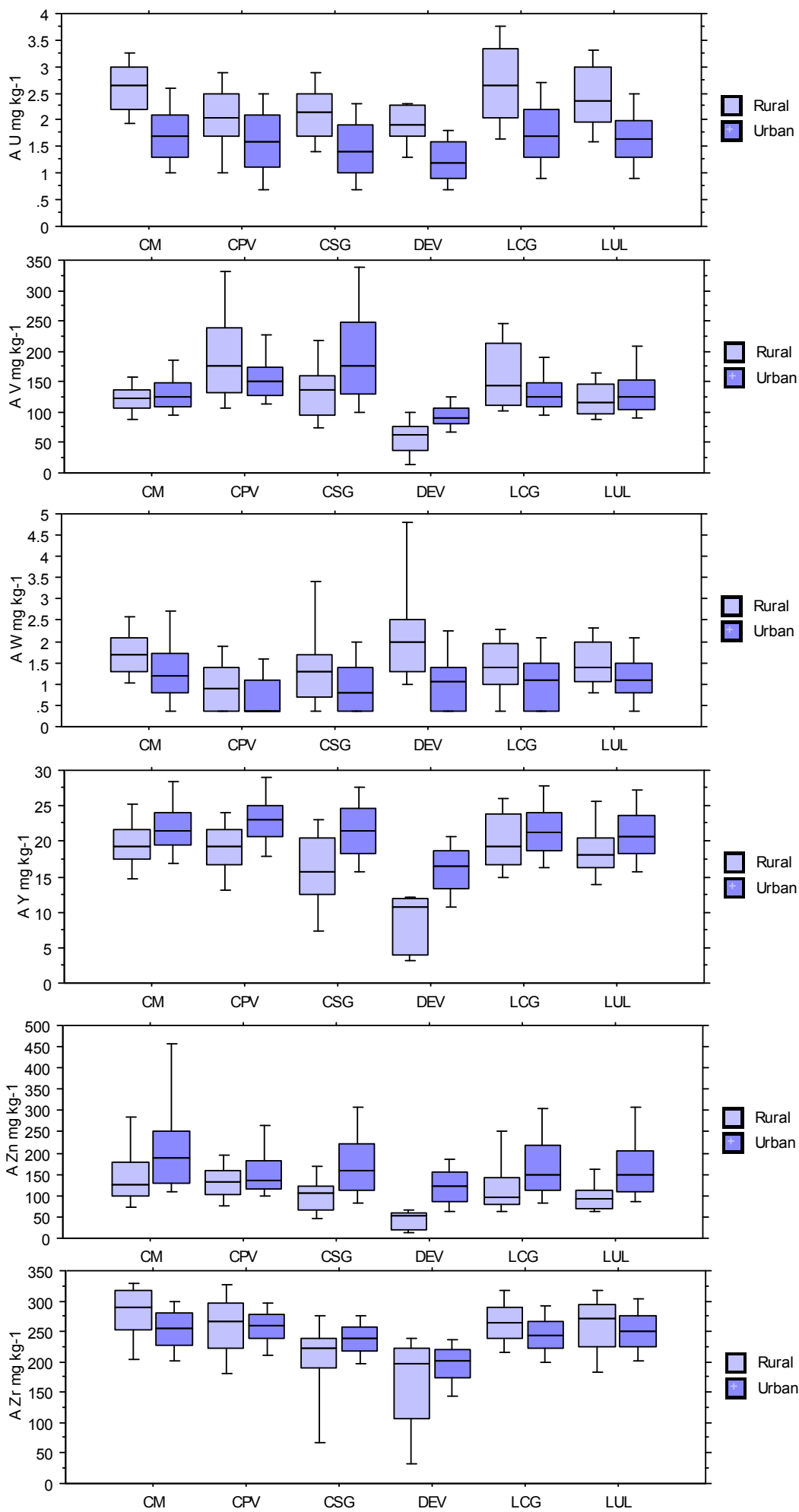


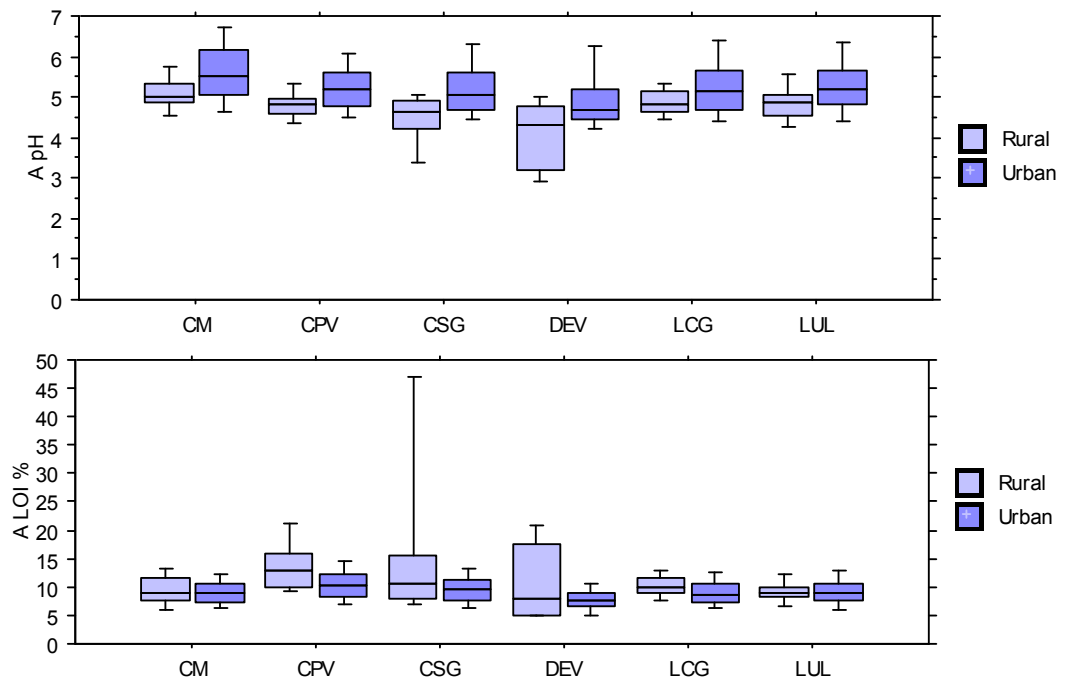


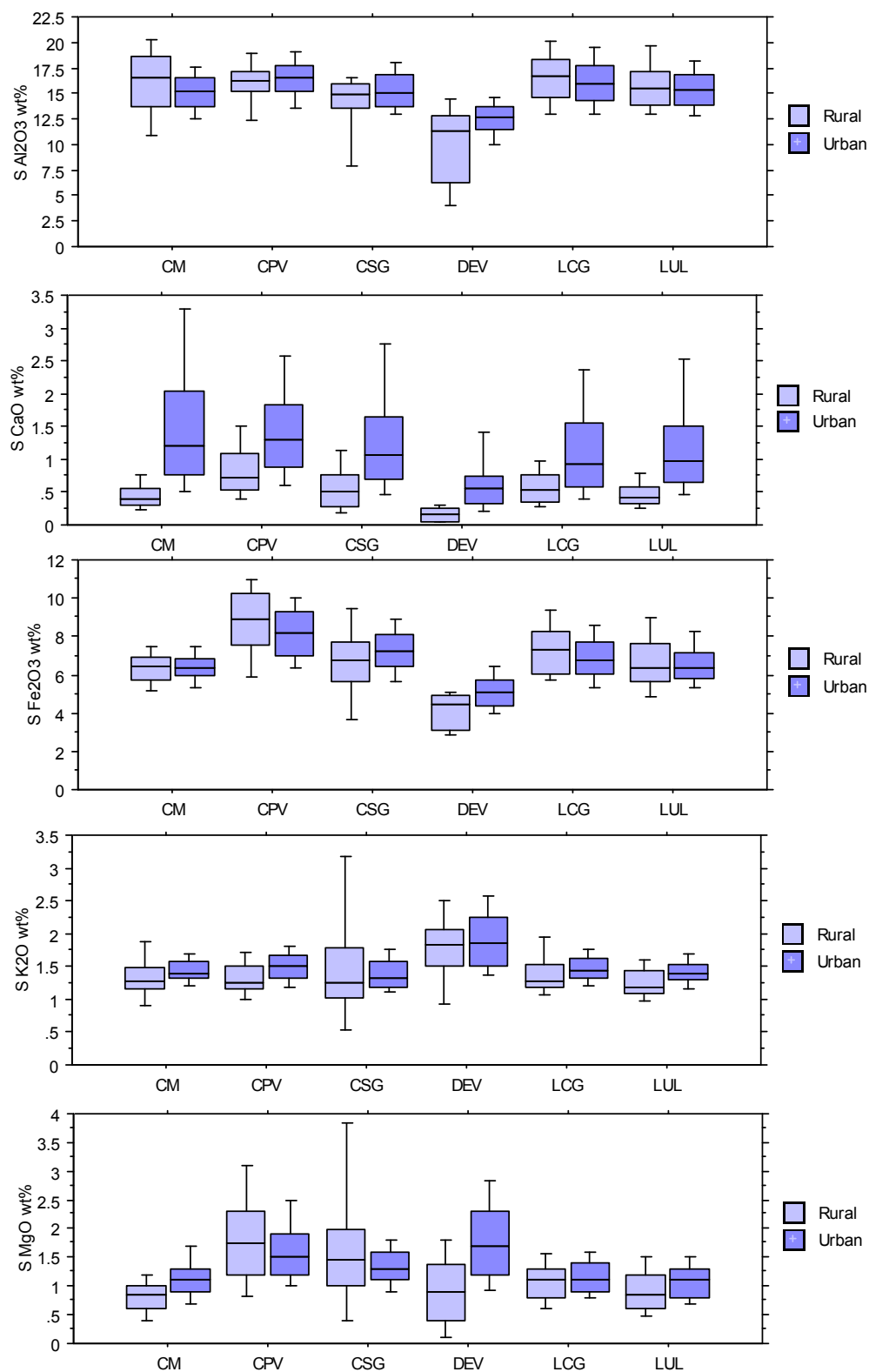












CM = Coal Measures: n rural = 38; n urban = 264

CPV = Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation: n rural = 66; n urban = 175

CSG = Strathclyde Group: n rural = 30; n urban = 174

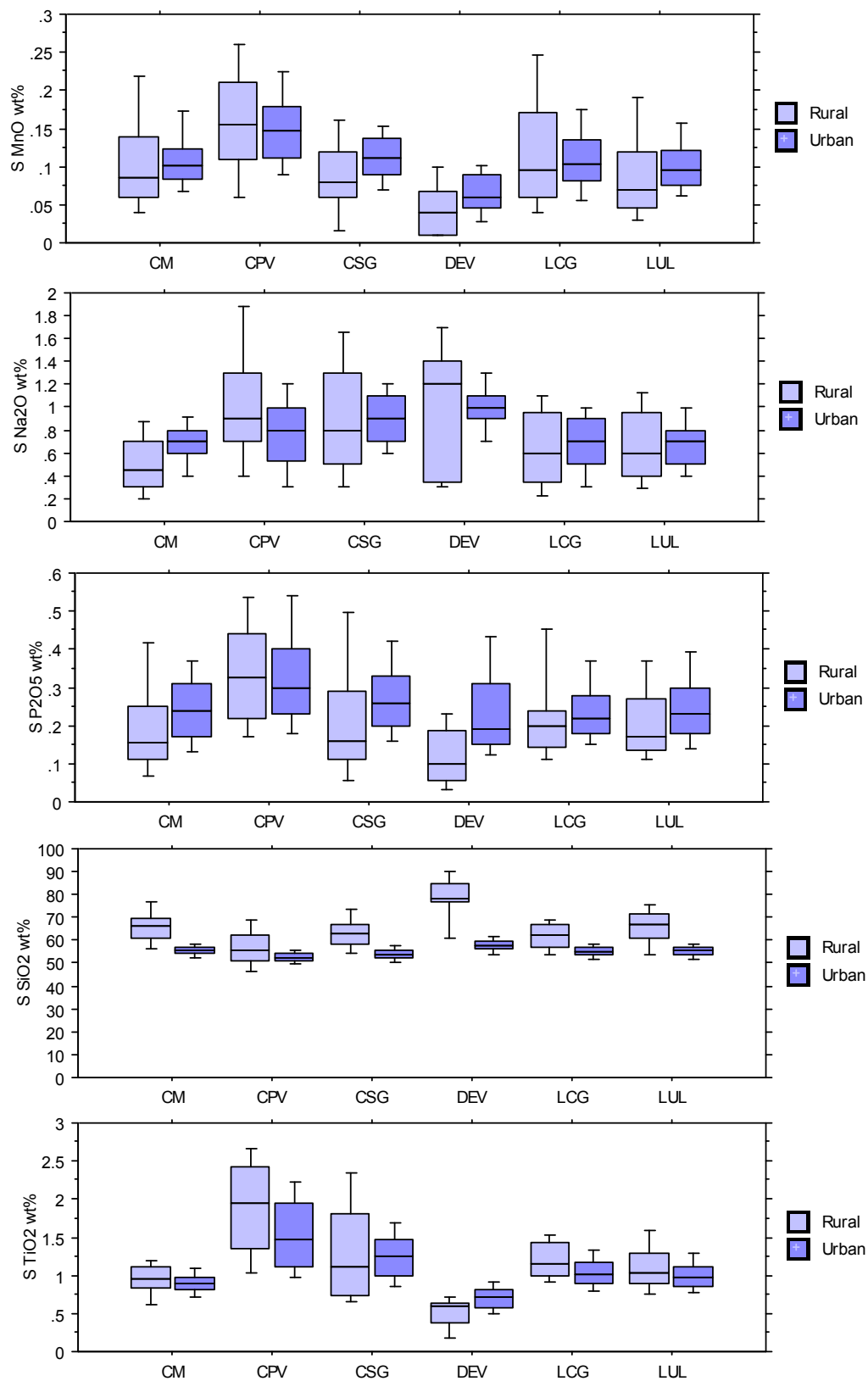
DEV = Devonian Sandstones: n rural = 15; n urban = 38

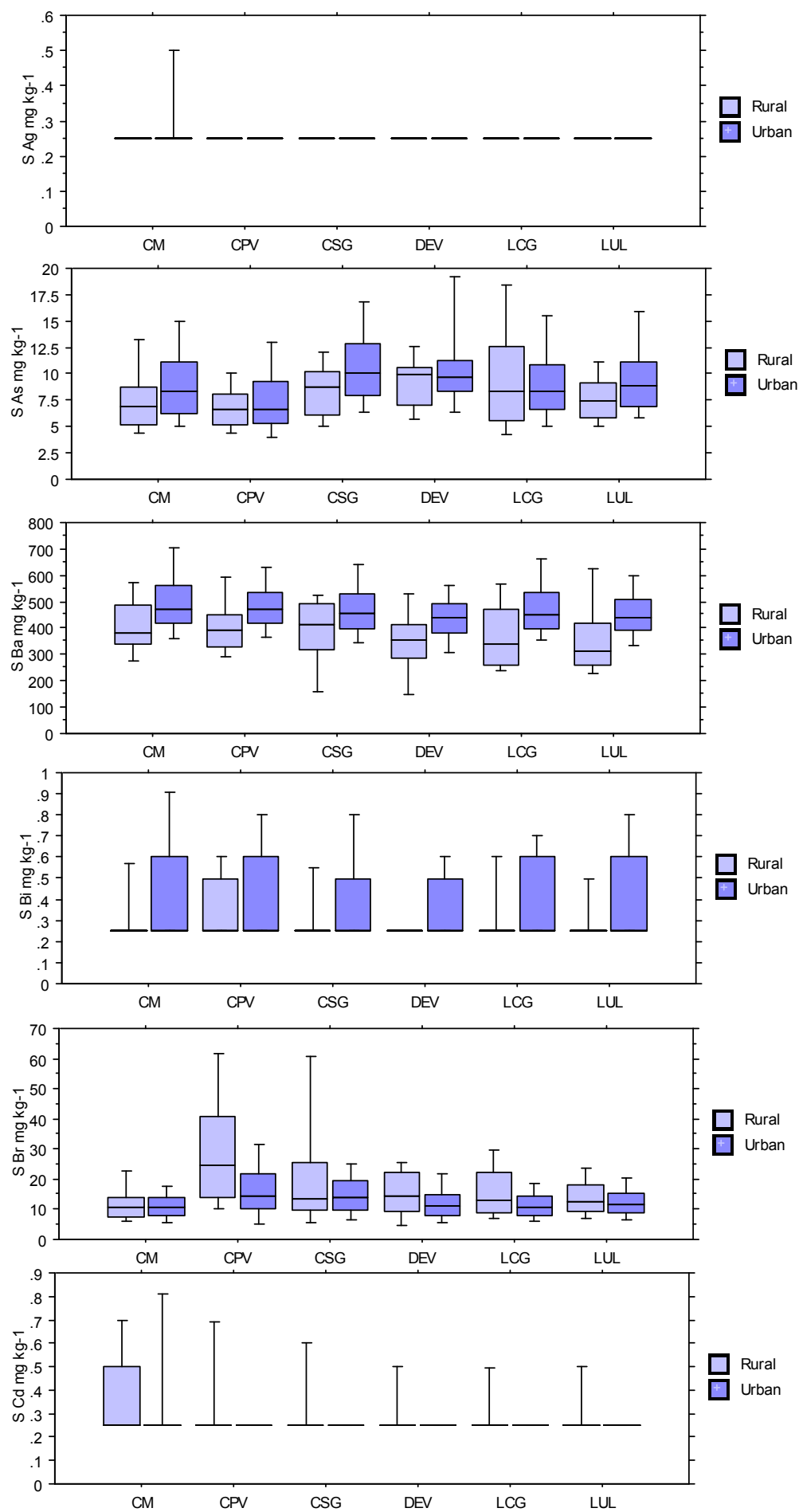
LCG = Limestone Coal Formation: n rural = 28; n urban = 413

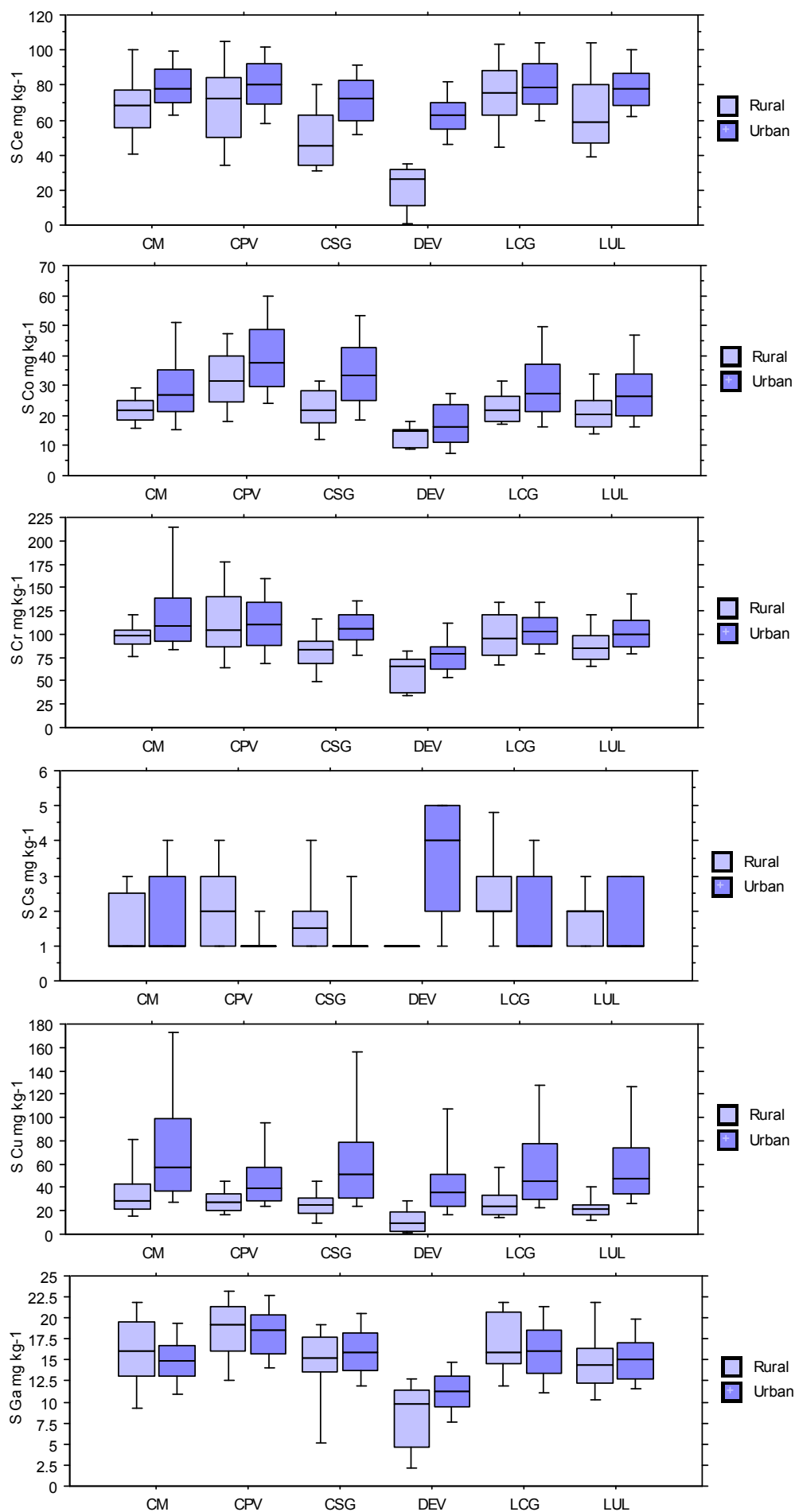
LUL = Lower and Upper Limestone Formations: n rural = 64; n urban = 304

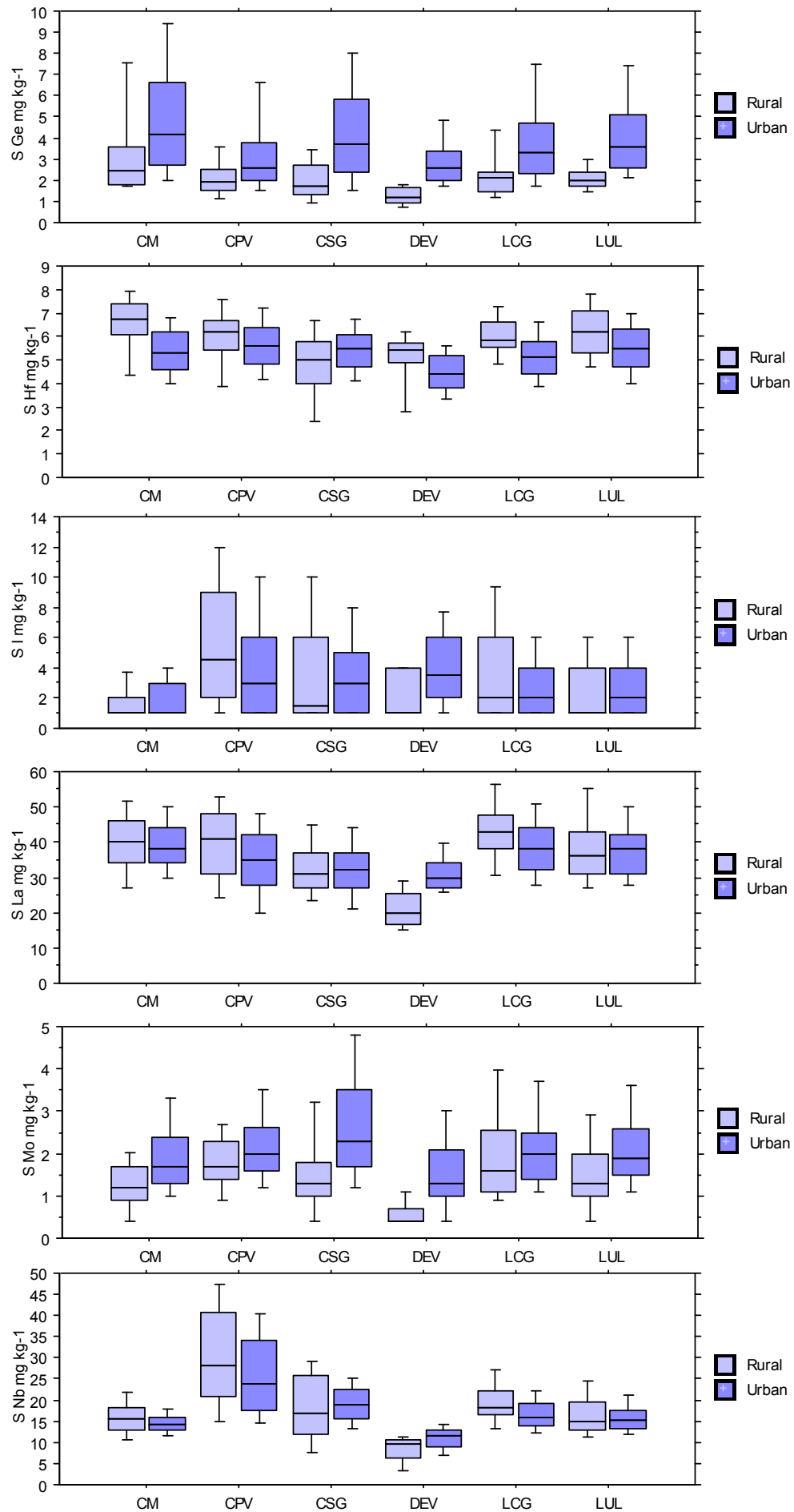
S = deeper soil

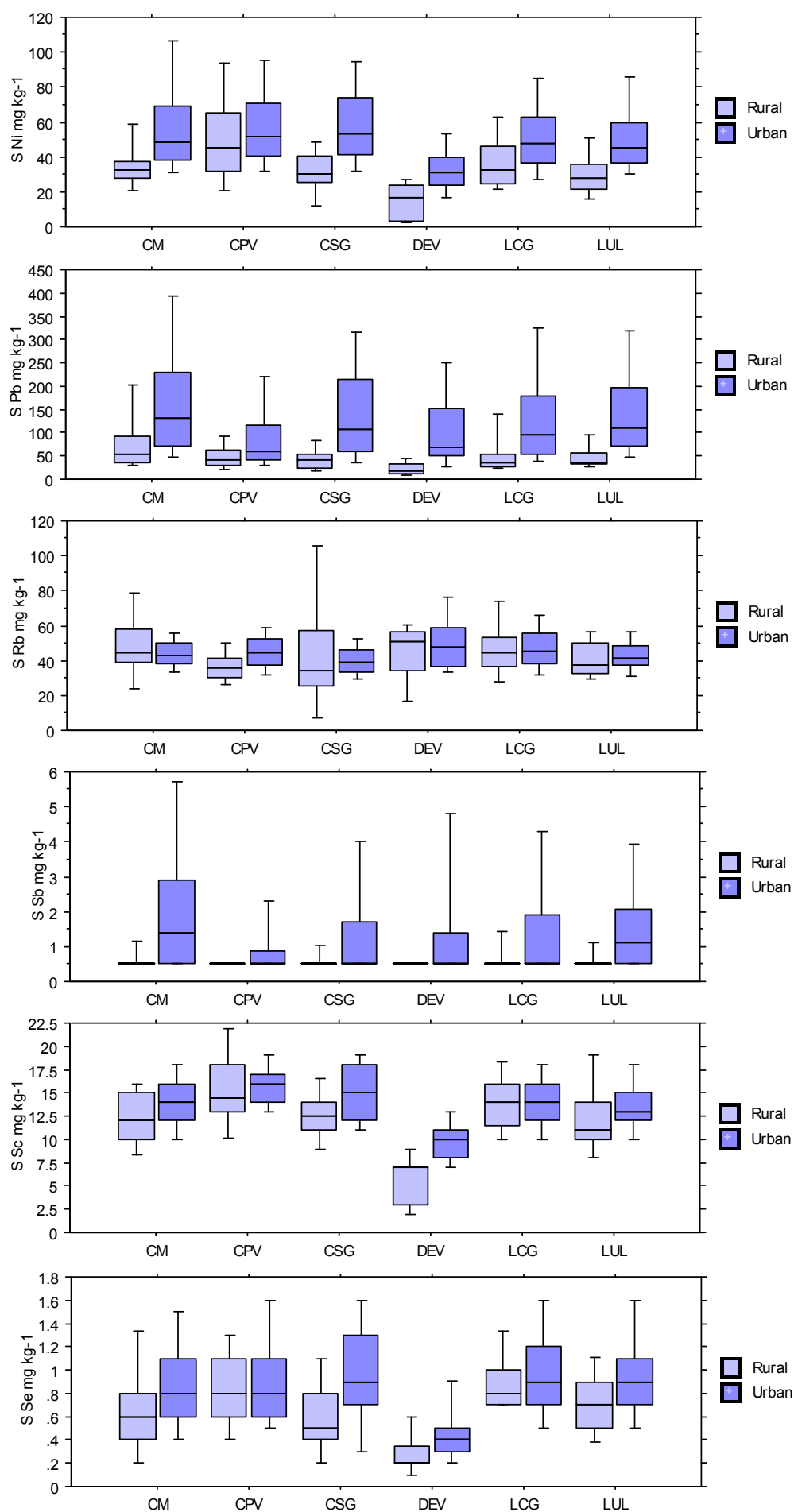
Figure 3.11 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over the main geological units in rural and urban Glasgow deeper soils.

