

Integrating soil health into contaminated land management

The ISLANDR project



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ISLANDR objectives

Risk-based contaminated land assessment for the promotion of soil health



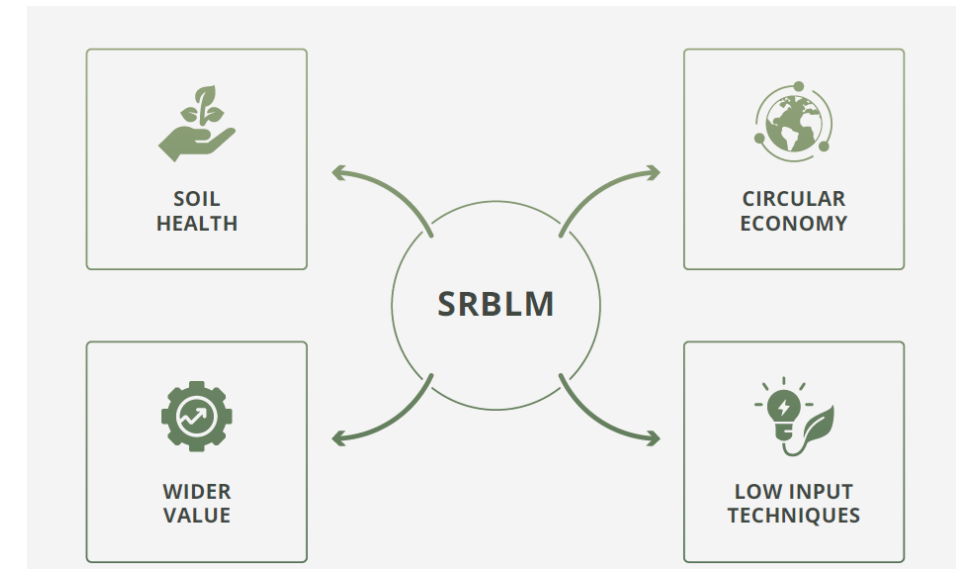
ISLANDR focuses on integrating existing knowledge on soil health into the decision-making process for sustainable and risk-based land management (SRBLM)

1) Combining Risk-based approaches and soil health to prioritize sites for contaminated land management

(Leader: NOVA | Partners: BRGM, CERTH, GD, IUNG, GTK; CHALMERS)

2) Extend risk management concepts to consider soil functionality as a receptor for risk management

(Leader: BRGM | Partners: R3, Chalmers, GD, IUNG, CERTH, NOVA)



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What does it mean to consider soil health in remediation and redevelopment projects?

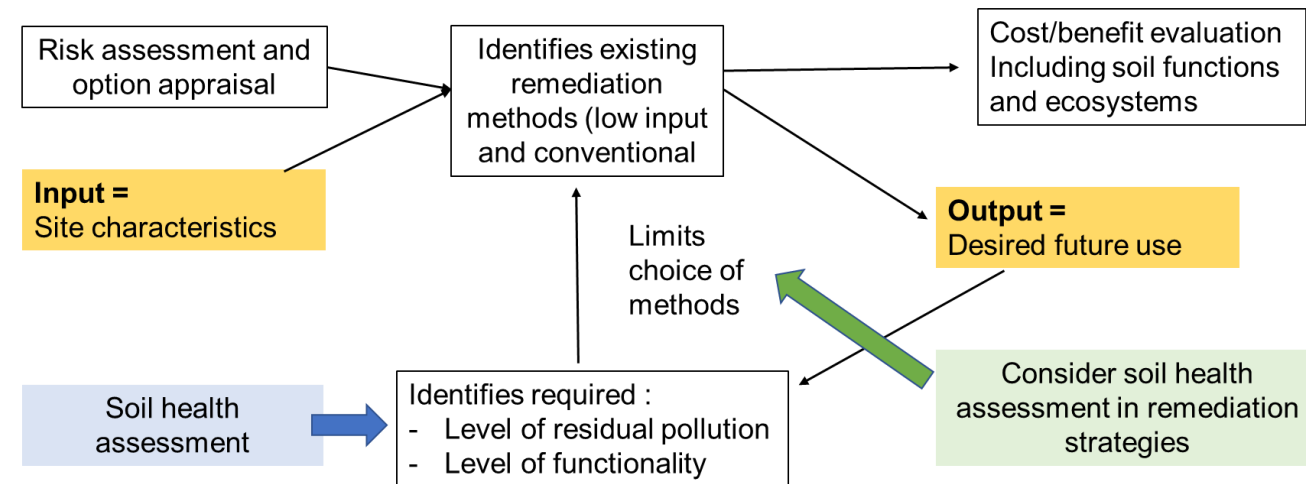
A risk-based approach to soil health focuses on maintaining or restoring soil functions while managing risks posed by contaminants or other stressors

