

Environmental Statement: Technical Appendix 13.3 – Framework Soil Management Plan

ES TA 13.3

Development of National Significance

Alaw Môn Solar Farm

Land west of the B5112, 415m south of Llyn Alaw, 500m east of Llantrisant and 1.5km west of Llannerch-y-Medd, Anglesey

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Framework Soil Management Plan:

Alaw Mon Solar Farm, Anglesey

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) was commissioned by Wylfa Green Limited to set out a methodology for identifying and safeguarding the soil resources (topsoil and subsoil) on land required for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed Alaw Mon Solar Farm in Anglesey ('the Site').
- 1.1.2 The Site is located approximately 1km to the north-west of Anglesey, Wales. The approximate centre of the Site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) reference SH 37400 83500. The location and boundary of the Site is shown on **Appendix 1**.
- 1.1.3 This Framework SMP should be read in conjunction with '*Agricultural Land Classification: Alaw Mon, Anglesey*' (Askew Land & Soil Project C772_v2).

1.2 Competency

- 1.2.1 This Framework SMP has been prepared by a Chartered Scientist (CSci), who is a Fellow (F.I. Soil Sci) of the British Society of Soil Science (BSSS). The author meets the requirements of the BSSS Professional Competency Standard (PCS) scheme for 'Soil Science in Soil Handling and Restoration', which is endorsed, amongst others, by the Welsh Government, the Science Council, and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management (IEMA) (see BSSS PCS Document 4)¹.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of the Framework SMP is to maintain the quality and quantity of soil resources (i.e., topsoil and subsoil) at the Site in its current physical condition (e.g., soil depth, soil texture, soil structure, soil drainage status), chemical condition (e.g., pH level, nutrient status of available phosphorus, available potassium, available magnesium, total nitrogen, and potentially toxic elements (PTE)) and soil organic matter (SOM) content, in order to maintain soil functions (see Section 1.4 below) during (i) the construction, (ii) operational, and (iii) decommissioning phases of the proposed solar farm.
- 1.3.2 Post-consent, the Framework SMP Plan will require updating in accordance with approved documentation by the appointed contractor prior to any construction commencing onsite. A detailed **Construction Phase Soil Management Plan** would be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval prior to the start of construction and this will sit alongside the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Prior to decommissioning, a final **Decommissioning Soil Management Plan** would be submitted to the LPA for approval, and

¹ British Society of Soil Science. Professional Competency Standard Scheme Document 4 'Soil Science in Soil Handling and Restoration'. Available online @ [WWS-Complete-Competencies.pdf \(soils.org.uk\)](https://www.soils.org.uk/WWS-Complete-Competencies.pdf) Last accessed October 2023

this would sit alongside the Decommissioning Plan. Prior to the end of decommissioning works, an **Aftercare Soil Management Plan** would be submitted to the LPA for approval. The 'Aftercare period' means a period of five years from compliance with the decommissioning condition or such other maximum period after compliance with that condition as may be prescribed by the LPA.

1.3.3 The objectives of this Framework SMP are to sets out appropriate methodology to:

- (i) Determine the location, extent and quality of *in-situ* soil resources (topsoil and subsoil) at the Site prior to construction (i.e., baseline soil status) by carrying out a desk-based assessment of published information on climate, geology, soils, and Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), and by carrying out a detailed Soil Resource Survey (SRS) on Site prior to the commencement of construction;
- (ii) Determine types (units) of soil according to their resilience to damage (e.g., compaction) during soil handling prior to the commencement of construction;
- (iii) Produce maps showing the location and extent of soil resources (topsoil and subsoil) in separate units identified in (ii) prior to the commencement of construction;
- (iv) Ensure vehicular traffic over the land is restricted to farm tracks, haul roads or on agricultural land in appropriate weather conditions and soil-wetness state during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases;
- (v) Where necessary, to strip, store and respread soil resources in appropriate weather conditions and soil-wetness state during the construction and decommissioning phases;
- (vi) Produce a plan for an appropriate level and period of Aftercare following decommissioning of the soil panels and infrastructure. This is to help ensure the agricultural land is reinstated and handed back to the land-owner/farmer in its former quality, i.e., a similar condition to the baseline soil conditions to be determined by a SRS prior to commencement of construction of the proposed solar farm.

1.4 Soil Functions

1.4.1 Following an Ecosystem Services² approach, soil functions³ are general capabilities of soils that are important for various agricultural, environmental, nature protection, landscape architecture and urban applications. Six key soil functions are:

1. Food and other biomass production;

² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)(2013) 'Ecosystem Services' . Available online @ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ecosystems-services> Last accessed October 2023

³ ISRIC World Soil Information. Available online @ <http://www.isric.org/about-soils/functions-soil> Last accessed October 2023

2. Environmental Interaction: storage (including carbon sequestration), filtering, and transformation;
3. Biological habitat and gene pool;
4. Source of raw materials;
5. Physical and cultural heritage; and
6. Platform for man-made structures: buildings, highways.

1.5 Soil Receptor Sensitivity/Resilience

1.5.1 When considering soil as a growing medium for food and biomass production (i.e., the land at the Alaw Mon Site is currently in agricultural production), and a habitat which supports microbial, plant, and animal life, its sensitivity to change is largely dependent on its **resilience to structural damage** during cultivation and soil handling (i.e., soil stripping, storing in stockpiles, and re-spreading). As detailed in numerous guidelines for soil handling, including the Code of Practice for Sustainable Management of Soil on Construction Sites (2009)⁴, the key to understanding soil resilience to structural damage during soil handling is the interaction between **soil texture** and **soil moisture**, and the effect of this interaction on **soil structure**.

I. Soil Texture

1.5.2 Soil texture describes how the mineral element of soil comprises a mixture of mineral particles of different size, and a different **texture class** can be ascribed according to the proportion of (according to the British Standards Institution):

- clay (<0.002mm);
- silt (0.002mm to 0.06mm);
- sand
 - fine sand (0.06mm to 0.2mm);
 - medium sand (0.2mm to 0.6mm); and
 - coarse sand (0.6mm to 2.0mm).

II. Soil Moisture

1.5.3 The amount of moisture in the soil is known to affect key soil properties⁵, including:

- **soil strength** (i.e., cohesion, internal friction). This is an important feature of soils in relation to their response to soil handling, and importantly to their resistance to fracture, compression, smearing, moulding and compaction; and

⁴ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2009). 'Code of Practice for the Sustainable Management of Soil on Construction Sites'. Available online @ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites> Last accessed October 2023

⁵ Landon, J. R (Editor) (1991). Chapter 6 'Soil Physics' in 'Booker Tropical Soil Manual'. Longman Scientific & Technical

- **soil consistency.** This is commonly used to describe the ‘feel’ of the soil and includes properties such as friability, plasticity, stickiness and resistance to compression and shear. Changes in consistence are sometime described in terms of various limits (for which there are British Standard Institute (BSI) methodologies):
 - The Plastic Limit (or Lower Plastic Limit), i.e., the moisture content at which the soil changes from friable to plastic and is taken to be the minimum moisture content at which the soil can be puddled. This can be measured in a laboratory under BS1377:1990 ‘*Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes*’ by rolling threads of soil that shear longitudinally and transversely at approximately 3mm diameter; and
 - The Liquid Limit (or Upper Plastic Limit), i.e., the water content at which soil cohesion is so reduced that the soil mass will flow when a force is applied

III. Soil Structure

- 1.5.4 The most important structural features of soils are the size, shape, and stability of the peds (soil aggregates), which influences how the soil is penetrated by water, air and roots. In general terms, a soil with a good structure is well drained and well aerated and are conducive to soil flora and fauna.
- 1.5.5 When a soil is handled when it is too wet (i.e., the moisture content is at or exceeds the lower plastic limit), then soil strength is reduced, and it becomes prone to structural damage, i.e., it has less resistance to compression and shear. By introducing a force, such as a mechanical excavator, the wet (or plastic) soil can lose its structure and become compacted.
- 1.5.6 In the worst-case scenario, a well-structured and aerated soil can become poorly structured (even massive) by soil handling when it is too wet (plastic). If it is stored in this state it can become anaerobic, with distinctive grey colouration and associated ‘sour’ smell. Poor drainage and anaerobic conditions cause stress and often death to plants (crops) and soil fauna.
- 1.5.7 The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) ‘Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of England and Wales’ system has developed a methodology for assessing the interaction between soil texture and soil moisture, and, in part, classifies agricultural land quality according to soil wetness (i.e. the interaction between soil topsoil texture, soil wetness class (WC)⁶, and the number of days that the soil profile is predicted to be at field capacity (i.e., the maximum amount of water a soil profile can hold following free drainage).
- 1.5.8 For the purpose of the SMP, the methodology for assessing soil wetness should be utilised to place the different soil types at the Site into one of three soil handling units which have

⁶ The Wetness Class (WC) of a soil is classified in Appendix II of Hodgson, J.M. (1977), *The Soil Survey Field Handbook*. Soil Survey and Land Research Centre, Technical Monograph No.5, according to the depth and duration of waterlogging in the soil profile and has six bands ranging from Wetness Class I (well drained) to Wetness Class VI (permanently waterlogged).

different resilience (i.e., high resilience, medium resilience and low resilience) to structural damage according to their respective soil cohesion and soil strength and resistance to compression and smear at different soil moisture contents. These three categories of resilience should be related to the prevailing climate, namely Field Capacity Days, as set out in the Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Soil Handling Units		
Soil Handling Unit	Resilience to structural damage during soil handling	Soil Texture Class
A (Green) – Low Sensitivity	High	Light textured soils: sand (S), loamy sands (LS), sandy loam (SL), sandy silt loams (SZL); where fewer than 225 Field Capacity Days (FCD) (Average Annual Rainfall (AAR) less than 1000mm).
B (Orange) – Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Above textures where there are 225 FCD or more (AAR 1000mm or greater). Medium textured soils with less than 27% clay content: silt loam (ZL), medium silty clay loam (MZCL), medium clay loam (MCL), sandy clay loam (SCL); where there are 225 FCD or fewer (AAR 1000mm or less). Heavy textures below (i.e., more than 27% clay content) where fewer than 150 FCD (AAR less than 700mm).
C (Red) – High Sensitivity	Low	Medium textures above where there are more than 225 FCD (AAR greater than 1000mm). Heavy textures soils with more than 27% clay content: heavy silty clay loams (HZCL), heavy clay loam (HCL), sandy clay (SC) silty clay (ZC) clay (C); where FCD are 150 or more (AAR 700mm or greater). Organic and peaty soils.

1.6 Soil Health

- 1.6.1 As described in Section 2.6 in 'Agricultural Land Classification: Agricultural Land Classification: Alaw Mon, Anglesey' (Askew Land & Soil Project C772_v2), the installation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array is a reversible, i.e., the agricultural land can be returned to its former agricultural productivity once the generation of renewable electricity has ceased, and the solar panels and associated infrastructure is removed. The agricultural land at the Site is currently used mainly for producing used for grazing livestock. In many respects, the management of

the land under solar PV panels as grassland can benefit soil health, as described in detail in **Appendix 2**.

1.7 Structure of the Remainder of this Report

1.7.1 The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – Preliminary Soil Resource Assessment;
- Section 3 – Framework Soil Management Plan – Construction, Operation and Decommissioning Phases; and
- Section 4 – Framework Aftercare Scheme.

2 PRELIMINARY SOIL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Part 1 of this section of the Framework SMP sets out the findings of a desktop study of relevant published information on climate, topography, geology, soil, and Agricultural Land Classification information. This information below is summarised from a separate report '*Agricultural Land Classification: Alaw Mon, Anglesey*' (Askew Land & Soil Project C772_v2).

2.1.2 Part 2 sets out an appropriate Soil Resource Survey (SRS) which should be carried out prior to commencing the construction of the solar farm.