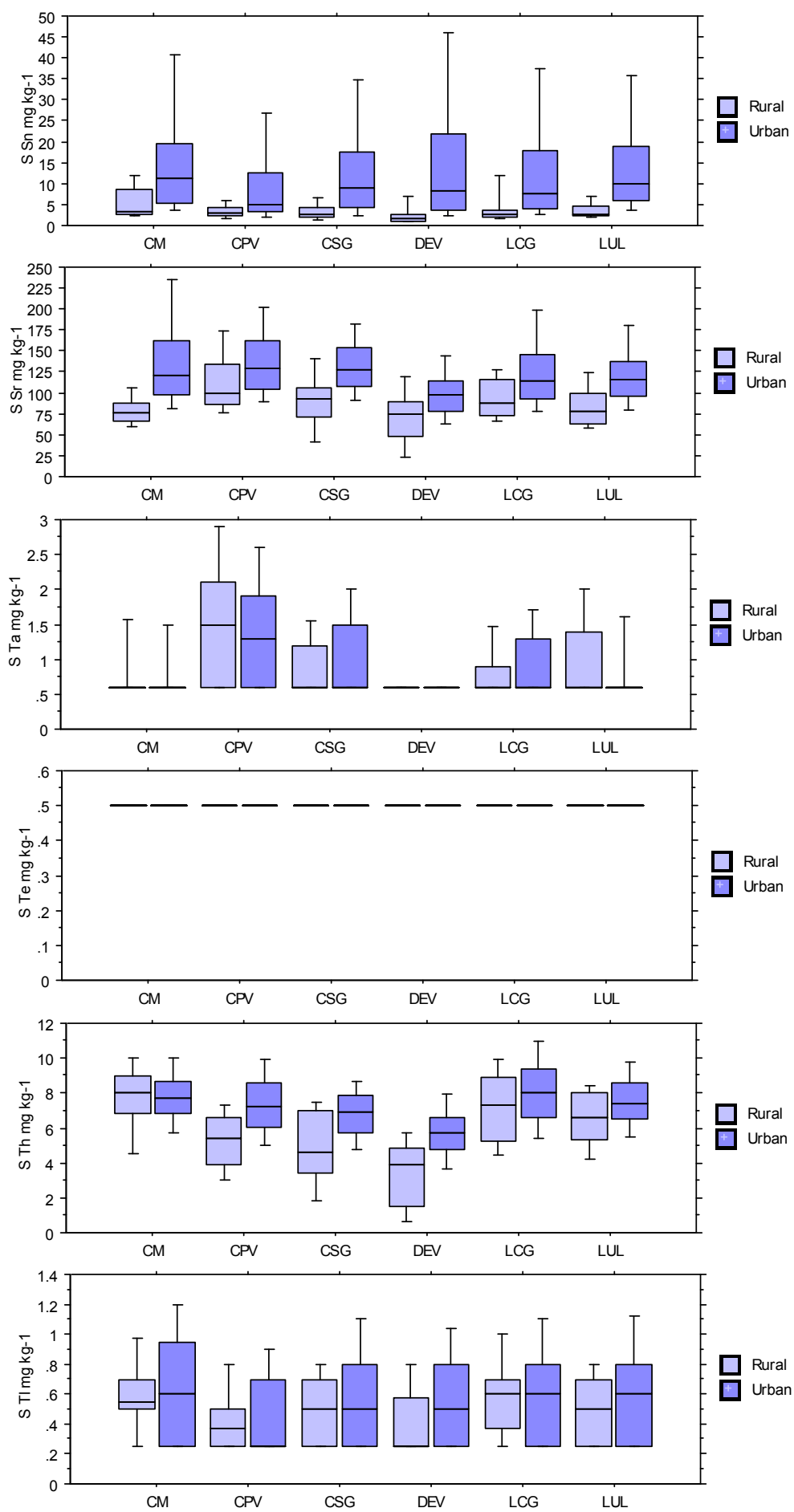


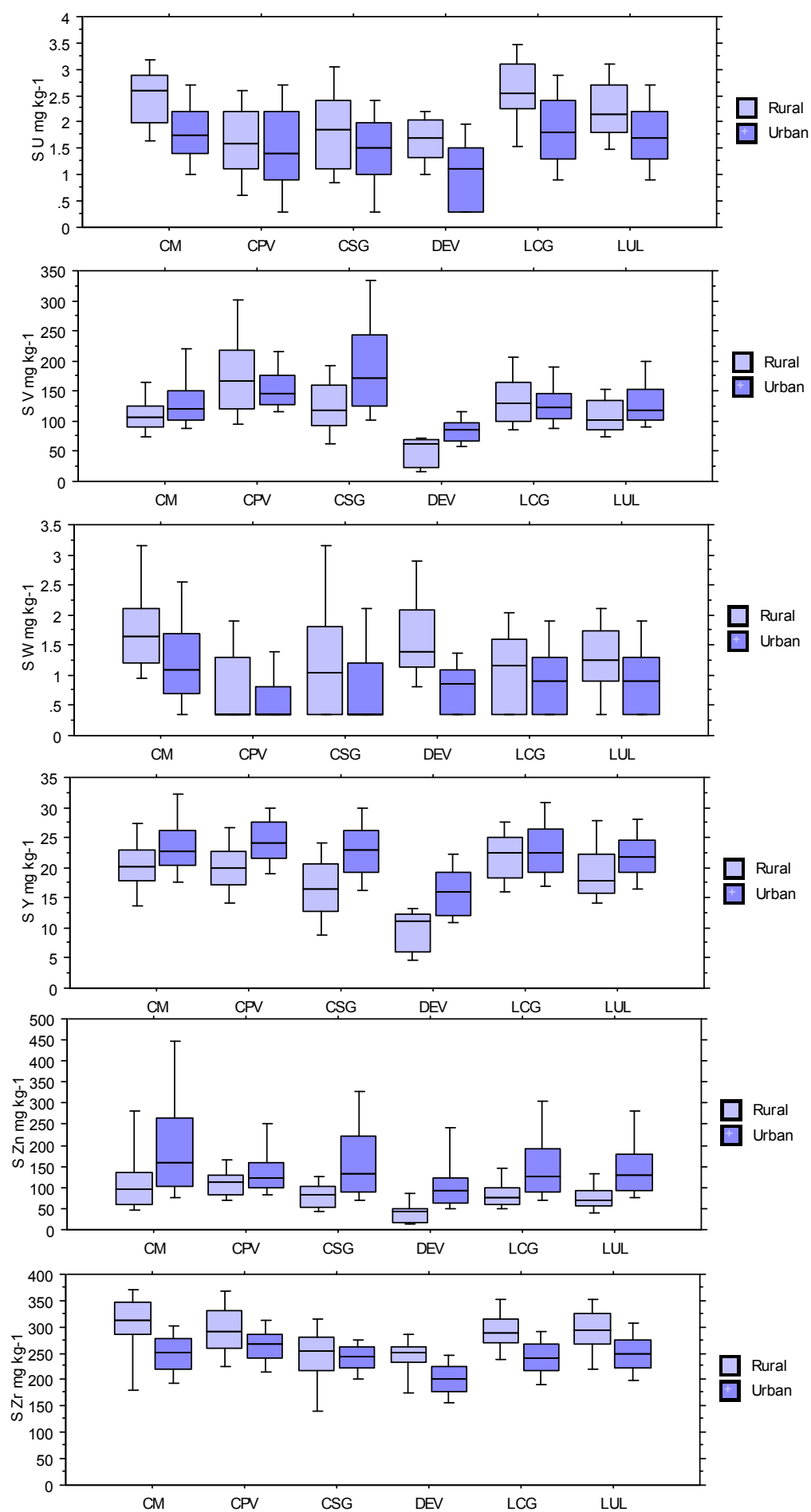


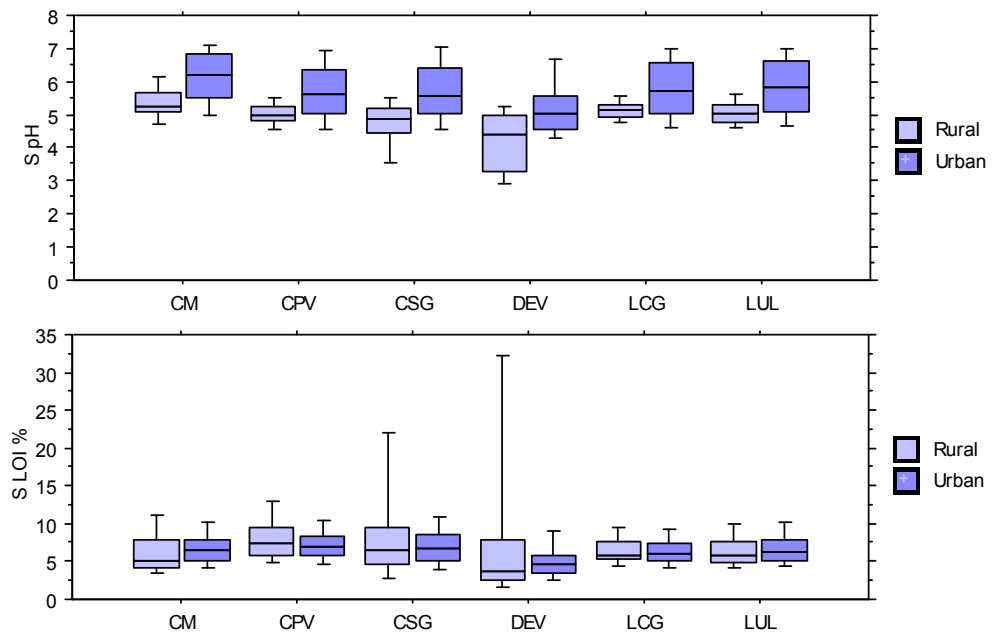


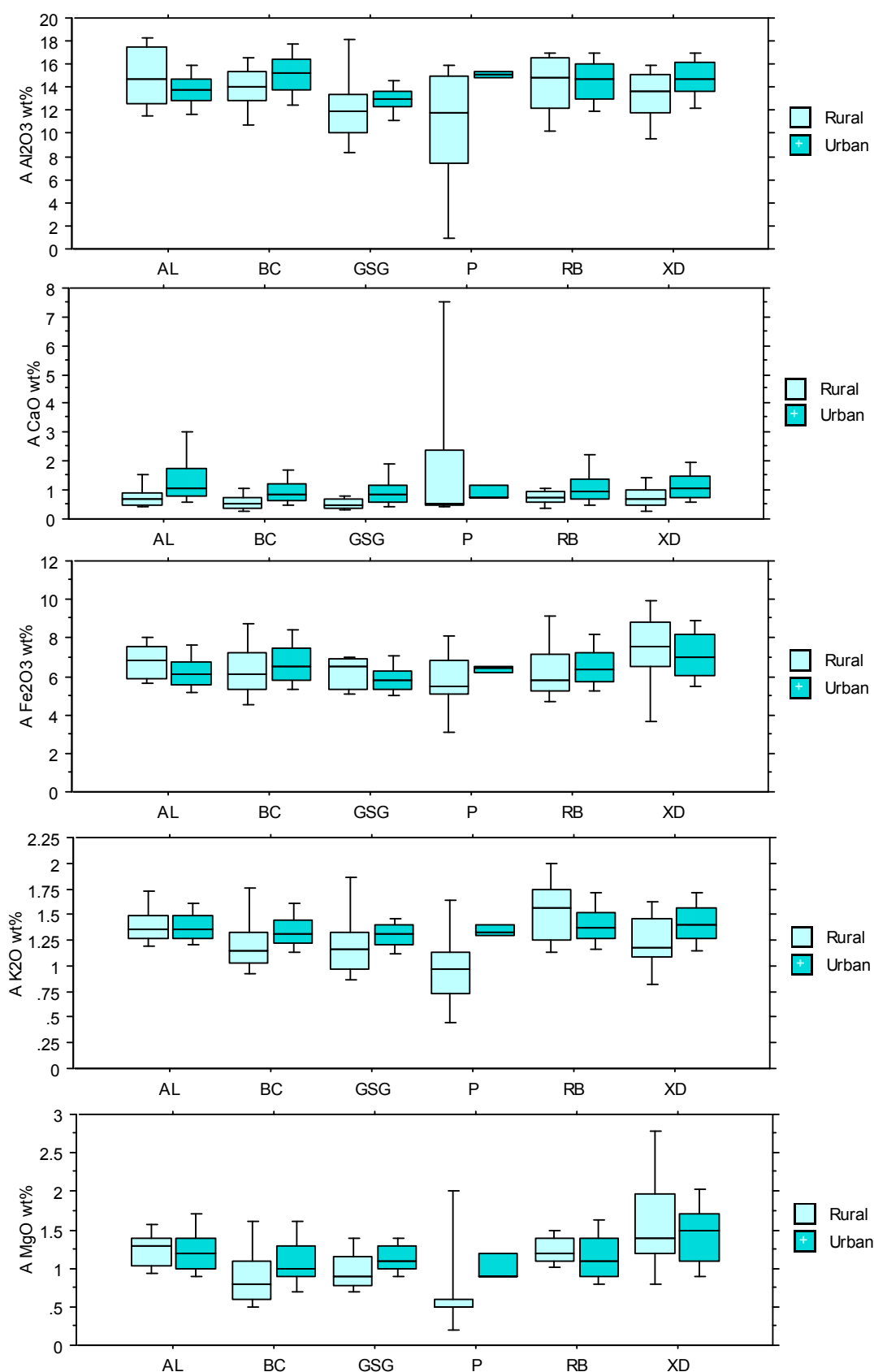












AL = Alluvium: n rural = 19; n urban = 134

GSG = Glaciofluvial deposits: n rural = 13; n urban = 46

RB = Raised beach and marine deposits: n rural = 16; n urban = 372

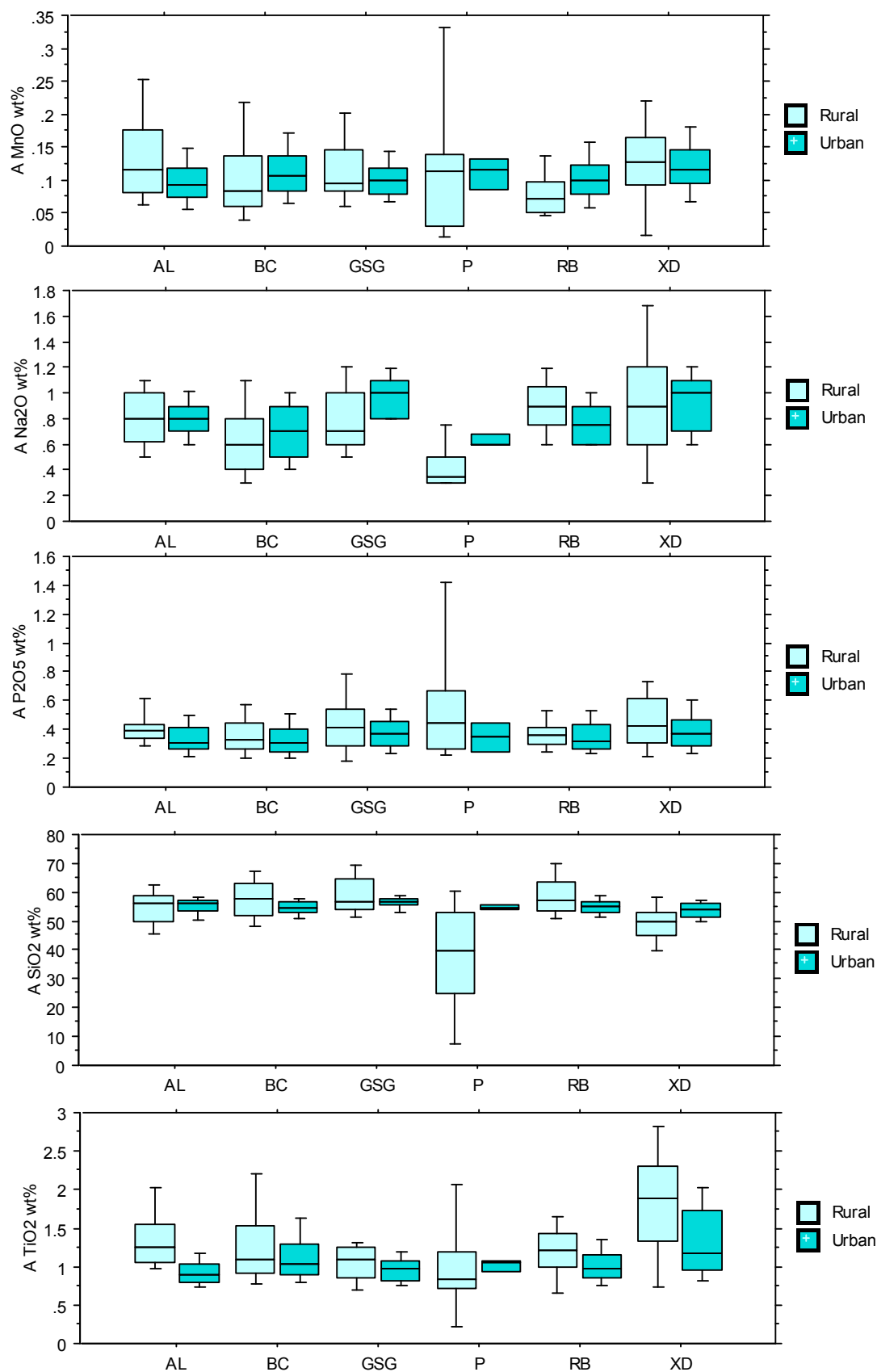
A = top soil

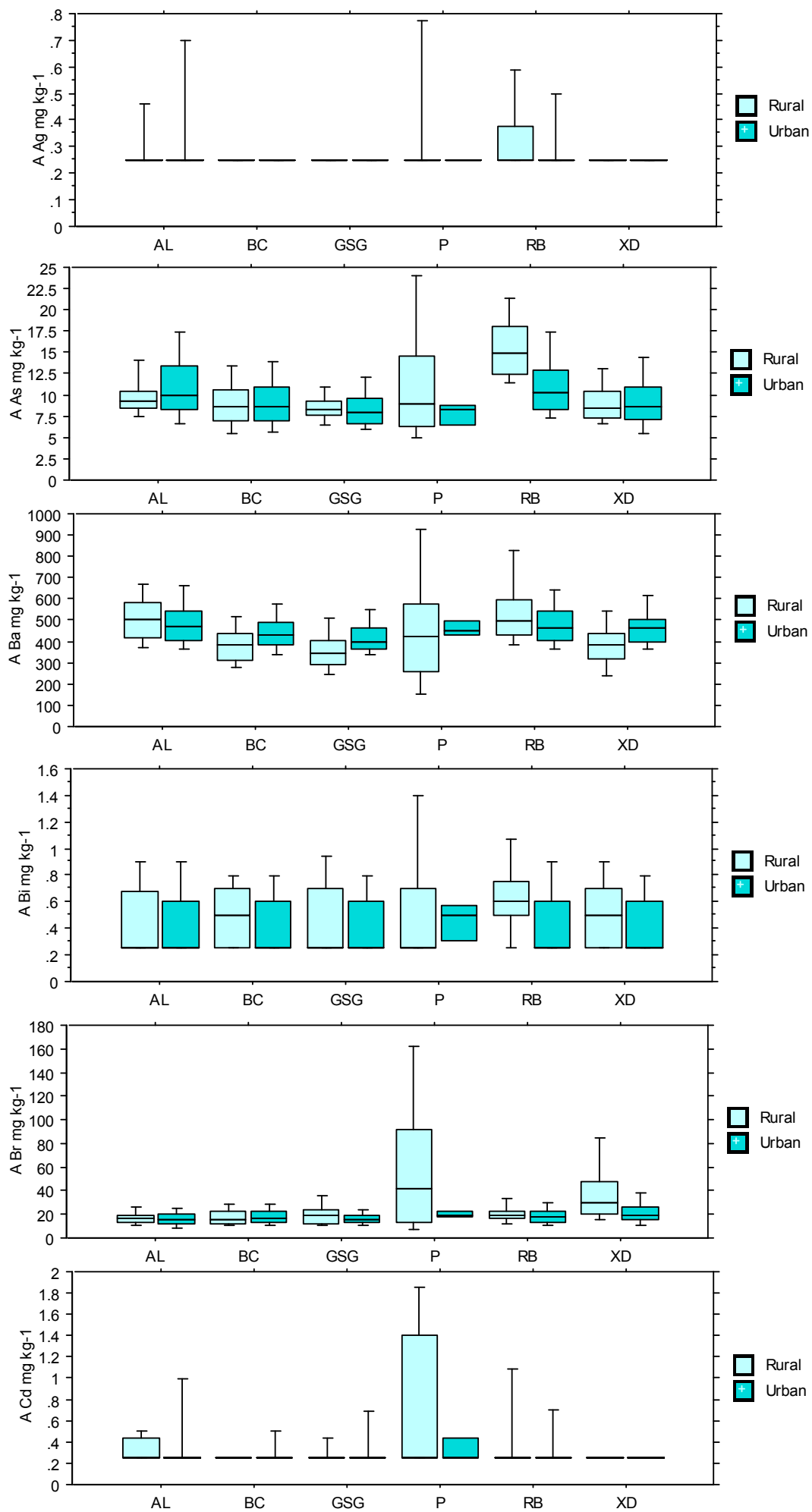
BC = Till and morainic deposits: n rural = 136; n urban = 724

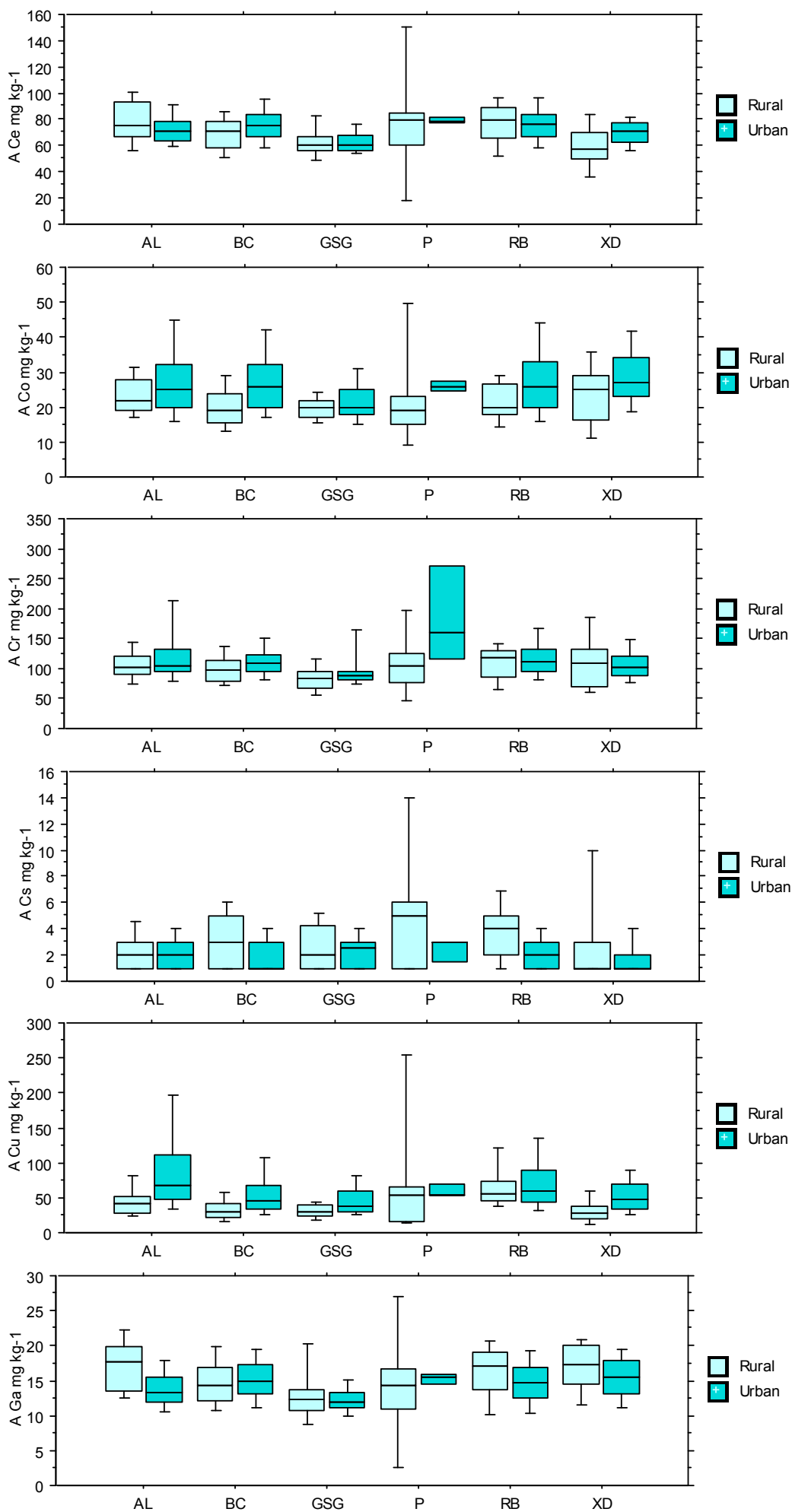
P = Peat: n rural = 10; n urban = 3

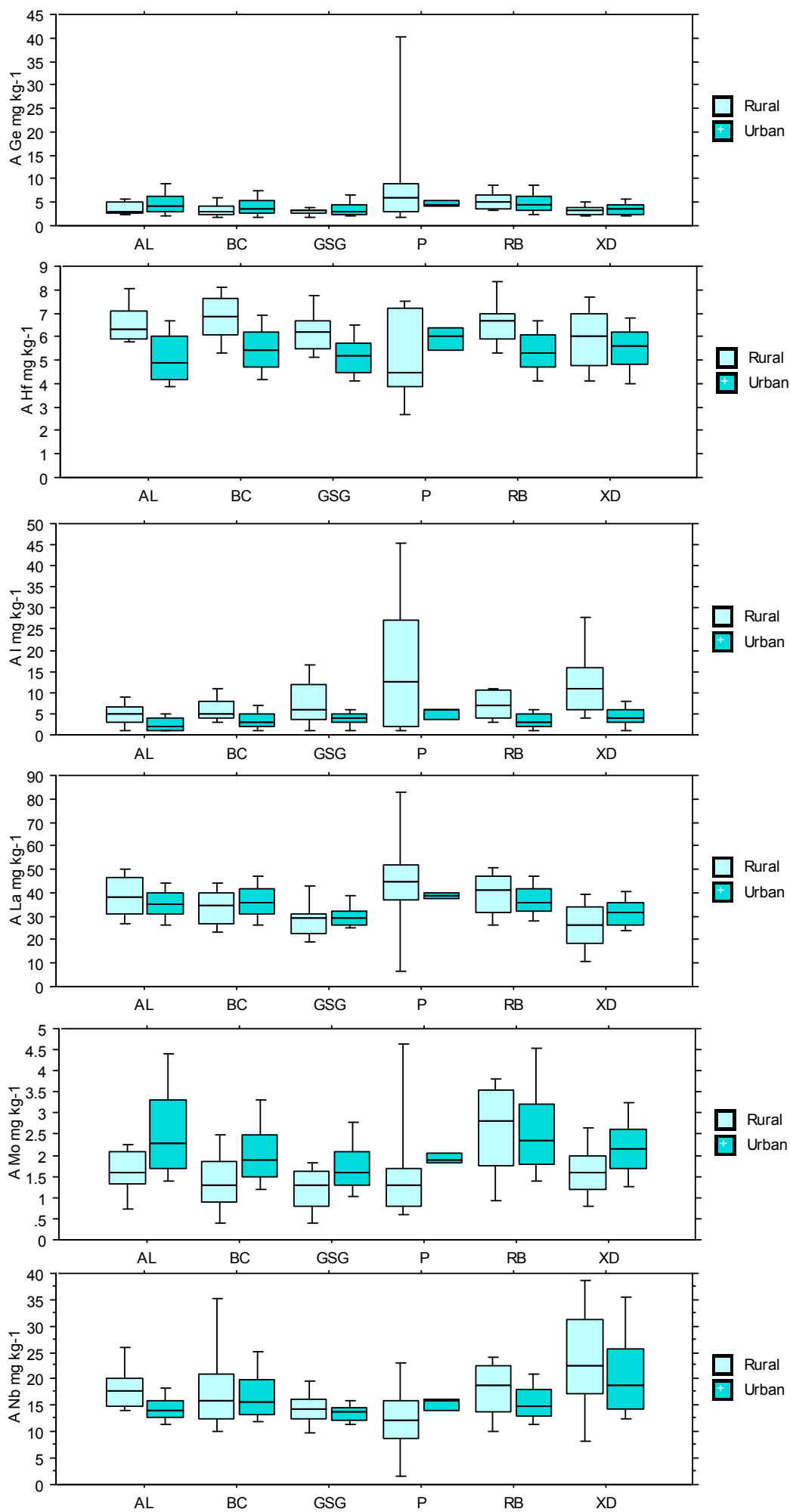
XD = No drift: n rural = 47; n urban = 102

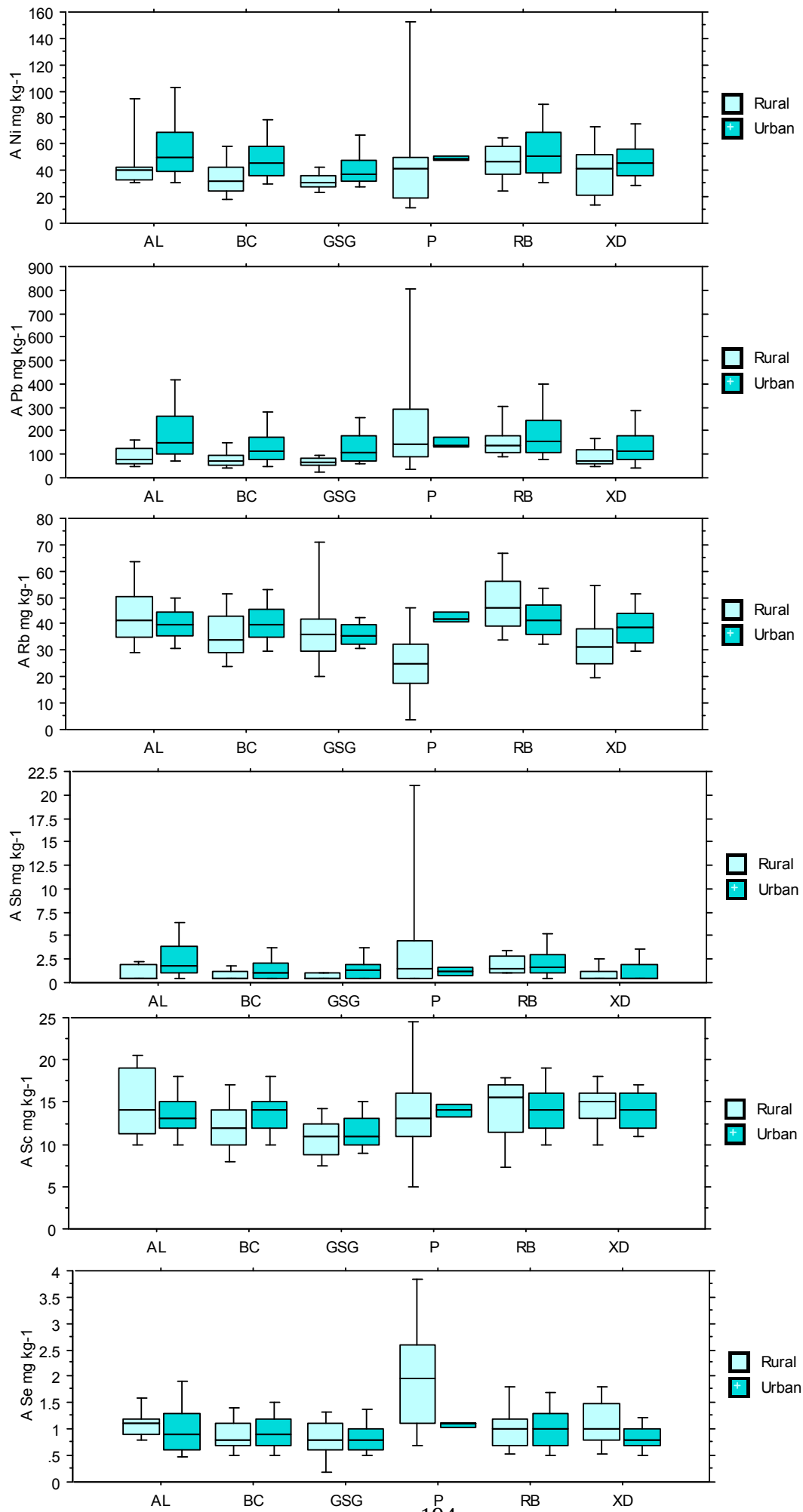
Figure 3.12 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over the main superficial deposits in rural and urban Glasgow top soils.

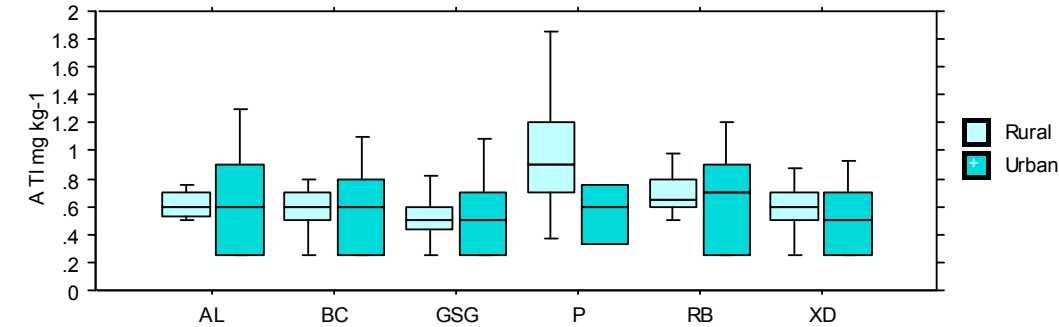
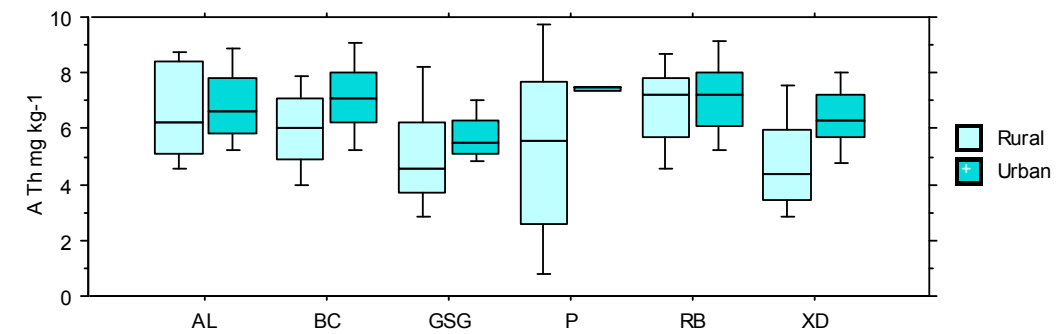
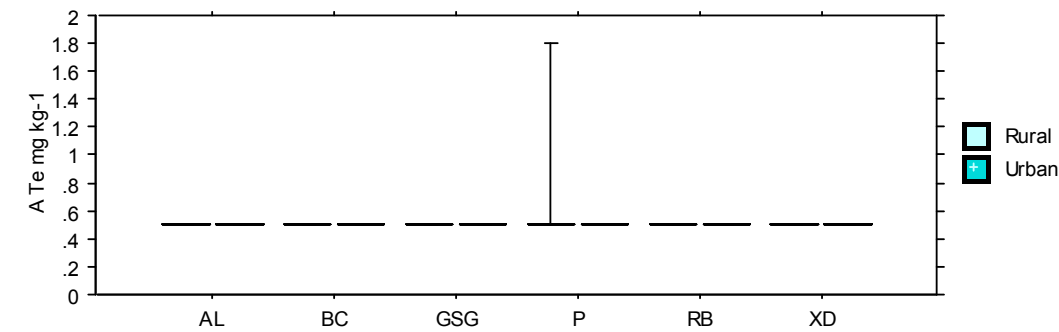
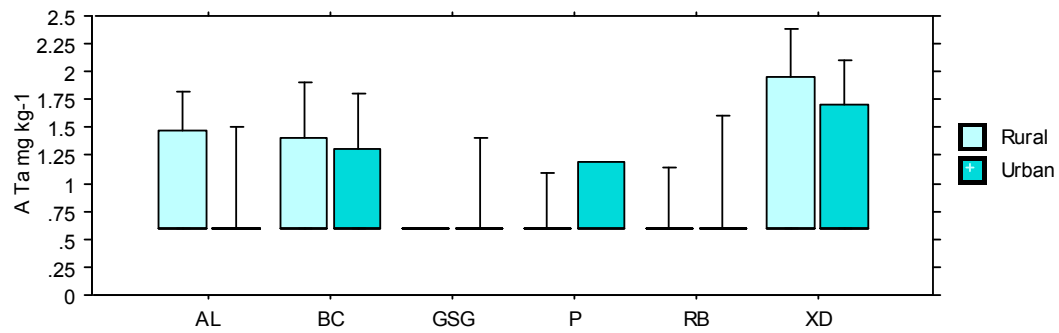
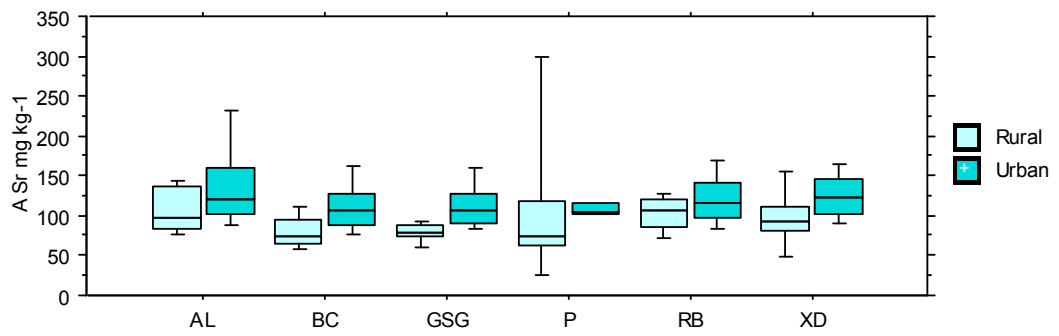
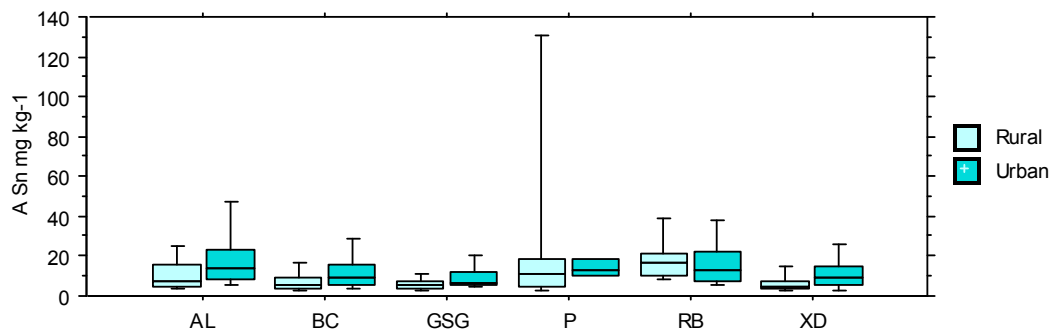