- Matching the land use suitability for different risk classifications and soil functionality requirements

→ Connecting soil contamination – remediation – land use

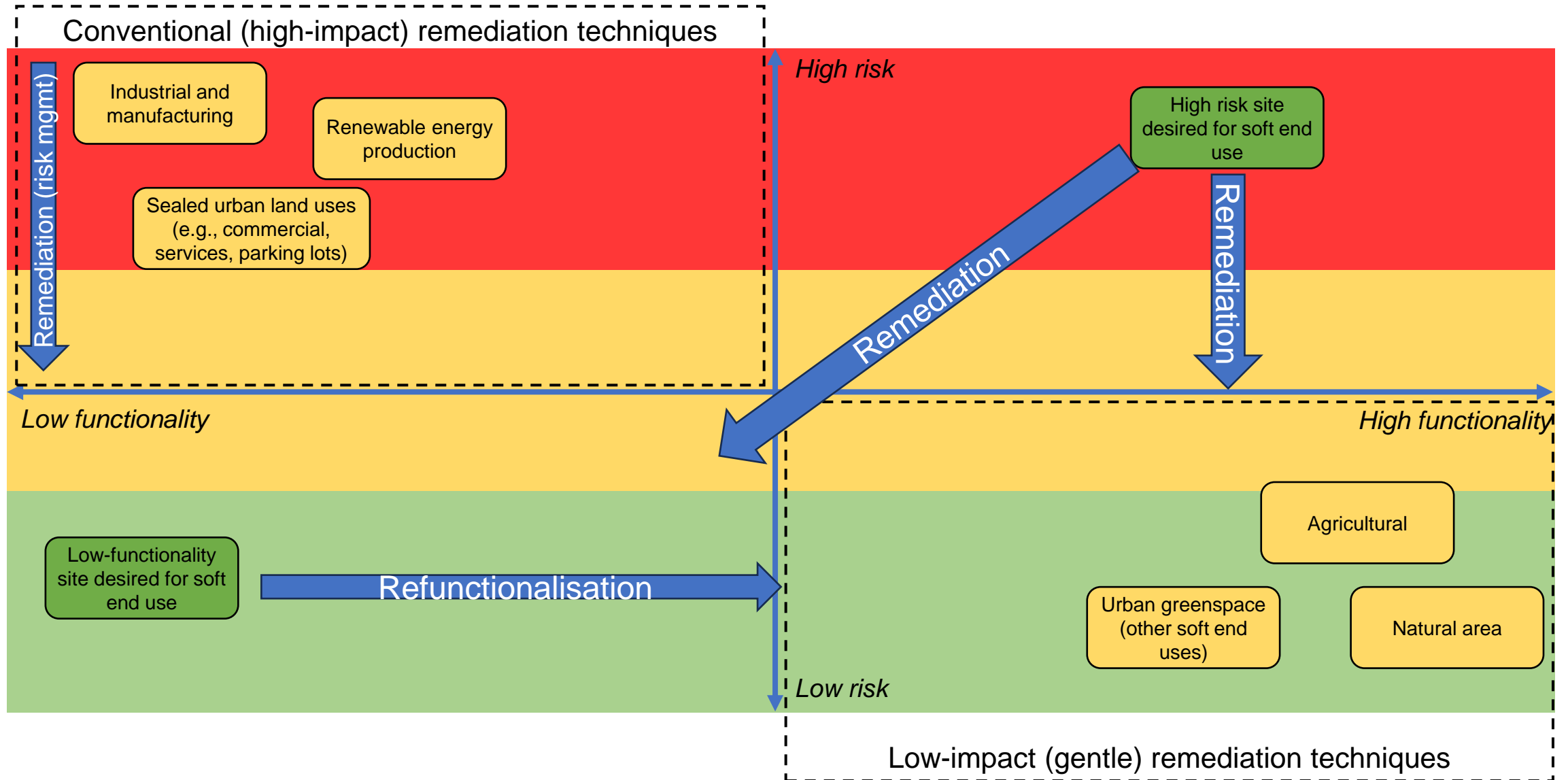
In the decision-making process, **balancing**:

- 1) The level of soil health required for a future land use
- 2) The level of decontamination (for risk management) required
- 3) Avoiding further degradation of soil functions



Land use suitability for different risk classifications and soil functionality requirements

(Risk assessment x soil health assessment)



How to integrate soil health in contaminated land management?

