

Element	DKC2 concentrations (mg/kg)			Background reference material concentrations (mg/kg)			Mean I_{geo} values for DKC2		
	Mean	Min	Max	urban soil	National soil background	National crustal abundance	I_{geo} Merseyside soils mean (maximum)	I_{geo} national soil mean (maximum)	I_{geo} national crustal mean (maximum)
Ba	104	50	164	342	316	600	-2.30 (-1.65)	-2.19 (-1.53)	-3.11 (-2.46)
Cu	71	32	105	37.52	24	15	0.34 (0.90)	0.98 (1.54)	1.66 (2.22)
Pb	125	51	178	83	81	15	0.01 (0.52)	0.04 (0.55)	2.47 (2.98)
Zn	379	56	913	85	91	70	1.57 (2.84)	1.47 (2.74)	1.85 (3.12)

Supplementary Table 7: Mean, maximum and minimum geochemical concentrations (mg/kg) measured in DKC2 for elements identified as anthropogenically derived (Supplementary Figure 10, Supplementary Tables 3 and 4). Corresponding background mean concentrations (mg/kg) for urban soils in Merseyside, national soils and crustal abundance (Rawlins et al., 2012) are also presented from which geo-accumulation index (I_{geo}) values were determined (Muller, 1969). Extent of anthropogenic contamination is indicated by I_{geo} values: < 0 : uncontaminated; $0 \leq 1$: low to moderate contamination; $1 \leq 2$: moderately contaminated; $2 \leq 3$: moderately to heavily contaminated; $3 \leq 4$: heavily contaminated; $4 \leq 5$ heavily to extremely contaminated; and >5 : extremely contaminated (Muller, 1969).