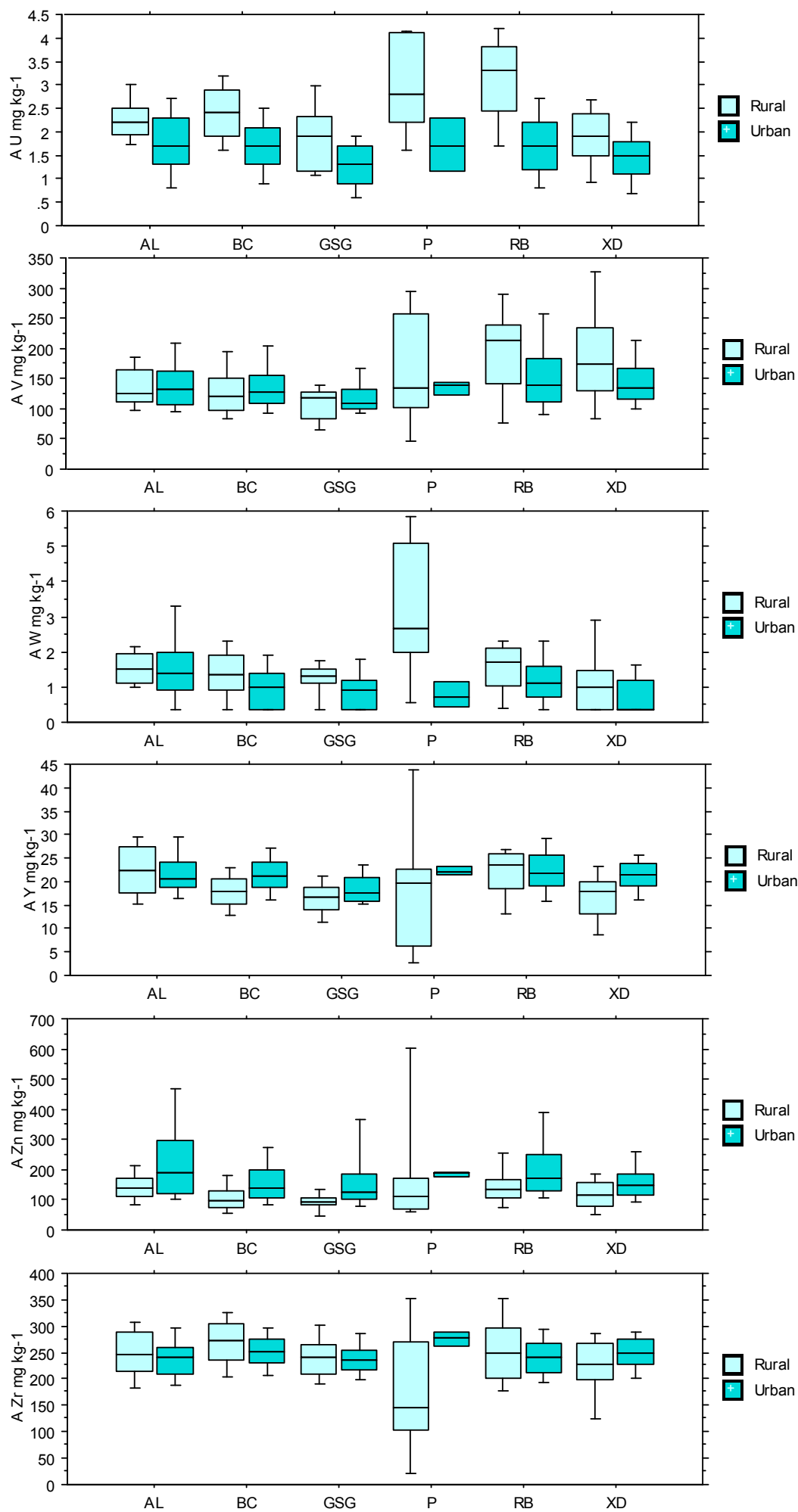


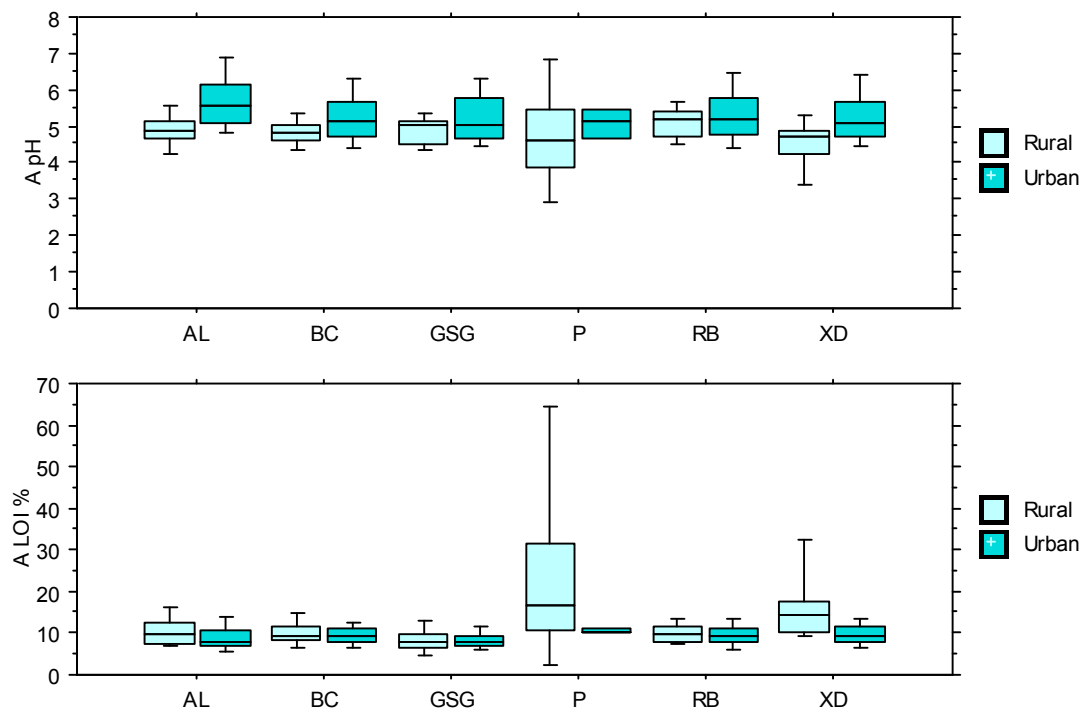












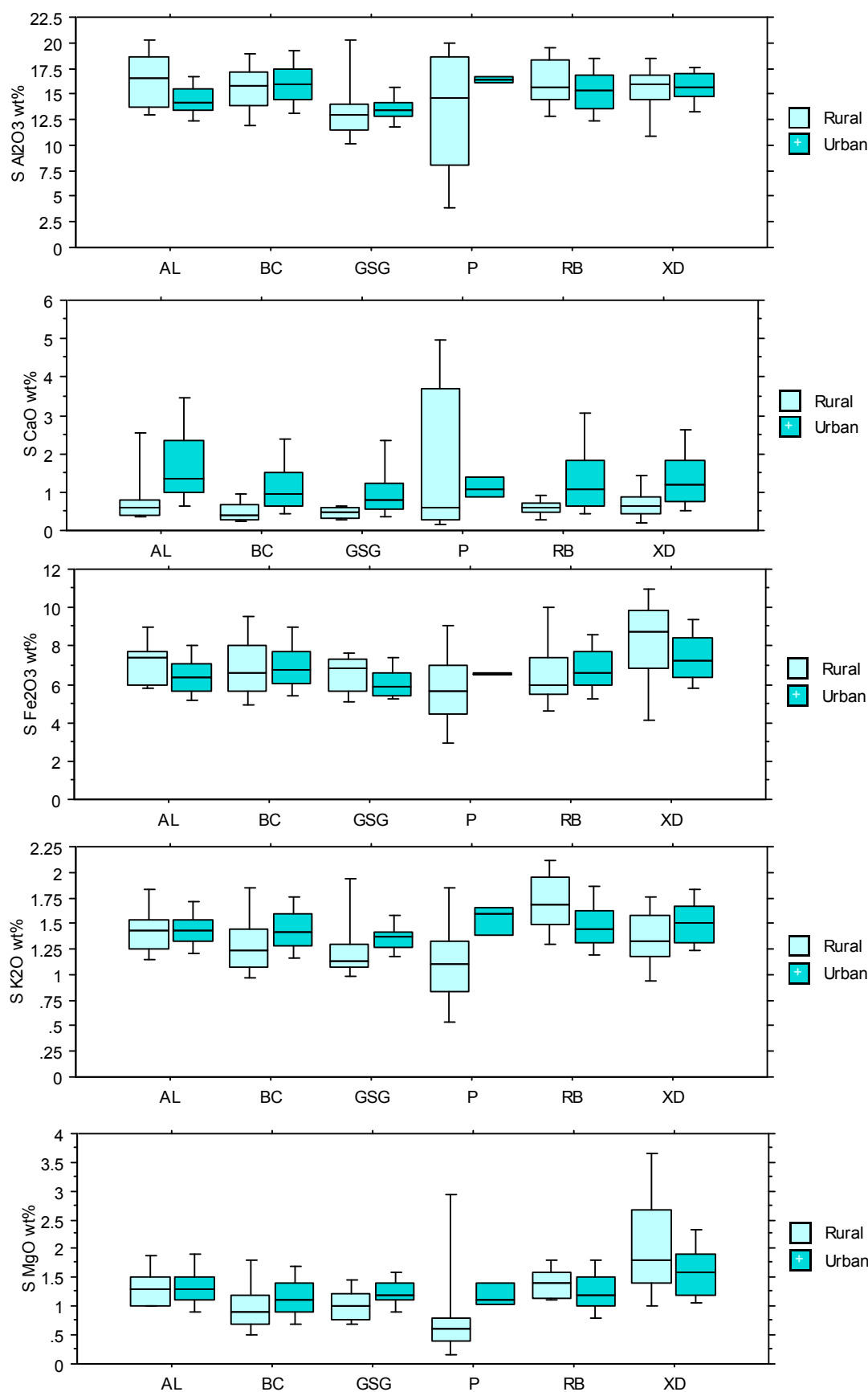
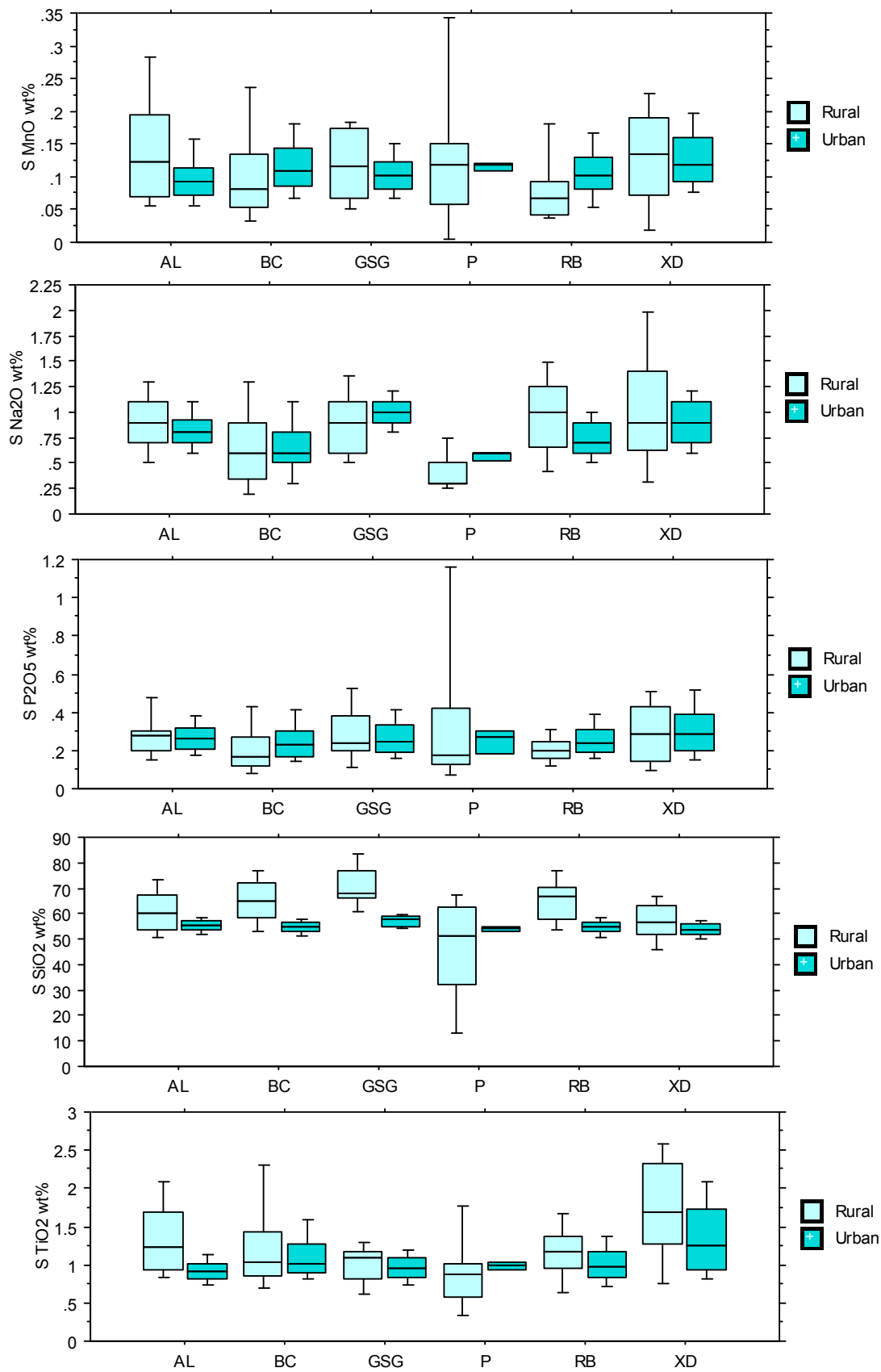
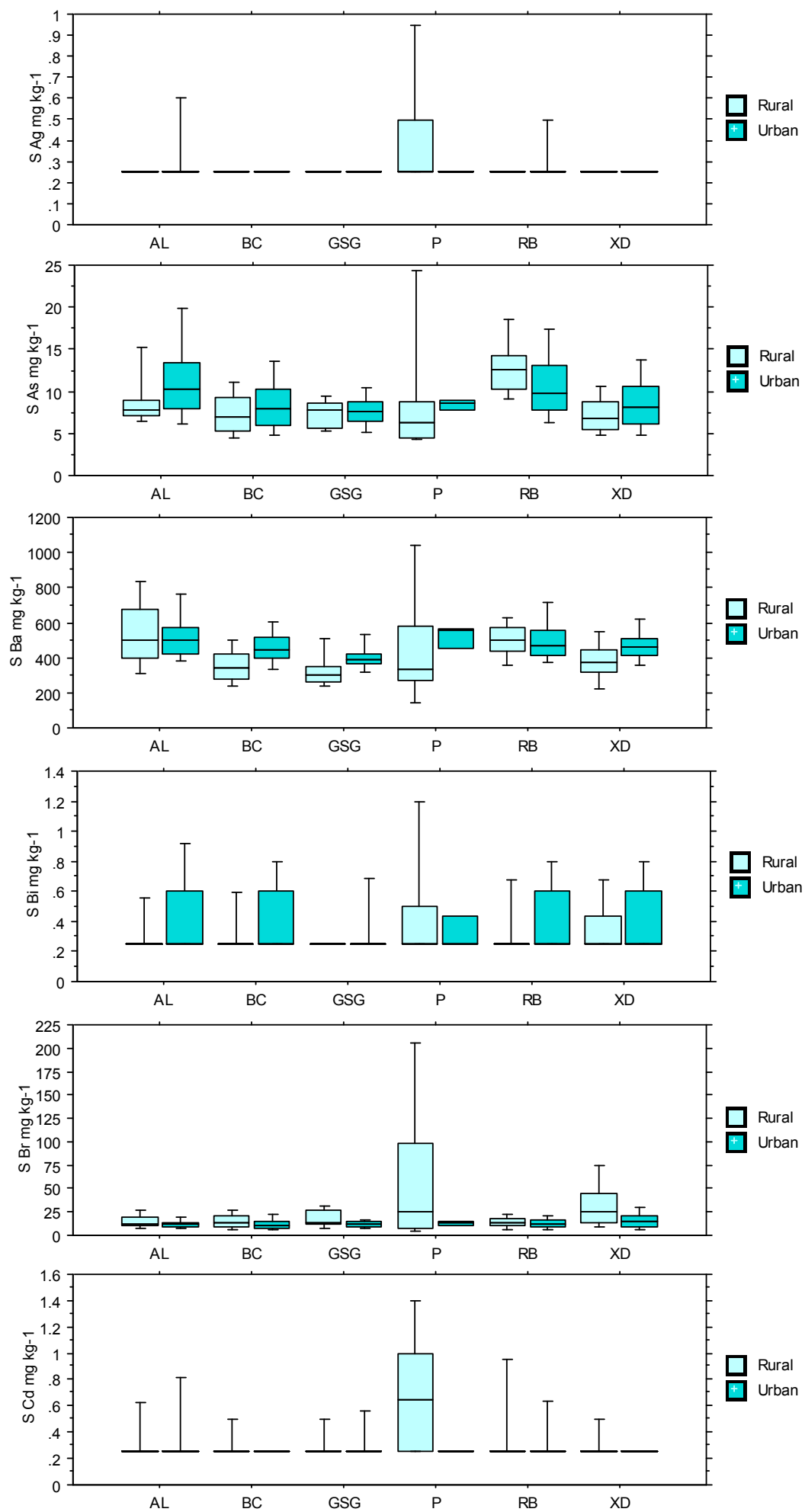
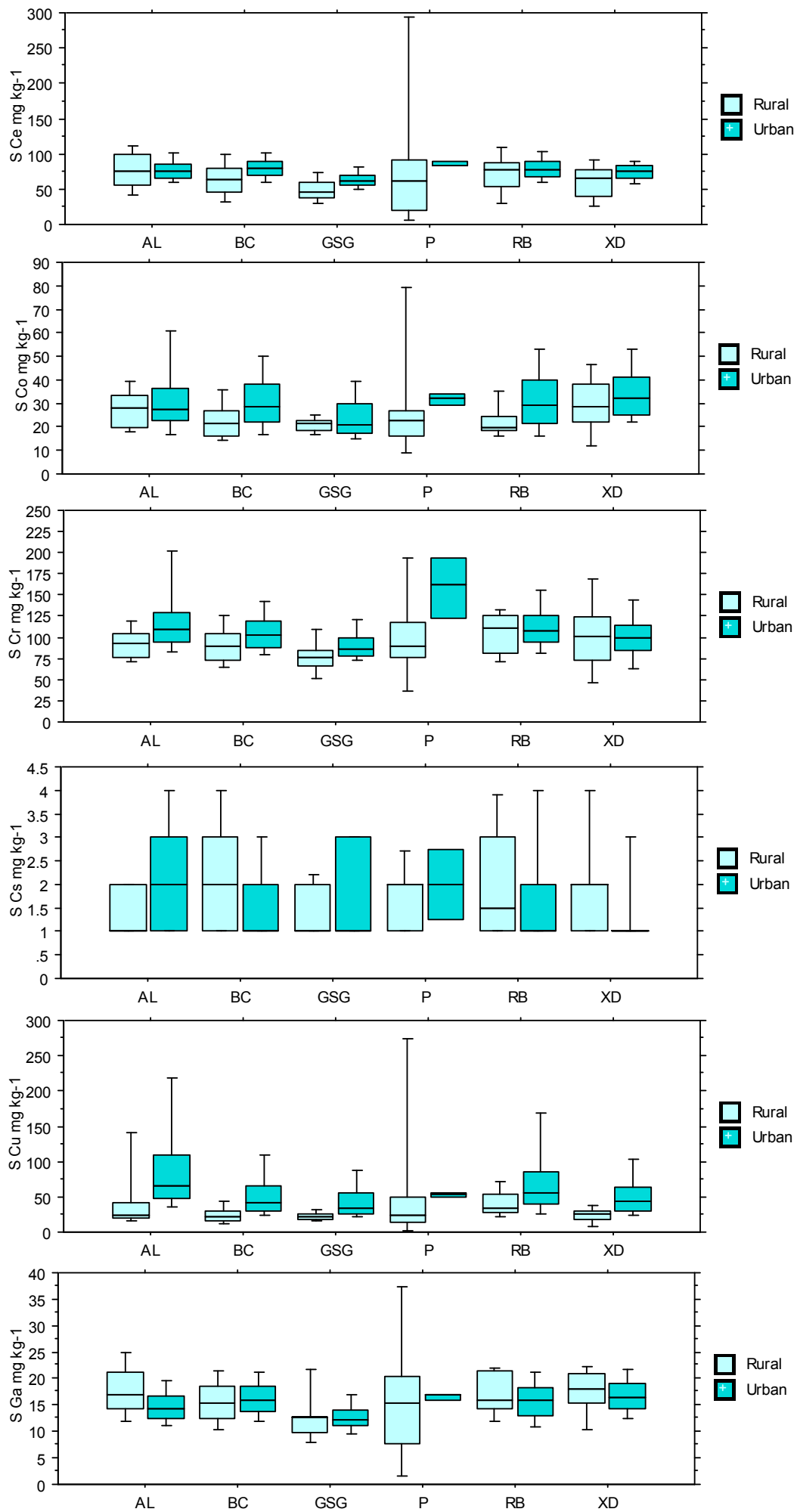
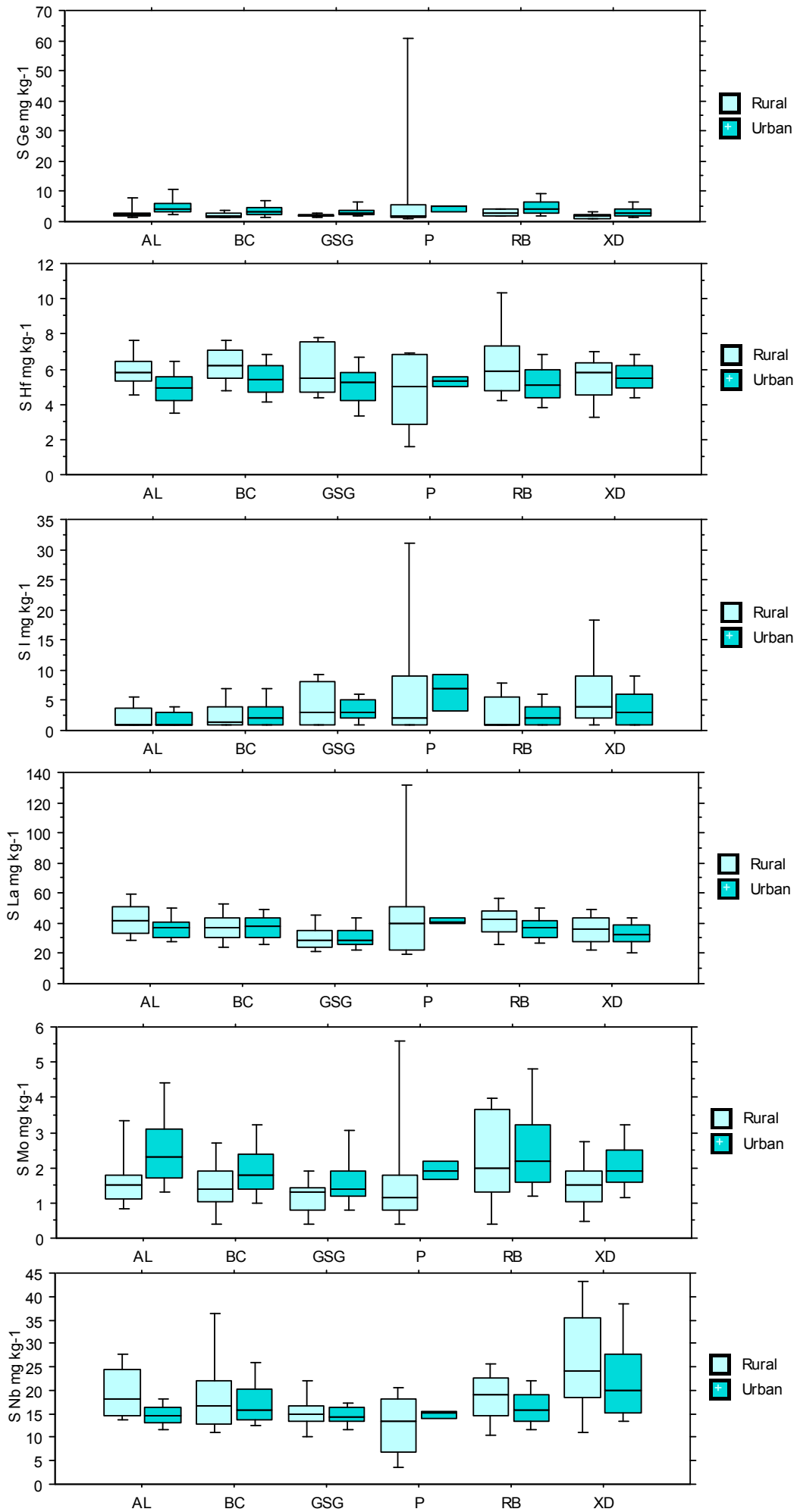


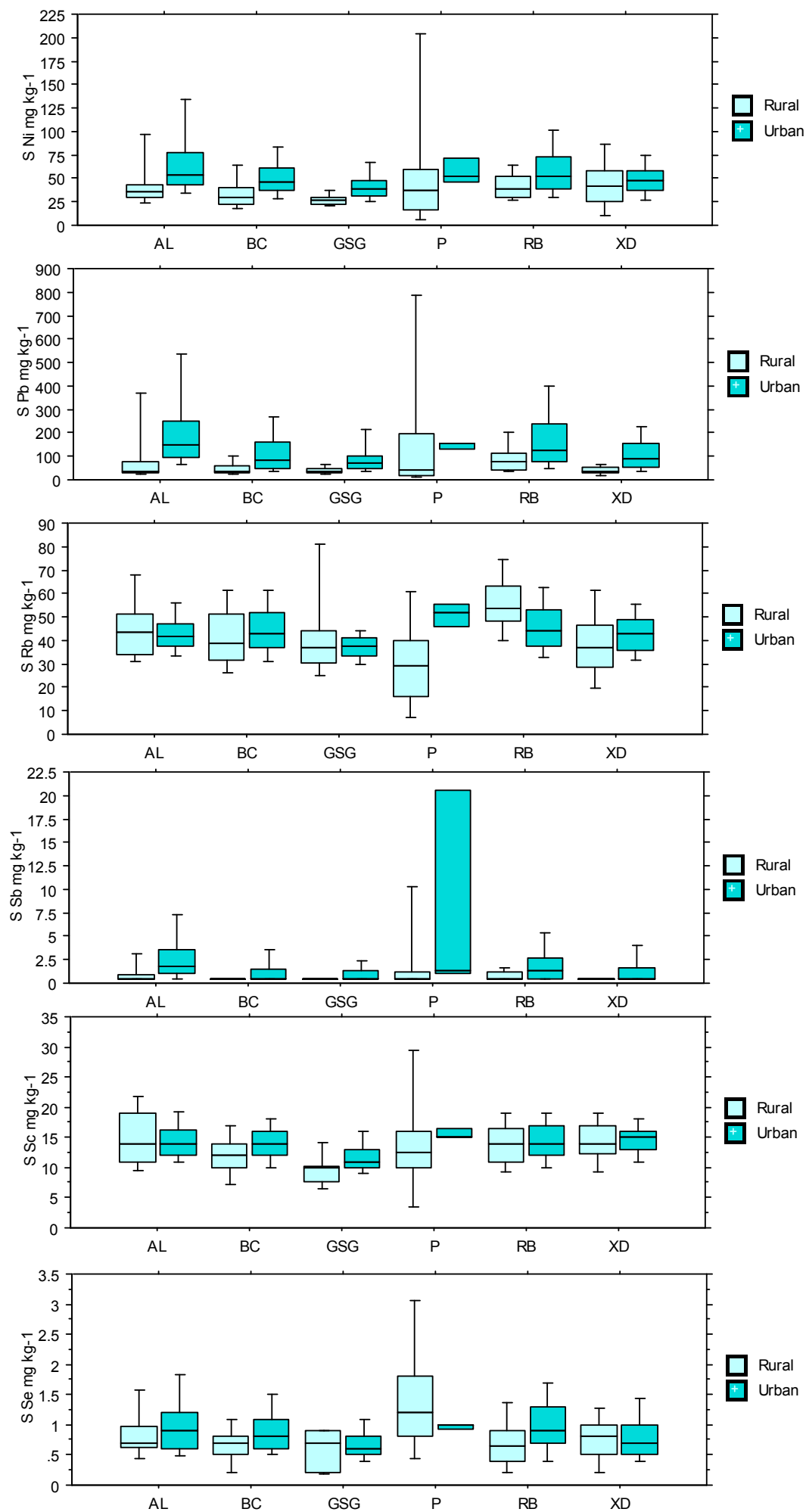
Figure 3.13 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over the main superficial deposits in rural and urban Glasgow deeper soils.

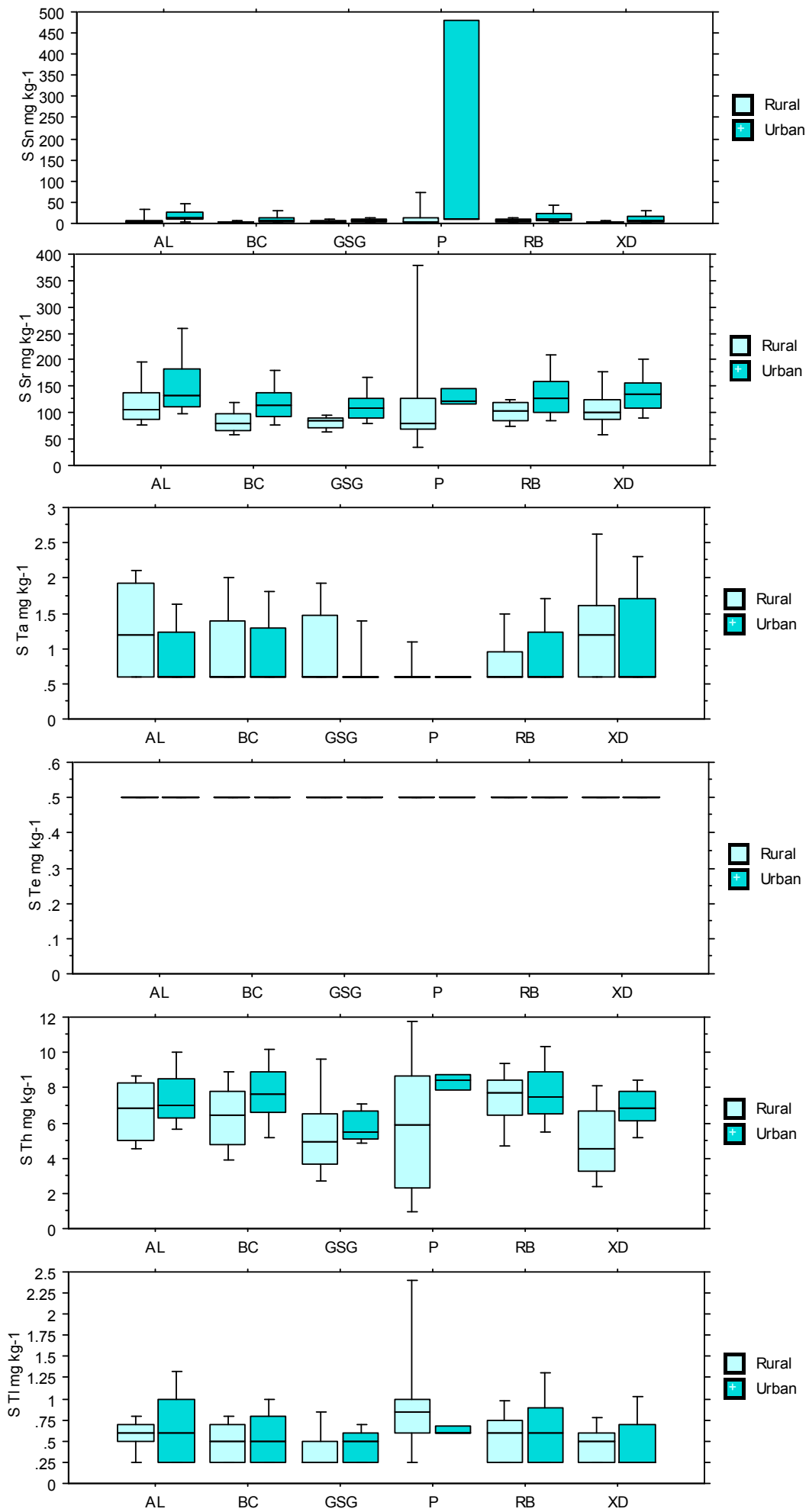


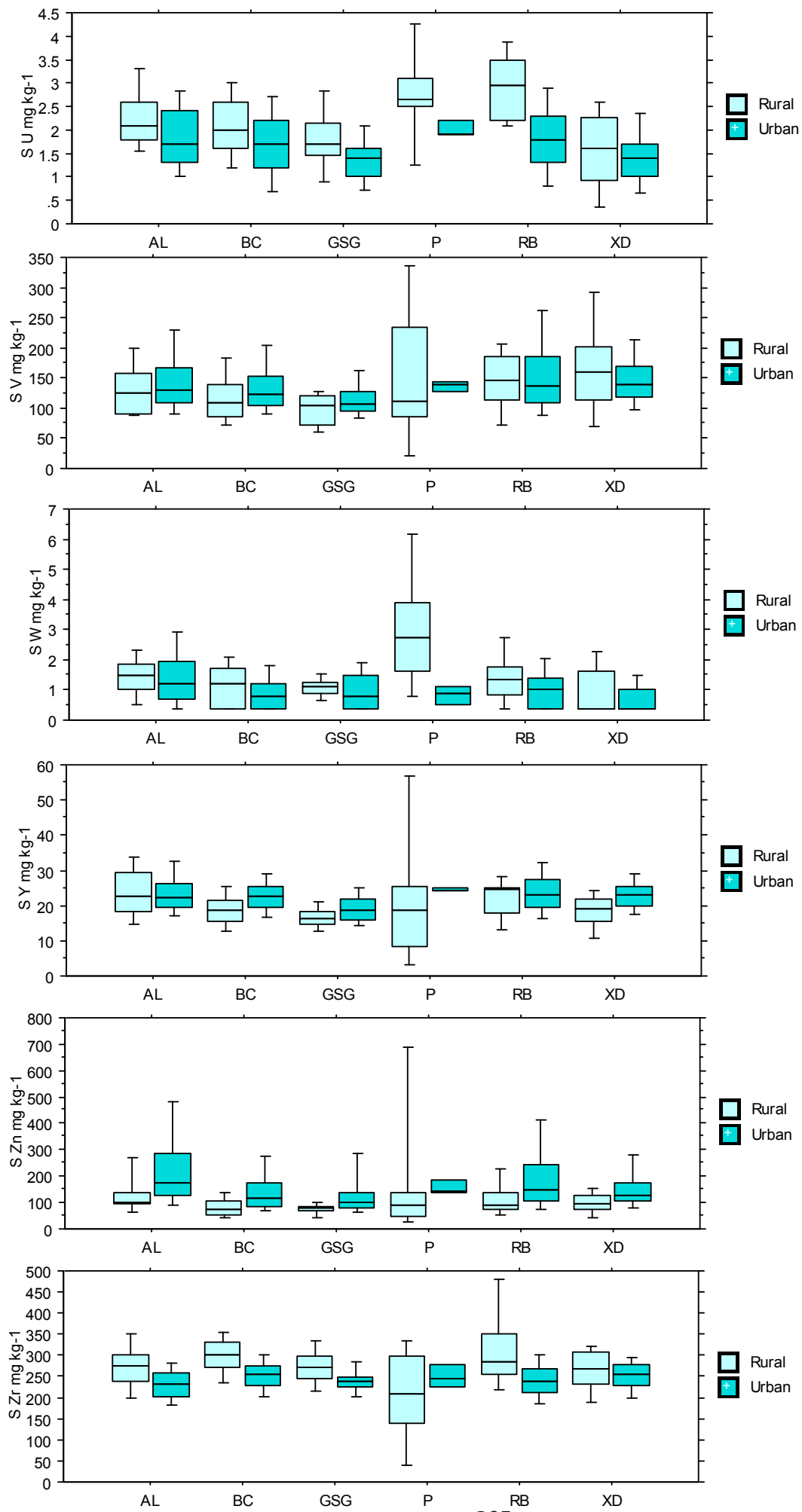


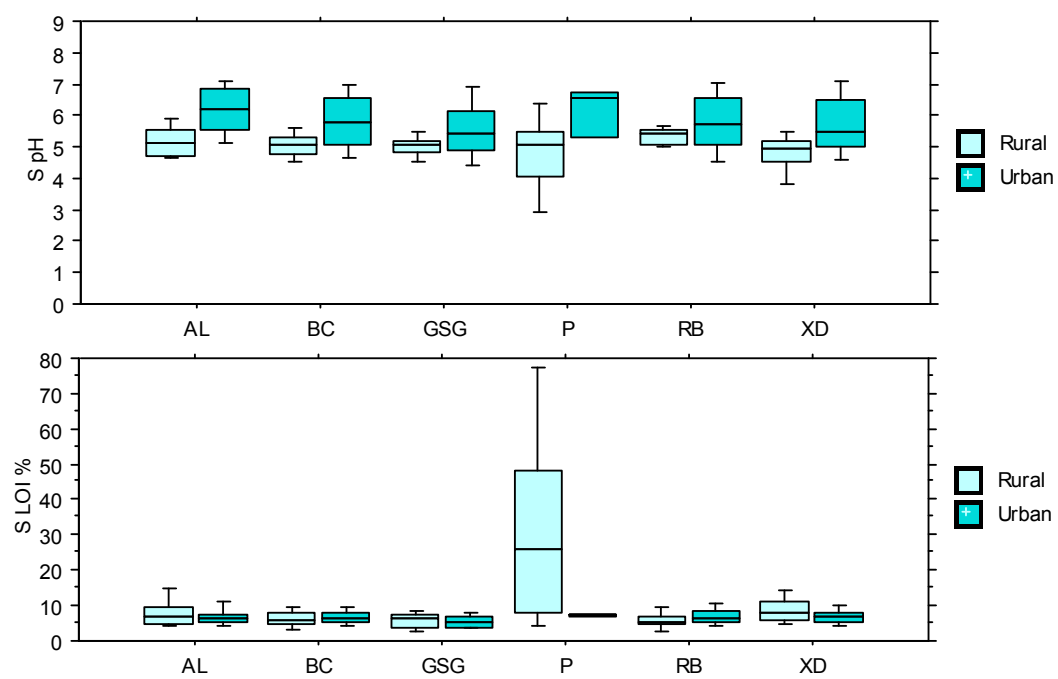


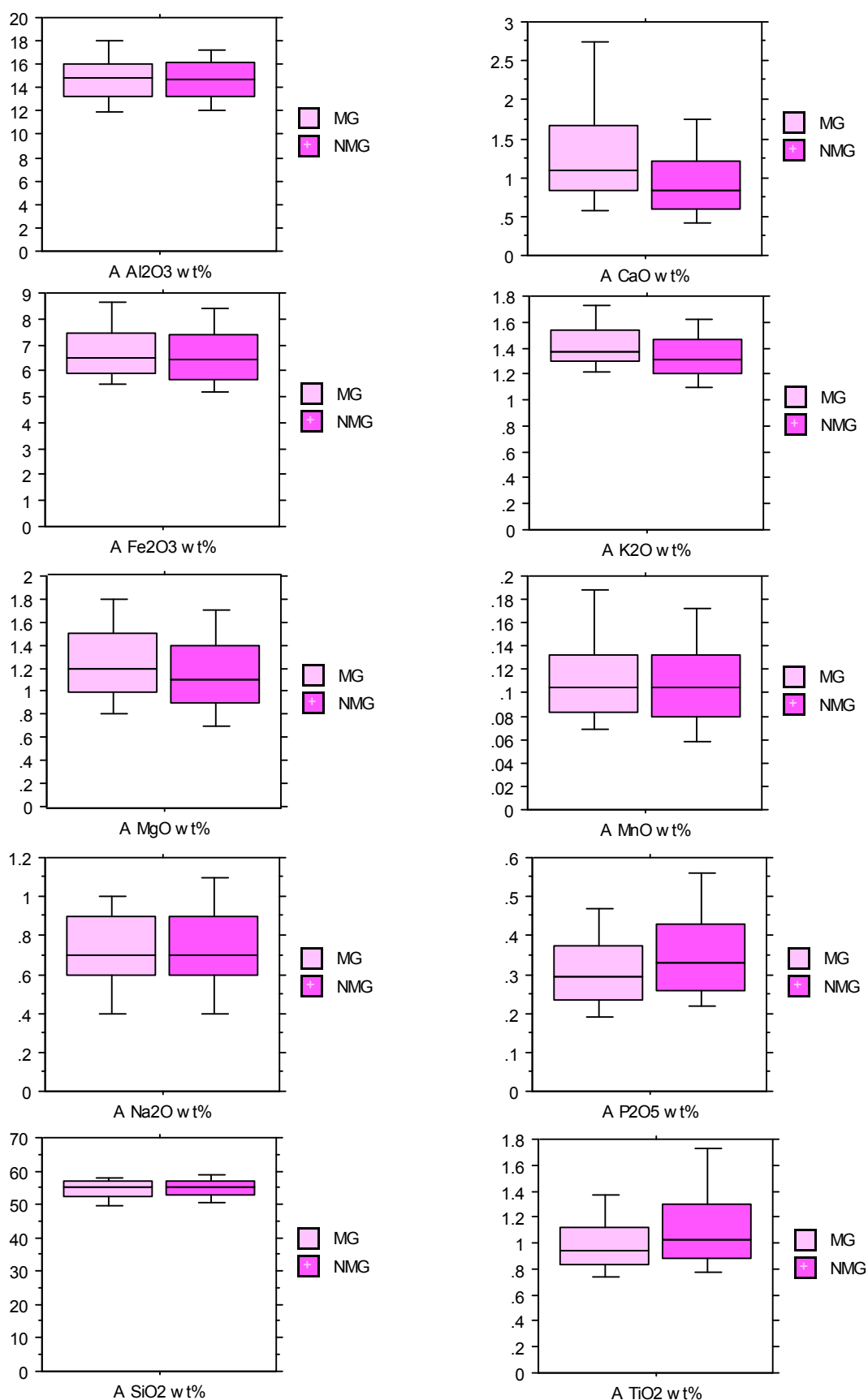








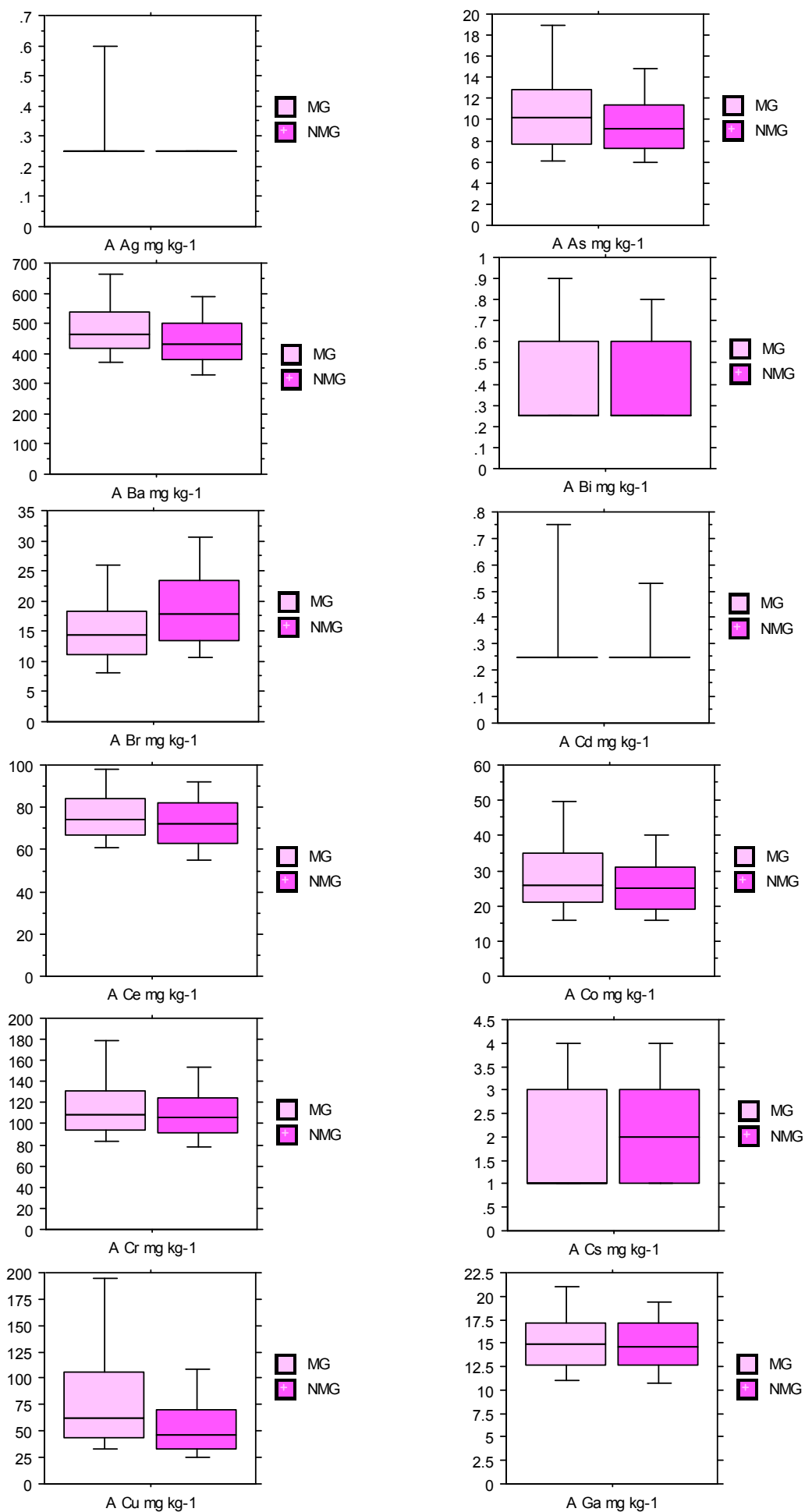


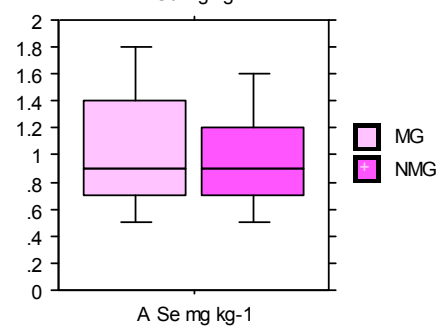
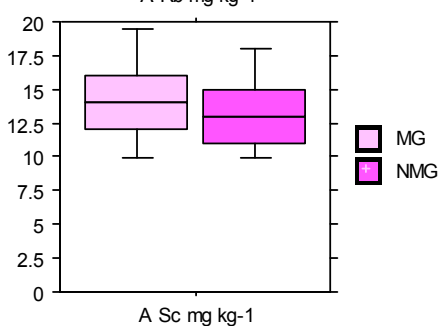
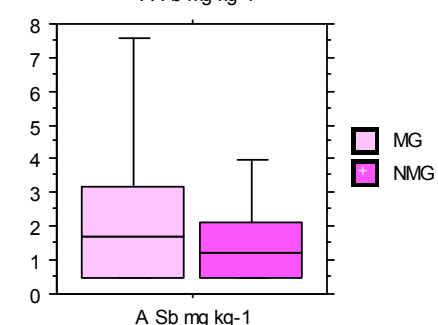
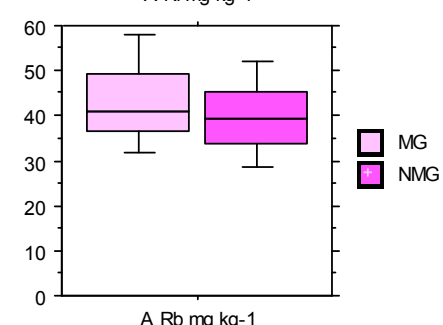
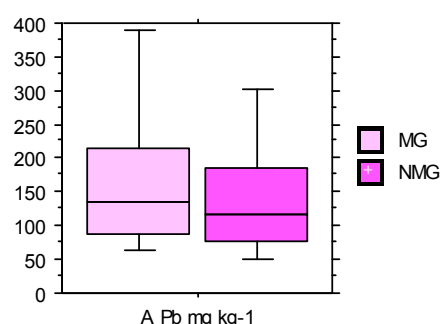
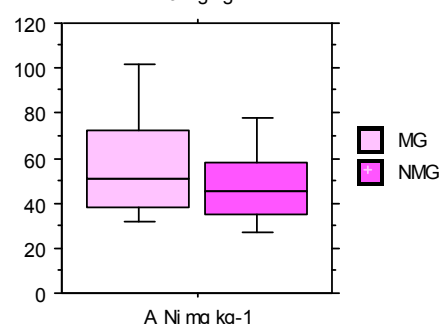
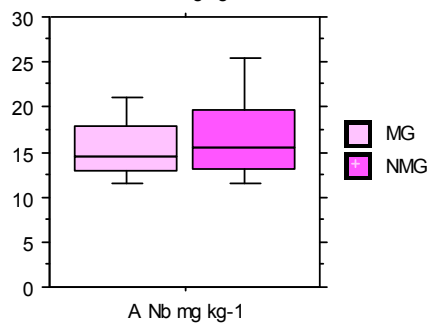
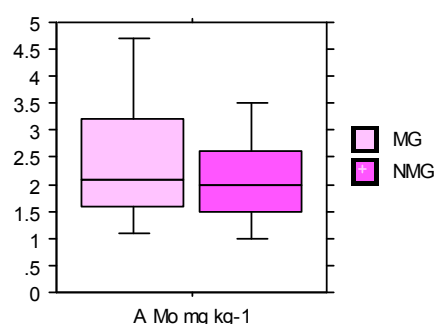
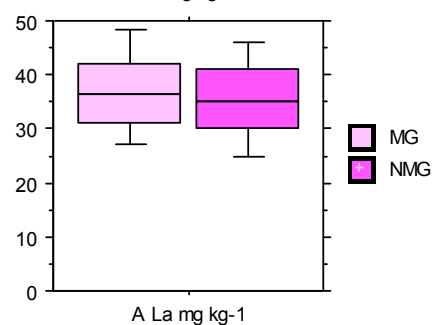
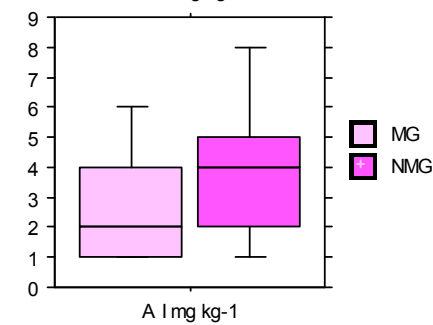
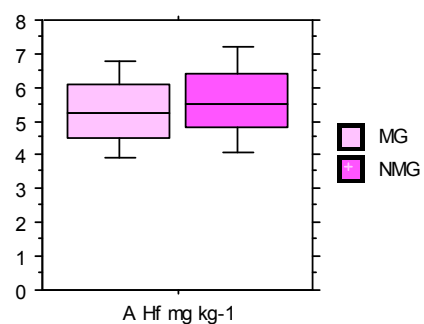
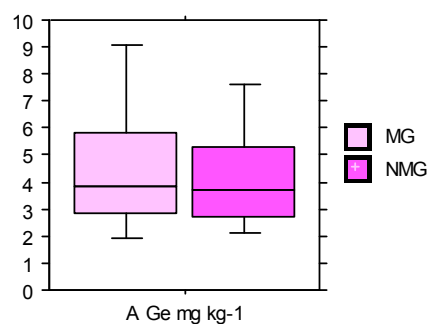