Today: Legislation primarily focuses on human health risk and exposure when defining future land use – remediation often legally mandated when trigger values are exceeded

- While not “**healthy**”, contaminated soils can still perform functions to deliver ecosystem services
- Remediation techniques can have **negative impacts** on soil functionality

There are two (interconnected) contexts in which soil health needs to be considered in contaminated site remediation:

- 1) Looking at soil health as a “receptor” in the context of managing risks
→ Impacts on soil health (providing ES) itself as a **risk** – not only the health and ecological risk
- 2) The impacts (positive or negative) of the remediation process itself on soil health

In **SRBLM**, soil health can be iteratively added in the steps of site management →

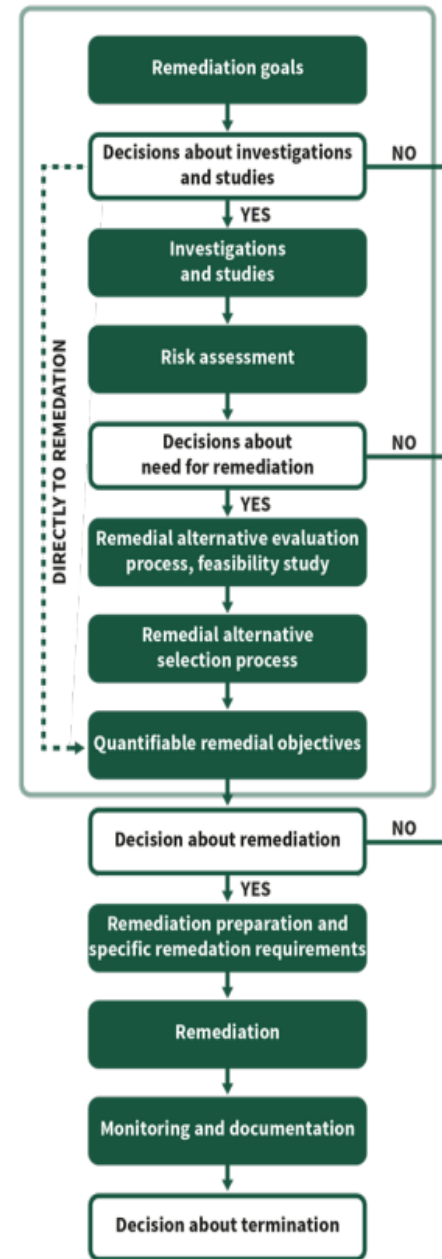


Figure 4. A schematic illustration of the remediation process

ISLANDR approach to soil health

Step-wise approach to including soil health in the decision-making process:

1. Site investigation – soil health and risk assessment
2. Evaluate remediation alternatives
3. Future land use
4. Required soil functions and indicators for future land use
5. Consider impacts of remediation alternatives on soil functions
6. Refine choice of remediation option and site design

Harmonized with Soil
Monitoring Law and coming ISO
standards!



