

050 EARA presentation APP/M1900/W/21/3278097

Appendix A

Chronology of key events

This chronology of key events in the history of bromate contamination in Hertfordshire has been compiled based on information obtained from the Jon Newton at the Environment Agency, Rob Sage at VWTW and Philip Bishop at TWUL.

1955 Planning permission granted for use of the site for the manufacture of specified chemicals.

1955–1980 The site occupied by Steetly Chemical Works and operated for the production of bromine-based chemicals, including bromate.

1982 The works are decommissioned.

1983 Crest Nicholson Residential Ltd (Crest) purchase the factory site and adjoining land.

1984 Crest are granted planning permission for 30 houses and commence demolition and clearance of buildings and hardstanding from the site.

1983–1985 Intrusive investigations on behalf of Crest. The site is found to be contaminated with organic bromide compounds. The potential for bromide pollution of groundwater is recognised and assessed by consultants to Crest.

1985–1986 Crest granted increased planning permission for 66 houses on the site. Approval requires the removal of contaminated soil to minimum of 1 m depth across the entire site. Excavations completed by August 1986.

1986–1987 Construction of the residential development St Leonard's Court (SLC) begins in November 1986 and is completed by October 1987.

1998–1999 VWTW detect bromate at Essendon PWS at concentrations of $10.8 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$ in December 1999. The EA are informed.

2000 VWTW detect bromate concentrations of $\sim 100 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$, well in excess of the future drinking water standard of $10 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$, at Hatfield PWS. The EA are informed and abstractions for public supply are ceased. A sampling programme is undertaken that identifies St Leonard's Court as the source of the contamination. St Albans District council (SADC) commission intrusive investigations at