2.2 Part 1: Desk-based Assessment of Site Characteristics and Soil Resources

2.2.1 This part of the report describes site characteristics which are pertinent to soil management, as follows:

- Climate (e.g., opportunity for soil handling in suitably dry conditions);
- Topography and gradient (e.g., to help identify potential risks of soil erosion by wind and/or water); and
- Published information on geology and soils.

I. Climate

2.2.2 Interpolated climate data relevant to the determination of the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grade of land at the Site is given in Table 2.1.

Survey Parcel	Grid Reference	Average Altitude (m)	Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	Accumulated Temperature above 0°C (January – June)	Moisture Deficit (mm) Wheat	Moisture Deficit (mm) Potatoes	Field Capacity Days (FCD)	Grade According to Climate
A	SH374835	55	969	1422	81	66	200	1
B	SH377836	70	991	1404	78	62	204	2
C	SH378839	61	978	1414	79	64	202	1
D	SH382837	83	1011	1389	75	58	207	2
E	SH379843	48	960	1429	82	68	199	1
F	SH382843	71	993	1403	77	61	204	2
G	SH385845	72	995	1401	77	61	205	2
H	SH390846	81	1008	1391	75	59	207	2

I	SH394851	69	990	1404	78	62	204	2
J	SH399841	77	1002	1395	76	60	206	2
K	SH391838	79	1005	1393	76	59	206	2
L	SH387836	82	1010	1390	75	59	207	2
M	SH389833	87	1018	1385	74	57	208	2
N	SH385830	78	1005	1395	76	60	206	2
O	SH384827	98	1034	1373	72	54	210	2
Average		74	998	1399	77	61	205	

2.2.3 Of relevance to soil management, it is clear the Site receives high levels of rainfall over the year, i.e., **Average Annual Rainfall (AAR) of 998mm**. This value is typical of low altitudes at the coast (e.g., AAR 1000mm)⁷.

2.2.4 In addition, the soil is predicted to be at field capacity (i.e., the amount of soil moisture or water content held in the soil after excess water has drained away) for an average of **205 Field Capacity Days (FCD) per year**.

II. Topography and Gradient

2.2.5 The land at the Site is undulated and ranges in altitude from approximately 40 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the lowest point in the southwest, to approximately 109m AOD at the highest altitude in the southeast. The gradient of the slopes on Site should be determined during the SRS in order to help assess the risk of soil erosion by water (e.g., rainfall), especially during soil stripping and soil storage during the construction phase.

III. Published Geology/Soil Parent Material

2.2.6 British Geological Survey (BGS) information available online⁸ has been utilised to identify the Bedrock underlying the Site and any Superficial (Drift) Deposits over the Bedrock. This information helps to determine the parent material from which the soil has formed.

2.2.7 The BGS information (1:50,000) indicates from north to south the land at the Site is entirely underlain by Ordovician Rocks (interbedded mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate).

2.2.8 The BGS information (1:50,000) for superficial deposits indicates the bedrock underlying the western parts of the Site are covered by glacial till (Devensian, diamicton) and Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel). Parts of the Site are not covered by any superficial deposits and here the soil is developed directly from the Ordovician rocks.

⁷ C.C. Rudeforth et al. (1984) Figure 7 'Average Annual Rainfall (mm), 1941 – 70 (Meteorological Office data) in 'Soils and their use in Wales'. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin 11. Harpenden.

⁸ British Geological Survey 'Geology of Britain Viewer'. Available online @ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> Last accessed October 2023

IV. Published Information on Soil

2.2.9 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) soil map of Wales (Sheet 2) at a scale of 1:250,000 and accompanying Bulletin No. 11 '*Soils and their Use in Wales*'⁷, and a National Soil Resources Institute (NSRI) Soil Site Report for Alaw Mon Solar Farm (copy given as **Appendix 3**)⁹, reports that land at the Site is covered by soils grouped into three soil associations as follows:

- The Site is mainly covered by soils grouped in the Cegin Association.
- A small area of land around higher, sloping ground to the north of Carmel in the south of the study area is covered by soils grouped in the East Keswick Association.
- Land to the northwest of the Site is mapped with peaty soils belonging to the Crowdy 2 Association.

2.2.10 As described by the SSEW, the Cegin Association comprises seasonally waterlogged loamy and clayey cambic stagnogley soils belonging to the Cegin, Brickfield and Greyland series. They are intractable for much of the year unless artificially drained and their slowly permeable subsoils are coarsely structured and often compact at depth. Sannan and Denbigh series occur on steep slopes or where the drift is thin over bedrock giving good drainage. The association is widespread over Silurian and Ordovician sedimentary rocks in Wales. In northern Anglesey thick drift and low relief combine to give an extensive uninterrupted area of the association. These soils absorb only a small proportion of winter rain. In wet districts Cegin, Brickfield and Greyland soils are waterlogged for long periods in the growing season (Wetness Class V) and even with artificial drainage they can remain wet throughout the winter (Wetness Class IV). Where the field capacity period is less than 200 days, the soils are naturally drier (Wetness Class IV) and their drainage regime can be improved to Wetness Class III. Denbigh soils are naturally well drained (Wetness Class I) and Sannan soils occasionally waterlogged (Wetness Class III).

2.2.11 The East Keswick 1 Association comprises deep fine loamy, brown earths with some wetter soils in drift. The well drained East Keswick series, typical brown earths in drift with siliceous stones, occupies approximately two-thirds of the association. The seasonally waterlogged Nercwys series, fine loamy stagnogleyic brown earths, and Arrow series, coarse loamy gleyic brown earths, occupy most of the remainder. The association occurs throughout Anglesey and Llyn where the soils were previously mapped as Gaerwen and Arfon series. The drift thickness varies considerably over short distances and there are isolated exposures of schist and gneissose granite. The soils are often stony, with hard metamorphic and igneous stones. East Keswick soils are well drained (Wetness Class I), whereas seasonal waterlogging is a feature of lower horizons in Nercwys and Arrow soils. Natural drainage in the Nercwys is

⁹ National Soil Resources Institute (2021) Soils Site Report for location 238586E, 383863N, 4km x 4km, National Soil Resources Institute, Cranfield University.

hampered by the slowly permeable subsoil. The land readily absorbs winter rainwater. Available water is adequate for arable crops in normal years in most places.

- 2.2.12 The Crowdy 2 Association consists of raw acid peat soils dominate this association which occupies wide upland tracts of blanket bog and scattered peat-filled basins in Wales and South West England. These soils are more or less permanently wet (Wetness Class VI) and this usually prevents their economic improvement.

V. Detailed Soil Resource Survey (SRS) and Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)

- 2.2.13 A detailed Soil Resource Survey (SRS) and Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) was carried out in 2021 (*Agricultural Land Classification: Alaw Mon, Anglesey*, C772_v2, dated 15th June 2021). The SRS/ALC survey involved examination of the soil's physical properties at 285 auger-bore locations on an approximate 100 m grid pattern, at a sampling density of approximately 1 auger bore per ha. A log of the soil profiles recorded on Site is given as Appendix 1, and a description of five soil pits representative of the main soil types across the Site is given as Appendix 2, in the ALC report.

- 2.2.14 The texture of the topsoil was determined by hand-texturing, as described in Natural England's Technical Information Note 037 'Soil Texture'¹⁰, and by laboratory particle size analysis (see Table 2.1 below).

- 2.2.15 In this way, it was determined the topsoil at the Site is mainly medium clay loam or medium silty clay loam (see Table 2.1 below). Some land in the valley bottoms, and mainly associated with Subgrade 3b and Grade 4 agricultural land shown on Figure 2 in the ALC report, has topsoil which is heavy clay loam or heavy silty clay loam.

VI. Topsoil Particle Size Analysis

- 2.2.16 To substantiate topsoil texture determined during the SRS/ALC survey by hand-texturing, nine samples of topsoil were collected over the Site, as shown in **Figure 1**. The topsoil samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis of particle size distribution (PSD), based on the British Standard Institution particle size grades. The certificate of analysis is provided as Appendix 3 in Askew Land & Soil Limited's ALC report. The findings of the PSD analysis are reproduced in Table 2.1 below:

¹⁰ Natural England's Technical Information Note 037 'Soil Texture'. Available online at <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/32016>

Topsoil Sample Location (See Fig. 1)	% sand 0.063-2.0 mm	% silt 0.002-0.063 mm	% clay <0.002 mm	ALC Soil Texture Class
A1	20	48	32	Heavy Silty Clay Loam (HZCL)
C8	28	48	24	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
D5	26	49	25	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
G5	31	46	23	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
H2	22	52	26	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
I2	19	55	26	Medium Silty Clay Loam (MZCL)
J4	26	50	24	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
K10	26	52	22	Medium Clay Loam (MCL)
M11	19	56	25	Medium Silty Clay Loam (MZCL)

VII. Soil Handling Units

2.2.17 By applying the criteria set out in Table 1.1 'Soil Handling Units' against the climate data and soil textures, the soils at Alaw Mon may be assigned to Soil Handling Units as shown on **Figure 2**.

Unit 1

2.2.18 In a climate area with an Average Annual Rainfall (AAR) of 998mm and 205 Field Capacity Days (FCD) per year, medium clay loam and medium silty clay loam soils may be grouped into a single soil handling unit (i.e., Unit 1). This soil handling unit is assessed as being of **medium sensitivity**, with **moderate resilience to structural damage** during soil handling (coloured orange on **Figure 2**), following the criteria in Table 1.1 and Table 2.2 (below).

Unit 2

2.2.19 In a climate area with an Average Annual Rainfall (AAR) of 998mm and 205 Field Capacity Days (FCD) per year, heavy clay loam and heavy silty clay loam soils may be grouped into a single soil handling unit (i.e., Unit 2). This soil handling unit is assessed as being of **high sensitivity**, with **low resilience to structural damage** during soil handling (coloured red on **Figure 2**), following the criteria in Table 1.1 and Table 2.2 (below).

Soil Handling Unit	Resilience to structural damage during soil handling	Soil Texture
1	Medium	Soil Handling Unit 1: This unit of soils comprises medium clay loams and medium silty clay loam with less than 27% clay content. As per Table 1.1, these medium textured soils have a medium resilience (or medium susceptibility) to structural damage by vehicles trafficking over them, or during soil handling operations, in a climate area where there are 225 FCD or fewer (AAR 1000mm or less).
2	Low	Soil Handling Unit 2: This unit of soils comprises slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged heavy clay loam, heavy silty clay loam, and clay with more than 27% clay content. As per Table 1.1, heavy textured soils have a low resilience (or high susceptibility) to structural damage by vehicles trafficking over them, or during soil handling operations, in a climate area where FCD are 150 or more (AAR 700mm or greater).

2.3 Part 2: Soil Resource Survey (SRS)

- 2.3.1 A detailed Soil Resource Survey (SRS) has been carried out as part of the detailed ALC survey reported separately in '*Agricultural Land Classification: Alaw Mon, Anglesey*' (Askew Land & Soil Project C772_v2). The soil profile data reported in the ALC report is appropriate for use in developing a detailed SMP post planning consent.
- 2.3.2 In addition, an appropriate number of samples of topsoil (at least six) should be collected prior to construction commencing to represent the main soil types/units across the Site. The samples should be sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis against the physical and chemical parameters, including potentially toxic elements (PTE), under the British Standard for Topsoil (BS3882:2015). This includes particle size analysis, i.e., the proportions of sand, silt and clay, to determine the definitive texture class of the topsoil, especially with regard to distinguishing between medium clay loams (i.e., <27% clay) and heavy clay loams (27% to 35% clay). Laboratory analysis of topsoil to BS3882:2015 also includes the determination of Soil Organic Matter (SOM) content by loss on ignition (L.O.I).
- 2.3.3 From the soil profile information determined in the SRS, a map showing the location and extent of the main soil handling units has been produced, see **Figure 2**.
- 2.3.4 Prior to construction, the SMP should also include a map to identify where soil is to be stripped, e.g., access roads, inverters, cable-routes and the sub-station, and where the soil is to be left in-situ.