Site investigation and remediation option appraisal

Risk assessment (validation, fit-for-use) →

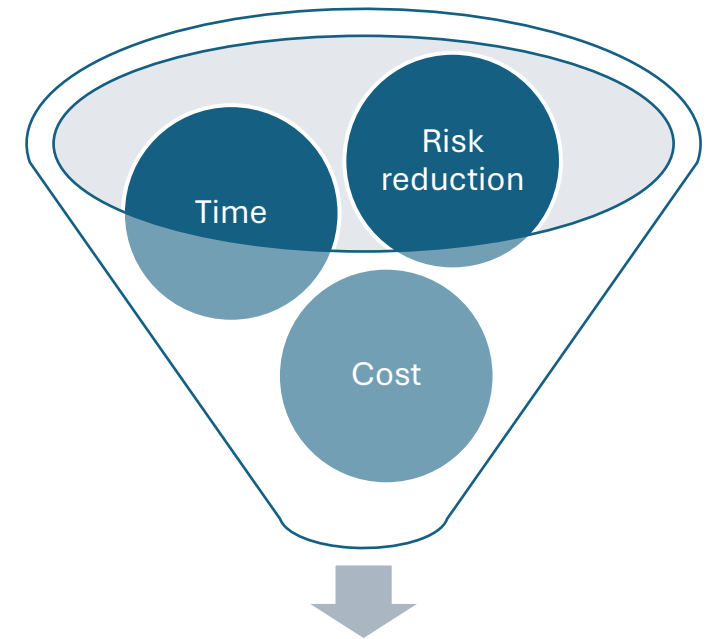
- Source-pathway-receptor linkages
- Risk to humans and ecosystems
- Ecotoxicology and residual contamination
- Ecological risk assessment – **TRIAD**

+

Soil health assessment (iterative, management)

- Soil capacity to provide ecosystem services
- Required soil functionality according to future land use
- Physical, chemical and biological indicators

→ Emphasis on **low-impact remediation techniques**



Considering future land use → indicators and soil functions

Participation in the **NICOLE & COMMON FORUM Joint Spring Workshop 2024 in Brussels** : ISLANDR led the "What Does Soil Health Mean on Industrial and Urban Land?" session aimed to foster a holistic understanding of soil health