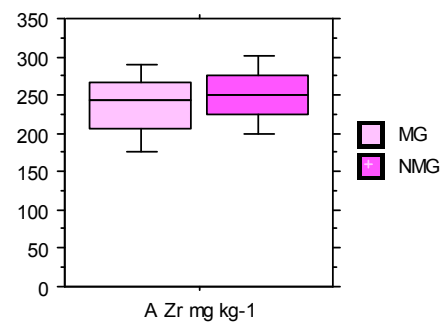
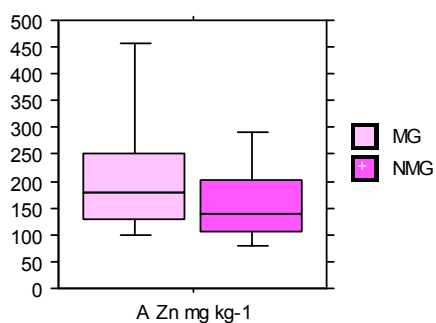
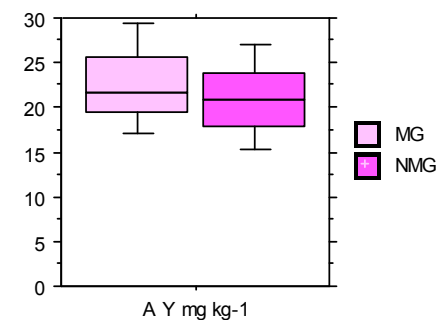
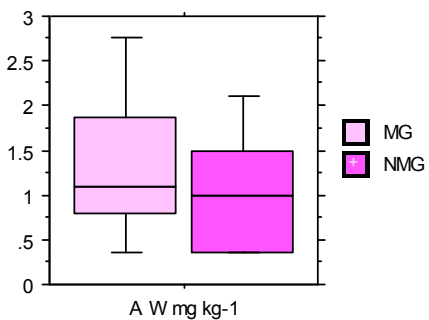
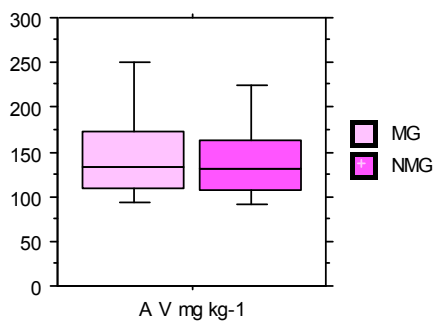
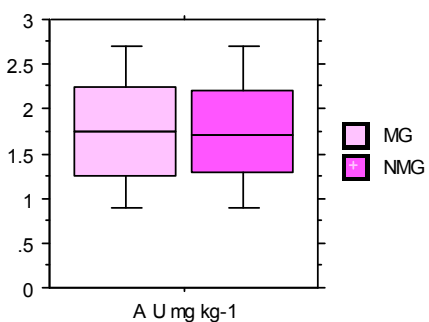
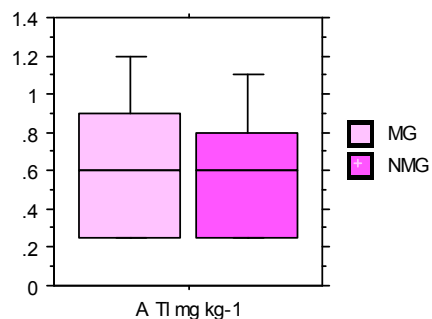
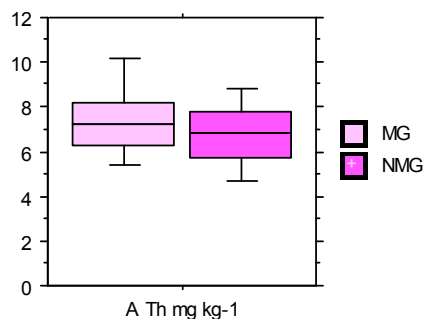
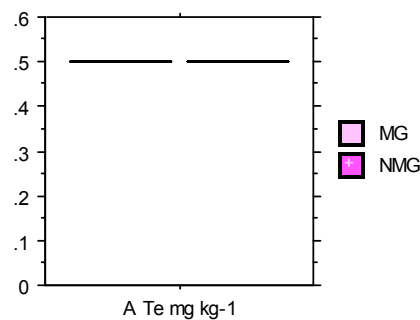
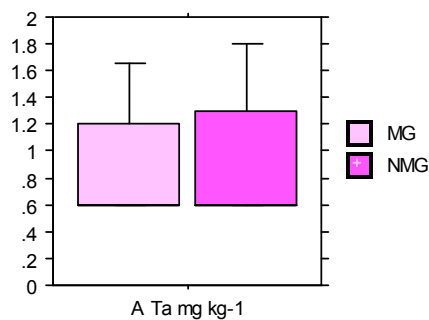
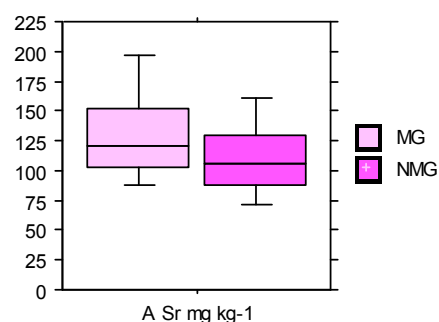
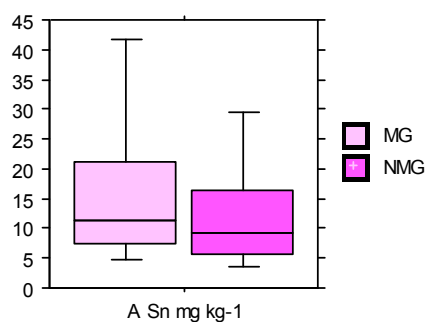
MG = Made ground: n = 180
A = top soil

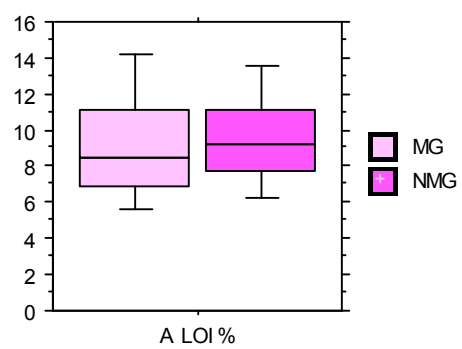
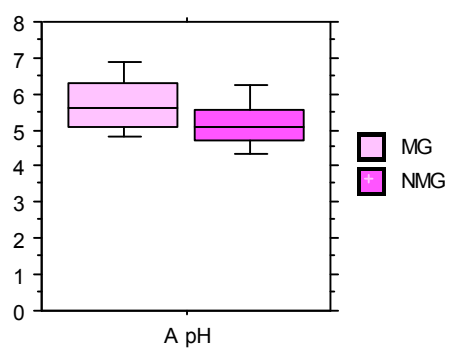
NMG = Non made ground: n = 1442
Te results plotted for information only, results below LLD

Figure 3.14 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over artificial deposits in Glasgow top soils.









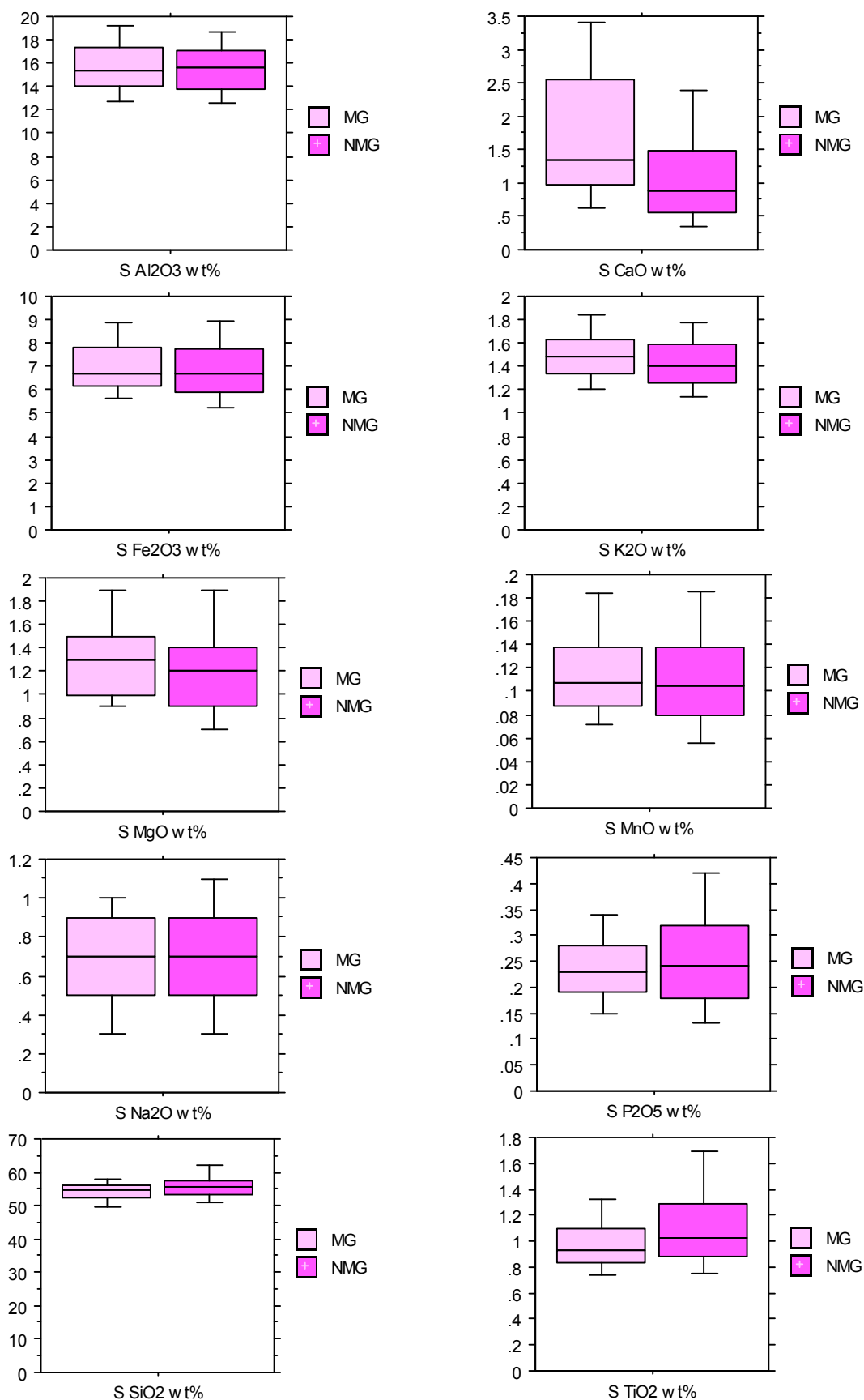
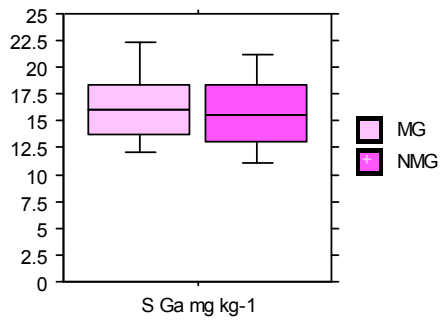
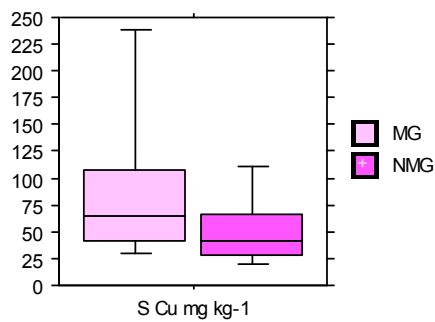
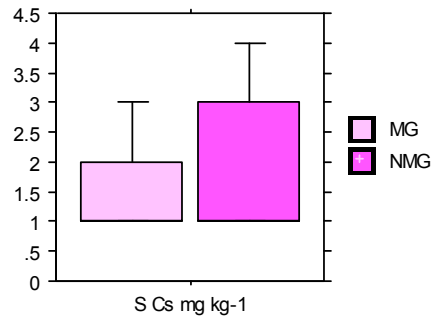
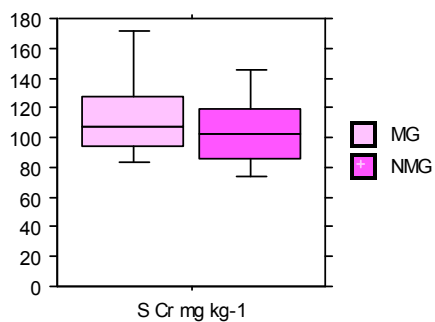
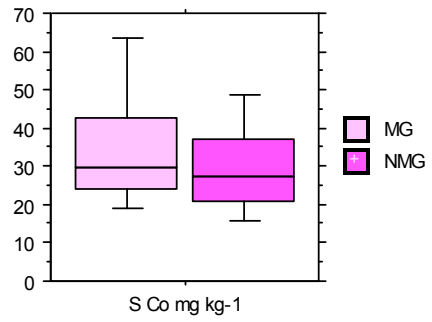
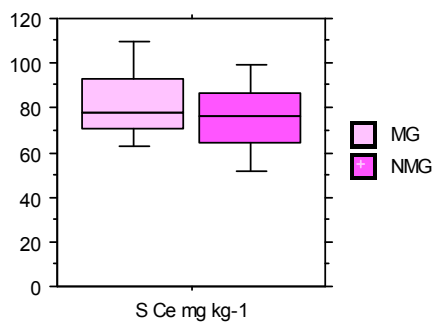
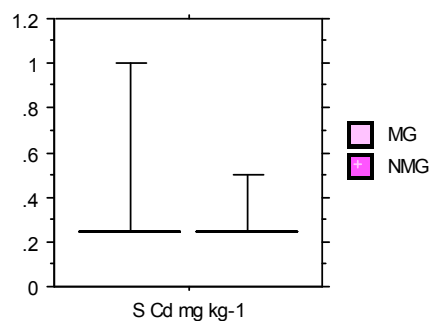
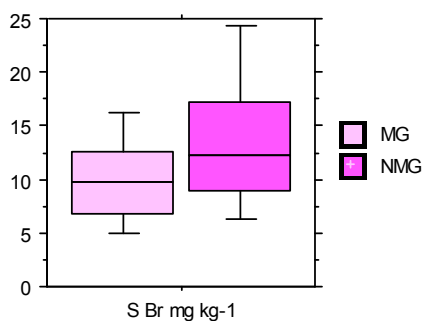
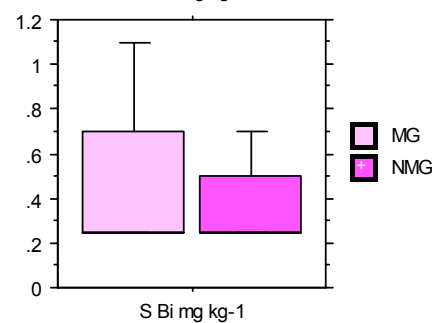
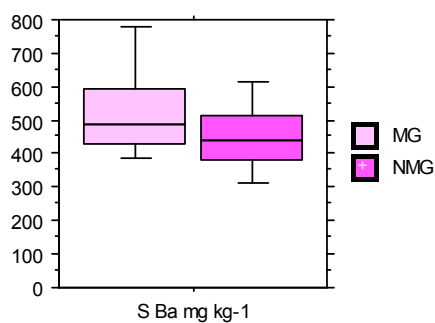
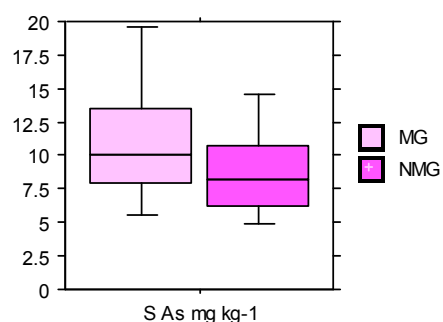
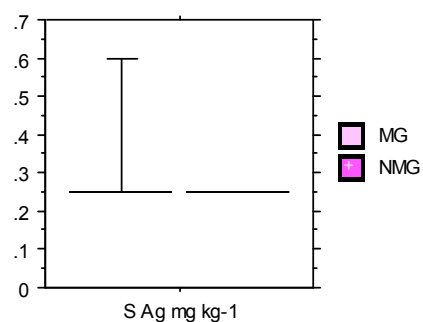
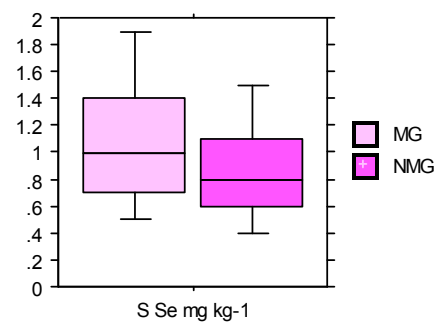
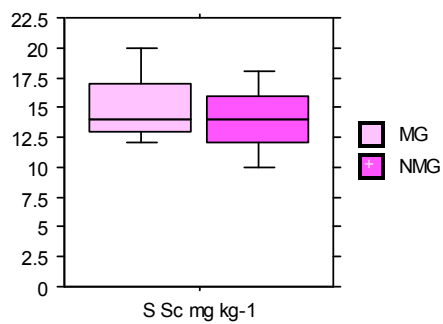
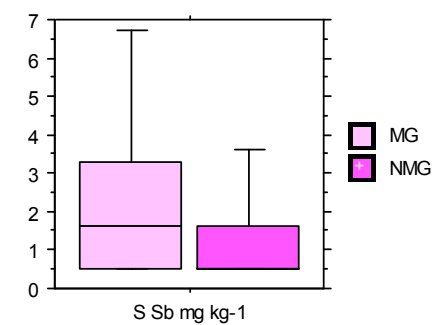
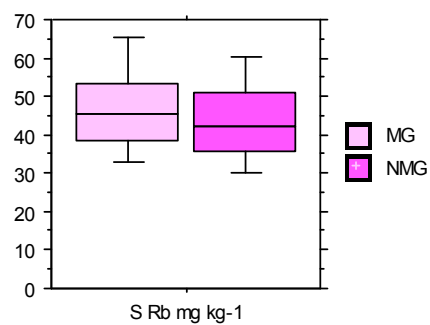
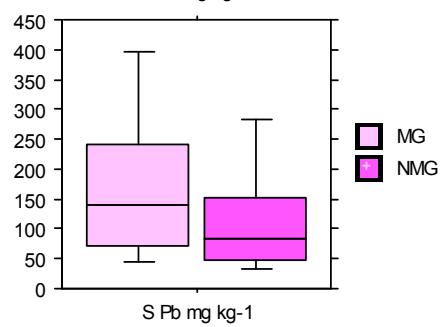
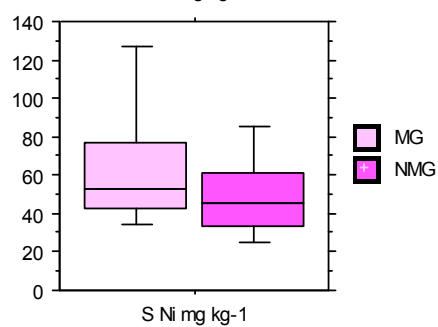
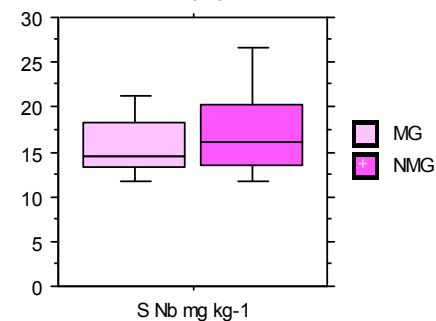
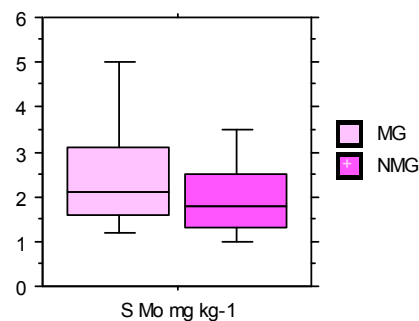
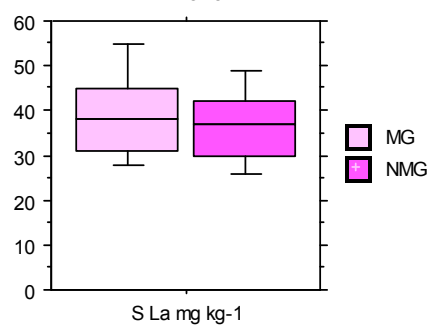
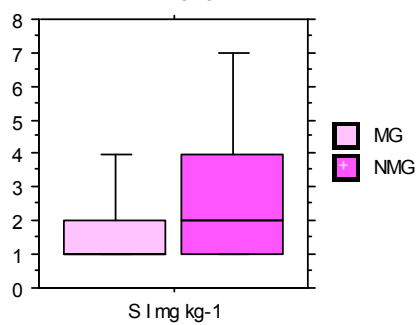
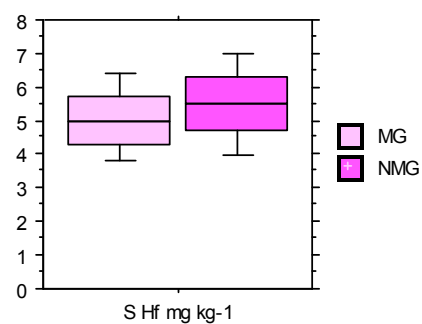
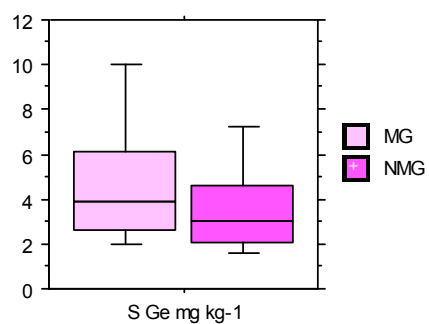
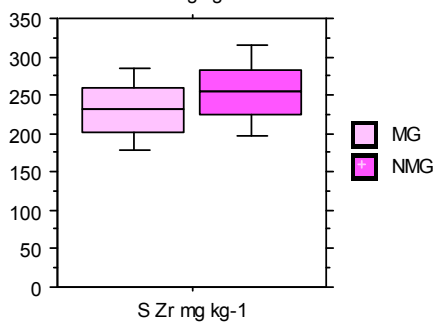
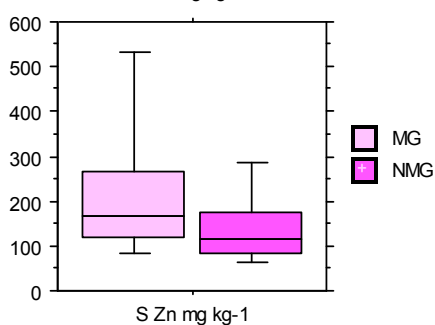
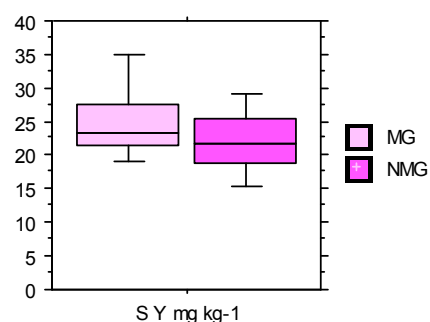
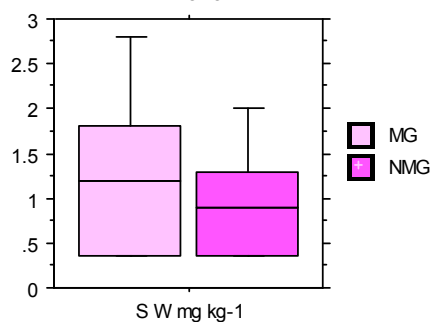
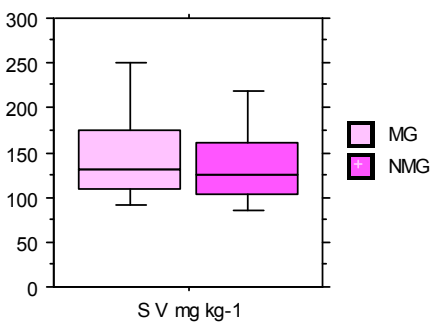
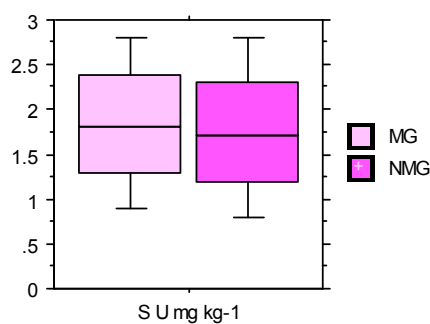
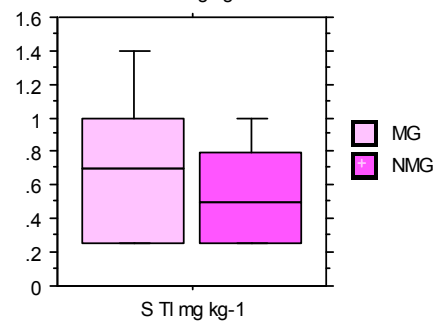
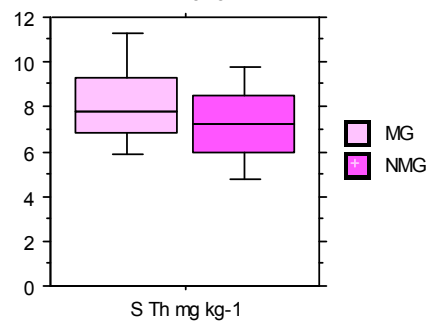
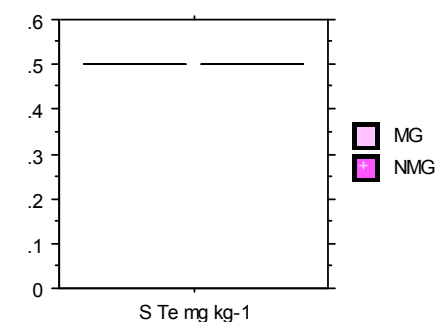
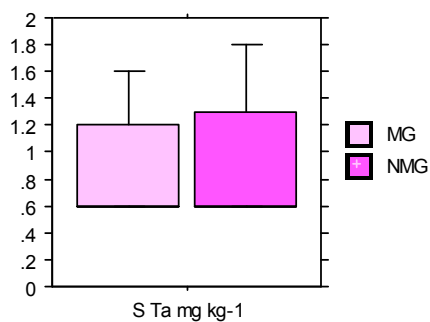
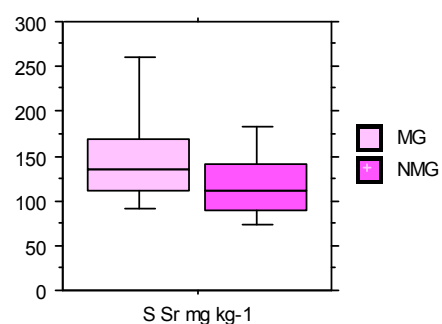
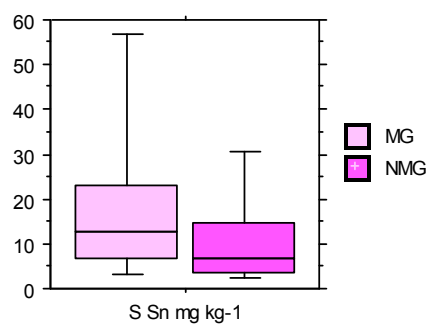
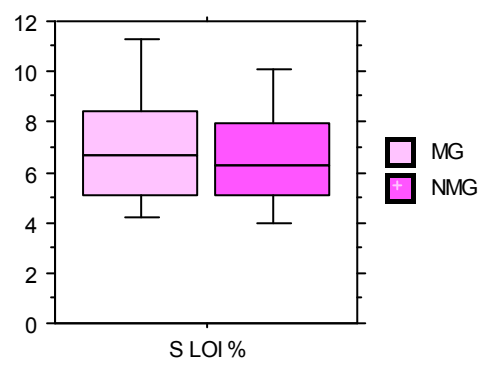
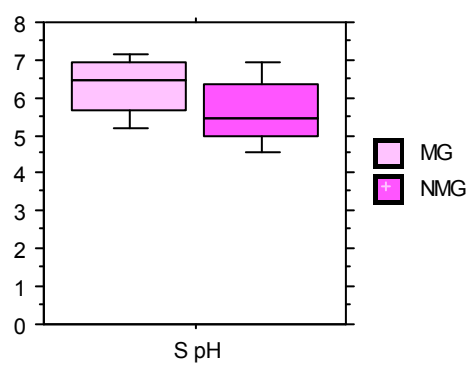


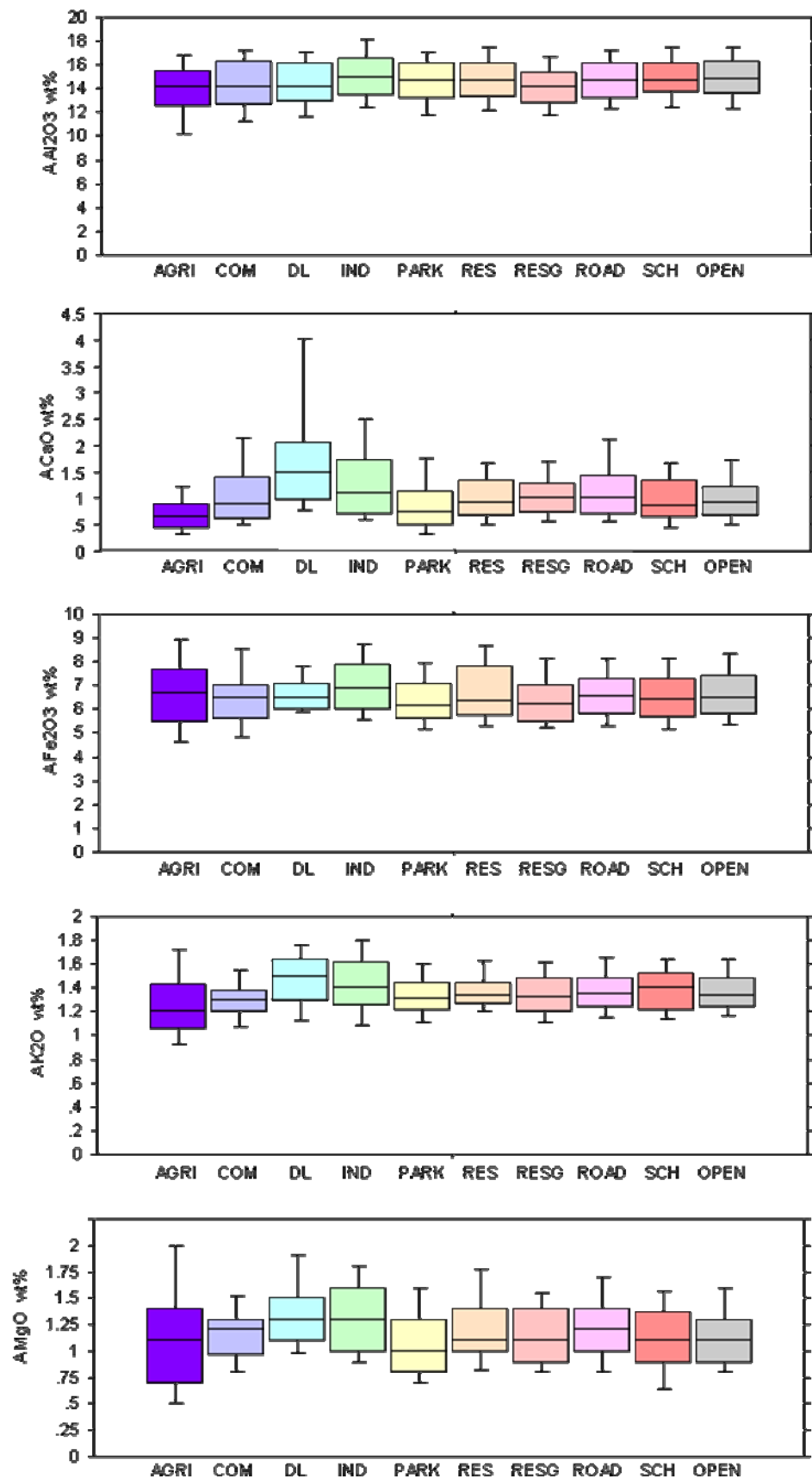
Figure 3.15 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over artificial deposits in Glasgow deeper soils