3.0 FRAMEWORK SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section outlines general requirements for vehicular traffic over agricultural land, and where necessary soil handling, i.e., soil stripping, storage and placement/re-spreading, during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed solar farm.

3.1.2 Best practice for solar farm design and layout and good practice in construction set out in the BRE National Solar Centre's (2014) *'Agricultural Good Practice Guidance for Solar Farms'* (Editor J Scurlock) should be followed¹¹.

3.2 General Requirements for Soil Handling

3.2.1 The quality and quantity of soil resources (topsoil and subsoil) within the Site shall be maintained by following the approach of the DEFRA *'Code of Practice for the Sustainable Management and Use of Soil on Construction Sites'* (2009)¹². This is to achieve the following principal objectives:

- (i) The avoidance of unnecessary damage to all soil layers, especially by compaction and smearing;
- (ii) The maintenance of a reasonable degree of fissuring, drainage and aerobic conditions in stored soils;
- (iii) The reasonable replication of the original sequence of textural horizons and permeability of the soil profile when the materials are reinstated, based on a target restoration profile (i.e., the original/baseline soil profile determined in the SRS prior to commencement of construction);
- (iv) The preservation of soil biodiversity and Soil Organic Matter (SOM).

3.2.2 All soil and soil forming materials shall be handled in accordance with the Institute of Quarrying's Good Practice Guide for Handling Soil (2021), Sheets A – E (handling soil using backacters and dumptrucks)¹³.

3.2.3 Where they are encountered on Site, handling peaty/organic soils should aim to maintain peatland ecosystem services (such as carbon sequestration), minimise risks to ecosystem

¹¹ Scurlock, J (Ed.) in BRE National Solar Centre's (2014) *'Agricultural Good Practice Guidance for Solar Farms'*. Available online @ https://www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/nsc/Documents%20Library/NSC%20Publications/NSC_-_Guid_Agricultural-good-practice-for-SFs_0914.pdf Last accessed October 2023

¹² DEFRA (2009) *'Code of Practice for the Sustainable Management and Use of Soil on Construction Sites'*. Available online @ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites> Last accessed October 2023

¹³ Institute of Quarrying's Good Practice Guide for Handling Soil (2021), Sheets A – E (handling soil using backacters and dumptrucks). Available online @ <https://www.quarrying.org/soils-guidance> Last accessed October 2023

services (such as the loss of habitat, water quality, storage or ground stability, and retain excavated peat in storage as close to the point of extraction as practicable.

- 3.2.4 As described in Section 1.5, when a soil is handled when it is too wet (i.e., the moisture content is at or exceeds the lower plastic limit), then soil strength is reduced, and it becomes prone to structural damage, i.e., it has less resistance to compression and shear. By introducing a force, such as a mechanical excavator, the wet (or plastic) soil can lose its structure and become compacted. As described in Best Practice produced by the Institute of Quarrying¹³ (see ‘Supplementary Note 4 – Soil Wetness’ given as **Appendix 4**),

‘...The degree of effect due to soil handling is likely to vary between the soil textural class, structural condition, and organic matter content, the local climate and daily weather conditions, but also between the types and size of machinery used and handling practice adopted. The primary cause of compaction arises from the compression caused by trafficking by the machinery and stockpiling of soil in storage. Whilst some degree of remedial actions might be possible, experience has demonstrated that minimising compaction by handling soil in a dry condition is the more effective and reliable, and likely most cost-effective option.’

I. Timing of Operations

- 3.2.5 Advice is given in **Appendix 4** on the general timing of operations. A field-based determination of when the actual operations should start, cease or restart based upon actual soil wetness is provided. The final SMP should carefully consider the timing of (i) vehicles trafficking over the land and soil, and (ii) land-work and soil handling operations. The SMP should provide mitigation measures to avoid or reduce damage to soil structure, especially when the soil is wet, including a method for determining when land-work and soil handling operations should start, cease and restart based upon actual soil wetness. This may include determination of the Plastic Limit (see Section 1.5 (III) above) of the different soil types/units should be determined in a laboratory to British Standard 1377: 1990 ‘Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes’.
- 3.2.6 Based on an ‘Indicative on-average months when vegetated mineral soils might be in a sufficiently dry condition according to geographic location, depth of soil and clay content’ (Table 4.1, **Appendix 4**), the soil at Alaw Mon Solar Farm is predicted to be in a sufficiently dry condition as follows:
- Soil Handling Unit 1 (Moderate Resilience): 18%-27% clay in Climatic Zone 1 (Wales) = Mid April to Mid October; and
 - Soil Handling Unit 2 (High Resilience): More than 27% clay in Climatic Zone 1 (Wales) = Mid May to Early October.
- 3.2.7 This is a predicted period over the year when the different soil types are most likely to be suitable for handling. However, guidance in paragraph 3.2.5 (above) for ceasing and restarting work during this period should be followed.

- 3.2.8 Throughout the period of working, restoration and Aftercare, the operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that drainage from areas adjoining the Site is not impaired or rendered less efficient by the permitted operations.
- 3.2.9 The operator shall take all reasonable steps, including the provision of any necessary works, to prevent damage by erosion, silting or flooding and to make proper provision for the disposal of all water entering, arising on or leaving the Site during the permitted operations.
- 3.2.10 Any oil, fuel, lubricant, paint or solvent within the site shall be so stored as to prevent such material from contaminating topsoil, subsoil, soil forming material, or reaching any watercourse.
- 3.2.11 Throughout the period of working, restoration and aftercare, the operator shall have due regard to the need to adhere to the precautions for preventing the spread of plant and animal diseases¹⁴.

3.3 Ground Preparation

- 3.3.1 Prior to stripping agricultural topsoil (e.g., access roads, inverters, cable-routes and the sub-station), all above-ground vegetation should be cleared off Site in the areas to be stripped, so that the amount of vegetation within the topsoil strip is minimised (this is to minimise the amount of anaerobic decomposition of vegetation / organic matter that will occur within the topsoil stockpiles).

3.4 Haul Roads

- 3.4.1 Vehicles, e.g., heavy goods vehicles (HGV) delivering construction materials should not be permitted to traffic over agricultural land and be restricted to public highways, farm tracks, haul roads and storage compounds.
- 3.4.2 Construction machinery such as piling machines and telehandlers should not traffic over agricultural land which is left in-situ (i.e., where the topsoil has not been stripped) when the soil is too wet. This is to avoid causing soil structural damage by compaction and smearing, and to avoid creating ruts/vehicle wheelings at the ground surface. See 'General Requirements for Soil Handling' above for guidance on appropriate soil moisture content for soil handling.
- 3.4.3 Where a peaty/organic layer is present, e.g., Wilcocks 1 Association (see 'Soil Associations' earlier and **Figure 1**), construction machinery, e.g., piling machines and telehandlers, should not traffic directly over agricultural land in any weather. In this case, a temporary haul road system is required to prevent structural damage, shrinkage, or erosion of the peat/Soil Organic Matter (SOM).

¹⁴ Government (2022). 'How to stop invasive non-native plants from spreading. Available online @ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants> Last accessed October 2023

3.5 Soil Stripping

- 3.5.1 Before any part of the Site is excavated or is built upon, or used for the stacking of topsoil, subsoil or overburden, or as a machinery dump or plant yard, or for the construction of a road, all available topsoil and subsoil shall be stripped from that part.

3.6 Soil Storage

- 3.6.1 Bunds for the storage of soils shall conform to the following criteria:

- Topsoil and subsoil (referred to as overburden) in the different soil handling units shall be stored separately; and
- Where continuous bunds are used, dissimilar soils shall be separated by a third material.

Soil with Medium Sensitivity/Moderate Resilience (coloured orange on Figure 2)

- 3.6.2 Topsoil and subsoil with medium sensitivity/moderate resilience shall be stored in bunds which do not exceed 4m in height.

Soil with High Sensitivity/Low Resilience (coloured red on Figure 2)

- 3.6.3 Topsoil and subsoil with high sensitivity/low resilience shall be stored in bunds which do not exceed 3m in height.

- 3.6.4 Materials shall be stored like upon like, so that topsoil shall be stripped from beneath subsoil bunds.

- 3.6.5 All storage bunds containing soils which are intended to remain in situ for more than 6 months or over the winter period are to be grassed over and weed control and other necessary maintenance carried out. The seed mixture and the application rates are to be set out in the SMP.

- 3.6.6 All topsoil and subsoil shall be retained on the Site.

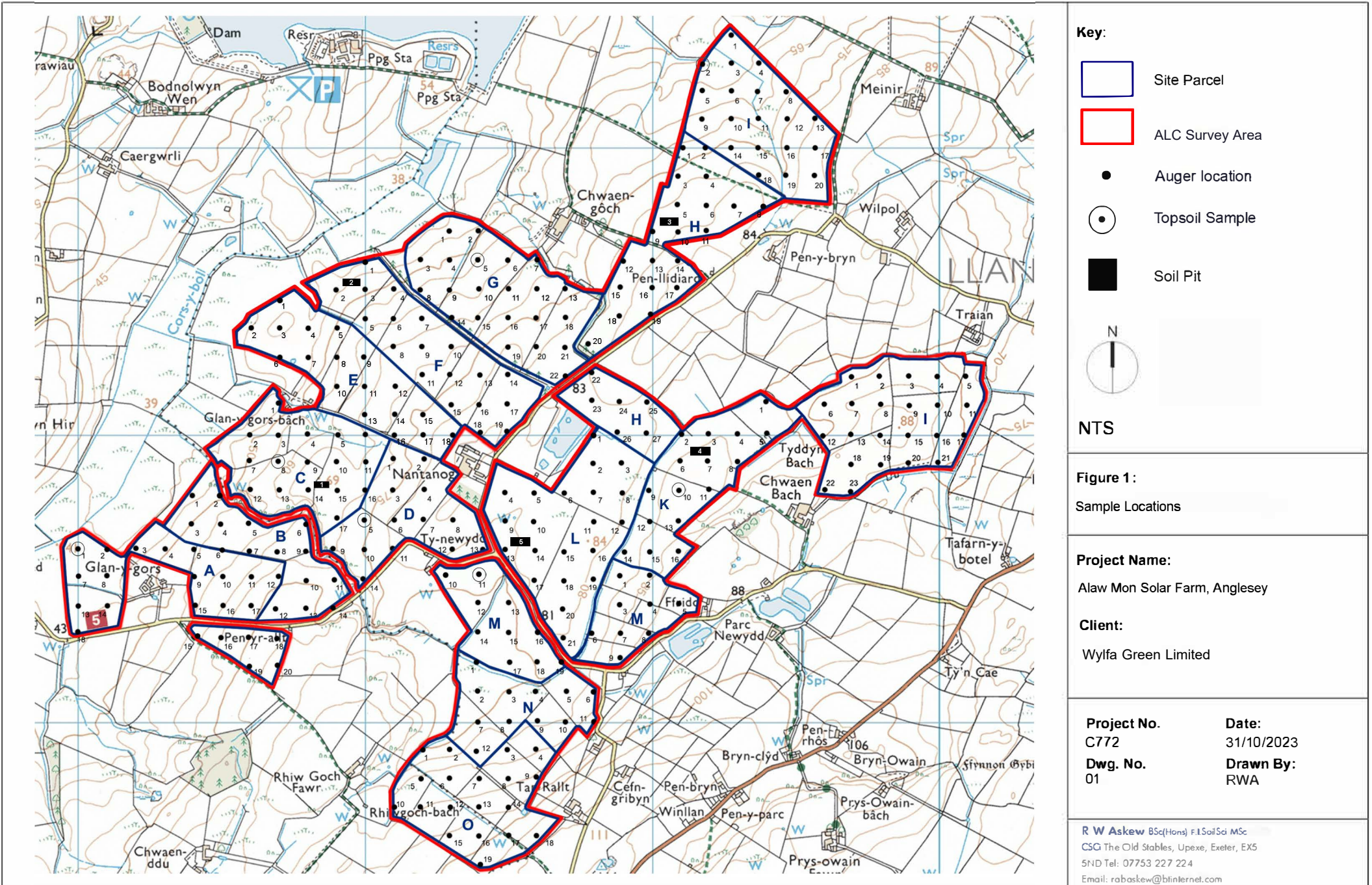
- 3.6.7 Bunds for the storage of soils shall conform to the following criteria:

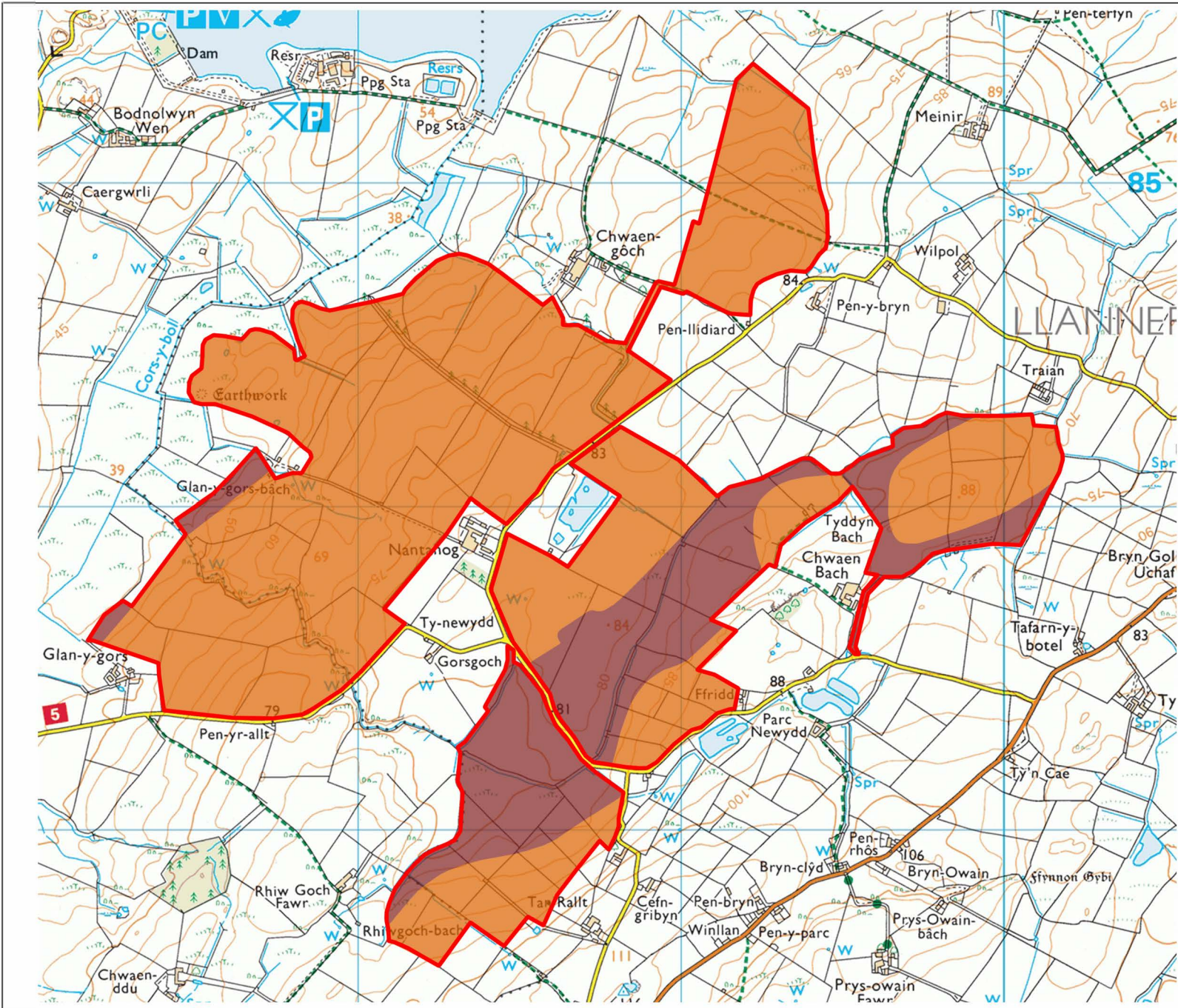
- (i) Topsoil and subsoil shall be stored separately.
 - (ii) Where continuous bunds are used, dissimilar soils shall be separated by a third material.
 - (iii) Materials shall be stored like upon like, so that topsoil shall be stripped from beneath subsoil bunds, and subsoil from beneath overburden bunds.
 - (iv) All storage bunds containing soils that are intended to remain in situ for more than 6 months or over the winter period are to be grassed over and weed control and other necessary maintenance carried out.
 - (v) All topsoil, subsoil, and soil-forming material shall be retained on the Site.
-

4.0 FRAMEWORK AFTERCARE SCHEME

- 4.1.1 Following the decommissioning of the solar farm, removal of the solar panels and associated infrastructure, and restoration of land and soil to agriculture, there shall be a period of Aftercare. The Operator shall prepare a schedule of Aftercare maintenance, to include soil testing, appropriate to the target for soil restoration for a period up to five years.
- 4.1.2 On completion of the restoration works the restored soils will be in a fragile condition. The objectives of the Aftercare period are to:
- (i) Soil cultivation and establishment of vegetation cover with a good rooting system such as grass as soon as possible after reinstatement of the soils (year 1);
 - (ii) At the end of year 1, the land should be checked for settlement and any hollows should be infilled by scraping back the topsoil and infilling with subsoil compatible with the subsoil beneath, before reinstating the topsoil;
 - (iii) Soil cultivation and vegetation management (year 2-5). This is to check the condition of the soil and grass (or other crop); and amelioration work is undertaken as necessary, e.g., infilling of settlement hollows, subsoiling to improve soil structure and to correct any patchy areas of poor growth; and
 - (iv) Consideration of the drainage of the restored agricultural land to prevent flooding.

Figures





Key:

- Approximate ALC Survey Area
- Soil Handling Unit 1 (Medium Resilience)
- Soil Handling Unit 2 (Low Resilience)

NTS

Figure 2:
Soil Handling Units


















Project Name:
Alaw Mon Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client:
Enso Energy Limited

Project No. C772	Date: 31/10/2023
Dwg. No. 03	Drawn By: RWA

Appendix 1: Site Location and Layout Plan

KEY

-  Solar Panels
-  Inverter
-  Deer Proof Fencing
-  Battery Fence
-  Storage Container
-  Battery Container
-  Substation
-  Battery Storage Facility Inverter/Transformer
-  Control Room
-  New Access Track
-  Existing Track
-  Overhead Lines
-  Species Rich Grassland
(Refer to Landscape Strategy Plan)
-  Field Margin Planting
(Refer to Landscape Strategy Plan)
-  Gravel
-  SSSI
-  Public Right of Way

NOTE:
CCTV cameras to be added around the perimeter of each fence line. The placement and spacing will be in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Cameras face internally within site.

Revisions:
First Issue- 19/09/2023 JS

ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY REPORT DISCREPANCIES TO THE DRP AT ONCE BEFORE PROCEEDING COPYRIGHT ACT APPLIES.

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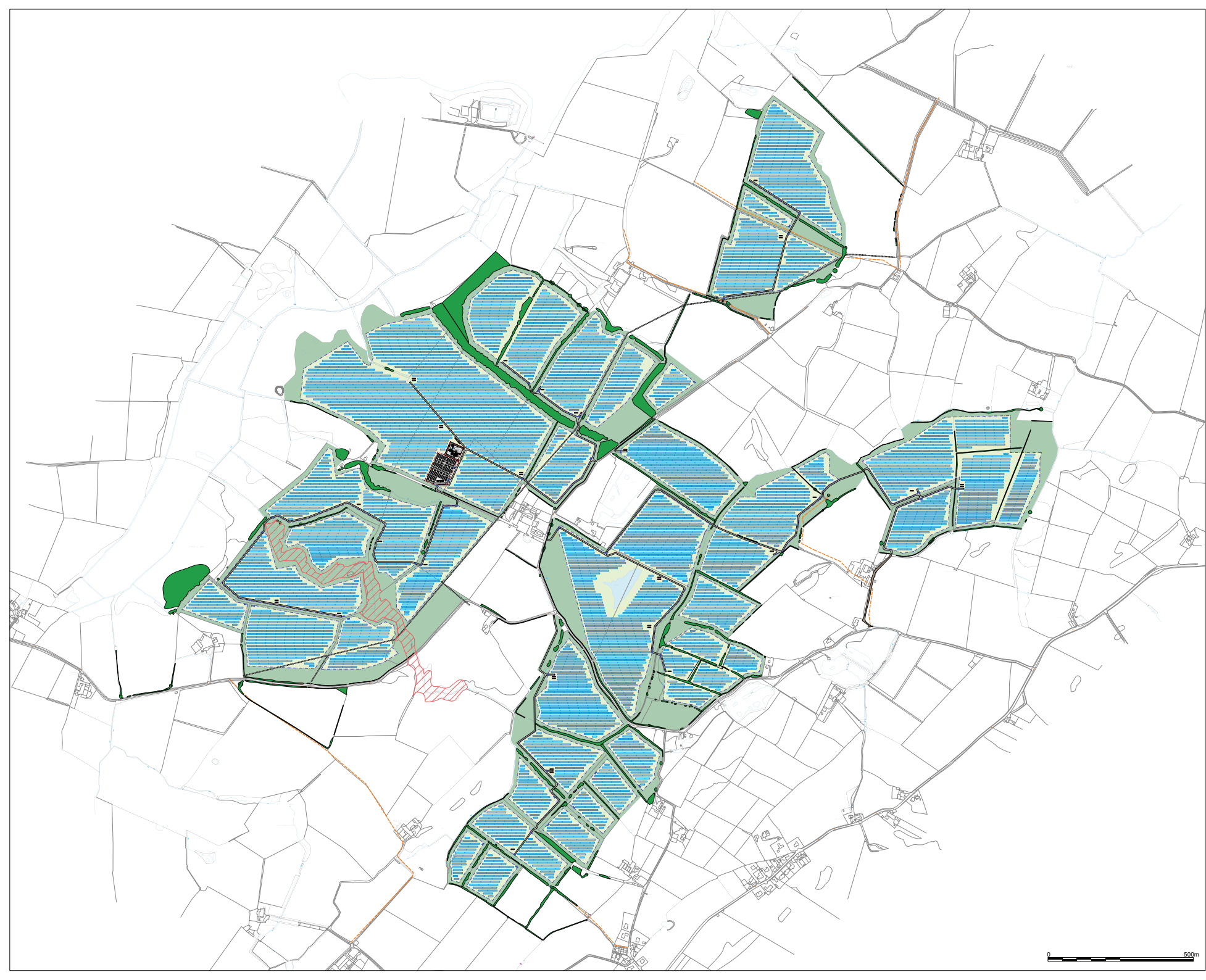
Project Title:
Alaw Môn (Wylfa) Solar Farm

Drawing Title:
Proposed Site Layout

DRWG No:	Rev:	Sht no:
WAM-01-P02	-	-

Drawn by:	Checked by:
JS	OH

Scale:	Date:
1:4000 @ A0	19/09/2023



Appendix 2: Soil Health

Soil Health

¹Soil Health

Soil health can be defined as a soil's ability to function and sustain plants, animals and humans as part of the ecosystem. There are five main factors that impact the health of the soil and can have a large influence over its capability and resilience to function, they are:

1. Soil structure
2. Soil chemistry
3. Organic matter content
4. Soil biology
5. Water infiltration, retention and movement through the profile

A healthy soil will have a good combination of all these factors, whilst an unhealthy soil will have a problem with at least one of these. A healthy soil has plenty of air spaces (voids) within it, maintaining aerobic (oxygenated) conditions. A healthy soil will provide a buffer to extremes in temperature (as it allows movement of gases between the soil and the air above) and rainfall (as the soil is well drained). This helps to reduce the impact of extreme weather events.