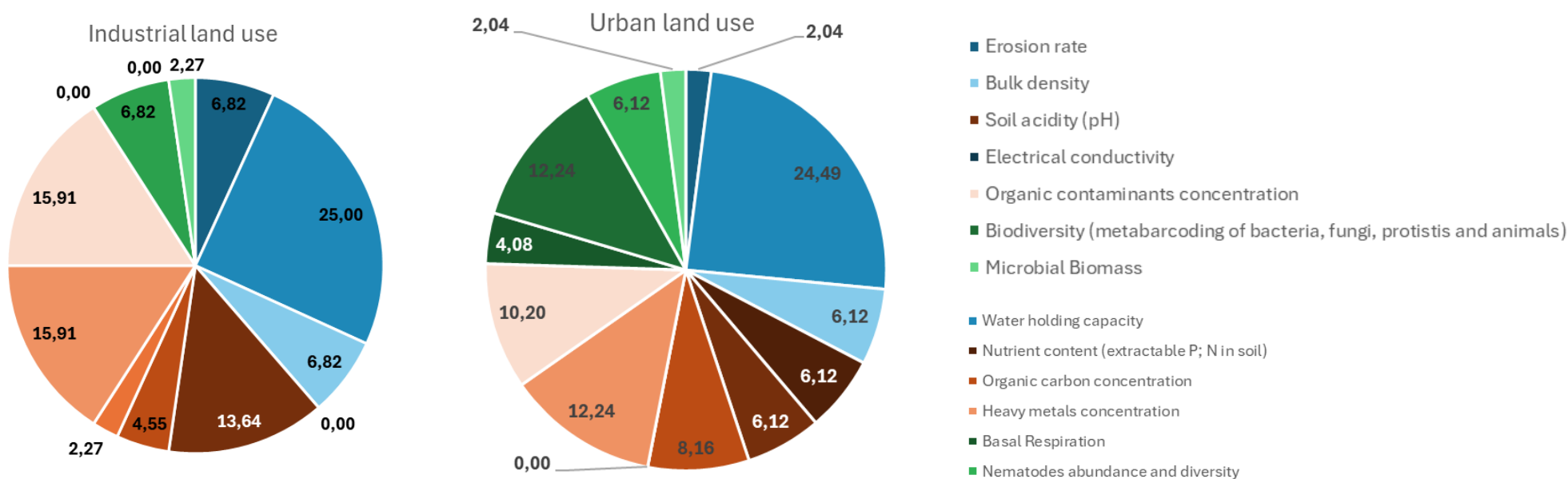
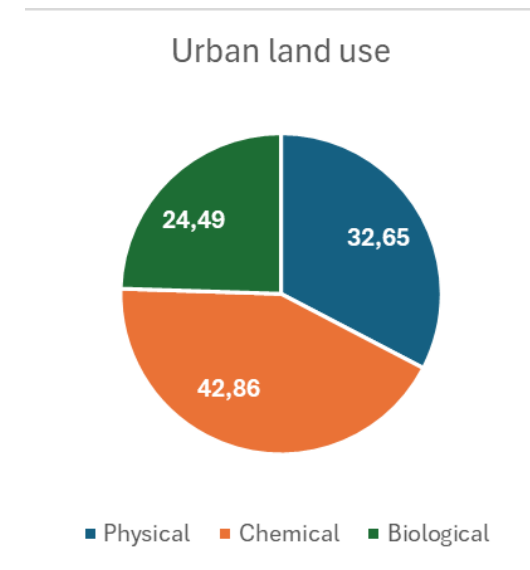
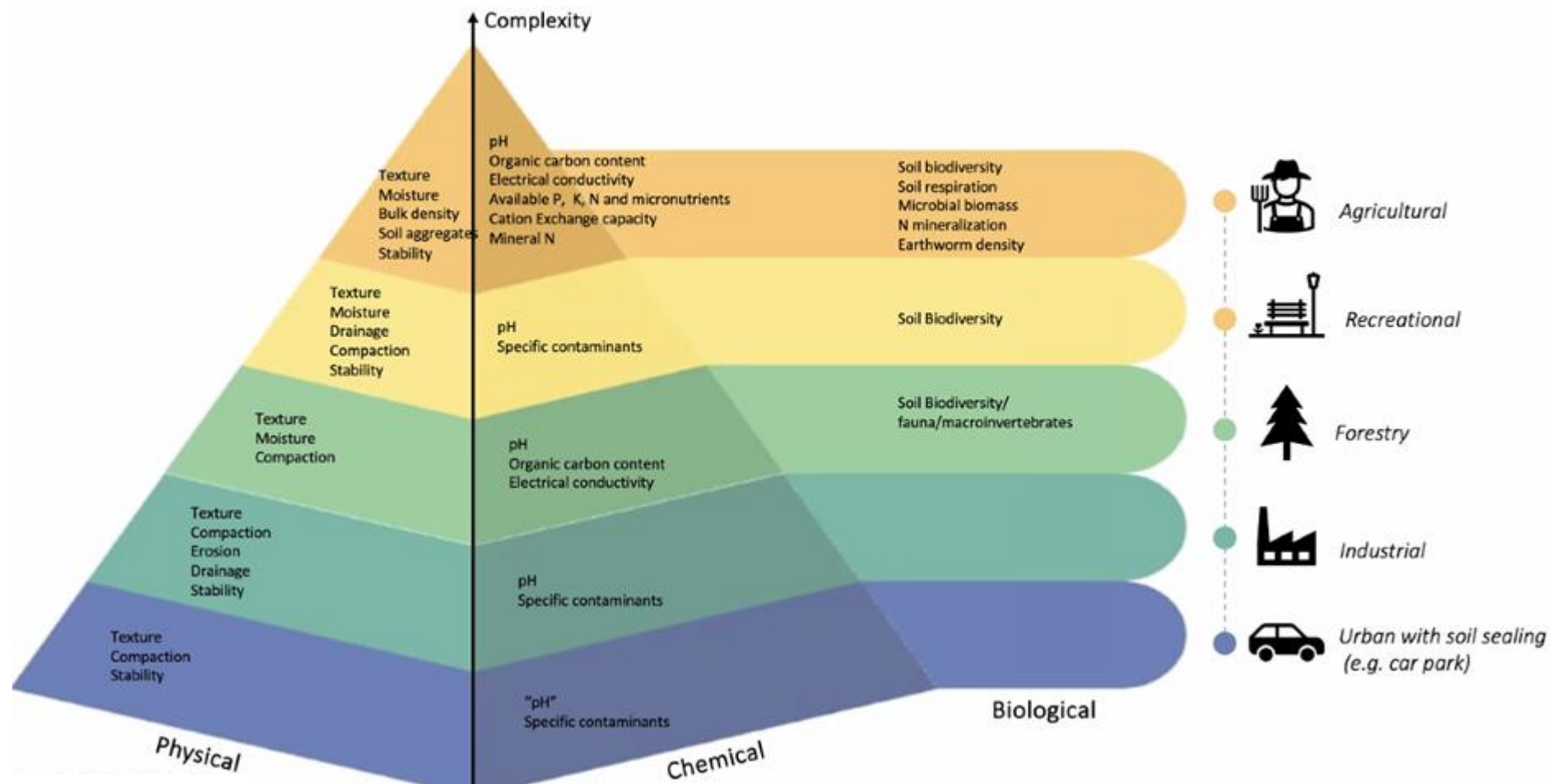