AGRI = Agriculture n = 256

IND = Industrial n = 82

RESG = Residential Garden n = 70

OPEN = Urban Open Space n = 298

COM = Commercial n = 33

PARK = Parks, Recreational, Sports n = 350

ROAD = Roads and Railways n = 323

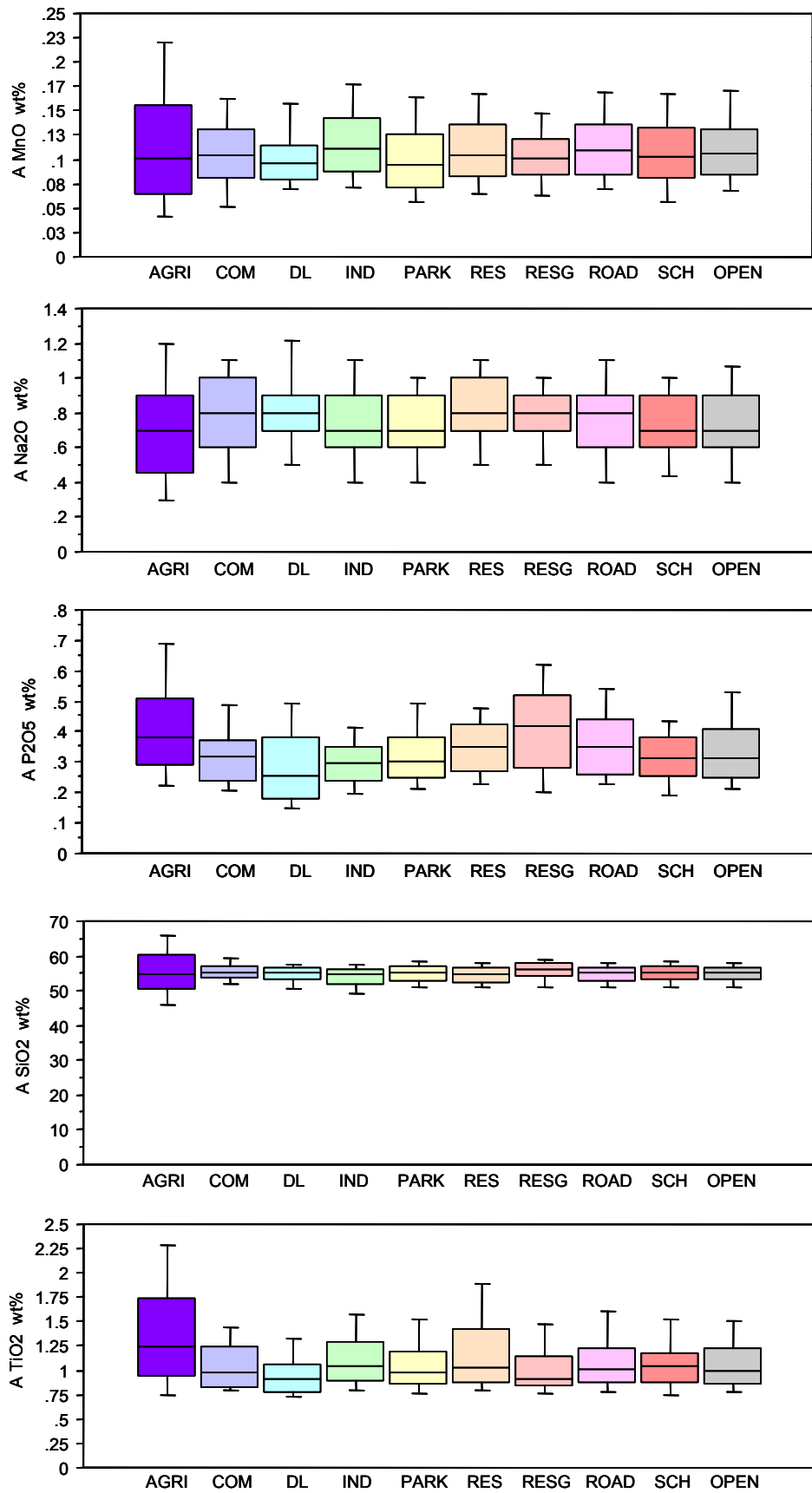
A = top soils

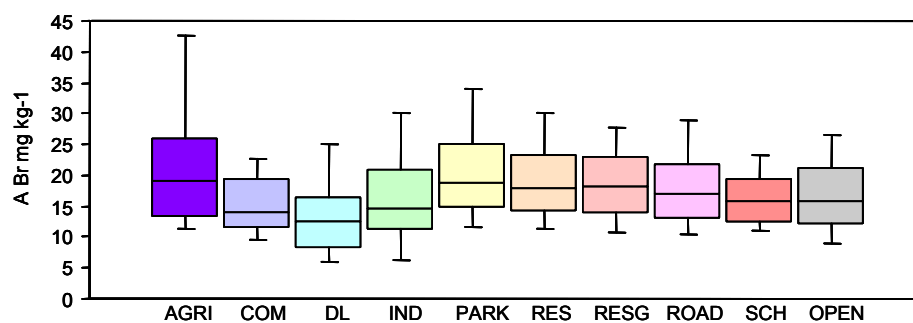
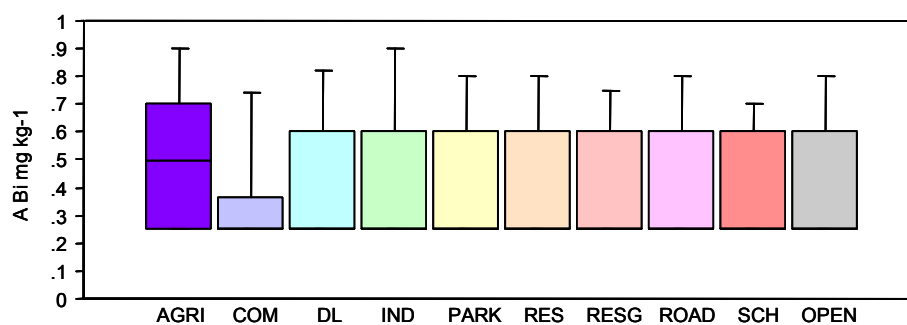
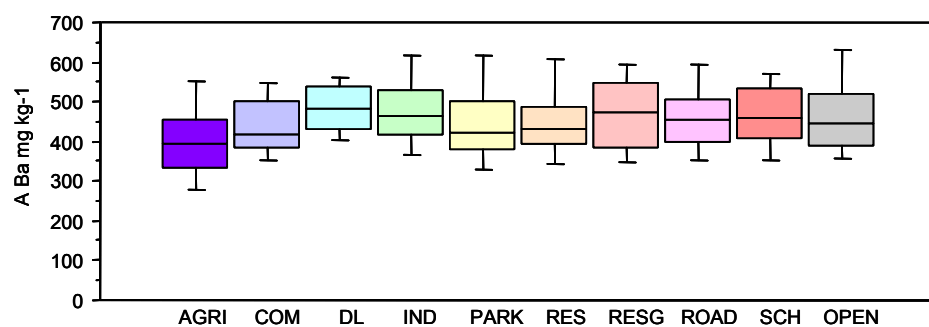
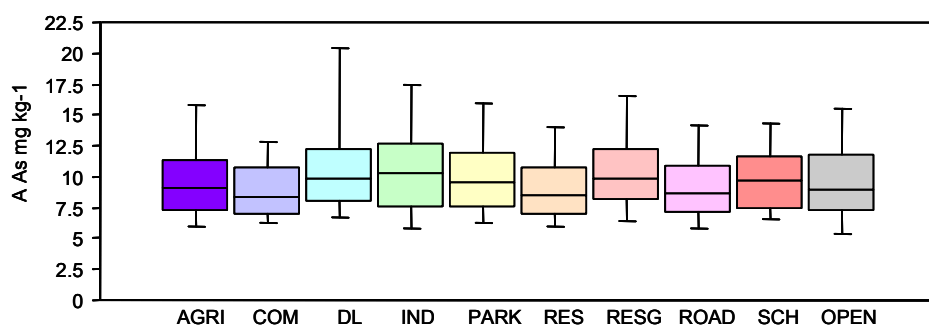
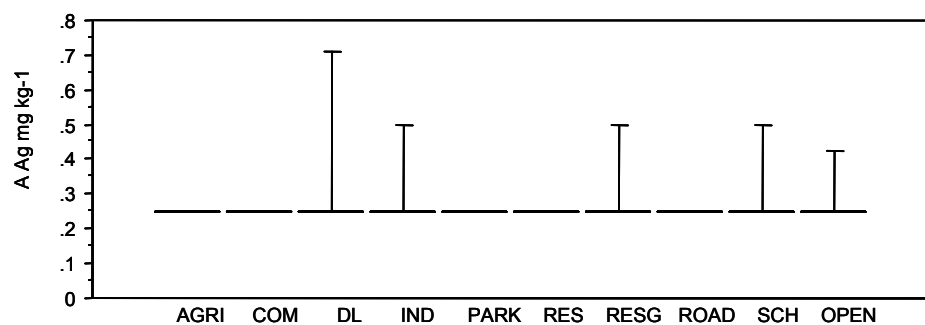
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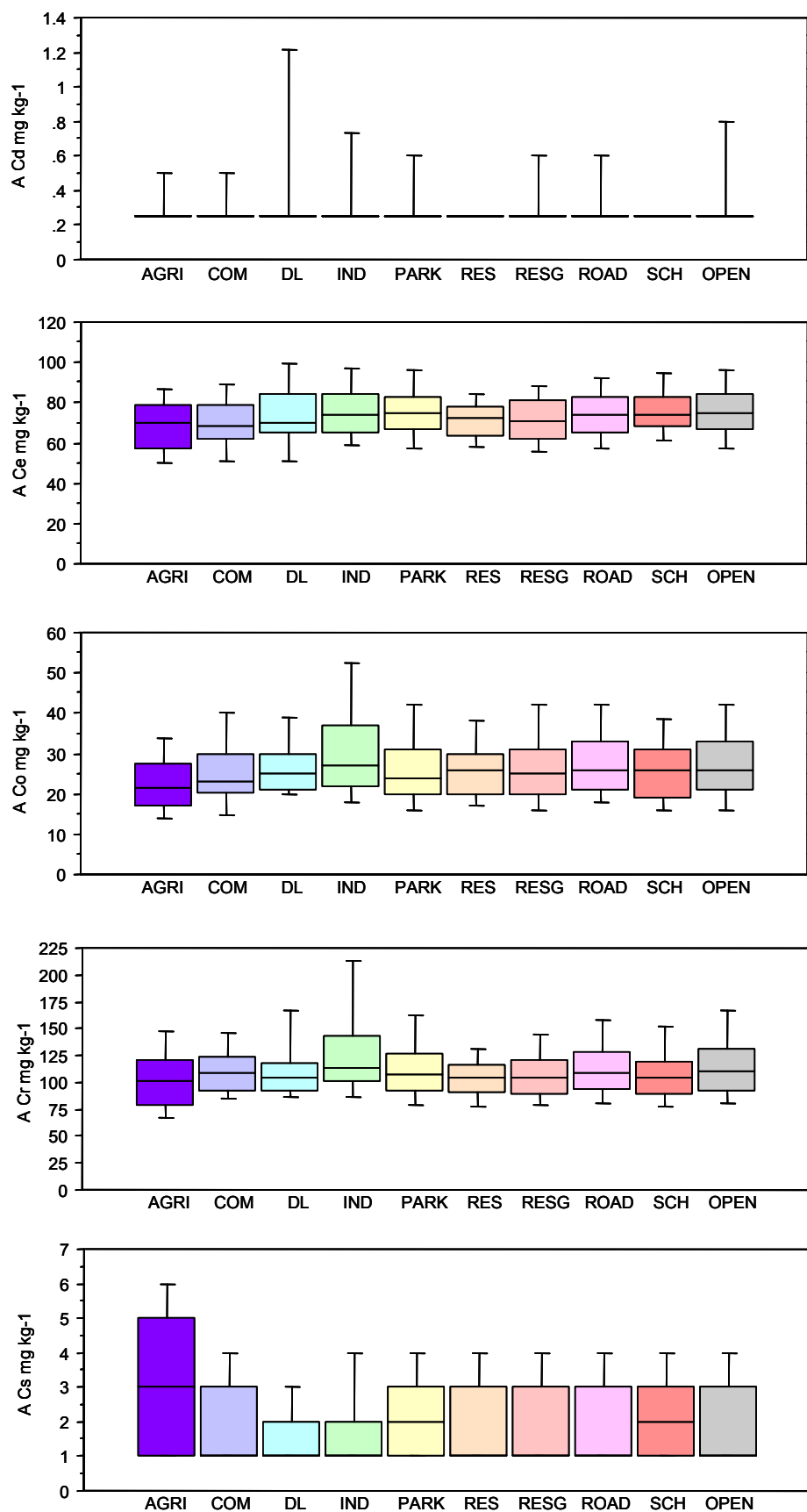
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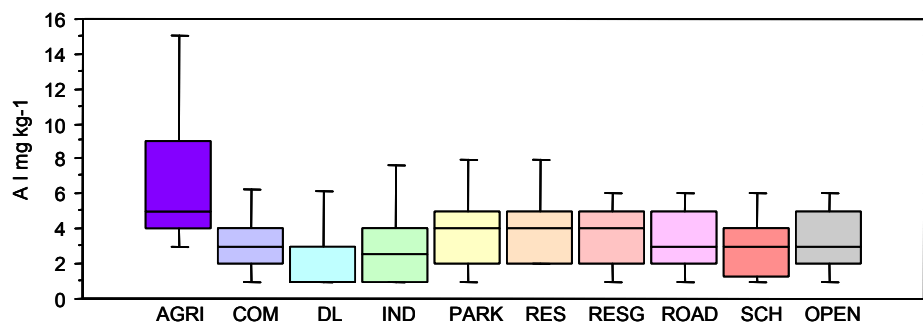
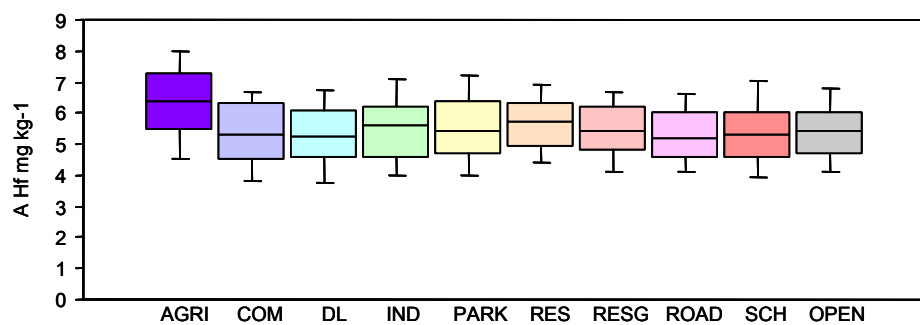
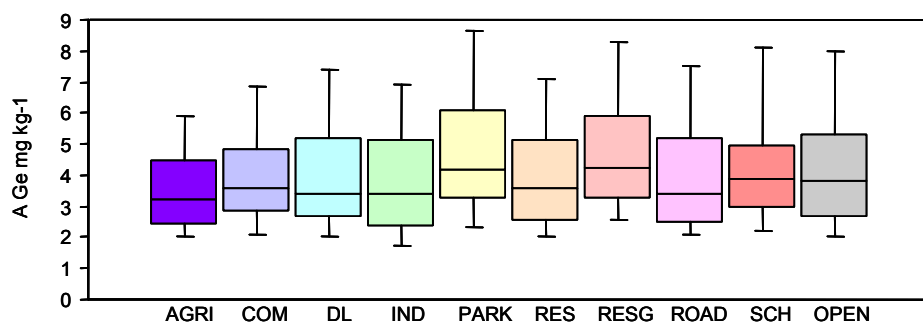
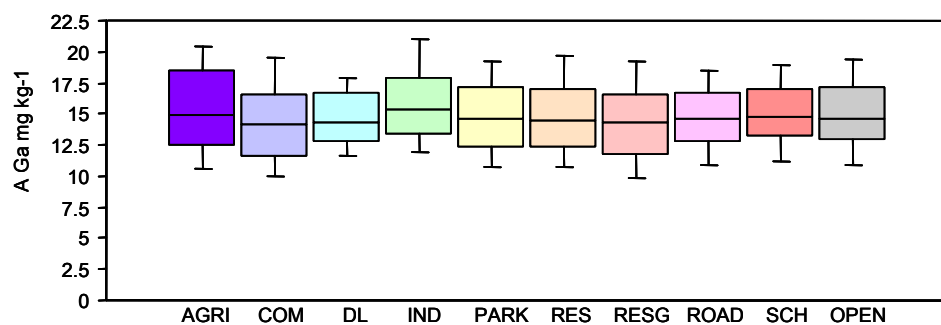
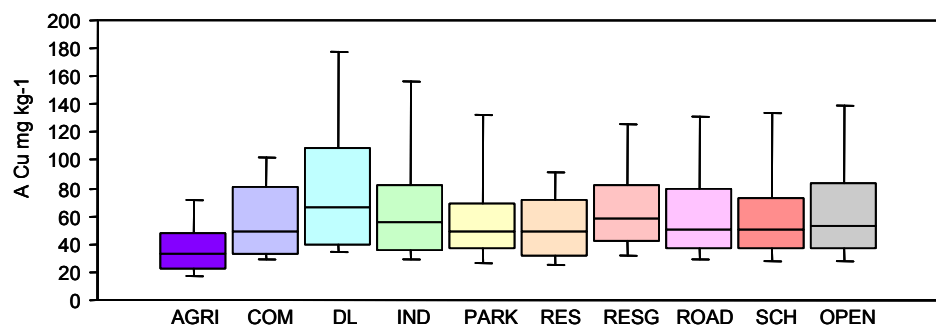
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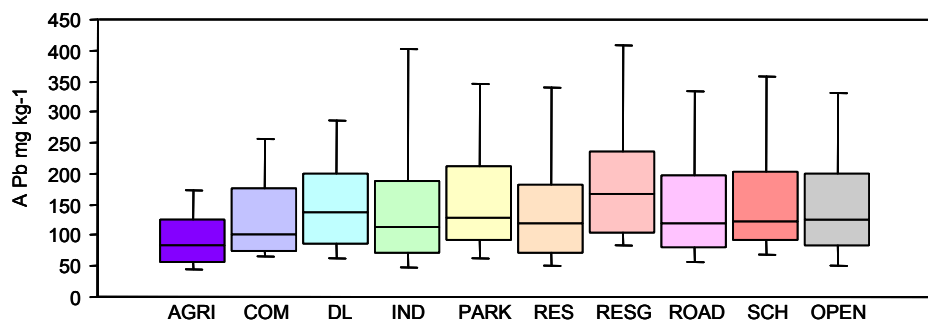
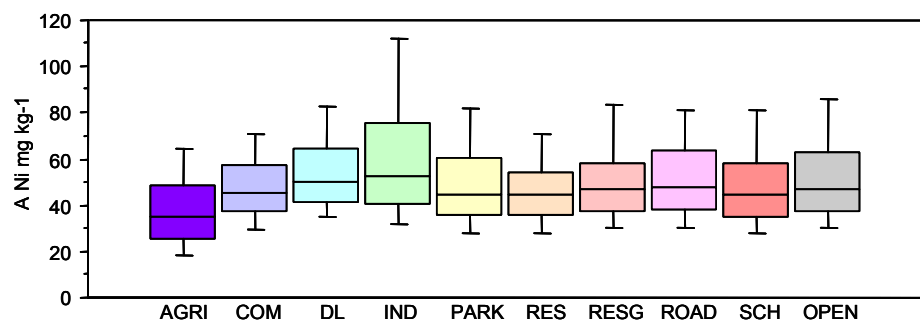
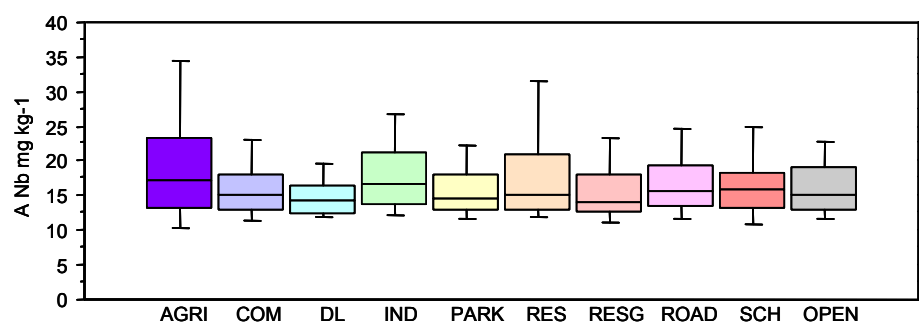
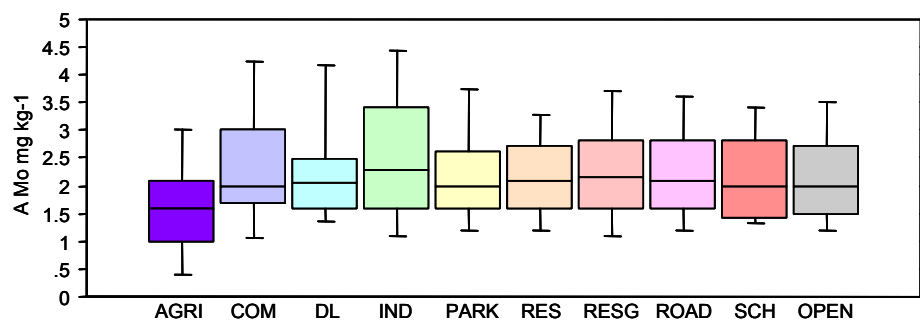
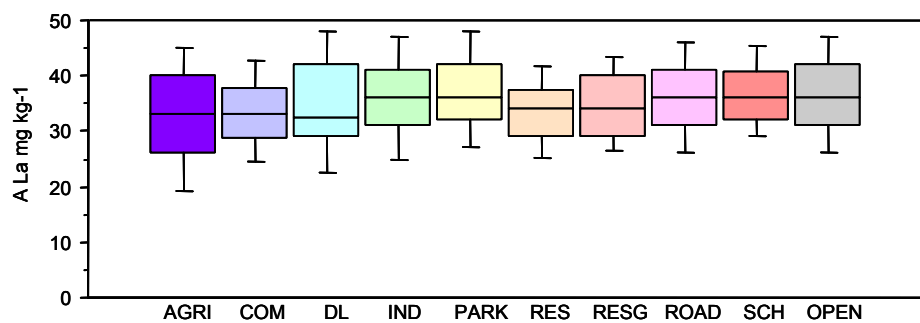
Figure 3.16 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over different land uses in Glasgow top soils.

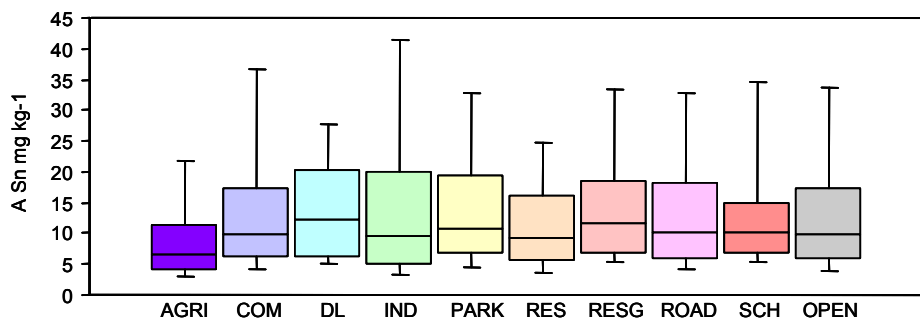
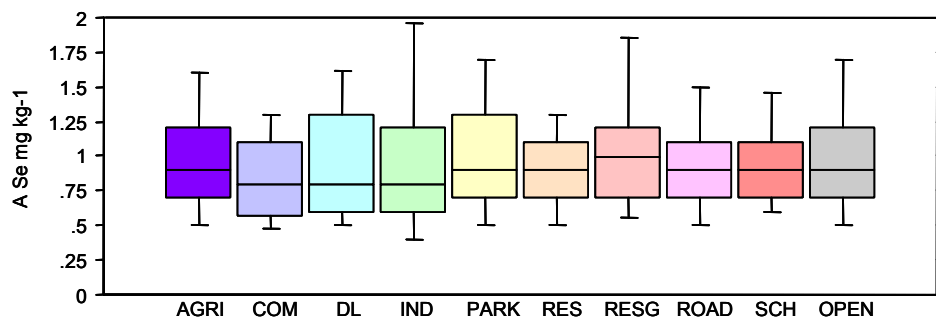
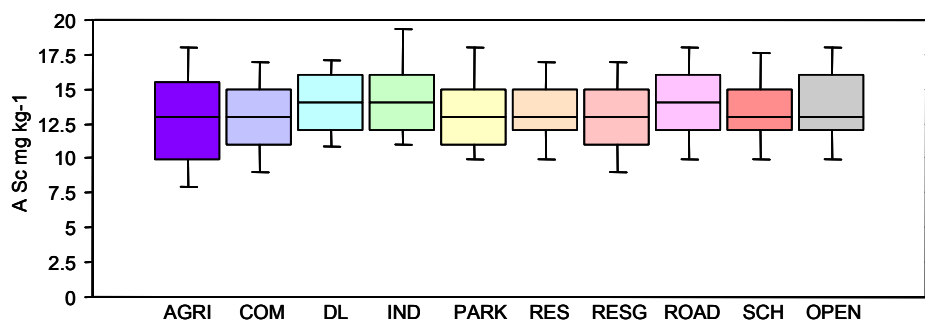
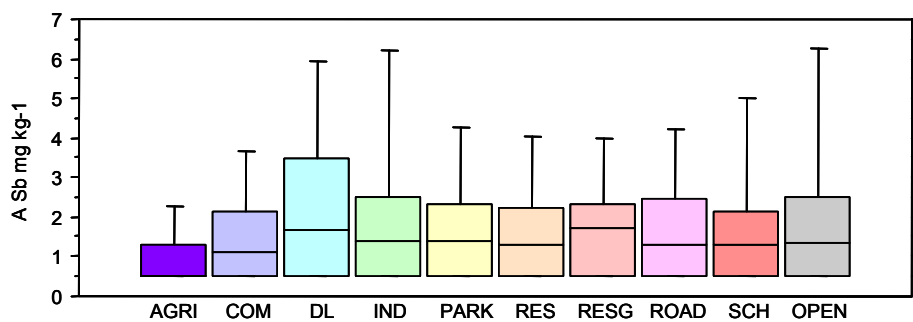
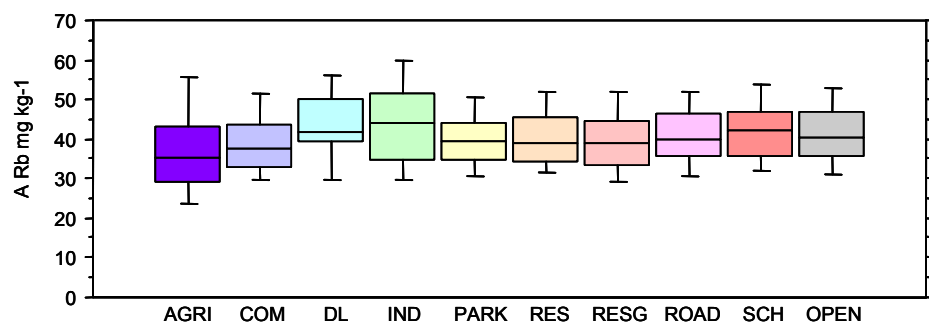


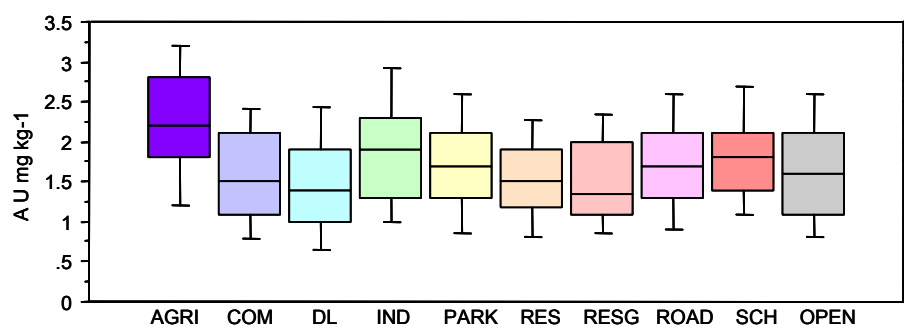
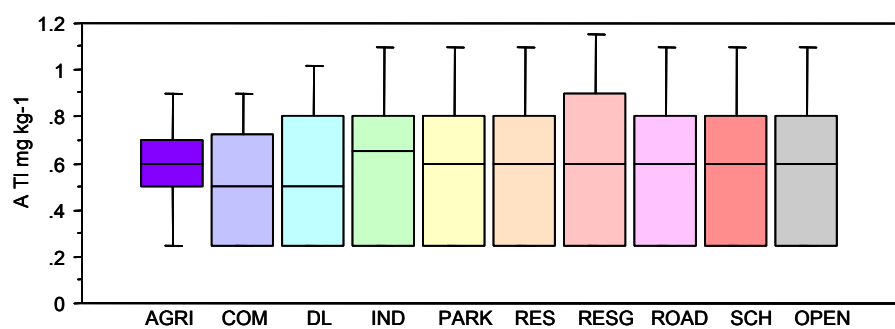
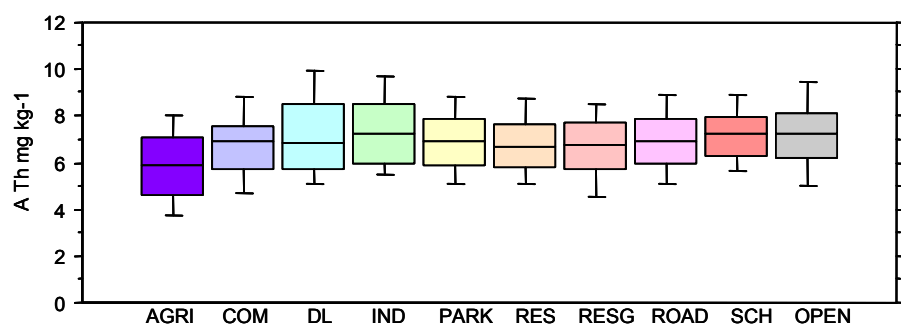
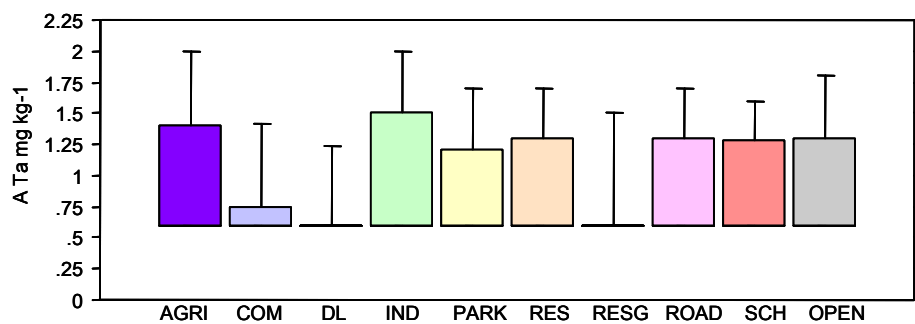
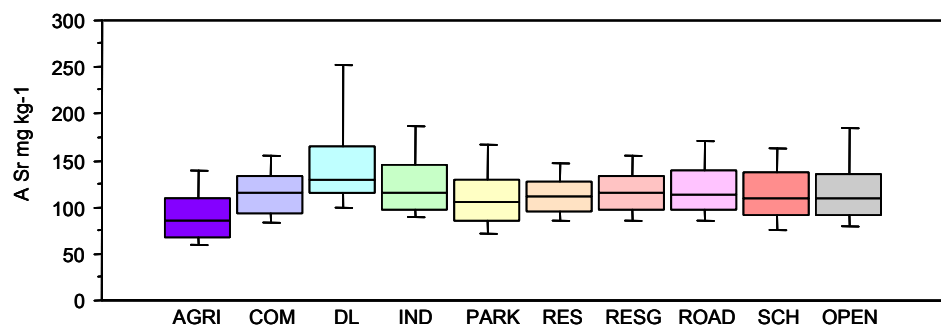


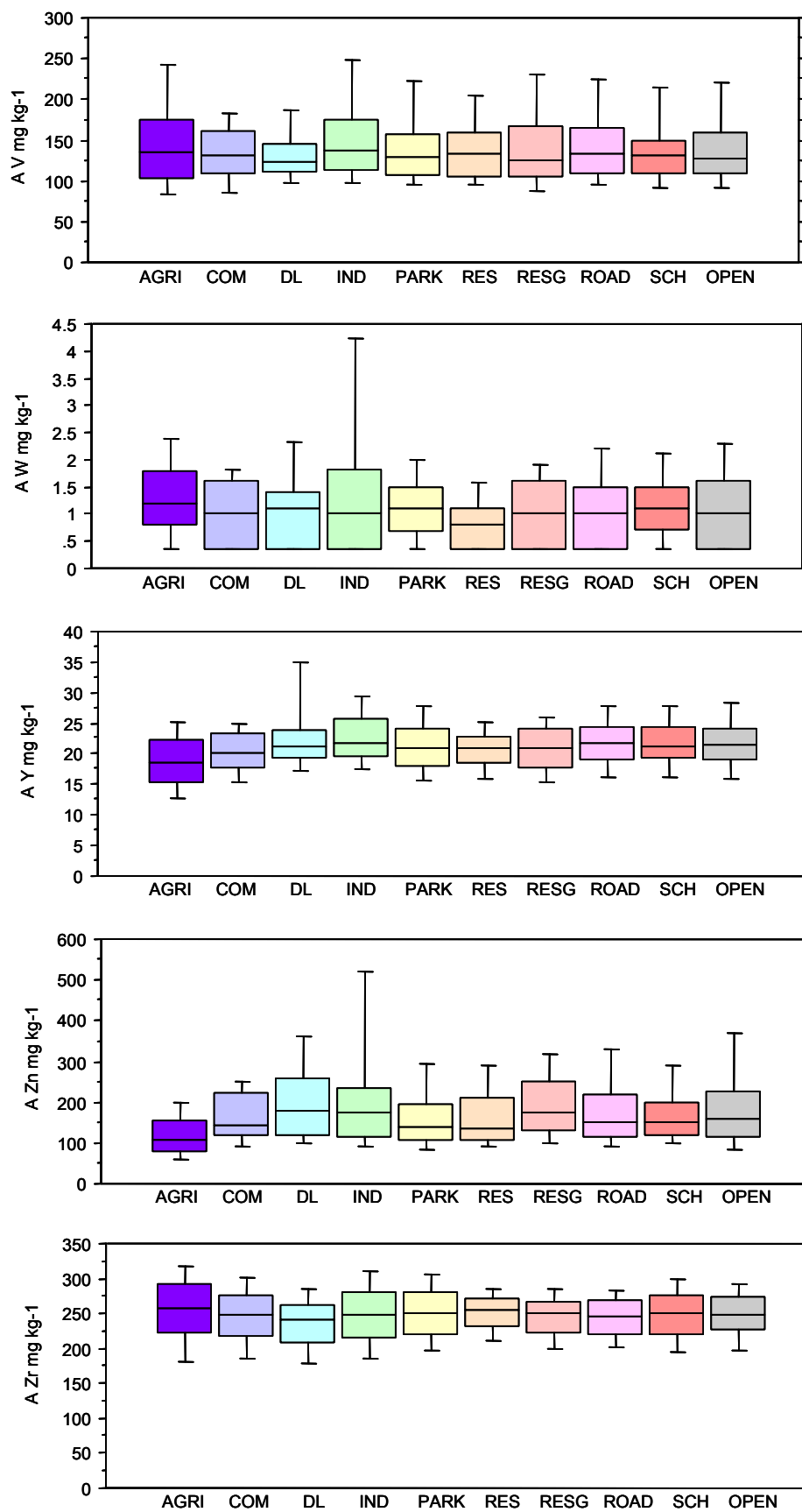


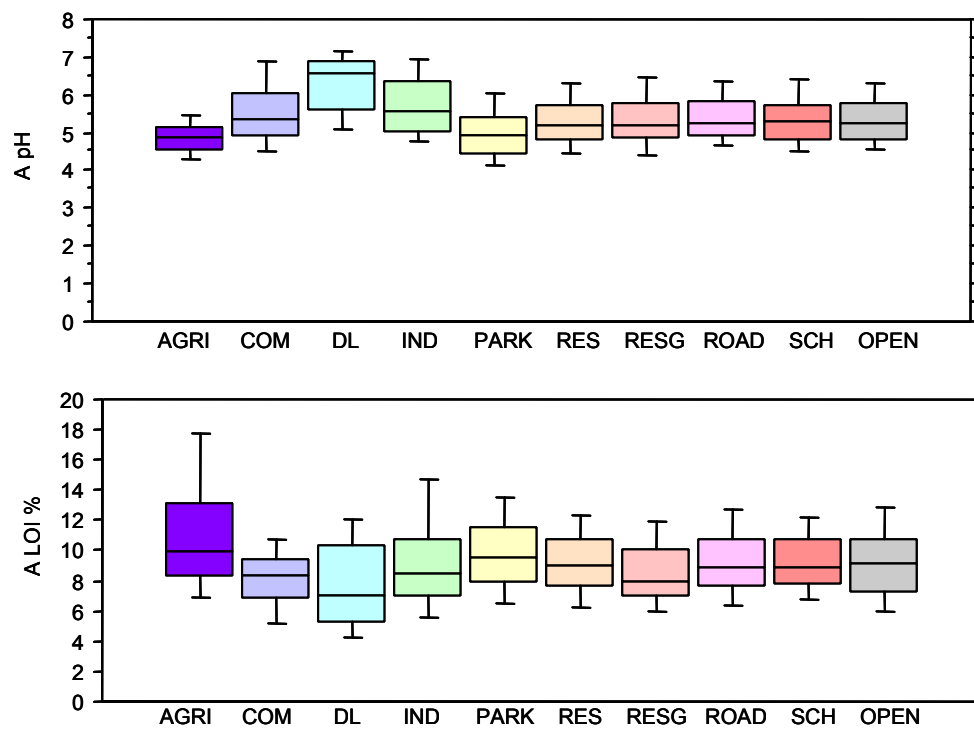


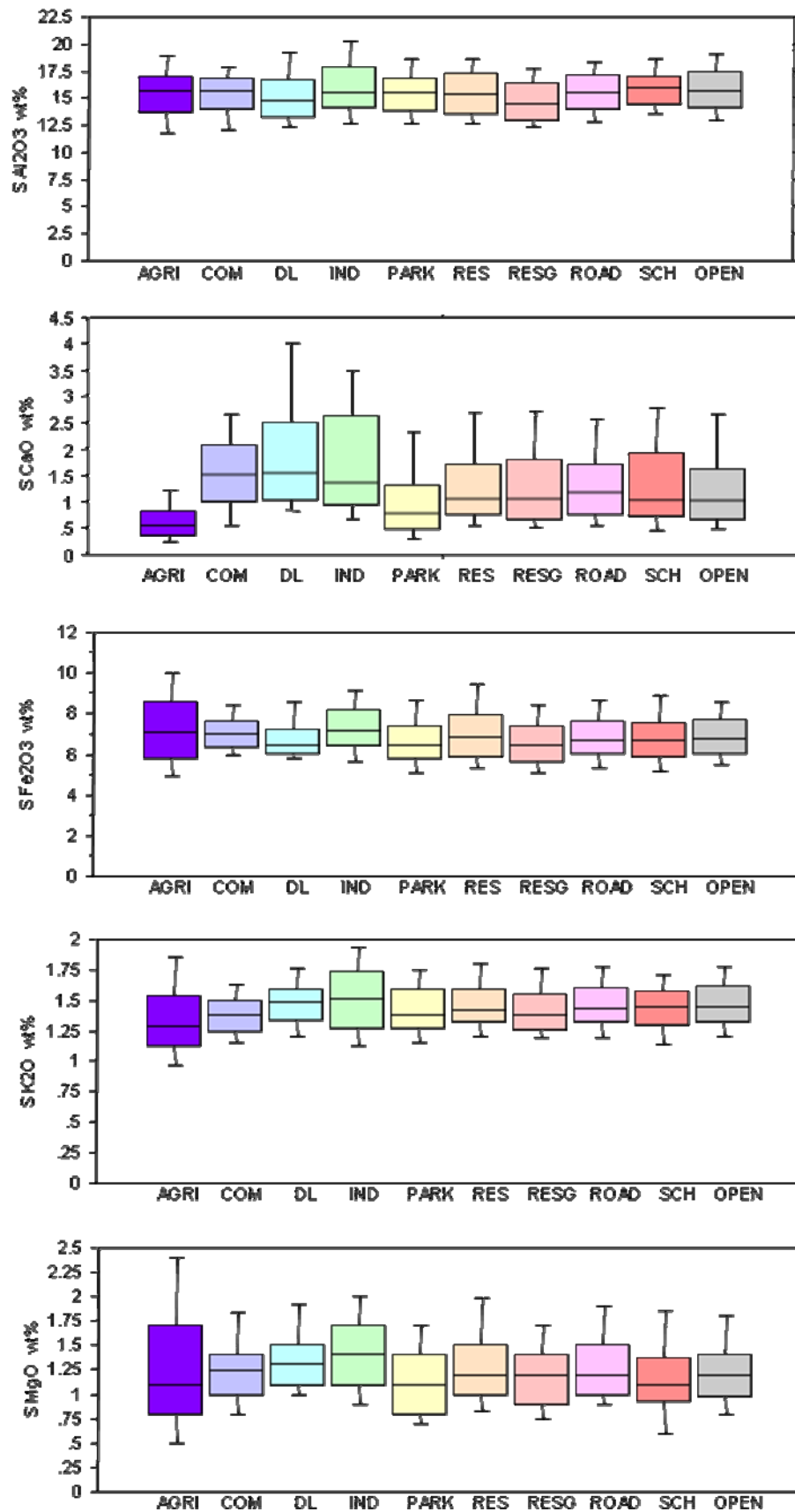












AGRI = Agriculture n = 250

IND = Industrial n = 80

RESG = Residential Garden n = 69

OPEN = Urban Open Space n = 297

COM = Commercial n = 32

PARK = Parks, Recreational, Sports n = 348

ROAD = Roads and Railways n = 323

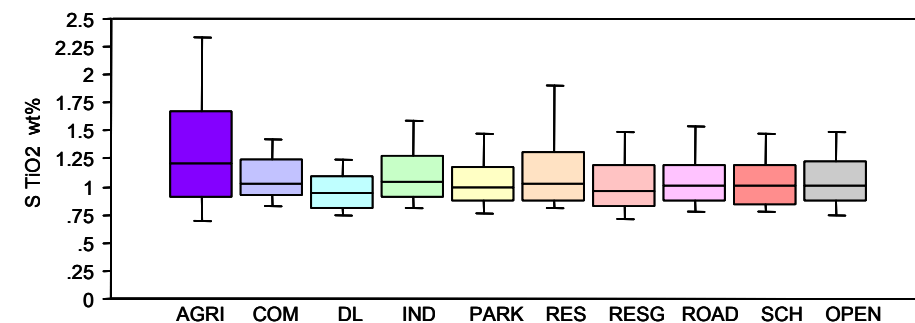
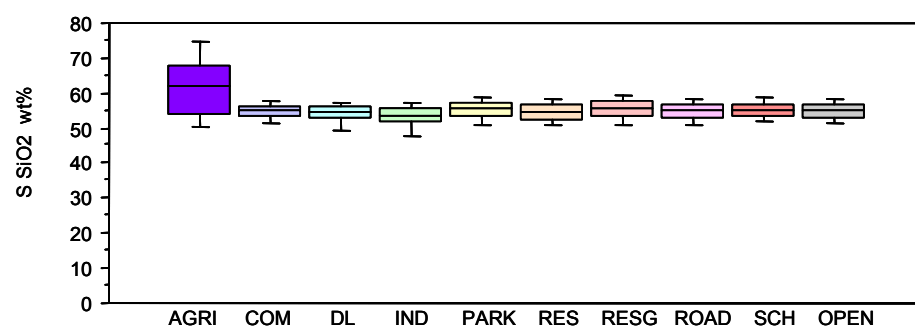
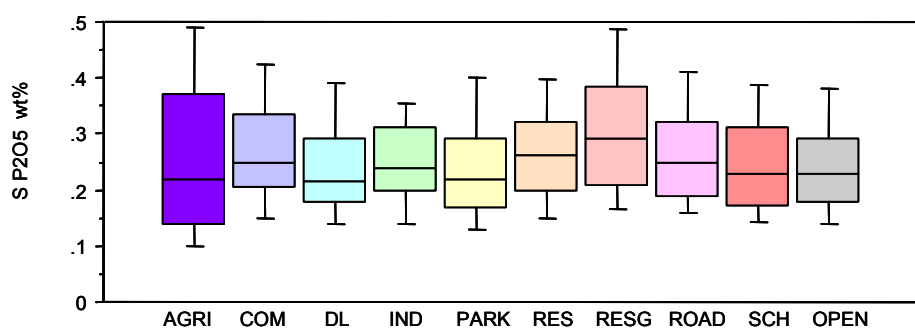
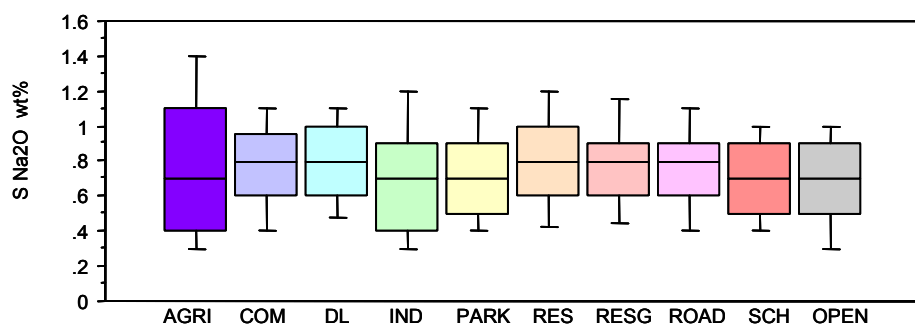
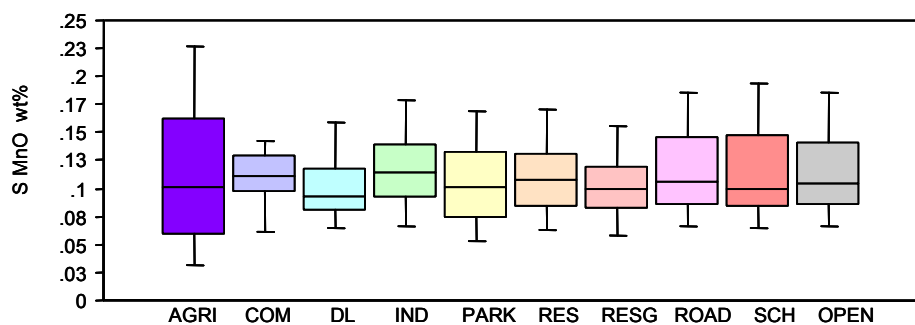
S = deeper soils