When a soil has limited air spaces, anaerobic conditions (i.e. oxygen depleted) dominate, leading to waterlogging and stagnation of roots and the proliferation of anaerobic microbes and denitrification (i.e. the loss of nitrogen from the system). A healthy soil will filter water slowly, retaining the nutrients and plant protection products (PPP) applied to the crop. If rainfall moves through the soil profile too quickly, or if it is prevented from entering the soil through compaction or soil sealing, surface runoff increases, taking soil, nutrients and PPP with it. This also increases the risk of flooding.

Summary: A healthy soil has a well-developed soil structure, where soil particles are aggregated into soil peds (structural units) separated by pores or voids. This allows the free movement of water (precipitation) through the soil and facilitates gaseous exchange between the plant roots and the air. These soils are well aerated (oxygenated), which encourages healthy plant (crop) growth and an abundance of soil fauna and aerobic microbes. These soils often have high amounts of soil organic matter (SOM), associated with an accumulation of plant and animal matter, and thus are a good store of soil organic carbon (SOC).

²Soil Organic Matter (SOM)

Soil carbon is predominantly derived from carbon fixed by plants. This enters the soil as litter or dung, root tissue turnover, root exudates and carbon allocated to mutualistic fungi. Carbon is mixed into the soil and transformed by biological processes, but some is also carried down the profile by downward movement of rainwater. Where these biological processes are retarded, and mixing does not occur, soils can develop organic layers on their surface, and in waterlogged conditions these become deep peat deposits. Soils on limestone and chalk may also contain inorganic carbon as carbonate compounds. Some ammonia oxidising bacteria also fix carbon.

In all habitats, most carbon is stored in soils in the form of soil organic matter (SOM), and peaty soils in particular, are major stores of carbon (Natural England, 2012). Globally, soils contain more organic carbon than the vegetation and atmosphere combined (Swift, 2001). Ten billion tonnes of organic carbon are estimated to be stored in United Kingdom (UK) soils, with over half stored in peat. Soils in England and Wales store 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon of which 58% is in the top 30 cm of soil

(Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2011). Soil carbon is stored in fresh and decomposing litter and as longer-lasting material stored in soil particles, in a complex with clays or in anaerobic waterlogged conditions. England's deep and shallow peaty soils are estimated to contain over 580 million tonnes of carbon (Natural England, 2010), but in surface layers, denser mineral soils contain more carbon than peaty soils (Emmett et al, 2010). In peat, anaerobic conditions caused by waterlogging prevent the breakdown of phenols, which build up and inhibit other decomposition enzymes, while plants producing tannins also inhibit enzyme activity (Defra, 2010A). In lowland fens where waterlogging is due to groundwater, peat can be formed from a wide range of plants that are found in waterlogged conditions. In bogs, where water supply is derived from precipitation only, peat is predominantly formed from Sphagnum mosses and Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum* spp.), with minor components of other plants reflecting past drier conditions or periods (Natural England, 2013).

Cultivation of soils promotes the release of stored soil carbon by mineralisation of soil organic matter to carbon dioxide (CO₂) (Lal, 2004). The conversion of grassland to arable cropland was the largest contributor to soil carbon losses from land use change in the UK between 1990 and 2000 (Ostle et al, 2009). Carbon in the subsoil (below 15 cm for grassland or 30 cm plough layer for arable) is more stable and less influenced by surface processes (Defra, 2011A).

On mineral soils, Environmental Stewardship is estimated to have reduced England's agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by around 11% a year (Defra, 2007), mainly through increases in soil organic carbon delivered by options such as buffer strips that take land out of cultivation.

The greatest benefits in terms of increase in soil carbon can be realised through land use change from intensive arable to grasslands (Conant et al, 2001), woodlands or some biofuels (Defra, 2003). Avoiding disturbance of undisturbed soils, and changing land use to grassland, heathland, woodland or wetland is likely to deliver carbon storage benefits (Natural England, 2012A), including on organo-mineral soils (Defra, 2011B). Conversion from arable to grassland may, however, be offset to some extent by methane emissions associated with livestock production.

There is ongoing research into how grasslands can be managed to increase carbon storage. Defra Project BD5003 (Ward et al, 2006) found that older, and particularly semi-improved grasslands are important carbon stores compared to intensively managed, improved grasslands.

Soil organic matter is a key indicator of many desirable soil functions. It helps to maintain soil structure, provides and stores nutrients, supports biological activity, increases water retention and stores carbon (Gobin et al, 2011). Early results from Natural England's project BD5001 (Natural England, 2016) indicate that grassland soils in good structural condition tend to have more organic matter than soils in moderate or poor condition. Soils with more organic matter tend to be more resistant and resilient to damage, with this effect interacting with soil texture and biological properties (Defra, 2010C).

The best opportunities to increase carbon storage come from planting perennial crops, returning crop residues to the soil and application of organic manures (Defra, 2014).

In the short to medium term (up to 10 years) zero tillage does not result in increased levels of soil carbon compared to conventional tillage (Defra, 2014), but global data suggests that zero tillage results in more total soil carbon storage when applied for 12 years or more (Steinbach and Alvarez, 2006).

Summary: The greatest benefits in terms of increase in soil organic matter (SOM), and hence soil organic carbon (SOC), can be realised through land use change from intensive arable to grasslands. Likewise, SOM and SOC are increased when cultivation of the land for crops (tillage) is stopped and the land is uncultivated (zero tillage). Global evidence suggests that zero tillage results in more total soil

carbon storage when applied for 12 years or more. Therefore, there is evidence that conversion of land from arable to grassland which is uncultivated over the long-term (>12 years), such as that under solar PV arrays, increases SOC and SOM.

³Biodiversity in the Soil

Biological function of soils can be enhanced by simple approaches that can be integrated into real farm systems, including adapting organic matter management, cultivation approaches and cropping, with likely benefits to both farming and the environment (Natural England, 2012B).

Soils are habitats for millions of species, ranging from bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and microscopic invertebrates to mites, springtails, ants, worms and plants. It is estimated that more than 1 in 4 of all living species in earth is a strictly soil-dwelling organism (Decaens et al, 2006).

A single gram of soil can contain a billion bacterial cells from up to 10,000 species (Torsvik et al, 1990, 2002).

Soil biota are strongly influenced by land management. Modern farming has sought to replace many soil biota functions with less sustainable technological solutions, which lead to loss of soil biodiversity (Stockdale et al, 2006; Defra 2010c). For example, changes in land management practice and land use can have large effects on soil biodiversity over relatively short-time scales. Reducing the intensity of management, introducing no-tillage management and converting arable land to pasture usually has substantial beneficial effects (Spurgeon et al, 2013).

Microbial diversity in the UK reflects soil conditions, especially pH, but also vegetation, climatic and other environmental factors. Distinct specialist communities occur in more extreme soils with low diversity (Griffiths et al, 2012).

Current levels of understanding of soil biodiversity is low. Out of approximately 11 million species of soil organisms, an estimated 1.5% have been named and classified (Turbé et al, 2010) and most ecological roles are understood only at a general level.

Summary: Soils are habitats for millions of species, ranging from bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and microscopic invertebrates to mites, springtails, ants, worms and plants. Soil biota are strongly influenced by land management. Modern farming has led to the loss of soil biodiversity. Changes in land management practice and land use can have large effects on soil biodiversity over relatively short-time scales. Reducing the intensity of management, introducing no-tillage management, and converting arable land to pasture, such as grassland under solar PV arrays, has substantial beneficial effects.

⁴Soil Structure

Soil structure is defined by the way individual particles of sand, silt, and clay are assembled. Single particles when assembled appear as larger particles, called aggregates or peds. Soil structure is most usefully described in terms of grade (degree of aggregation), class (average size) and type of aggregates (form), or shape. The degree of aggregation ranges from structureless, through weak and moderate structure to strong structure. The shape of soil aggregates/peds is often describes as platy, prismatic/columnar, angular/subangular, or granular/crumb structure (Farming and Agriculture Organisation, FAO).

Soil structure refers to the way that soils are bound together. In a well-structured soil, water and air can move freely through cracks and pores. But a poor soil structure prevents water and air movement, and increases the risk of runoff (Defra, 2008). Soil structure can be improved by increasing soil organic matter (SOM) (Cranfield University, 2001).

The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust's Allerton Project (Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust, 2020) has been involved in investigating the sustainable intensification of agriculture through different experiments. Some research has focused on moving away from conventional agricultural practice, with greater emphasis on no-tillage ('no-till'). One of the fields at the Allerton Project has not been ploughed for the last 14 years and the soil structure is visibly different compared to other soils on the farm. No-till systems can help improve soil fertility, create changes to the structure and properties of the soil due to the stability of the environment, and enhance soil biology. Over time the no-till field has had the highest yields compared to the conventional field equivalent on the farm.

Summary: In a well-structured soil, water and air can move freely through cracks and pores. But a poor soil structure prevents water and air movement, and increases the risk of runoff. Soil structure is improved when the land is uncultivated over time (no tillage), and when soil organic matter content (SOM) is increased through the accumulation of plant material, such as roots, in the soil. The aerobic (oxygenated) decomposition of SOM helps to bind soil particles together into aggregates (peds). Therefore, the conversion of land which is tilled for arable to long-term grassland (no tillage), such as that under solar PV arrays, improves soil structure over time.

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**Appendix 3:
NSRI Soil Site Report:
238586E, 383863N. 4km x 4km**

Citation

Citations to this report should be made as follows:

National Soil Resources Institute (2021) Soils Site Report for location 238586E, 383863N, 4km x 4km, National Soil Resources Institute, Cranfield University. Accessed via:
<https://www.landis.org.uk/sitereporter>

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About this Report

This Soils Site Report aims to support the teaching of soil science at undergraduate (BSc, NVQ etc.) or equivalent level. If you are a researcher, we suggest you contact us for access to more comprehensive Soils Site Reports and their underlying data.

This Soils Site Report identifies and describes the properties and capacities of the soil at your specified location as recorded in the National Soil Map for England and Wales. It has been produced by Cranfield University's [National Soil Resources Institute](#).

The National Soil Map represents the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the soil at the national coverage in England and Wales. It maps the distribution of soil mapping units (termed soil associations) which are defined in terms of the main soil types (or soil series) that were recorded for each soil association during field soil survey. Each soil association is named after its principal soil series and these bear the location name from where they were first described (e.g. Windsor). Each of these soil associations have differing environmental characteristics (physical, chemical and biological) and it is by mapping these properties that the range of thematic maps in this report have been produced.

Soil types and properties vary locally, as well as at the landscape scale. It is not possible to identify precisely the soil conditions at a specific location without first making a site visit. We have therefore provided you with information about the range of soil types we have identified at and around your selected location. Schematic diagrams are also provided to aid accurate identification of the soil series at your site.