Fig. 1 - Soil health descriptors referred as relevant by the NICOLE workshop participants - Relative percentage of each descriptor



Minimum data set of soil health indicators per type of soil land use



Matrix to support selection of key soil descriptors for different land uses

What: Matrix to support stakeholders track key soil descriptors considering land use and soil functions

How. Matches land uses (e.g., agriculture, industrial) with soil functions (e.g., water filtration, carbon sequestration)

Color-coded. Green (high relevance), yellow (medium), red (low) for prioritizing soil health indicators

Dynamic monitoring. Adjust soil monitoring based on current or intended land use

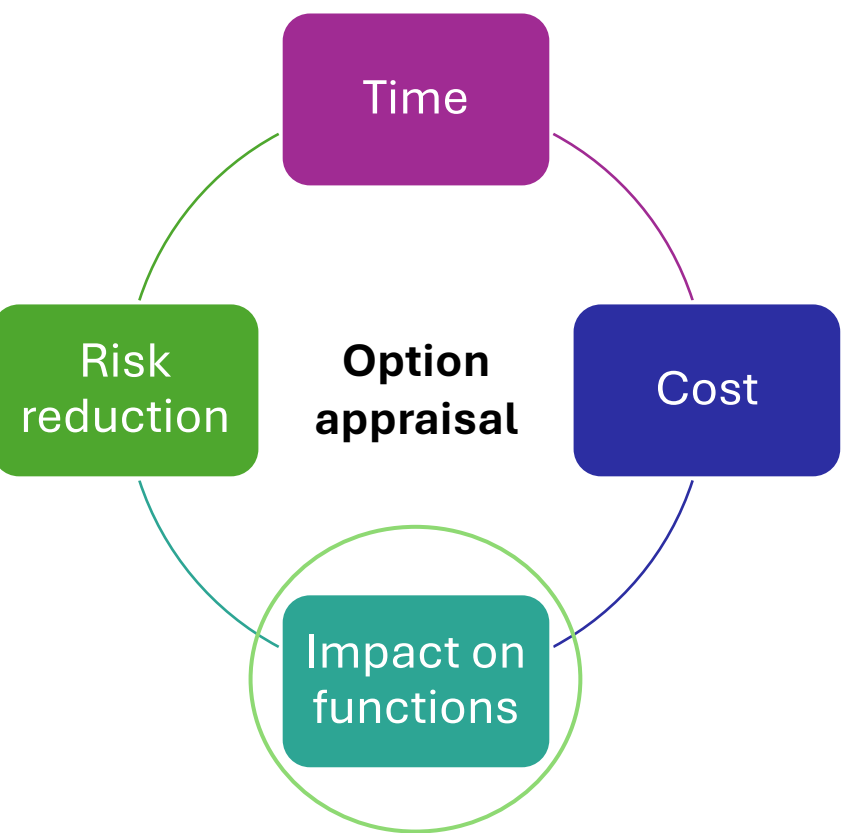
| Land uses |
|-----------------|
| Agricultural |
| Urban |
| Industrial |
| Artificial Land |
| Cropland |
| Woodland |
| Shrubland |
| Grassland |
| Bareland |
| Water |
| Wetland |

| Soil Functions |
|------------------------------|
| Support for Plant Growth |
| Nutrient Cycling |
| Water Storage and Regulation |
| Water Filtration |
| Carbon Sequestration |
| Biological Habitat |
| Erosion Control |
| Buffering pH |