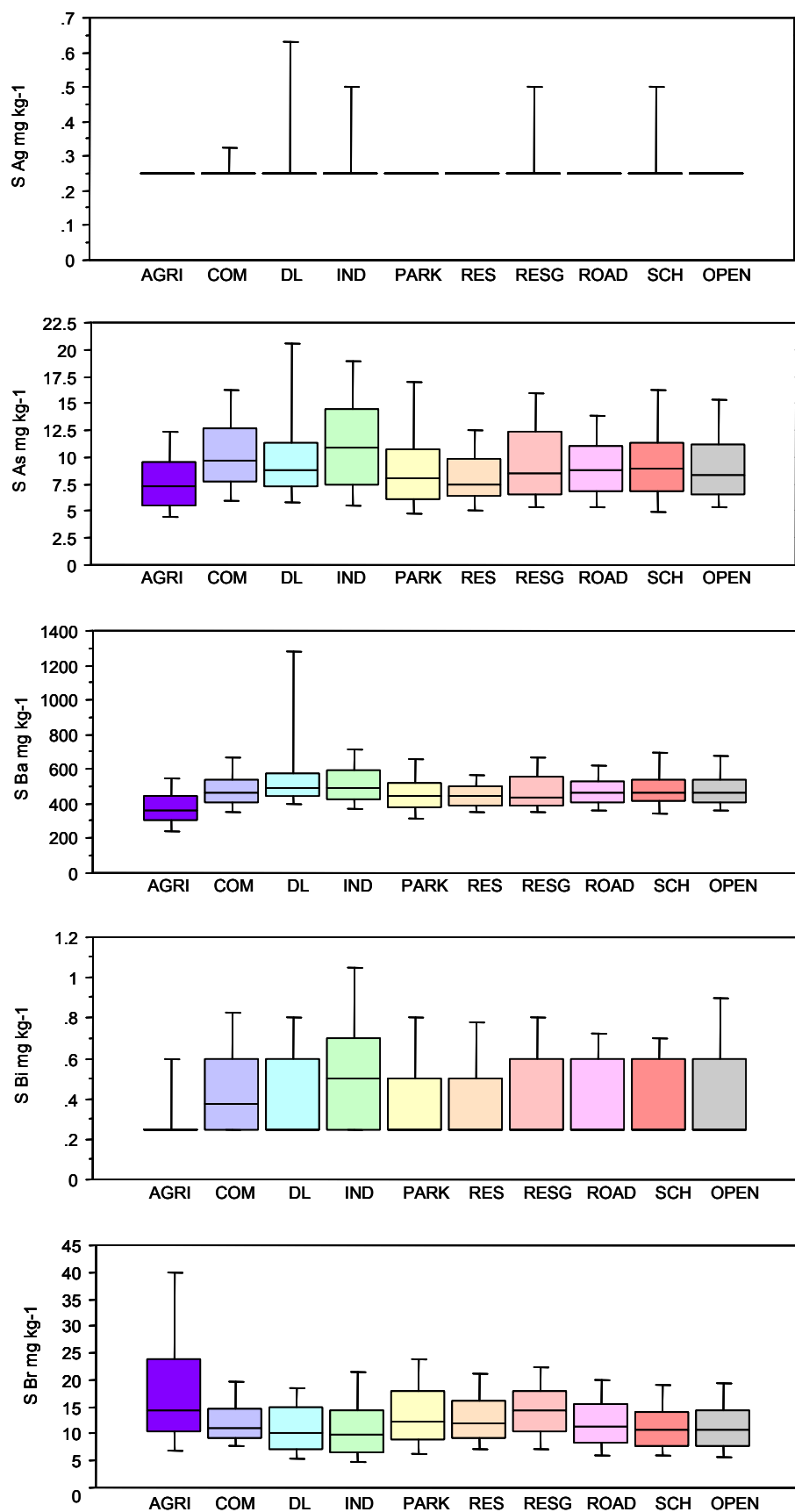
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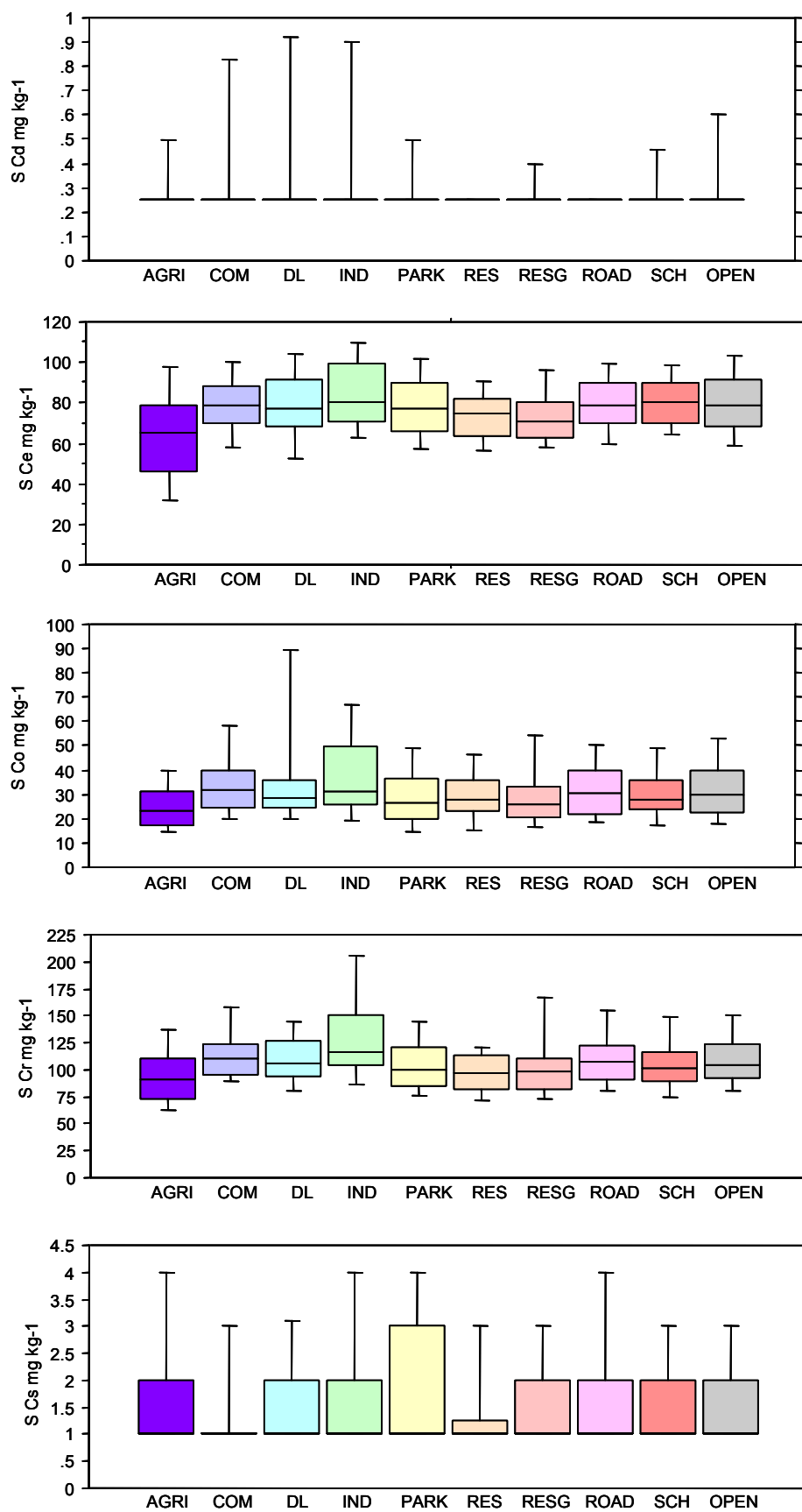
RES = Residential n = 97

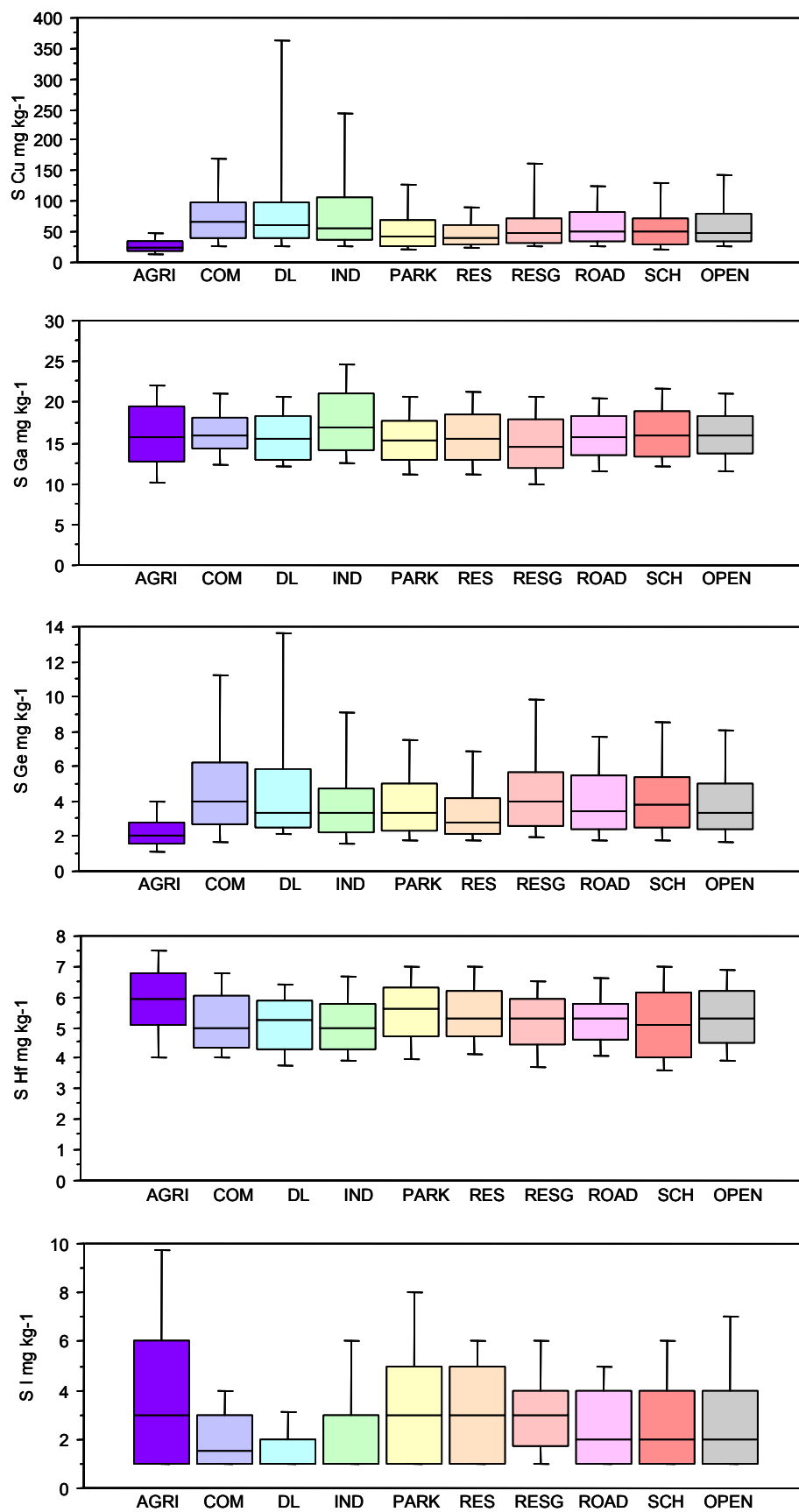
SCH = Schools and Playgrounds n = 59

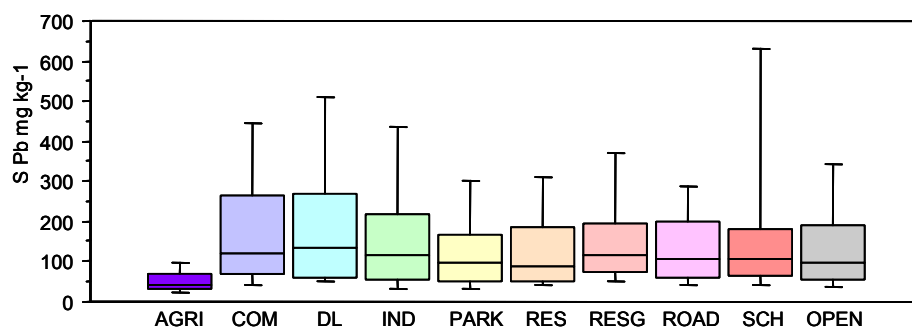
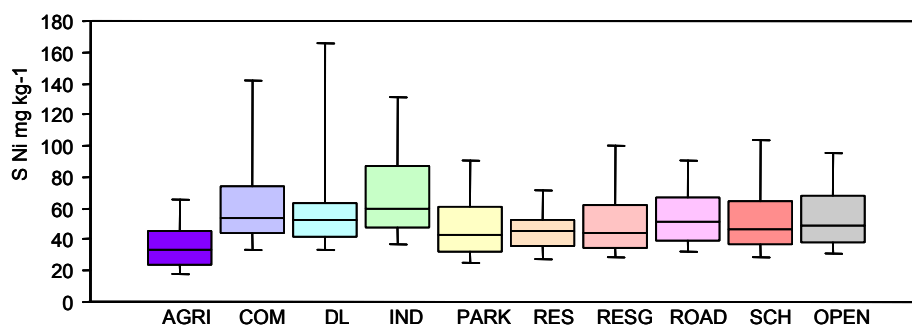
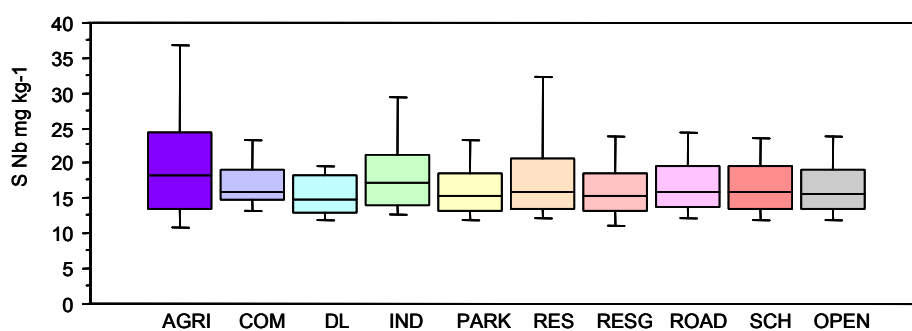
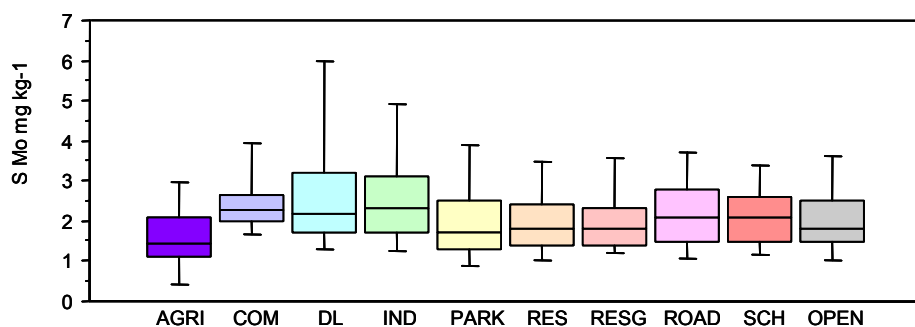
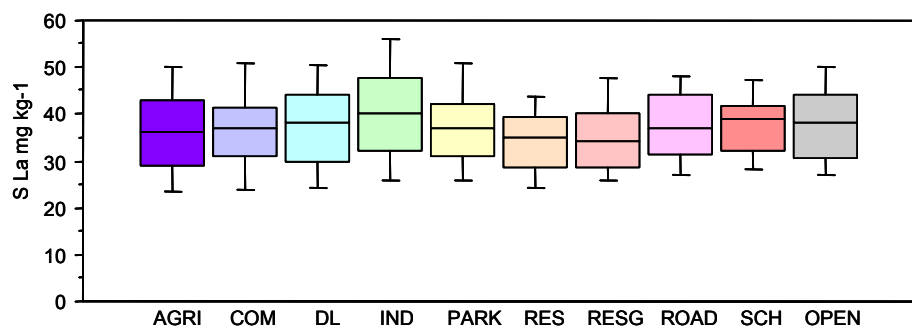
Figure 3.17 Box and whisker plots of the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of parameter distributions over different land uses in Glasgow deeper soils.

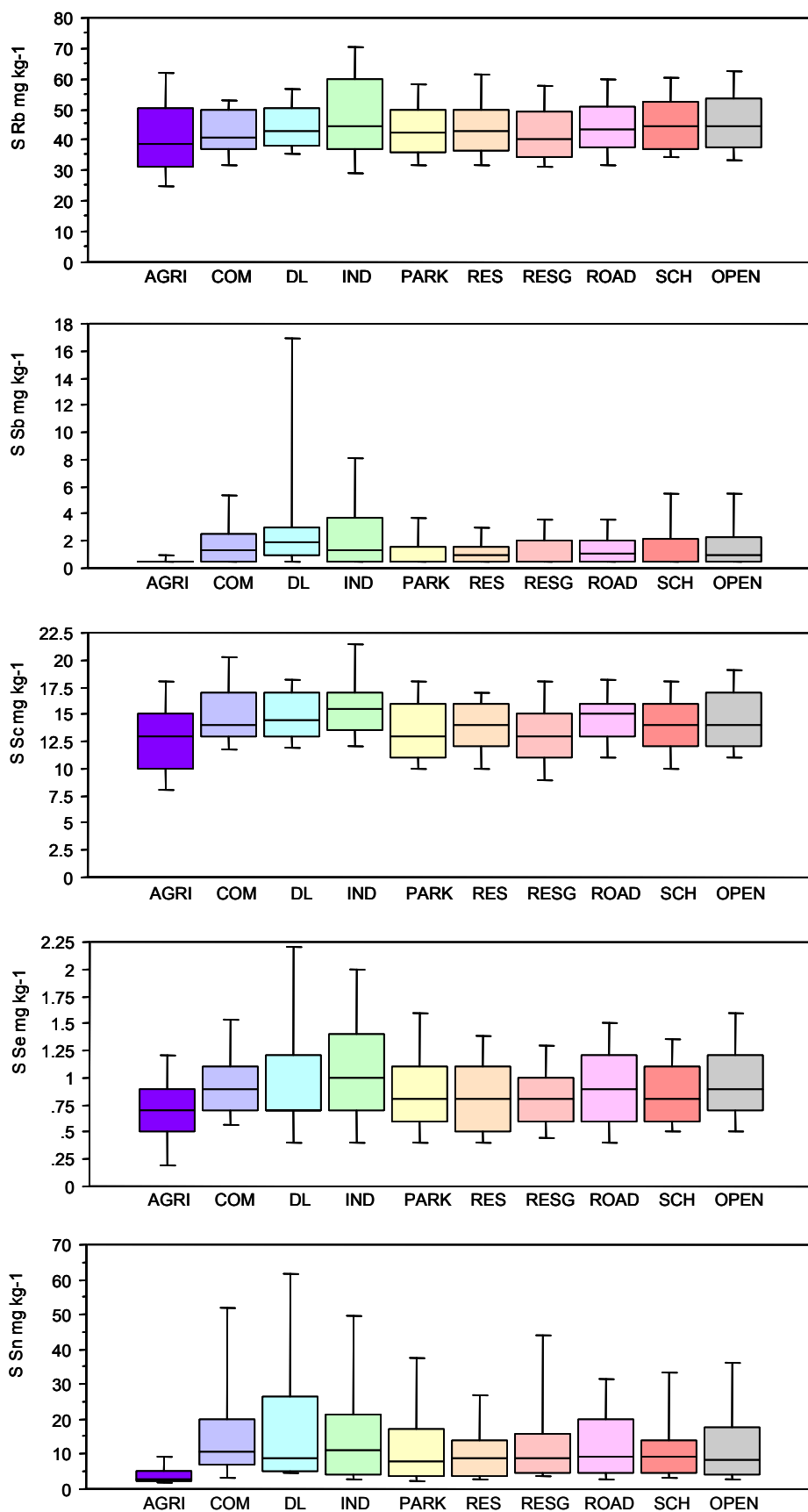


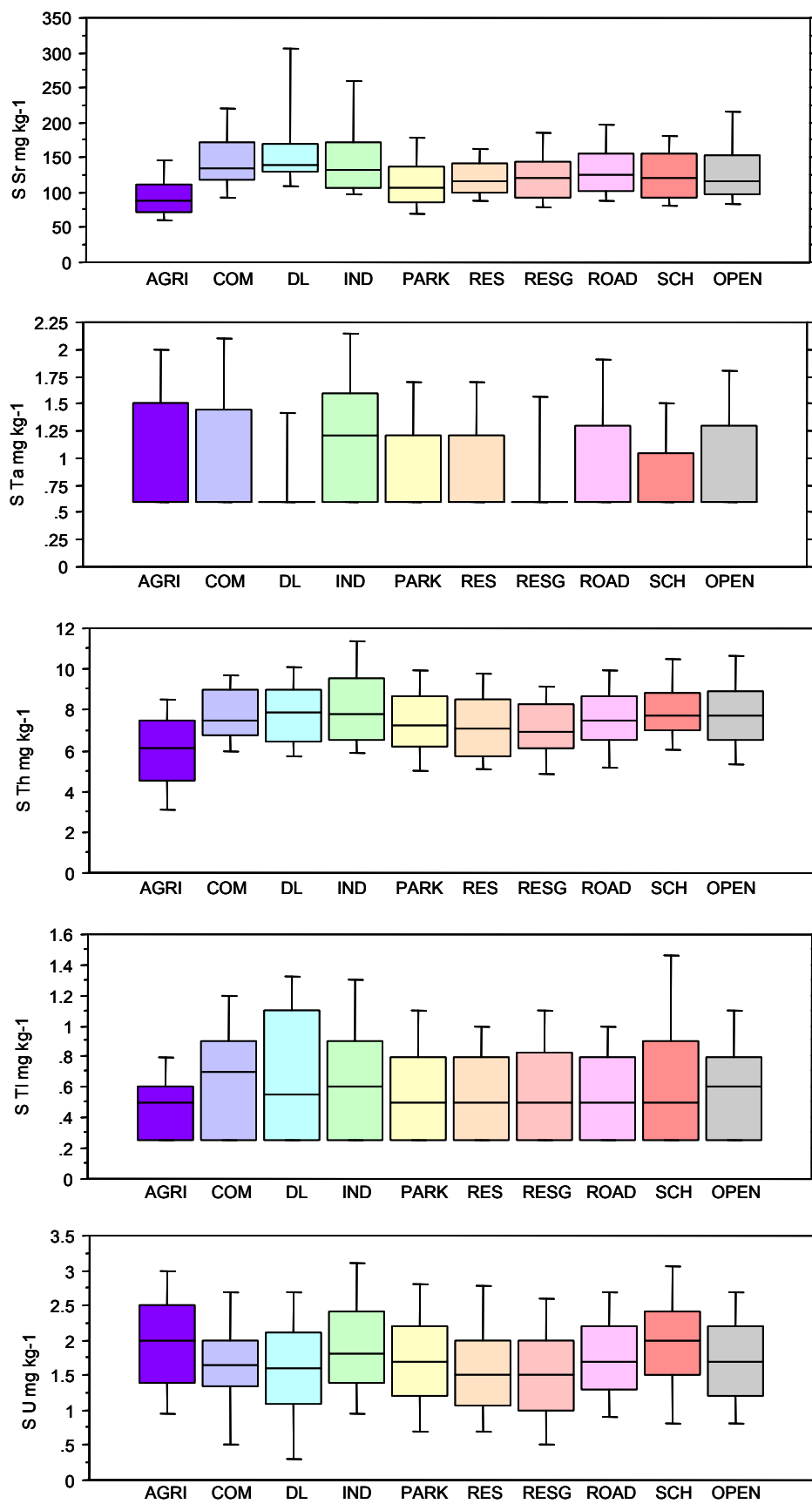


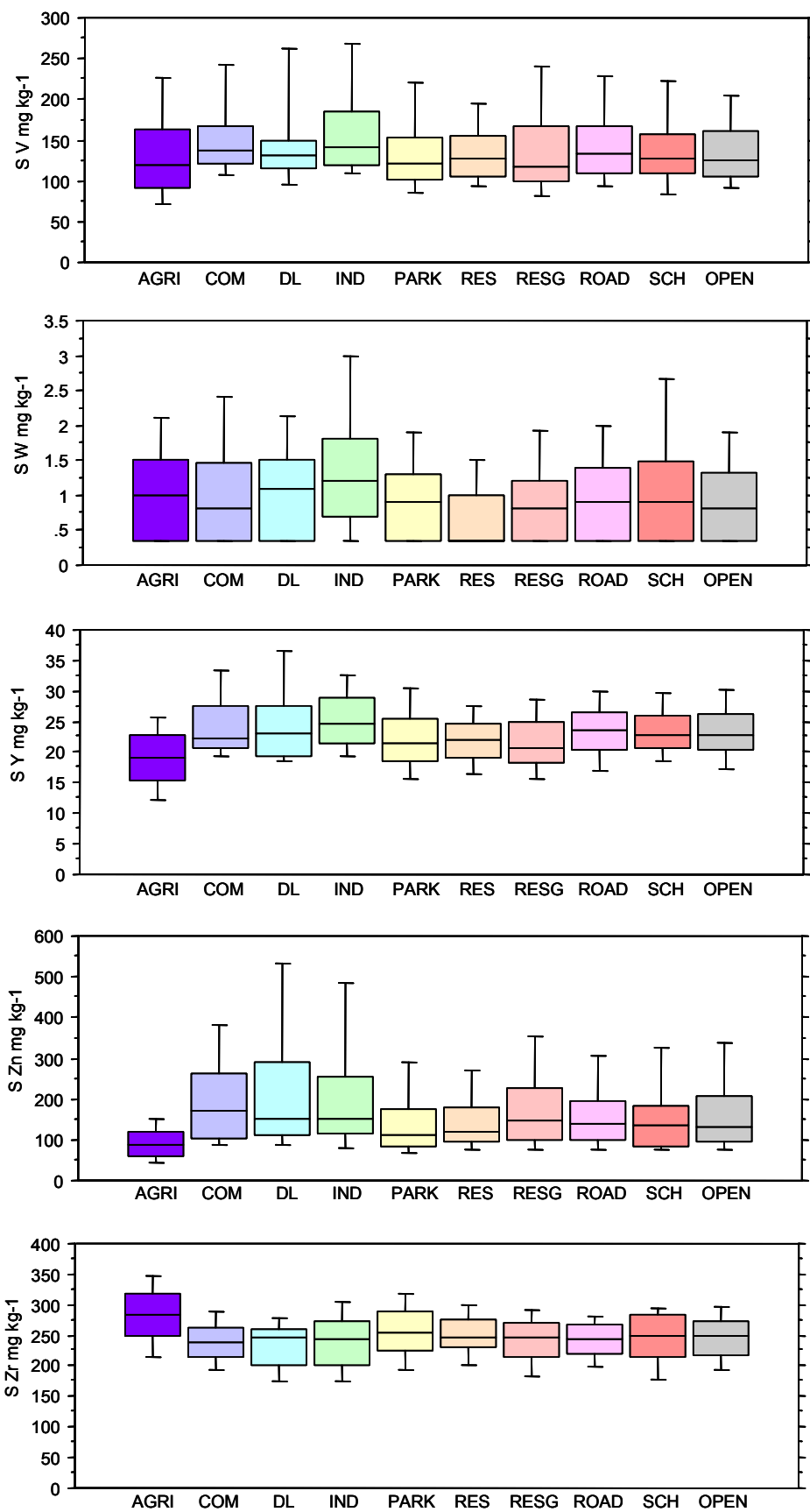


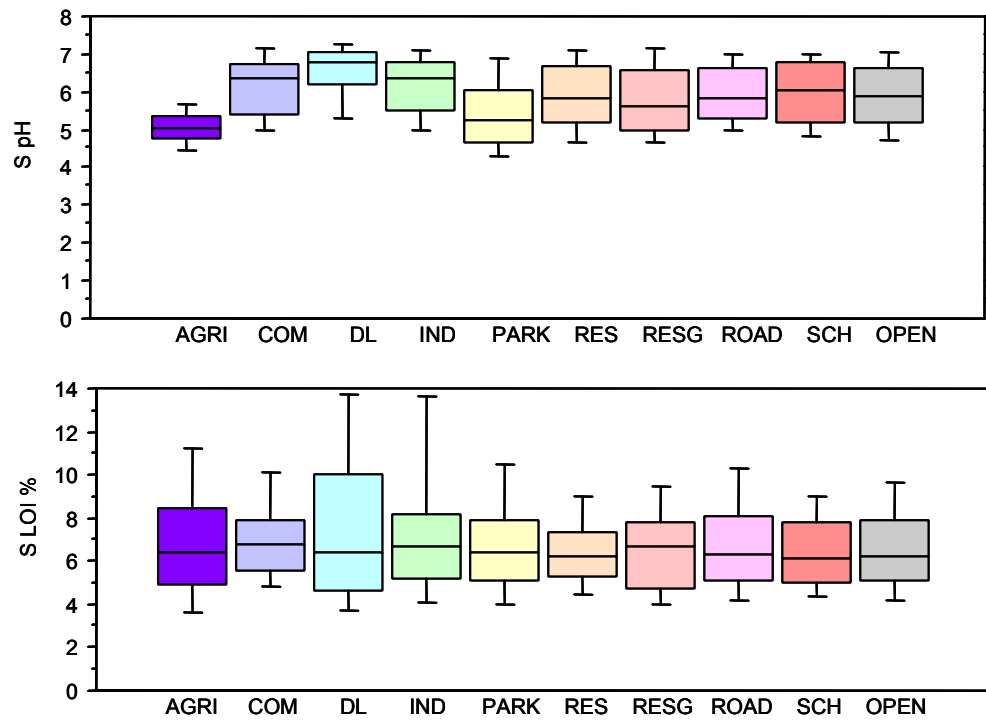


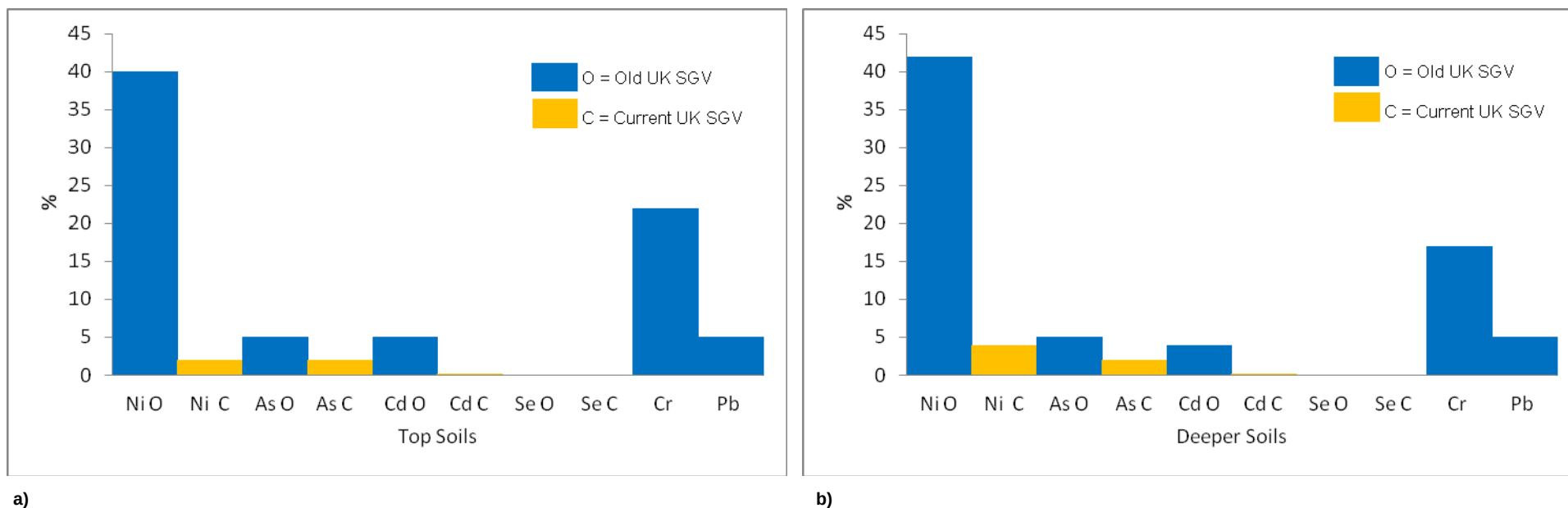






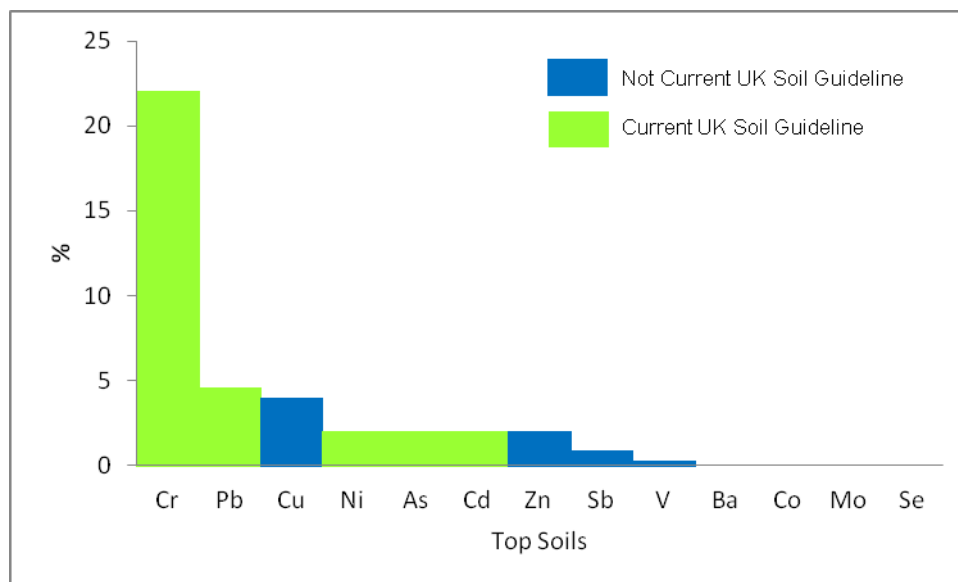




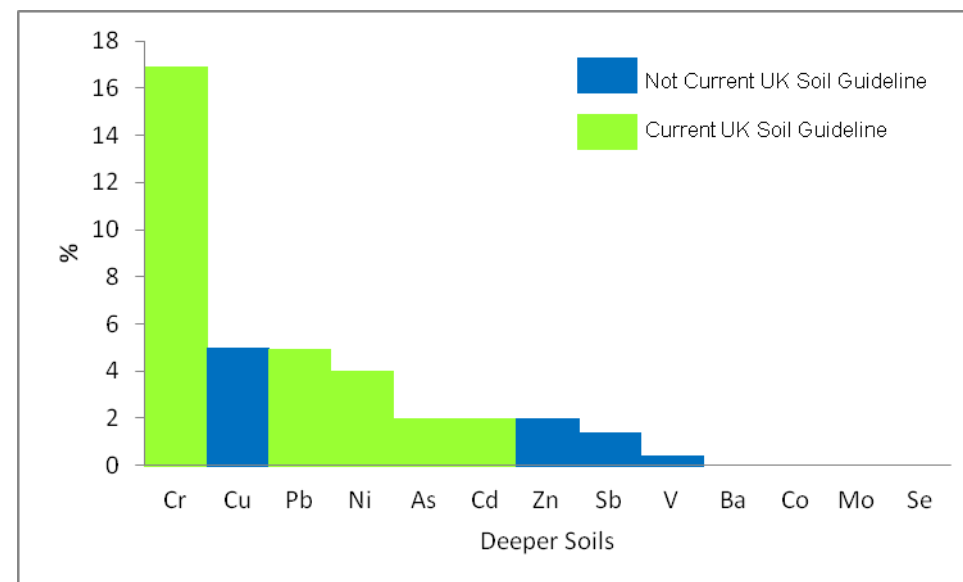


O = Old UK CLEA Soil Guideline Value (SGV) (EA, 2008a) C = Current UK CLEA Soil Guideline Values (SGV) (EA, 2011)

Figure 3.18. Charts showing the percentage of Glasgow (a) top and (b) deeper soils that exceed the former and current UK CLEA soil guideline values.



a)



b)

Current UK Soil Guideline = CLEA Guideline (EA, 2008a): Cr and Pb residential; (EA, 2011): As, Ni residential; Cd, Se allotment
 Not Current UK Soil Guideline = Dutch Soil Intervention Values (VROM, 2009): Co, Cu, Mo, Sb, Zn; US-EPA Soil Screening Levels (US-EPA, 1996): Ba, V

Figure 3.19. Charts showing the percentage of Glasgow (a) top and (b) deeper soils that exceed selected soil guideline values from the UK and elsewhere

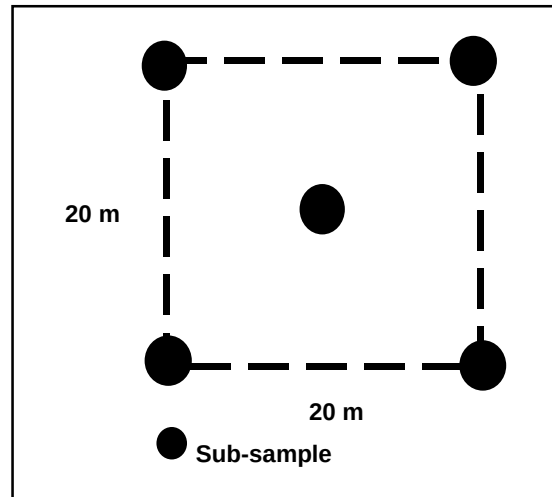
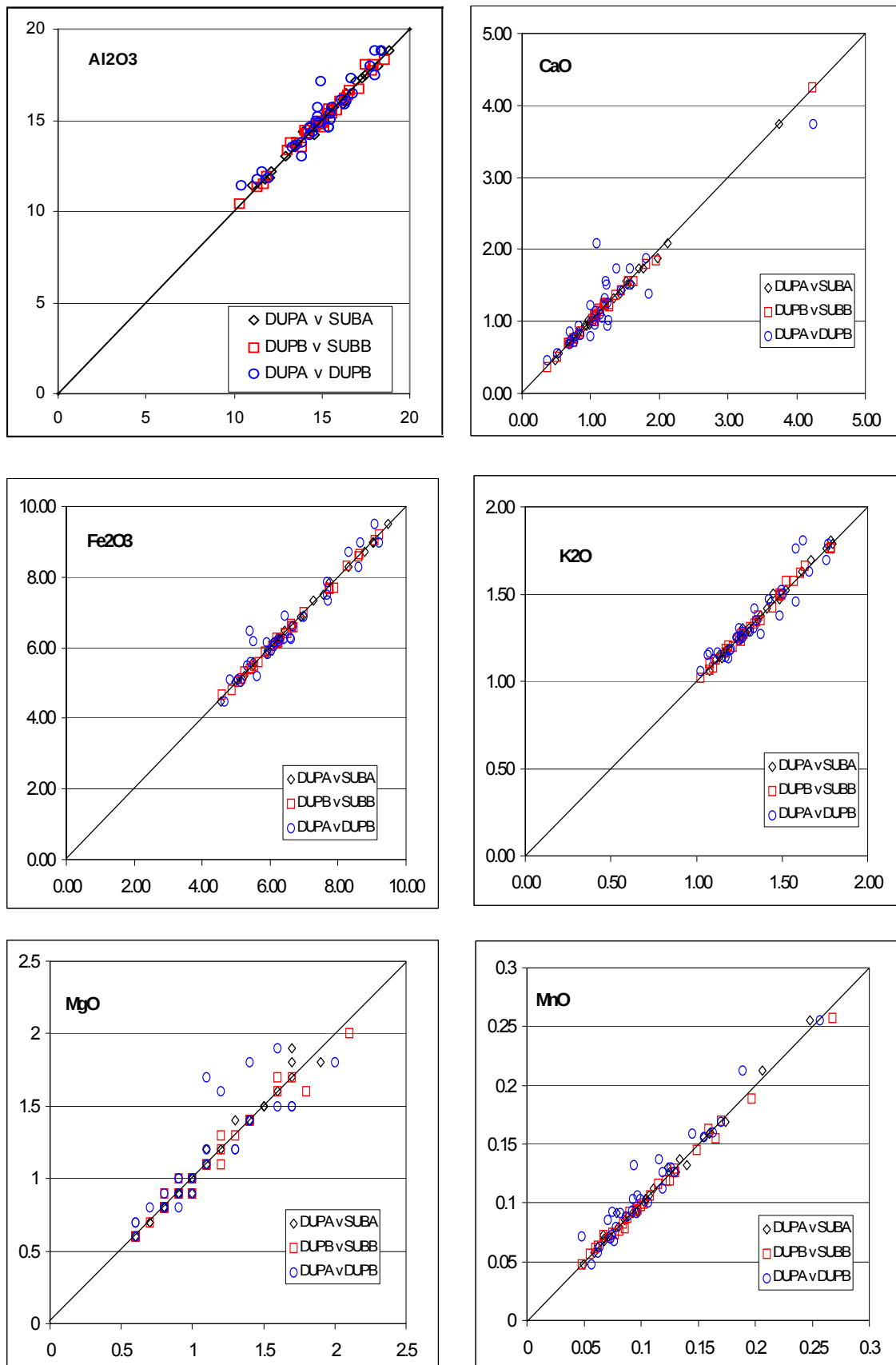


Figure A1.1 Diagram of the G-BASE composite soil site sampling plan.