Whilst an eight-figure national grid reference should be accurate to within 100m, a single rural Postcode can cover a relatively large geographical area. Postcodes can therefore be a less precise basis for specifying a location. The maps indicate the bounded area the reports relate to.

Your Site Soil Report will enable you to:

- identify the soils most likely to be present at and immediately around your specified location;
- understand the patterns of soil variation around your location and how these correlate with changes in landscape;
- identify the nature and properties of each soil type present within the area;
- understand the relevant capacities and limitations of each of the soils and how these might impact on a range of factors such as surface water quality.

Provided that this Soils Site Report is not modified in any way and it is used in the context of your undergraduate course work, you may reproduce it for a third-party.

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1. Soil Thematic Maps

This section contains a series of maps of the area surrounding your selected location, presenting a number of themes relating to the characteristics of the soils. These provide an overview of the nature and condition of the local soil conditions. It is these conditions that may be used to infer the response of an area to certain events (with the soil as a receptor), such as pollution contamination from a chemical spill, or an inappropriate pesticide application and the likelihood of these materials passing through the soil to groundwater. Other assessments provide an insight into the way a location may impact, by corrosive attack or ground movement, upon structures or assets within the ground, for example building or engineering foundations or pipes and street furniture.

Soil is a dynamic environment with many intersecting processes, chemical, physical and biological at play. Even soils 'sealed' over by concrete and bitumen are not completely dormant. The way soils respond to events and actions can vary considerably according to the properties of the soil as well as other related factors such as land-use, vegetation, topography and climate. There are many threats facing our national soil resource today and importance should be given to identifying the best measures aimed towards soil protection and ensuring the usage of soils in the most sustainable way. This report is therefore a useful snapshot of the soil properties for your given area, providing a summary of a broad range of ground conditions

To learn more about the soil system, the functions and ecosystems services performed by soil as well as the range of pressing contemporary threats and concerns for soils in the UK and world-wide, visit our free educational web resources:

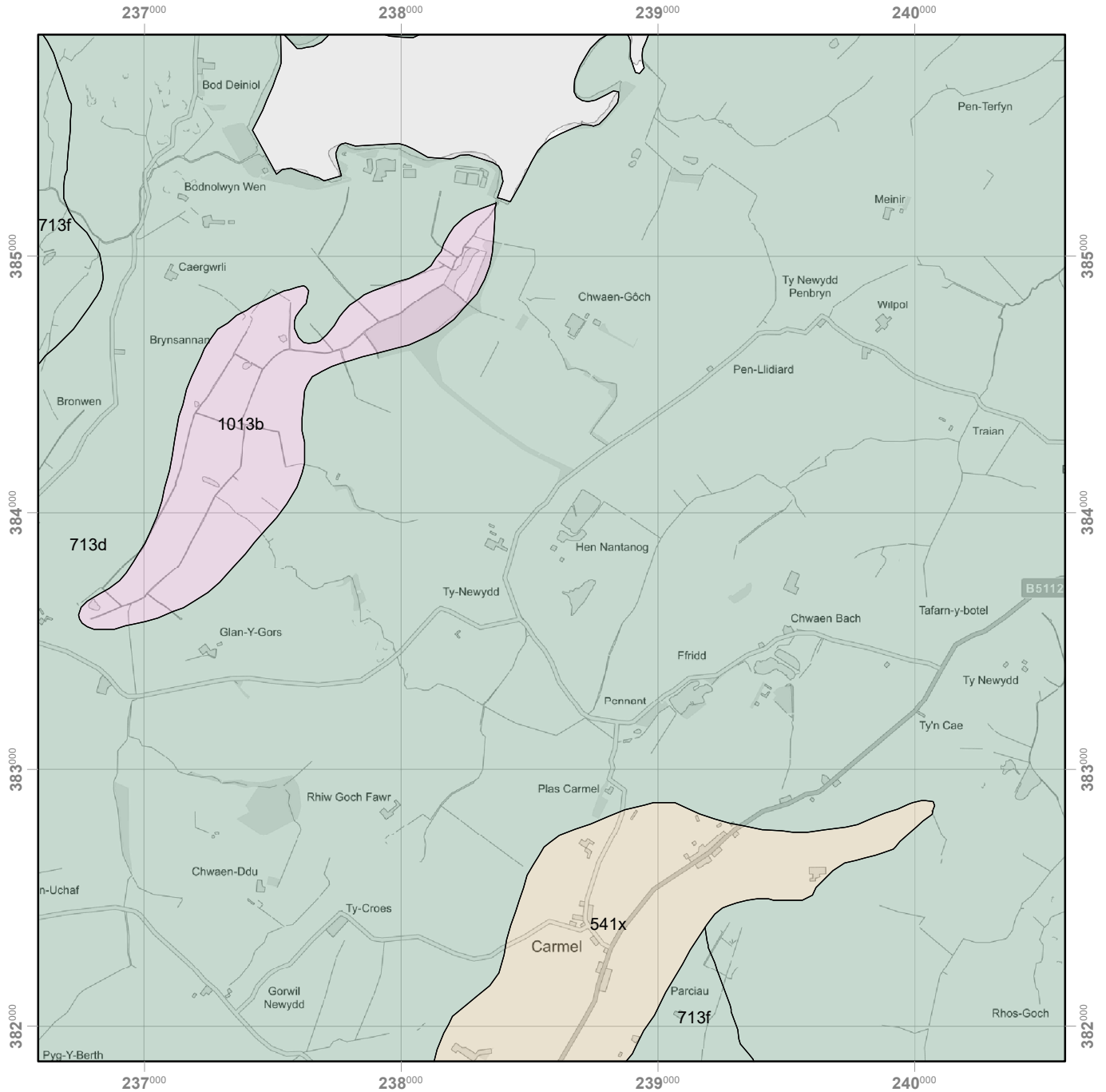
Soil-net www.soil-net.com

SoilsWorldwide www.soilsworldwide.net



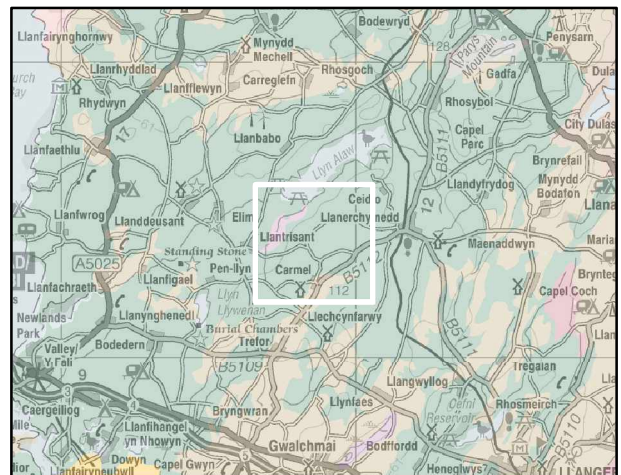
Figure 1: Location of study area

1a Soils - Spatial Distribution







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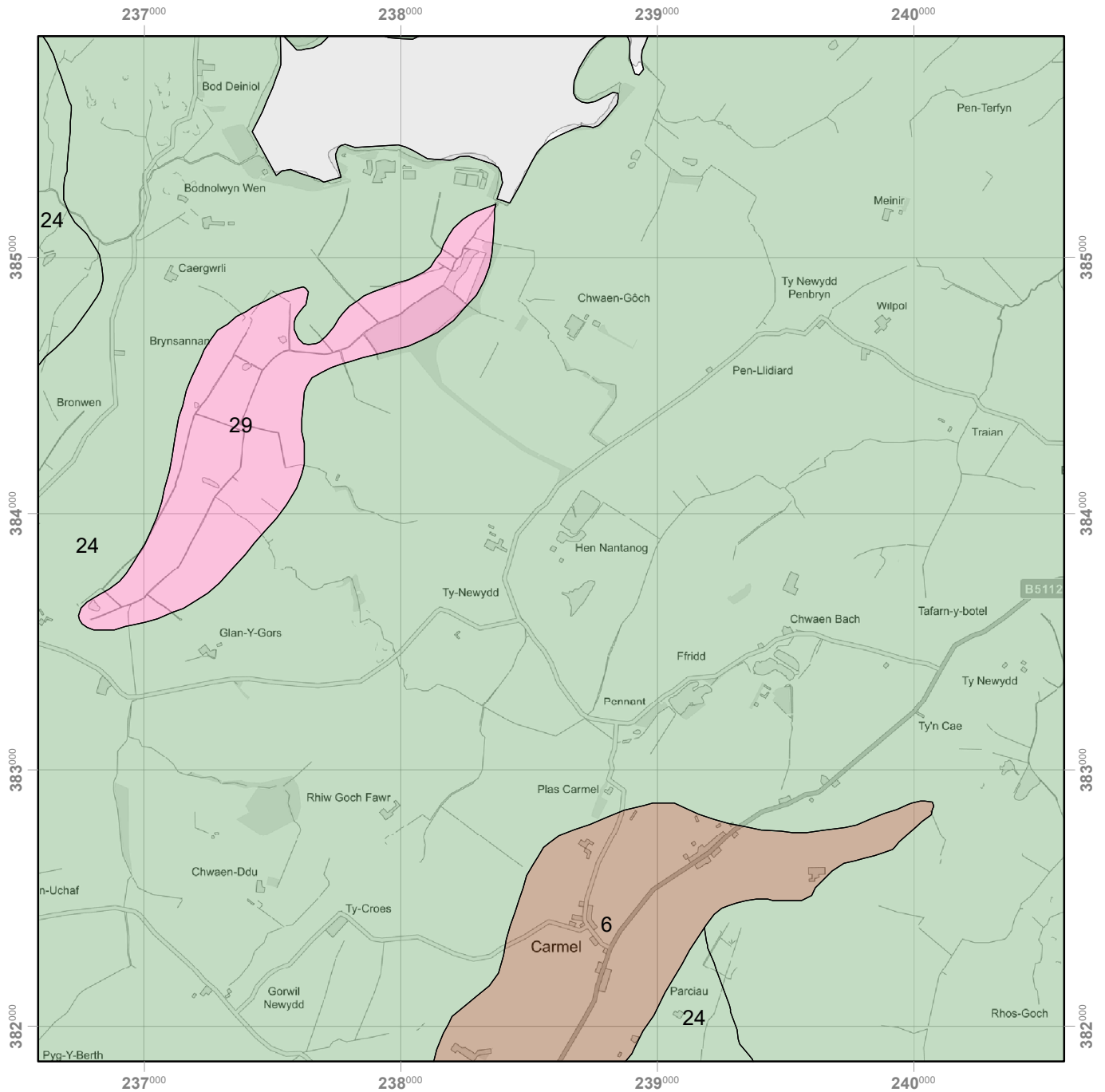
Soils - Spatial Distribution Key

-  1013b CROWDY 2
Thick very acid amorphous raw peat soils. Perennially wet.
-  541x EAST KESWICK 1
Deep well drained fine loamy soils and similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.
-  713d CEGIN
Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils.
-  713f BRICKFIELD 2
Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils.