| LAND USE | SOIL FUNCTIONS | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Support for Plant Growth | Nutrient Cycling | Water Storage and Regulation | Water Filtration | Carbon Sequestration | Biological Habitat |
| Agricultural | Soil organic carbon, Nitrogen in soil, Soil acidity, Extractable phosphorus, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Earthworm density | Soil organic carbon, Nitrogen in soil, Extractable phosphorus, Microbial biomass, Soil basal respiration | Soil water holding capacity, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Soil erosion rate | Soil organic carbon, Soil texture, Soil acidity, Concentration of heavy metals in soil, Concentration of a selection of organic contaminants | Soil organic carbon, Bulk density in topsoil, Microbial biomass | Earthworms, Above ground biodiversity, Macroinvertebrates |
| Urban | Soil organic carbon, Soil acidity, Extractable phosphorus, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture | Soil organic carbon, Microbial biomass, Soil basal respiration, Nitrogen in soil | Soil water holding capacity, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Soil erosion rate | Soil texture, Soil acidity, Concentration of heavy metals in soil, Concentration of a selection of organic contaminants | Soil organic carbon, Bulk density in topsoil, Microbial biomass | Earthworms, Above ground biodiversity, Macroinvertebrates |
| Industrial | Soil organic carbon, Soil acidity, Extractable phosphorus, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Concentration | Soil organic carbon, Microbial biomass, Soil basal respiration, Nitrogen in soil | Soil water holding capacity, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Soil erosion rate | Soil texture, Soil acidity, Concentration of heavy metals in soil, Concentration of a selection of organic contaminants | Soil organic carbon, Bulk density in topsoil, Microbial biomass | Earthworms, Above ground biodiversity, Macroinvertebrates |
| Artificial land | of heavy metals in soil | Soil organic carbon, Microbial biomass, Soil basal respiration, Nitrogen in soil | Soil water holding capacity, Bulk density in topsoil, Soil texture, Soil erosion rate | Soil texture, Soil acidity, Concentration of heavy metals in soil, Concentration of a selection of organic contaminants | Soil organic carbon, Bulk density in topsoil, Microbial biomass | Earthworms, Above ground biodiversity, Macroinvertebrates |

Consider remediation option impact on soil functions

(based on literature review)



| Soil remediation techniques → | | Physical remediation techniques | | | | | Chemical remediation techniques | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Function | Sub-functions & indicators/descriptors | Thermal treatment (in-situ/ex-situ*) | Soil washing (ex-situ*) or flushing (in-situ) | Electrokinetic treatment (in-situ) | Liquid layer removal (in-situ) | Air sparging, vapor extraction (in-situ) | Chemical oxidation, ISCO (in-situ) | Chemical reduction and reduction-oxidation (redox) reactions, ISCR (in-situ) | Pump and treat of groundwater (remove?) |
| Organic matter storage, transformation and recycling | Decomposition | Combustion of SOM | | | | | Degradation of SOM | | |
| | -soil microbial biomass | — or +/- | — or +/- | — | | | -- | | |
| | -feeding activity | — or +/- | | | | | -- | | |
| | -organic matter mineralization in soil | | | | | | | | |
| | Resource reallocation | | | | | | | | |
| | -soil organic carbon (SOC) | -- | | | | | -- | | |
| | Biochemical transformation | | | | | | | | |
| | -soil organic carbon (SOC) | | | | | | | | |
| | -microbial basal respiration (carbon mineralization) | | | | | | | | |
| | -microbial catabolic activities (MIR, etc.) | | | | | | | | |
| | -functional diversity/genes | | | | | | | | |
| Water regulation, retention and release | Biological retention by plants? | | Impaired due to loss of fine particles | | | | Decreased retention, pores can be clogged by residual precipitates | | |
| | Water retention | | | | | | | | |
| | -soil texture | | | | | | | | |
| | -water holding capacity (retention) | | — or +/- | | | | — | | |
| | -soil organic carbon (SOC) | | | | | | | | |
| | Infiltration and percolation | | | | | | | | |
| | -infiltration/permeability | | | | | | | | |
| | -bulk density | | | | | | | | |
| | -effects on macrofauna (earthworms) | — or +/- | | | | | -- | | |

Take-home messages and future work in ISLANDR

Integrating broader soil health assessments into contaminated land management is essential for better decision-making → **Recycling brownfields**

'Fit-for-use' should cover both risk and soil functionality for future land use

ISLANDR is working to:

- Select indicators/descriptors based on intended land use and soil functions
- Consider impacts on soil functions during selection of remediation options
- Include soil health in different steps of the decision-making process
- Value soil health to include in cost-benefit analysis

→ Soil Health as an important building block in the **ISLANDR Roadmap**

Visit the ISLANDR website for more information and sign up for the newsletter!

→ <https://islandr-project.eu/>

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