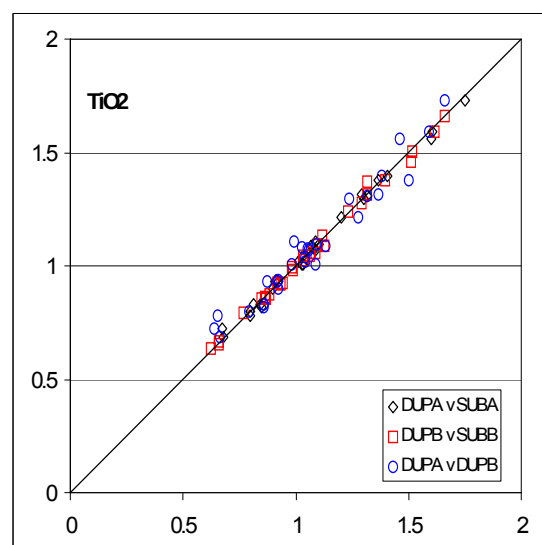
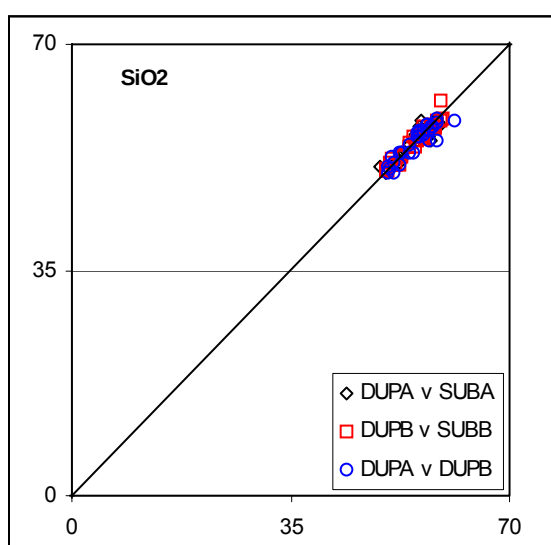
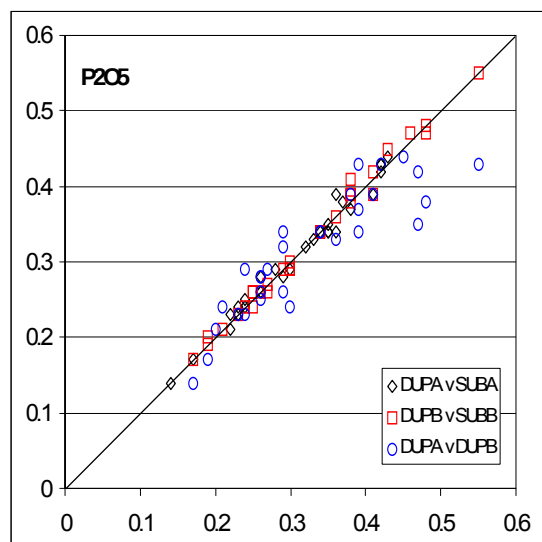
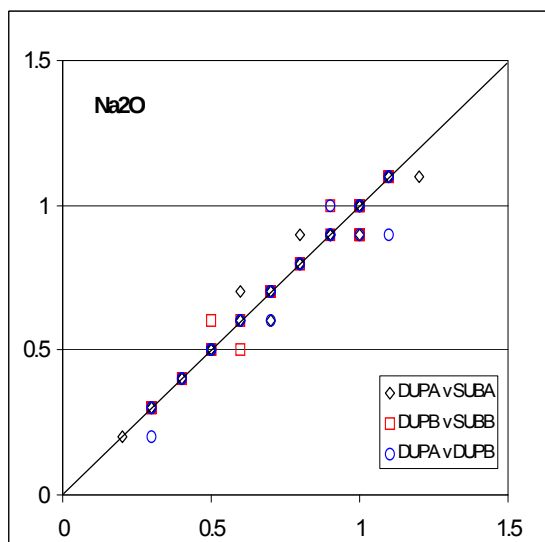


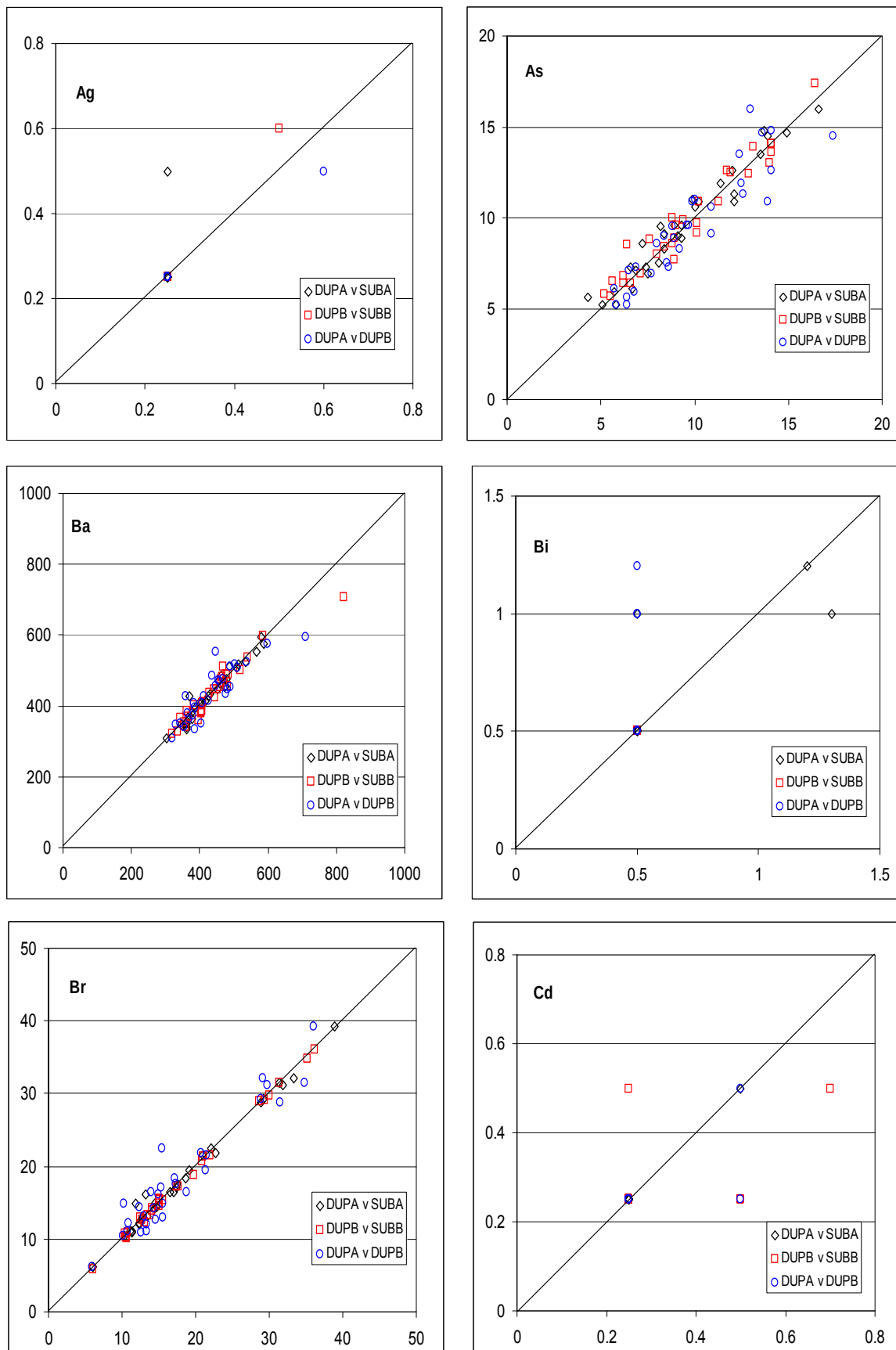
All concentrations in wt%
 Dup = Field duplicate
 Number = 34

First column listed = Y axis
 Sub = Analytical replicate

Second column listed = X axis
 Diagonal line shows theoretical 1:1 relationship

Figure A1.2 Plots of major element field and analytical duplicate results in Glasgow top (A) soils



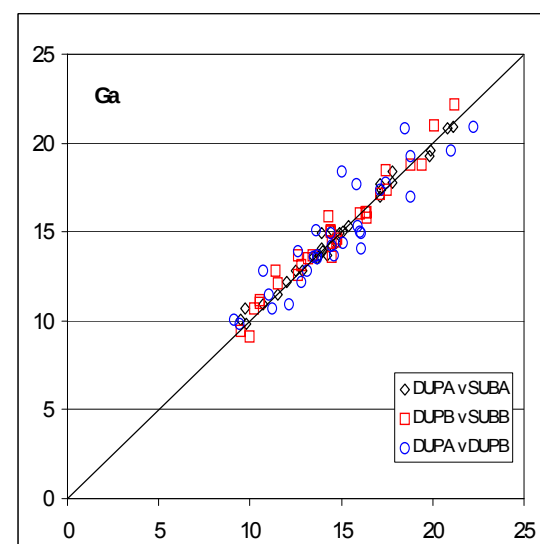
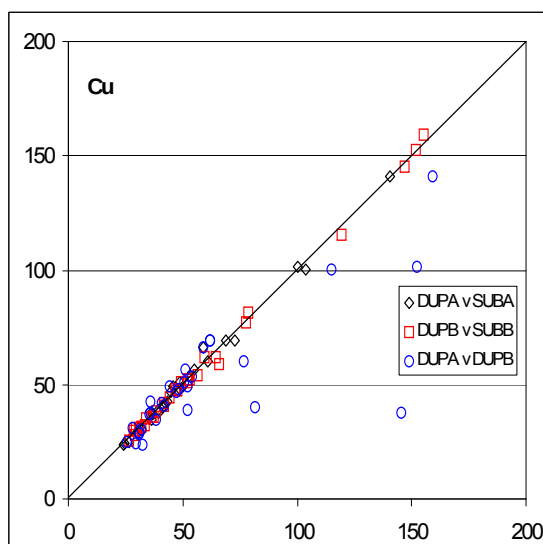
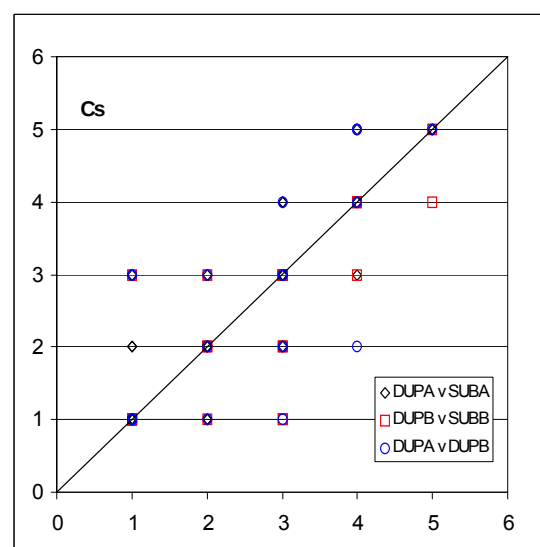
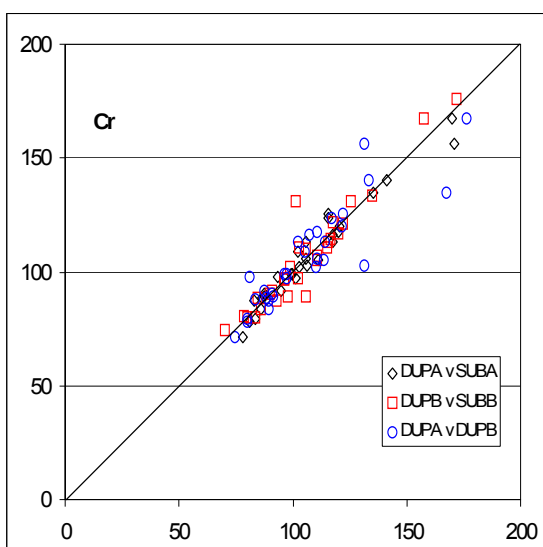
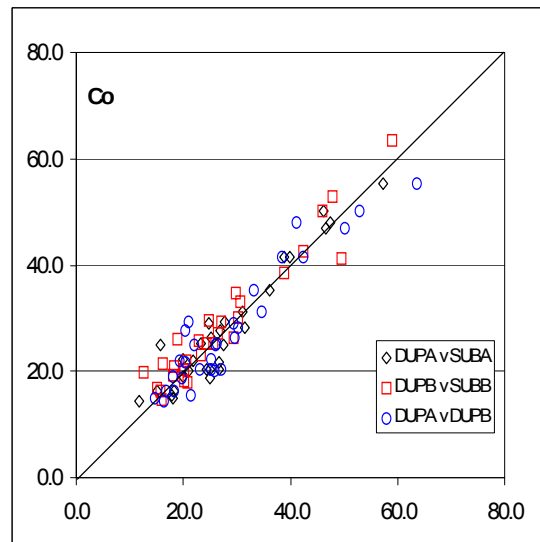
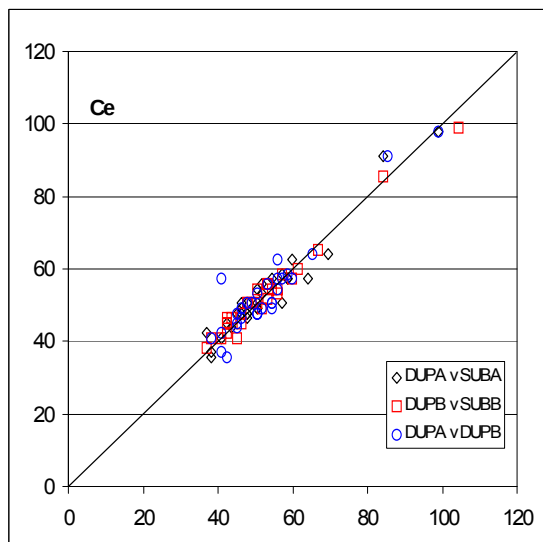


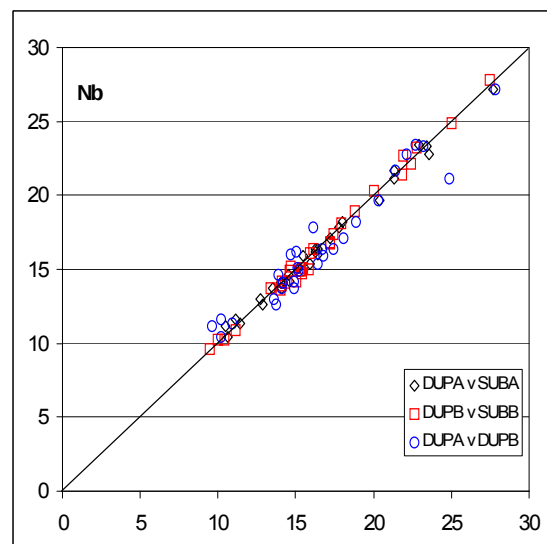
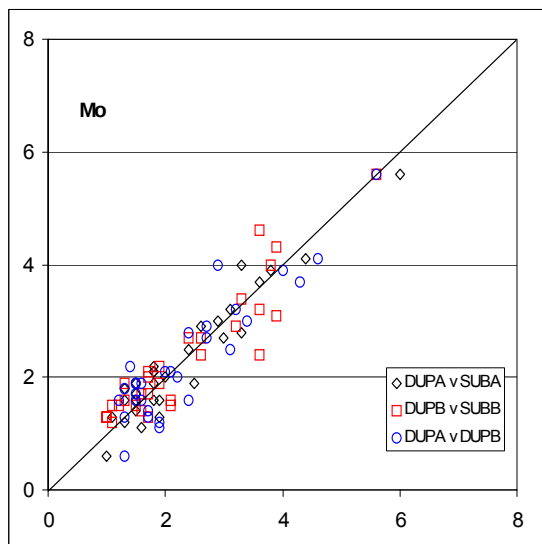
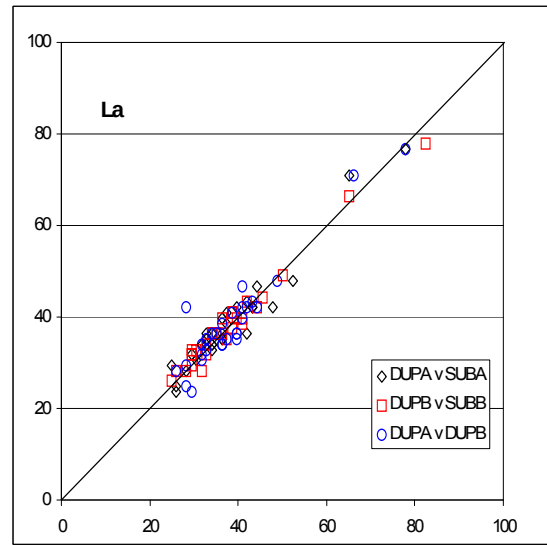
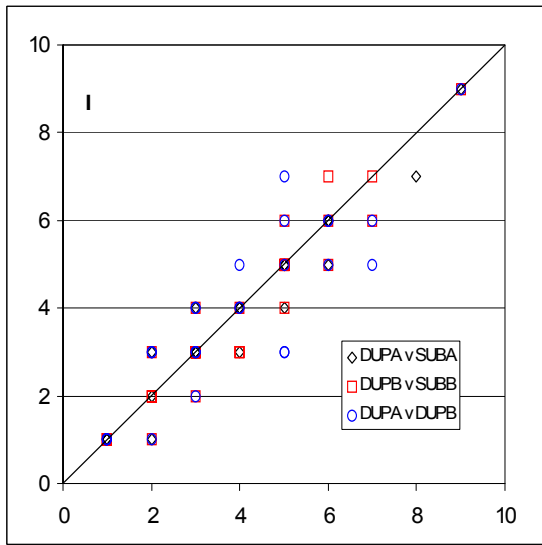
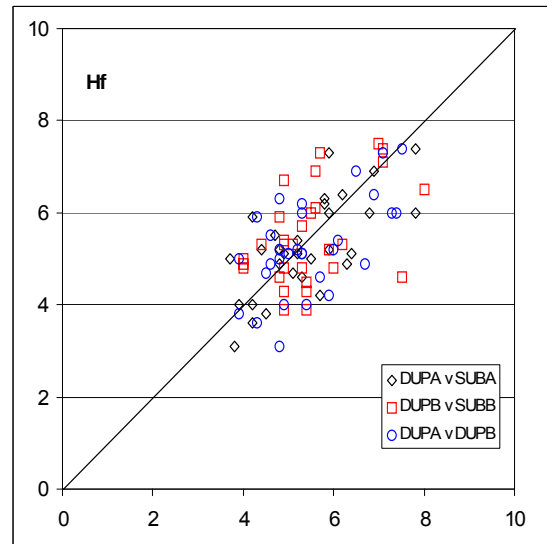
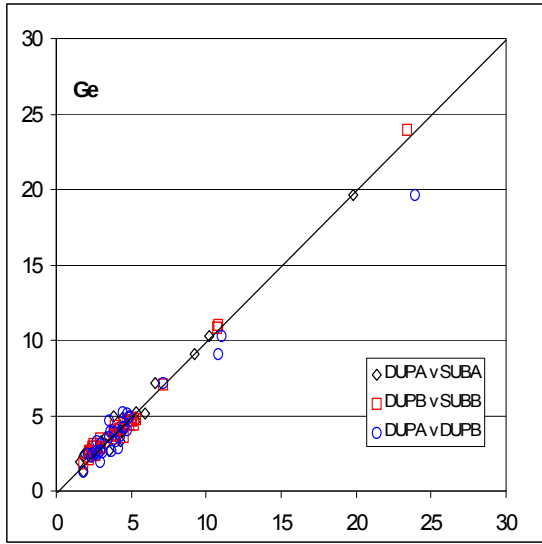
All concentrations in mg kg⁻¹
 Dup = Field duplicate
 Number = 34

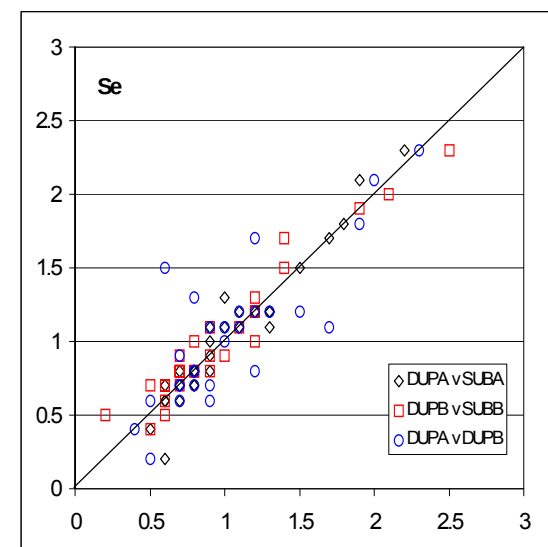
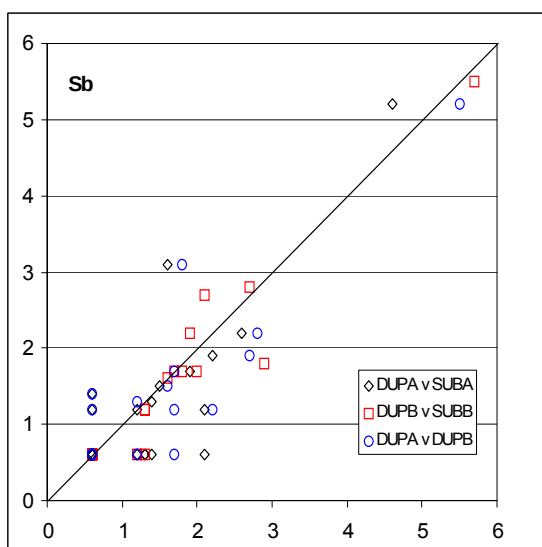
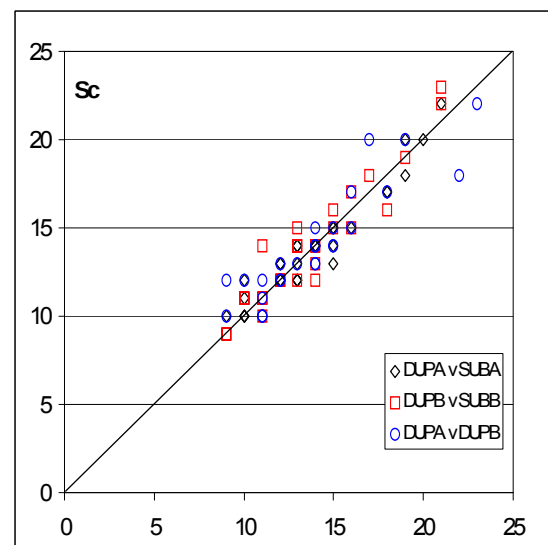
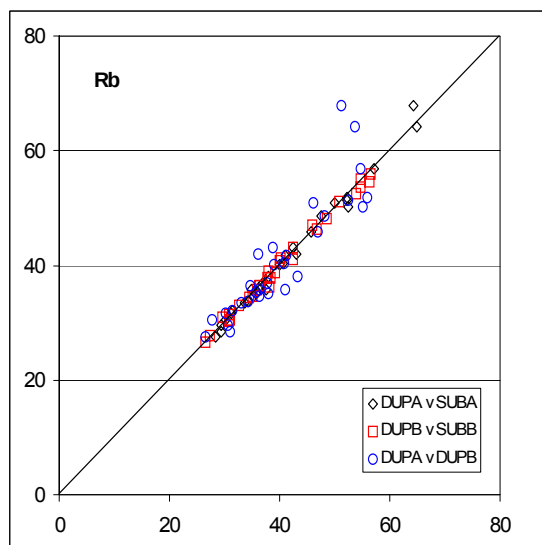
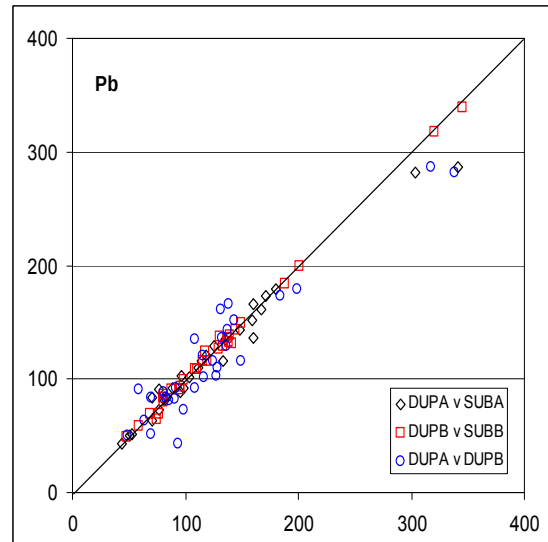
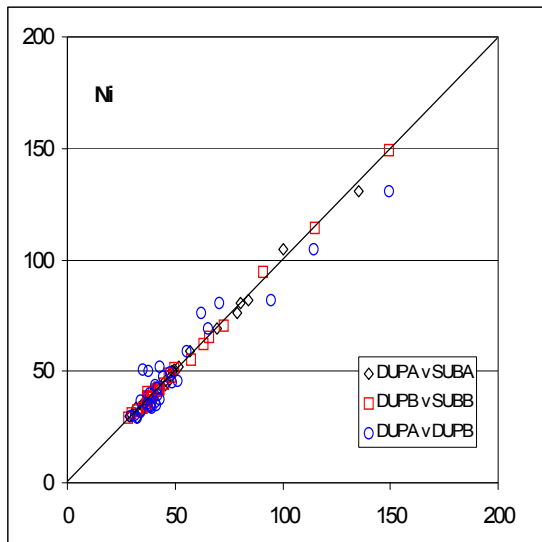
First column listed = Y axis
 Sub = Analytical replicate

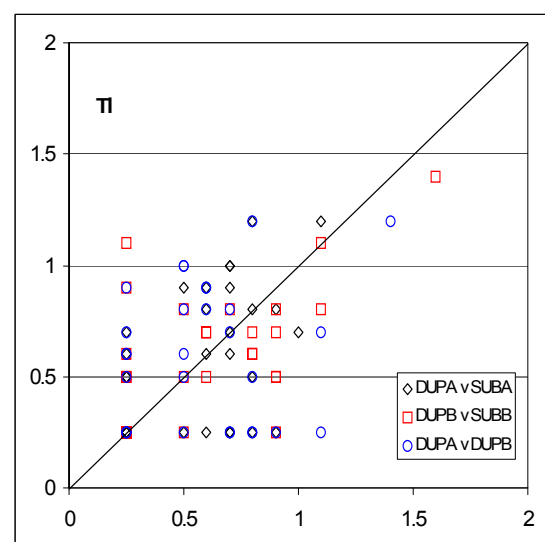
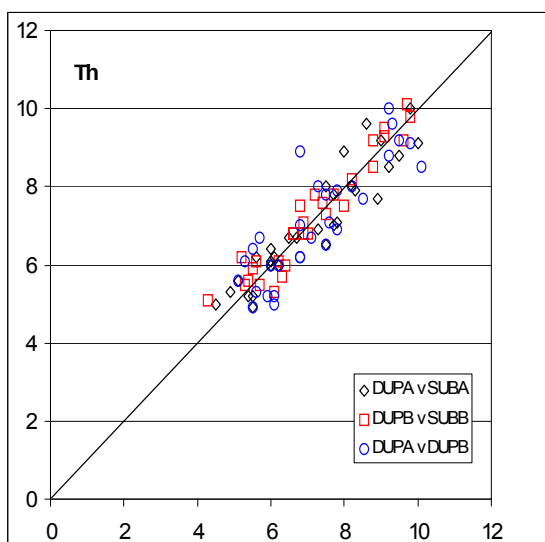
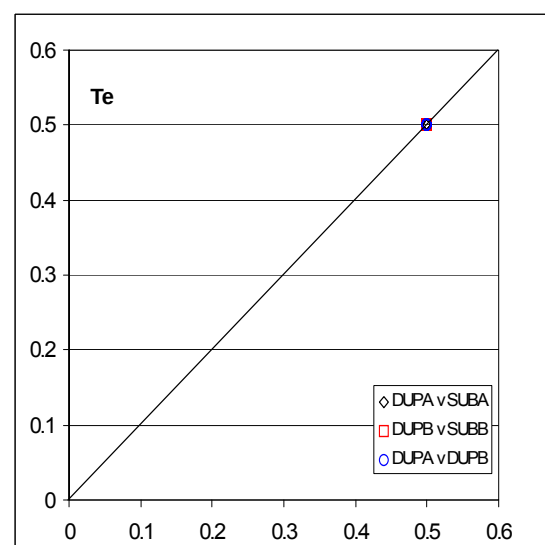
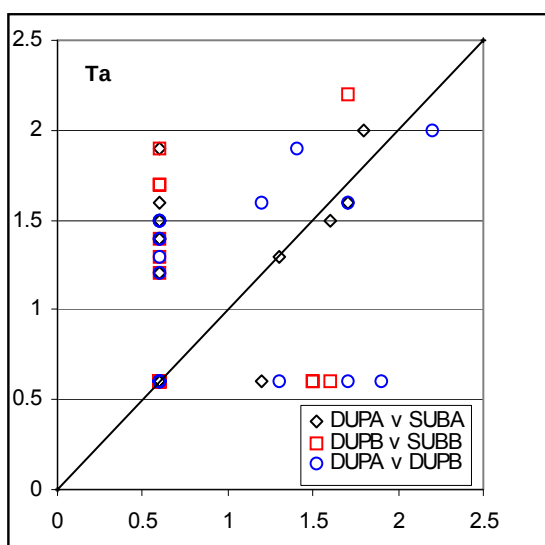
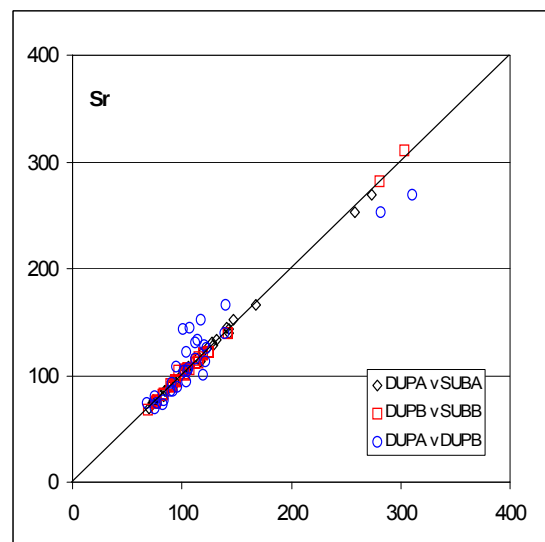
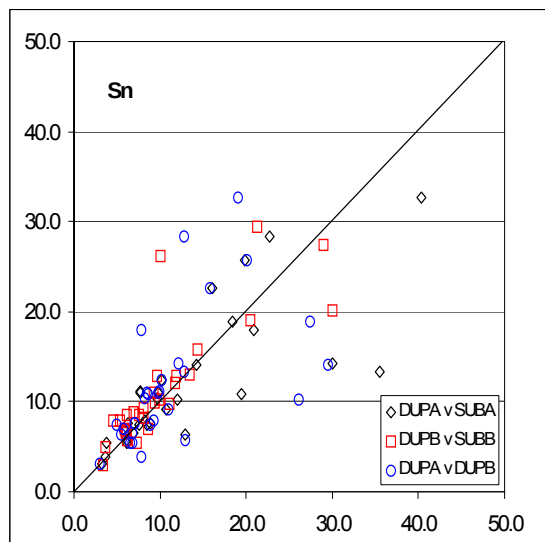
Second column listed = X axis
 Diagonal line shows theoretical 1:1 relationship

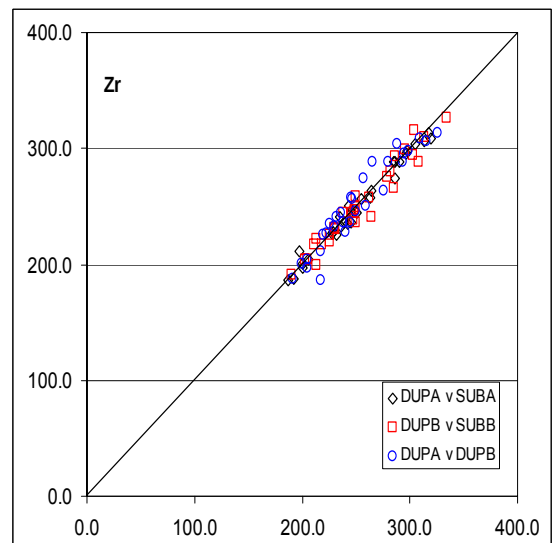
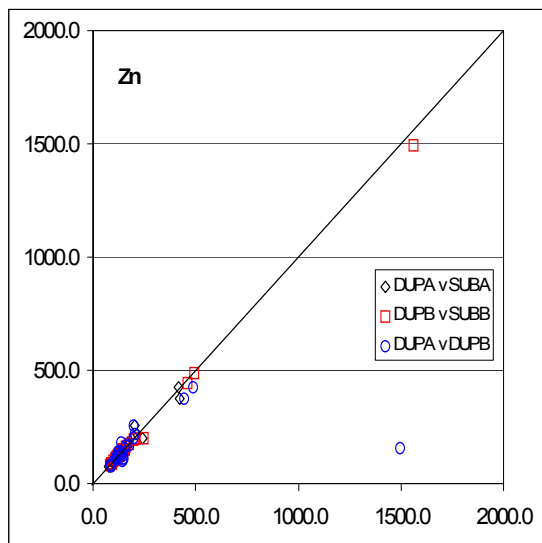
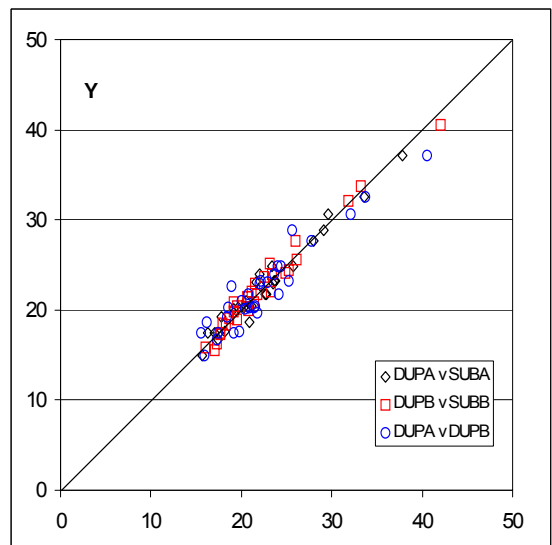
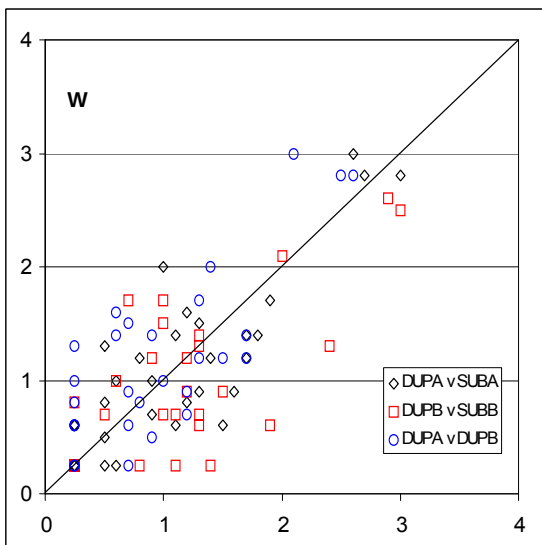
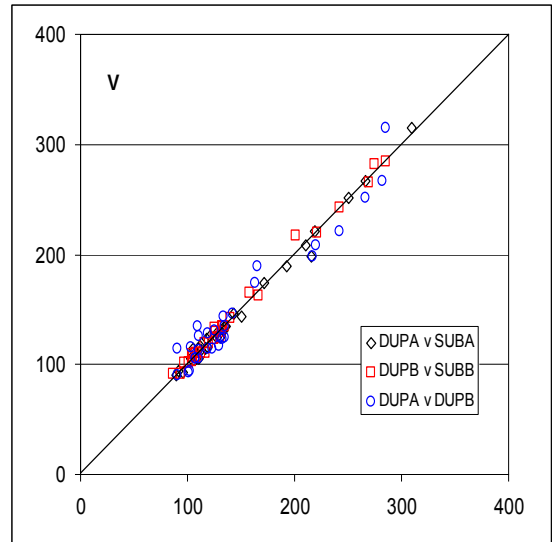
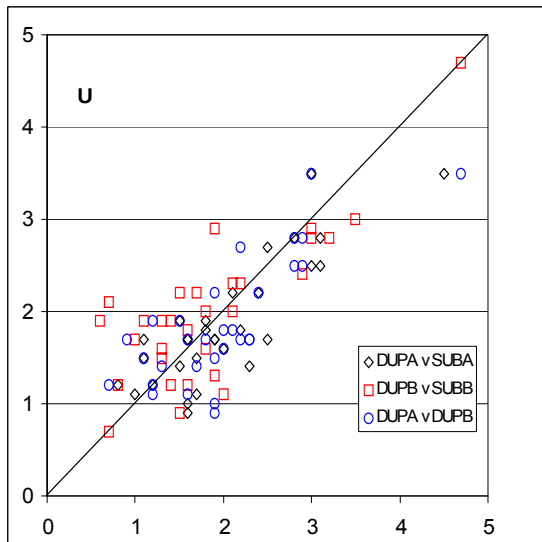
Figure A1.3 Plots of trace element field and analytical duplicate results in Glasgow top (A) soils