SOIL ASSOCIATION DESCRIPTION

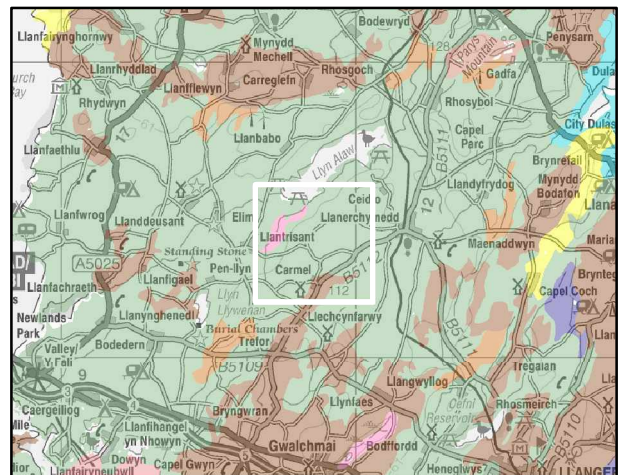
Soil associations represent a group of soil series (soil types) which are typically found occurring together, associated in the landscape (Avery, 1973; 1980; Clayden and Hollis, 1984). Soil associations may occur in many geographical locations around the country where the environmental conditions are comparable. For each of these soil associations, a collection of soil types (or soil series) are recorded together with their approximate proportions within the association. Soil associations have codes as well as textual names, thus code '554a' refers to the 'Frilford' association. Where a code is prefixed with 'U', the area is predominantly urbanised (e.g. 'U571v'). The soil associations for your location, as mapped above, are described in more detail in Section 2: Soil Association Descriptions.

1b Hydrology of Soil Type (HOST)






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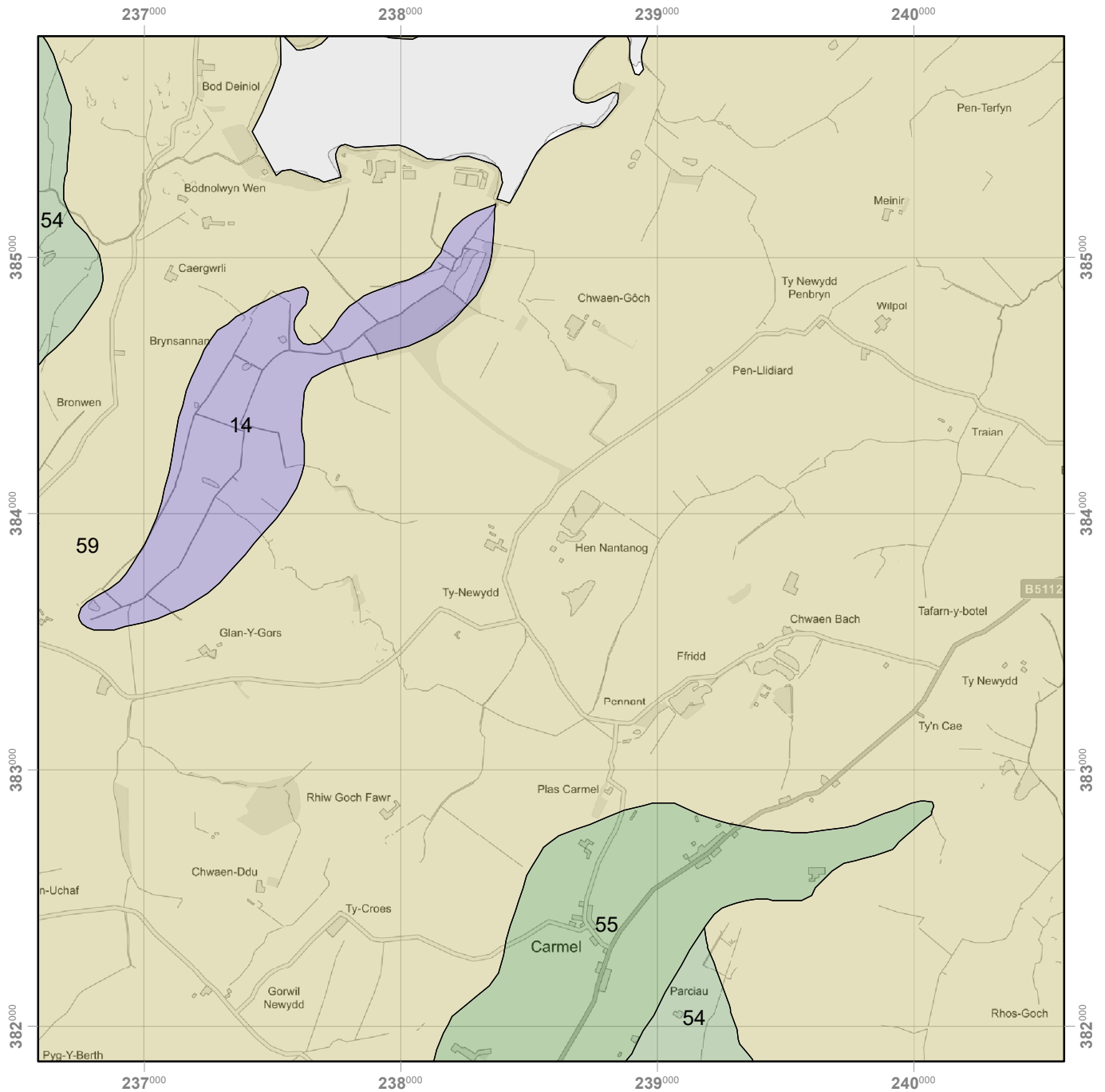
Hydrology of Soil Type (HOST) Key

-  6 Free draining permeable soils in unconsolidated loams or clays with low permeability and storage capacity
-  24 Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged soils over slowly permeable substrates with negligible storage capacity
-  29 Permanently wet upland blanket peat

HOST CLASS DESCRIPTION

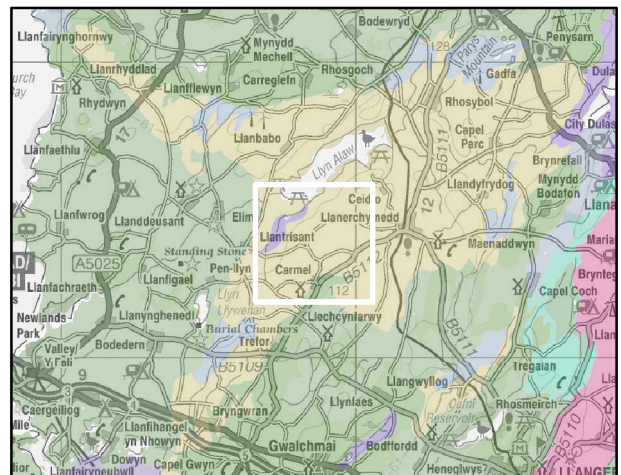
The Hydrology of Soil Types (HOST) classification describes the dominant pathways of water movement through the soil and, where appropriate, the underlying substrate. Eleven drainage models are defined according to the permeability of the soil and its substrate and the depth to a groundwater table, where one is present (Boorman et al, 1995). These are further subdivided into 29 HOST classes to which all soil series have been assigned. These classes identify the way soil water flows are partitioned, with water passing over, laterally through, or vertically down the soil column. Analysis of the river hydrograph and the extent of soil series for several hundred gauged catchments allowed mean values for catchment hydrological variables to be identified for each HOST class. The HOST classification is widely used to predict river flows and the frequency and severity of flood events and also to model the behaviour of diffuse pollutants (Hollis et al, 1995).

1c Soil Parent Material







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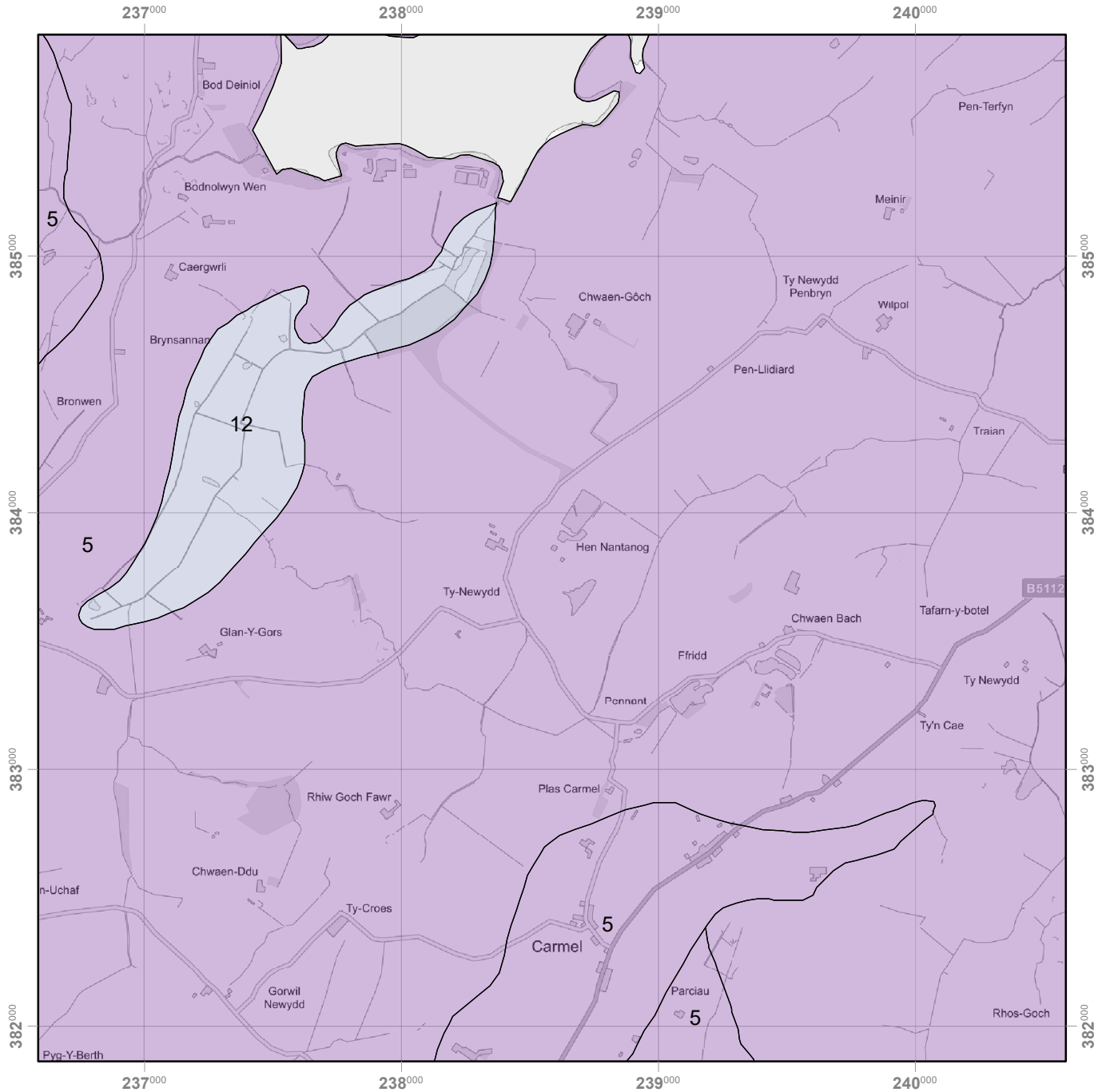
Soil Parent Material Key

-  14 Blanket and basin peat
-  54 Drift from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale
-  55 Drift from Palaeozoic sandstone and shale
-  59 Drift from Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone

SOIL PARENT MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

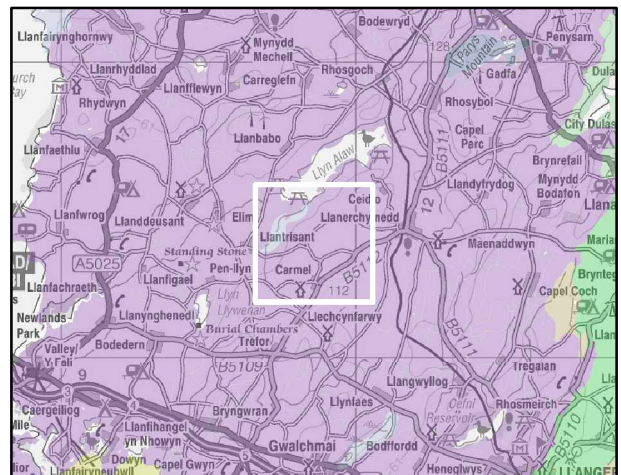
Along with the effects of climate, relief, organisms and time, the underlying geology or 'parent material' has a very strong influence on the development of the soils of England and Wales. Through weathering, rocks contribute inorganic mineral grains to the soils and thus exhibit control on the soil texture. During the course of the creation of the national soil map, soil surveyors noted the parent material underlying each soil in England and Wales. It is these general descriptions of the regional geology which is provided in this map.