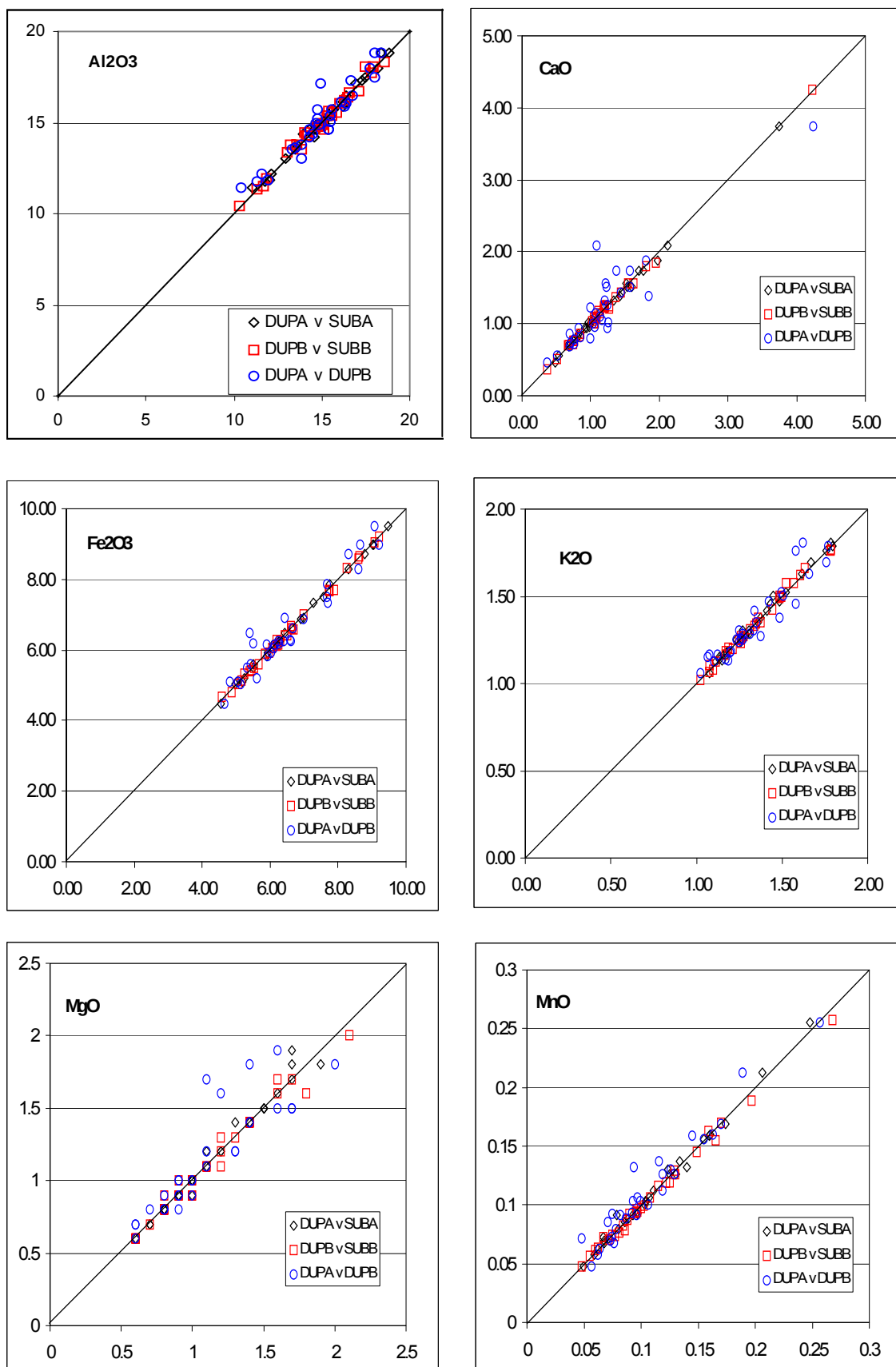










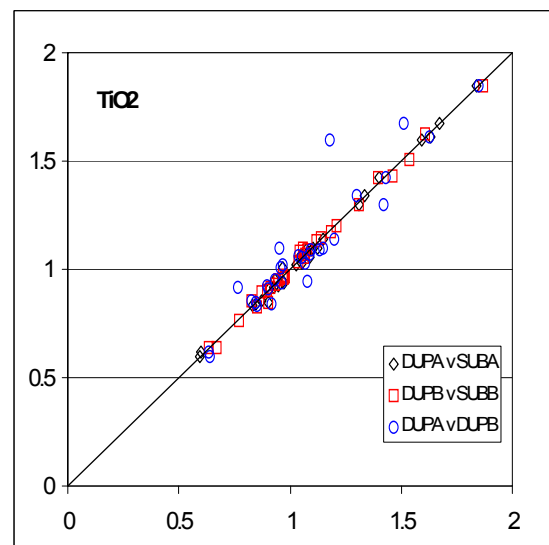
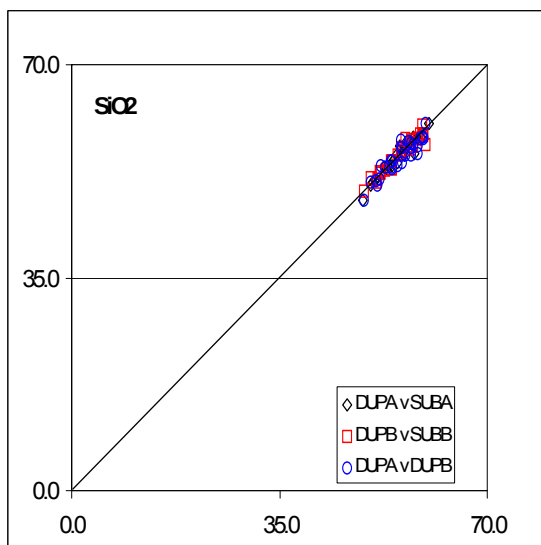
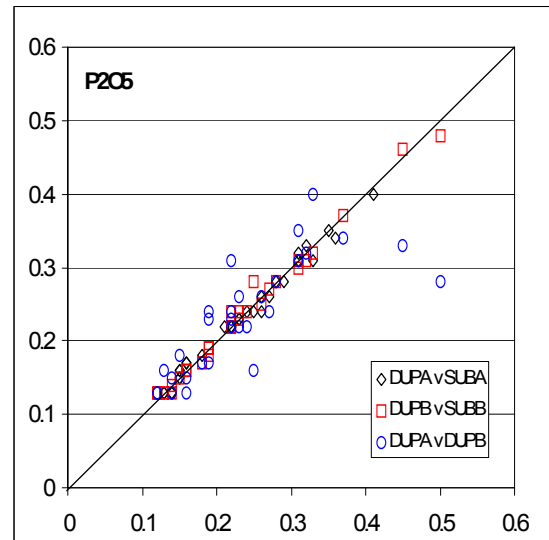
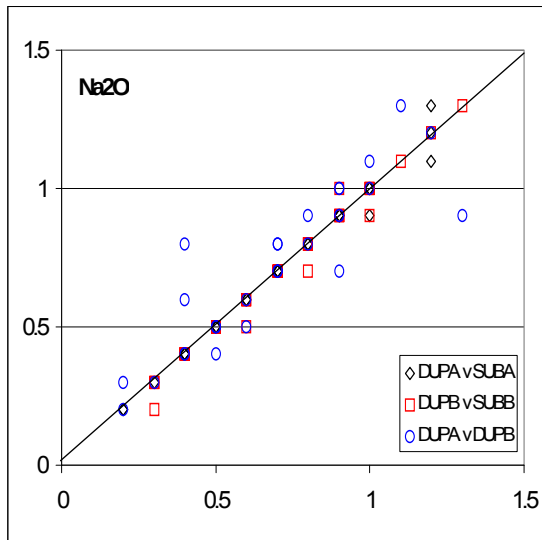


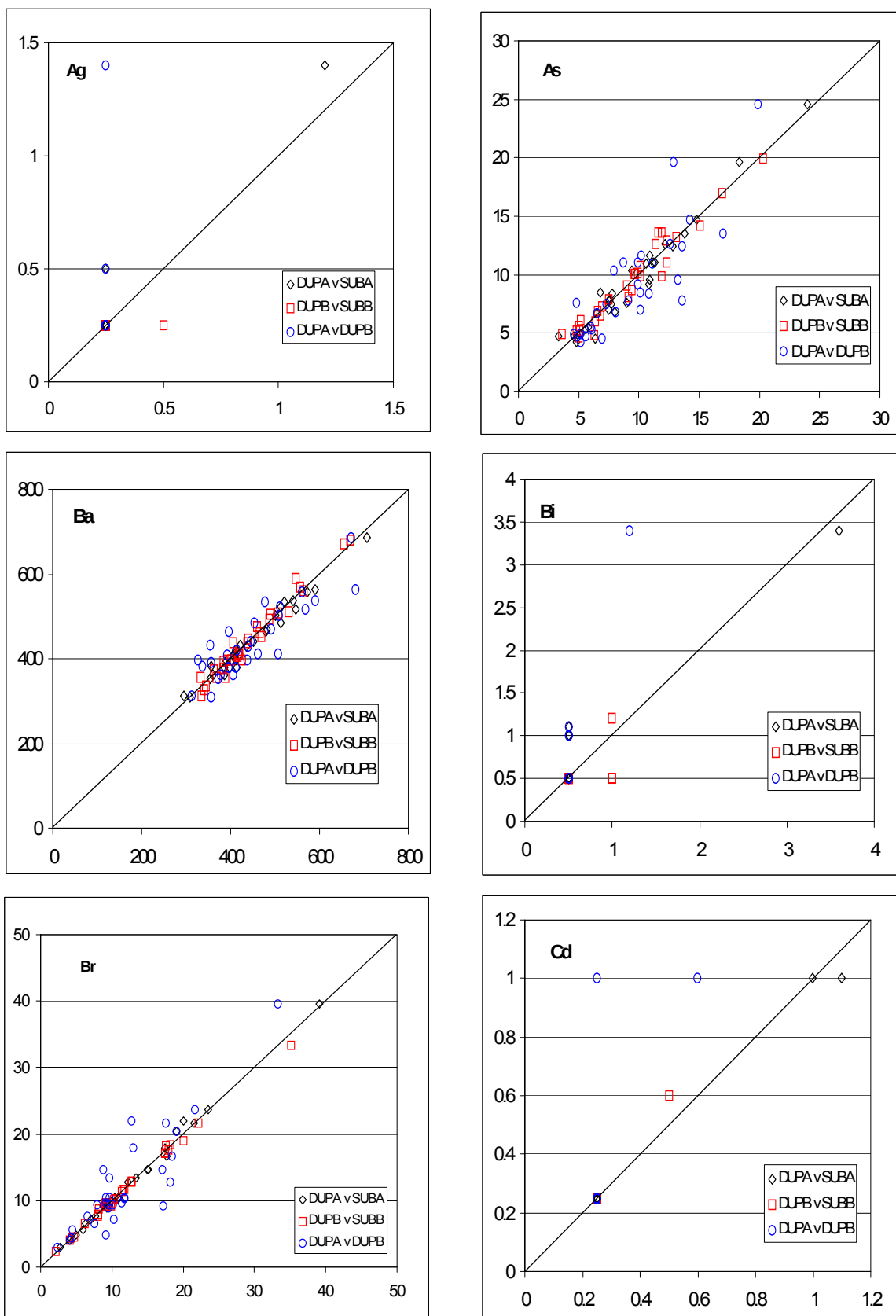
All concentrations in wt%
 Dup = Field duplicate
 Number = 34

First column listed = Y axis
 Sub = Analytical replicate

Second column listed = X axis
 Diagonal line shows theoretical 1:1 relationship

Figure A1.4 Plots of major element field and analytical duplicate results in Glasgow deeper (S) soils



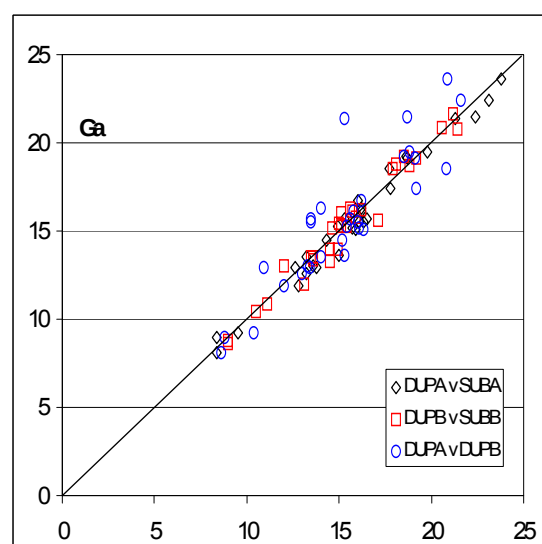
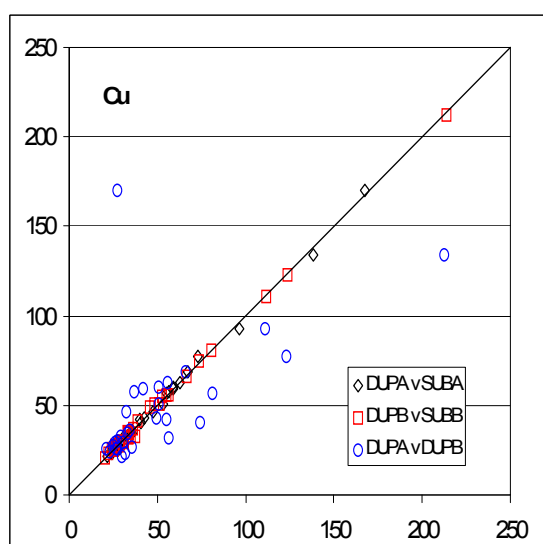
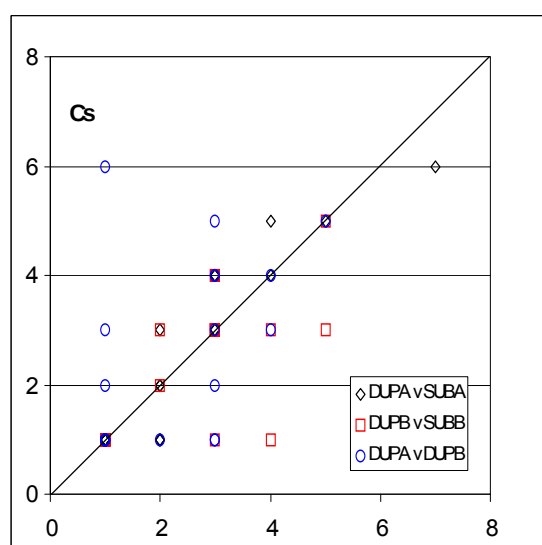
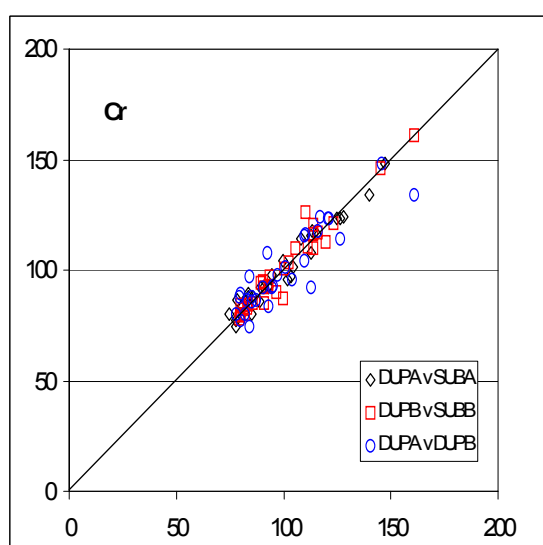
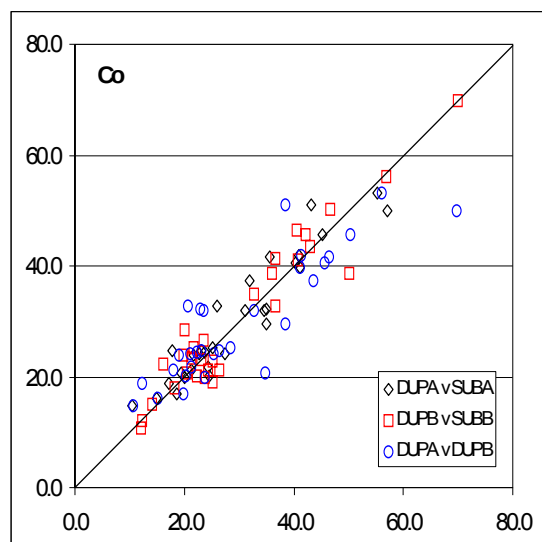
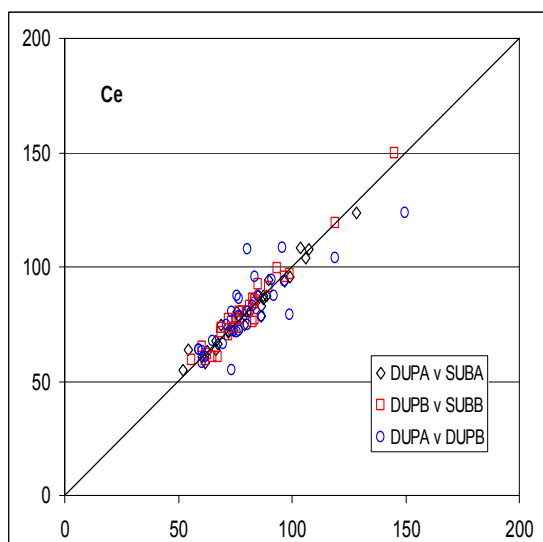


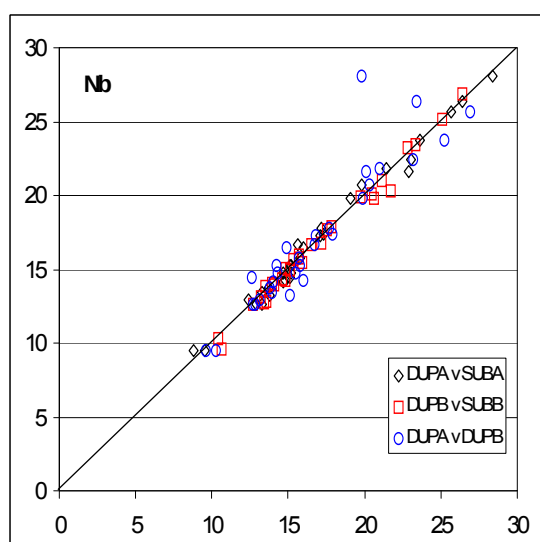
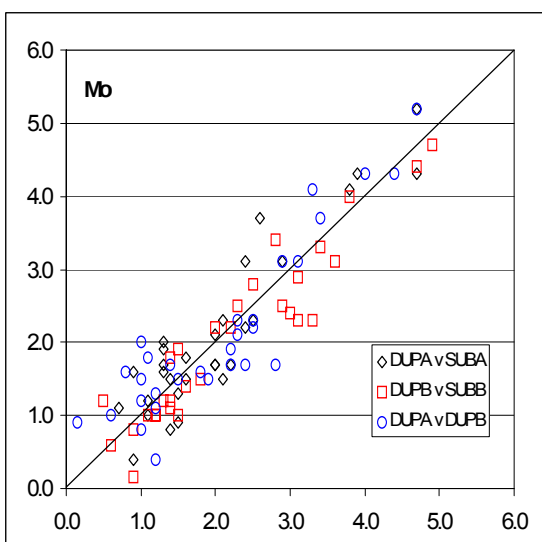
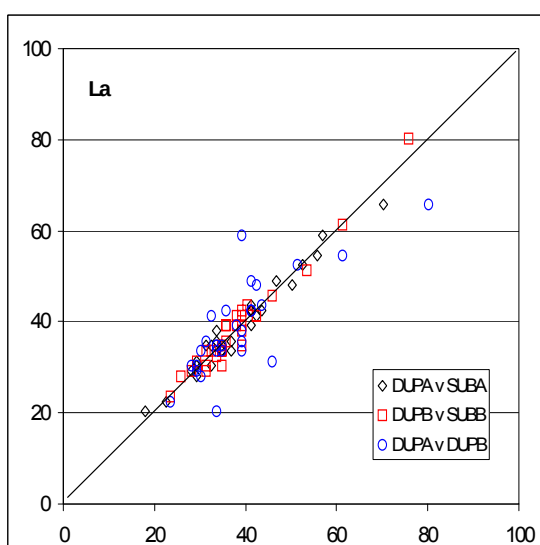
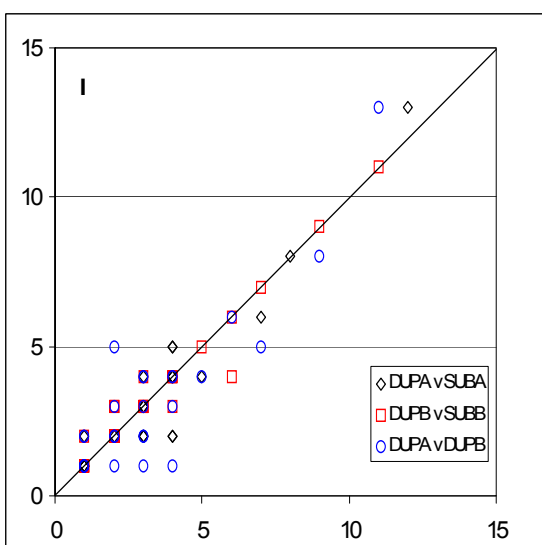
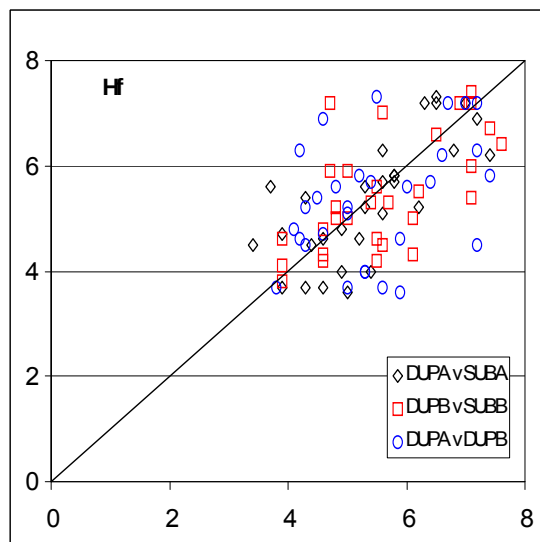
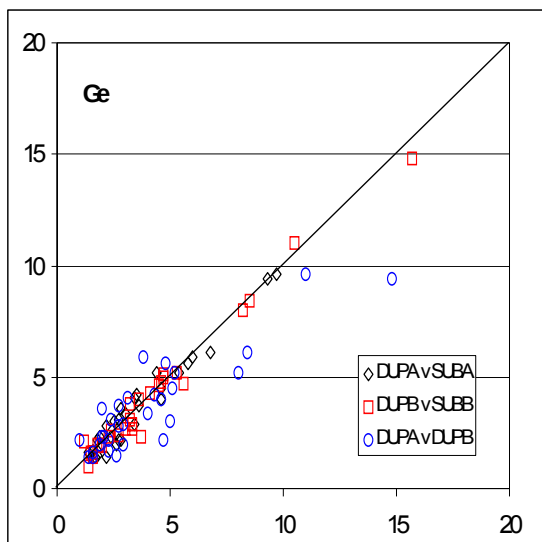
All concentrations in mg kg^{-1}
 Dup = Field duplicate
 Number = 34

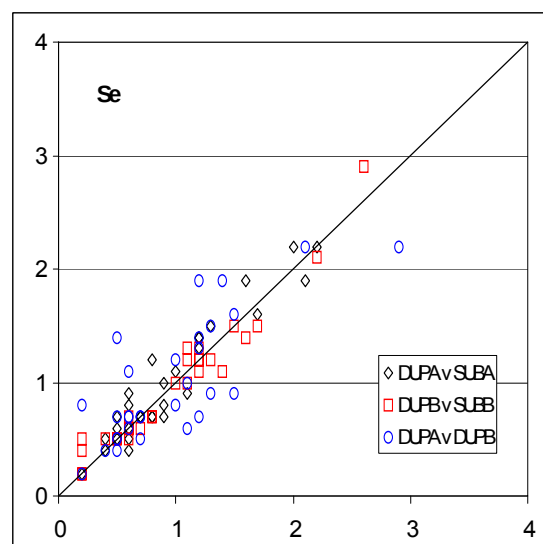
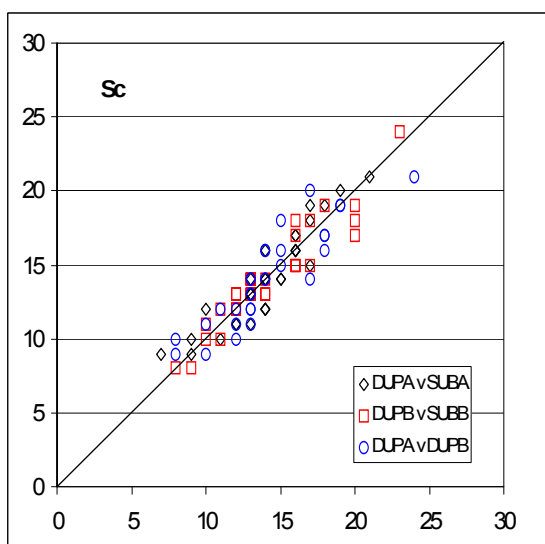
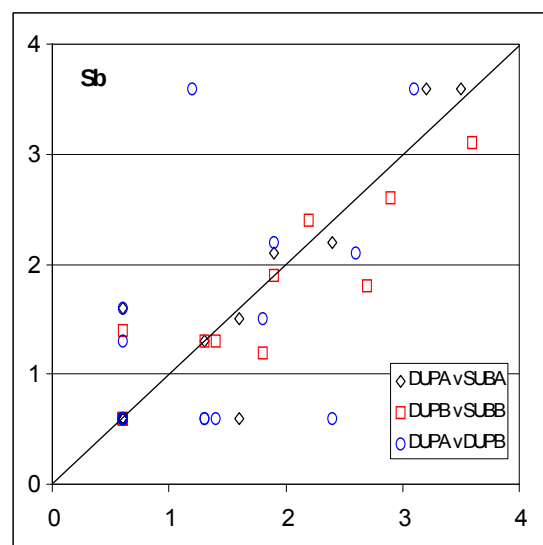
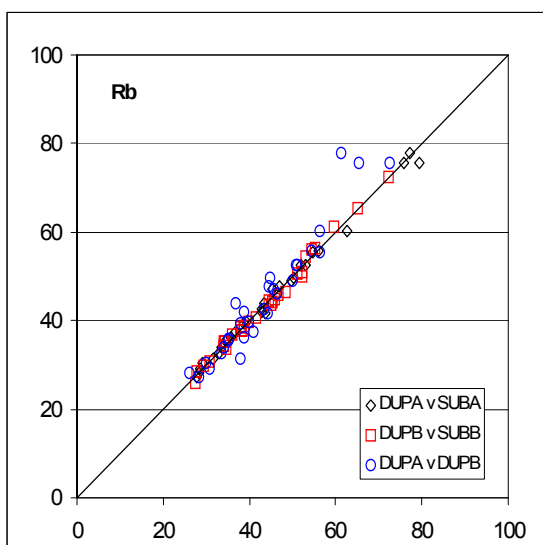
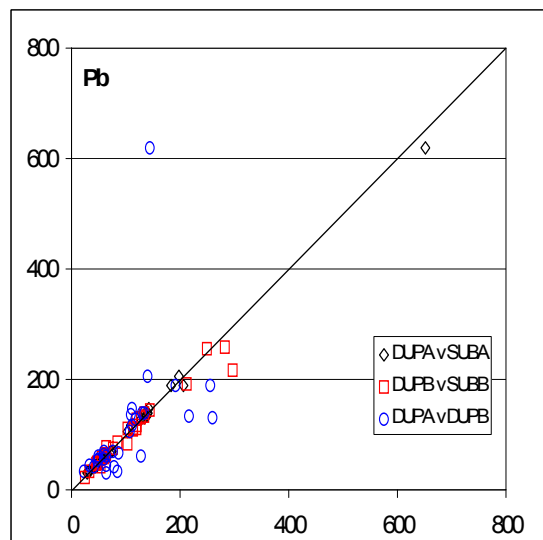
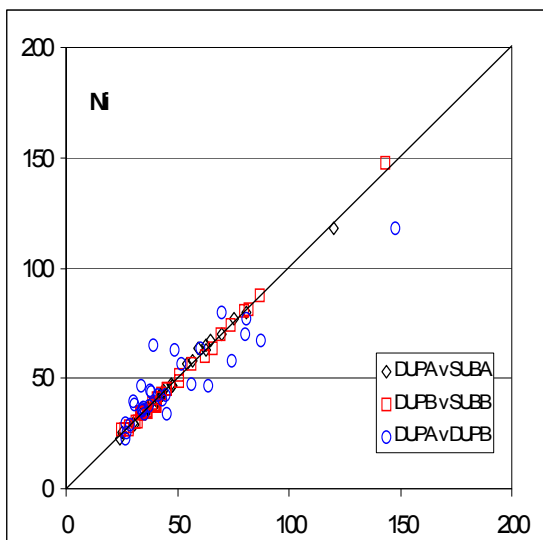
First column listed = Y axis
 Sub = Analytical replicate

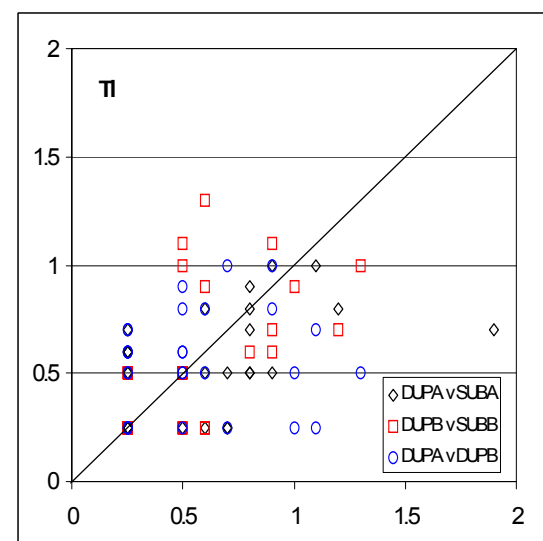
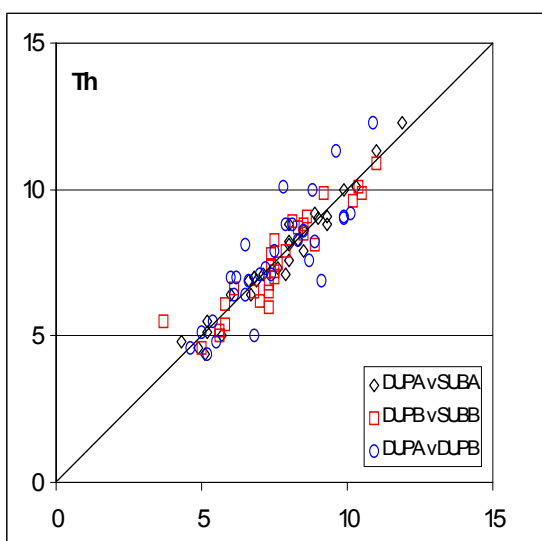
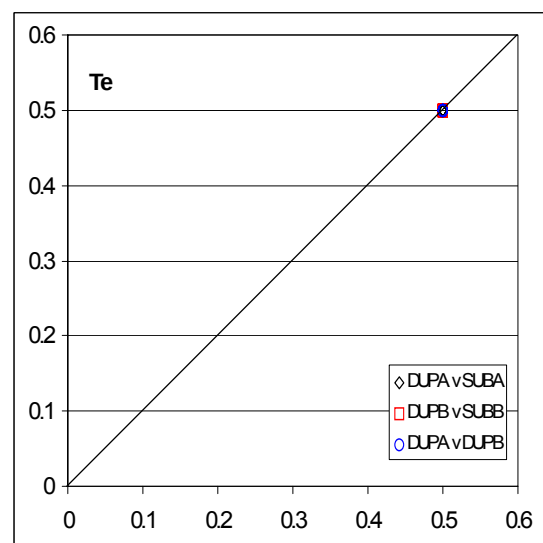
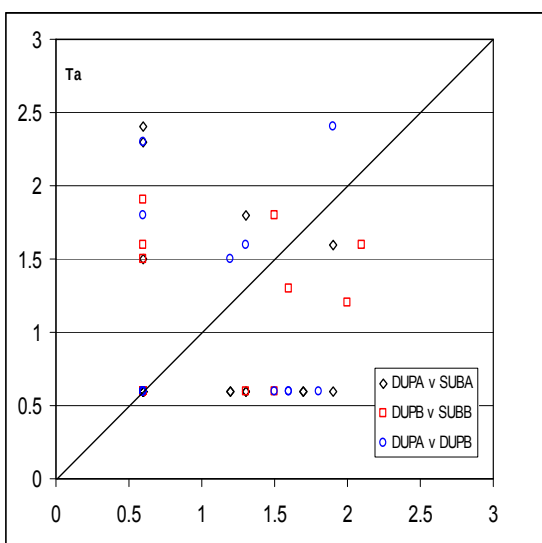
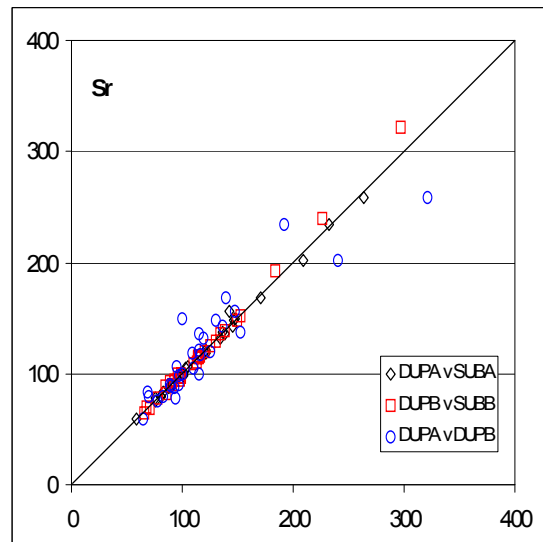
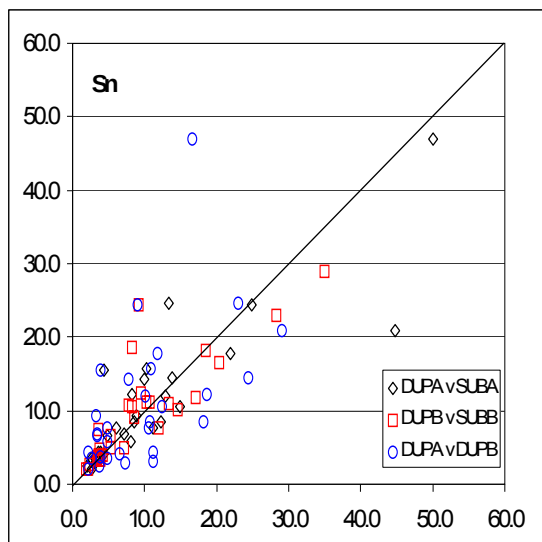
Second column listed = X axis
 Diagonal line shows theoretical 1:1 relationship

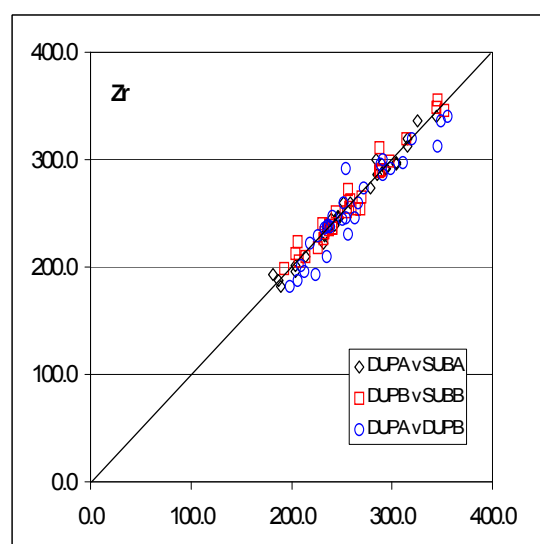
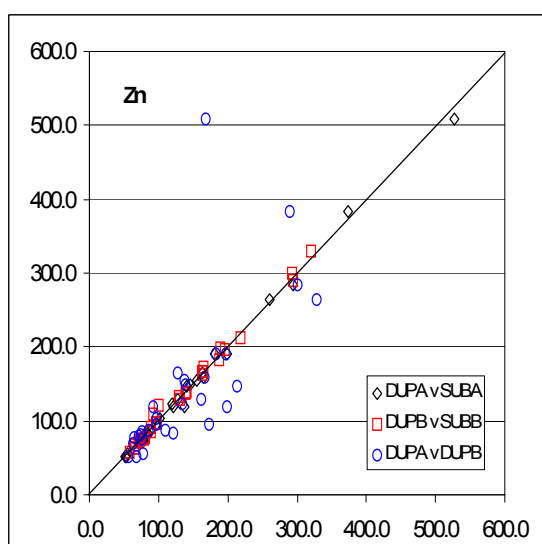
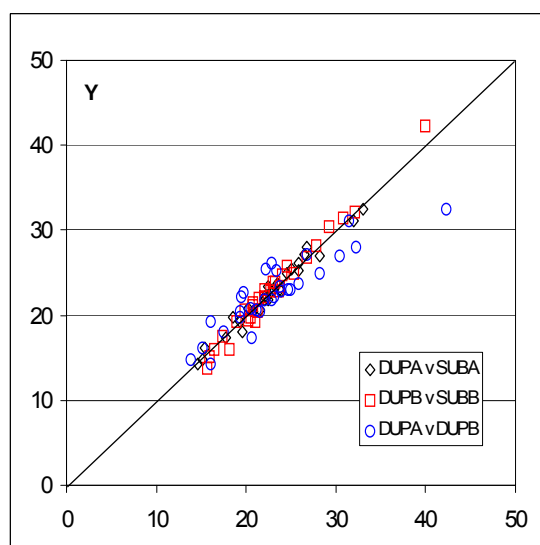
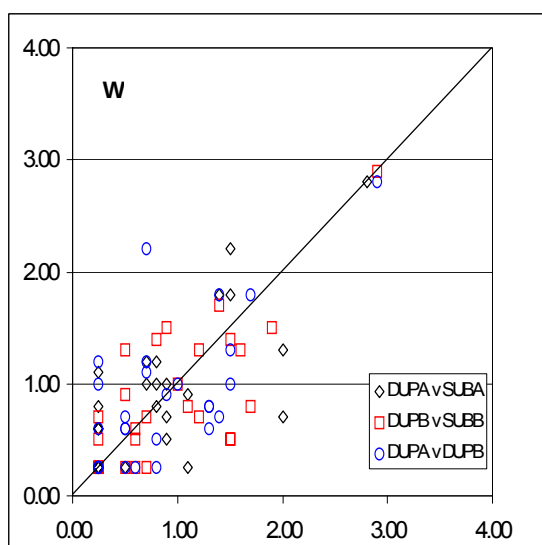
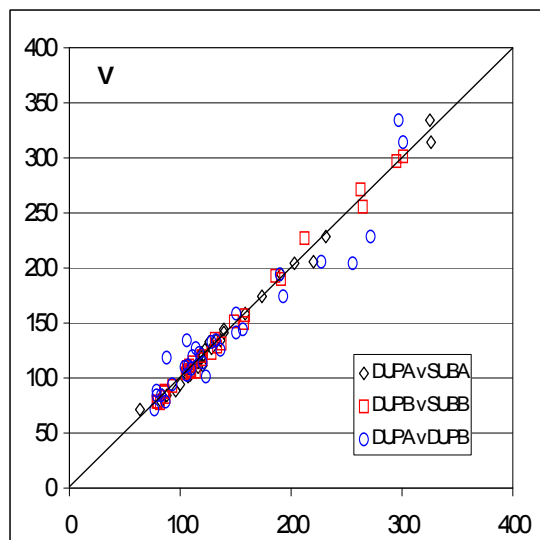
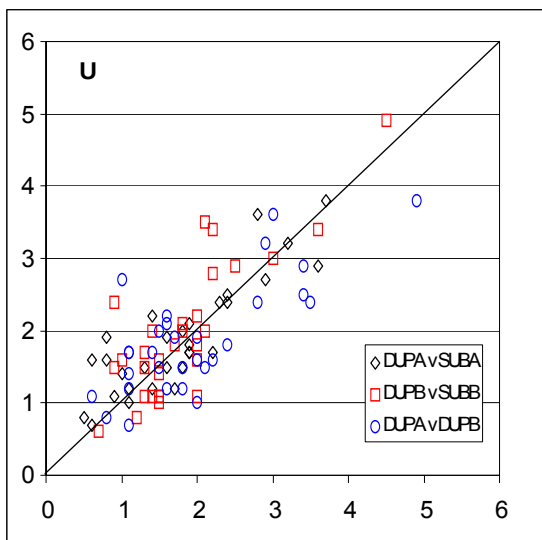
Figure A1.5 Plots of trace element field and analytical duplicate results in Glasgow deeper (S) soils











References – Appendices 1 and 2

Most of the references listed below are held in the Library of the British Geological Survey at Keyworth, Nottingham. Copies of the references may be purchased from the Library subject to the current copyright legislation.

The references cited in this report are fully listed in the Main Report volume. The publications referred to in Appendices 1 and 2 are also listed here.

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