1d Natural Soil Fertility




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Natural Soil Fertility Key

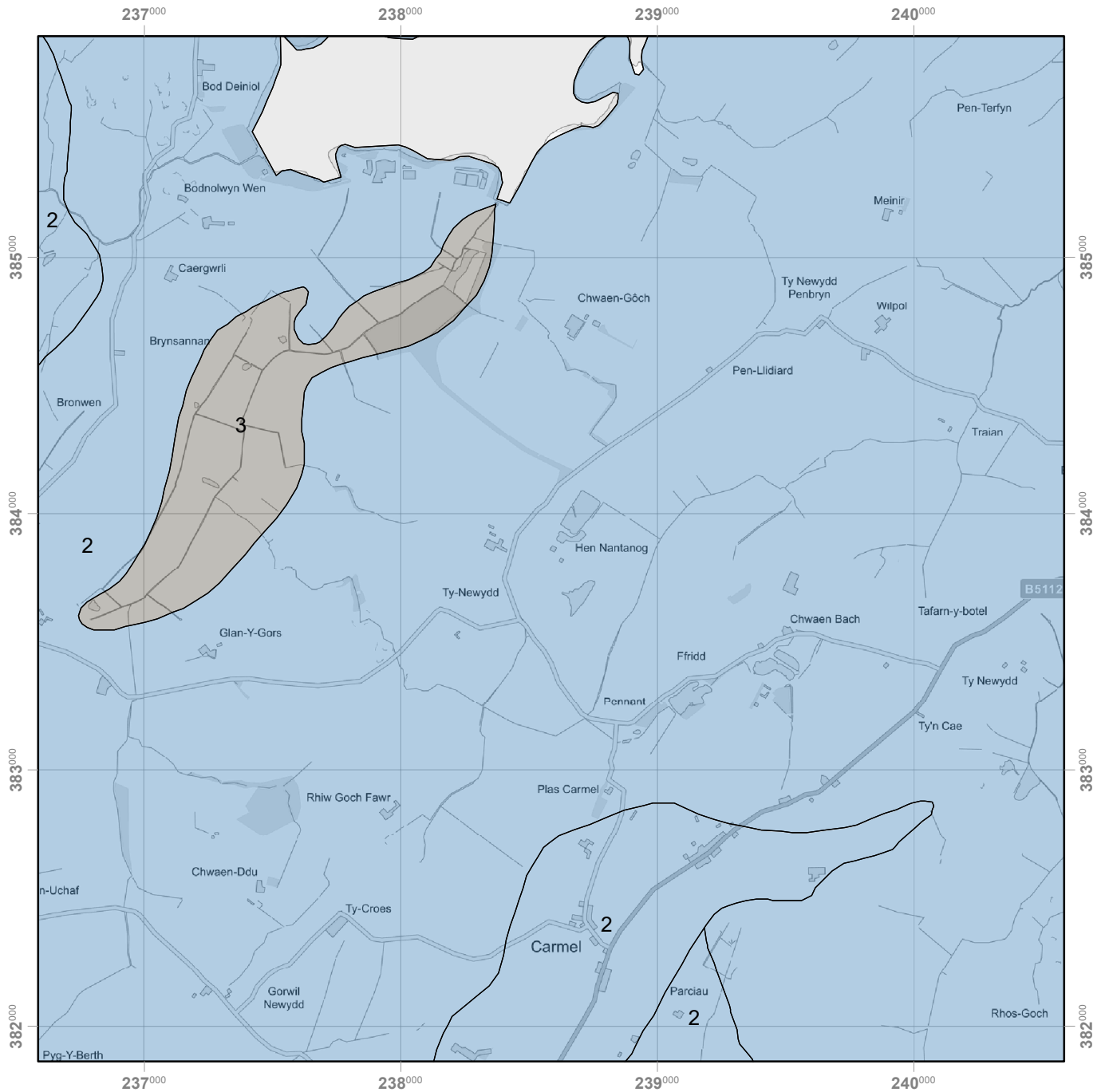
 5 Low

 12 Very low

NATURAL SOIL FERTILITY DESCRIPTION

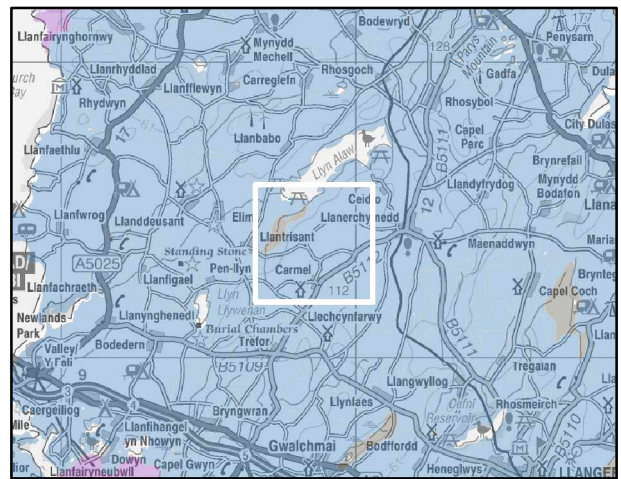
Soil fertility can be greatly altered by land management especially through the application of manures, lime and mineral fertilisers. What is shown in this map, however, is the likely natural fertility of each soil type. Soils that are very acid have low numbers of soil-living organisms and support heathland and acid woodland habitats. These are shown as of very low natural fertility. Soils identified as of low natural fertility are usually acid in reaction and are associated with a wide range of habitat types. The moderate class contains neutral to slightly acid soils, again with a wide range of potential habitats. Soil of high natural fertility are both naturally productive and able to support the base-rich pastures and woodlands that are now rarely encountered. Lime-rich soils contain chalk and limestone in excess, and are associated with downland, herb-rich pastures and chalk and limestone woodlands.

1e Simple Topsoil Texture





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Simple Topsoil Texture Key

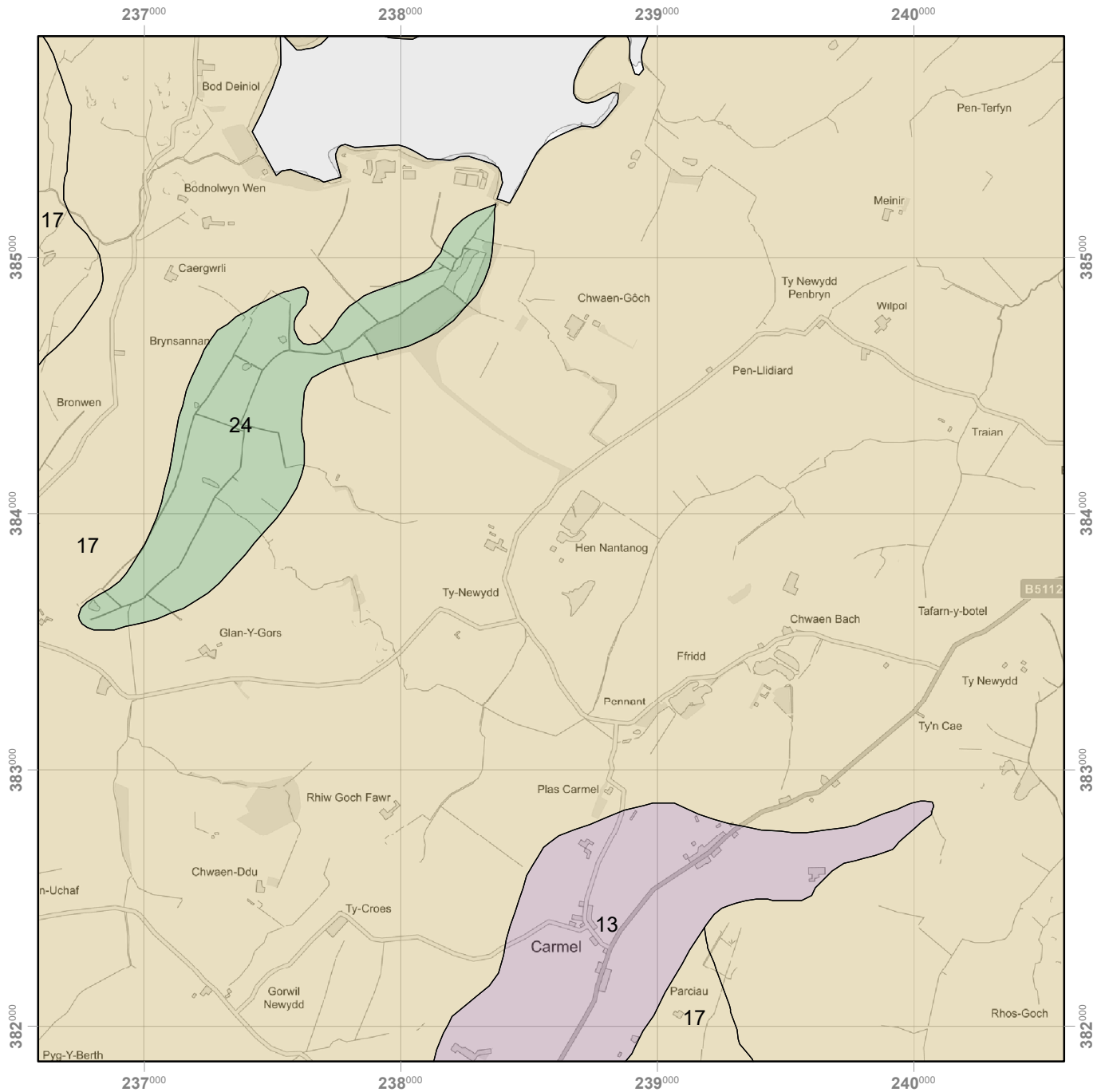
 2 Loamy

 3 Peaty

SIMPLE TOPSOIL TEXTURE DESCRIPTION

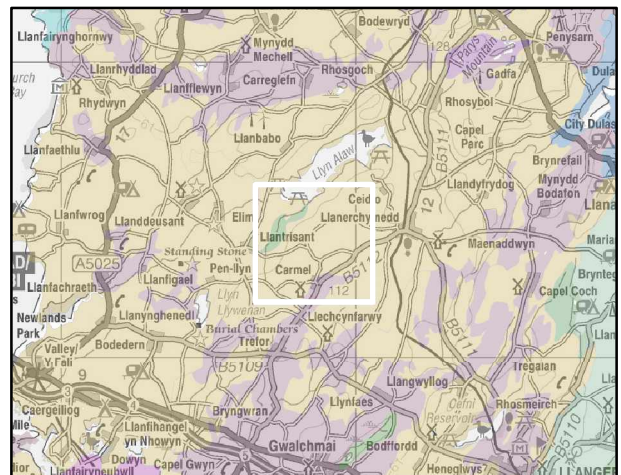
Soil texture is a term used in soil science to describe the physical composition of the soil in terms of the size of mineral particles in the soil. Specifically, we are concerned with the relative proportions of sand, silt and clay. Soil texture can vary between each soil layer or horizon as one moves down the profile. This map indicates the soil texture group of the upper 30 cm of the soil. `Light? soils have more sand grains and are described as sandy, while `heavy? soils have few sand grains but a lot of extremely small particles and are described as clayey. Loamy soils have a mix of sand, silt and clay-sized particles and are intermediate in character. Soils with a surface layer that is dominantly organic are described as Peaty. A good understanding of soil texture can enable better land management.

1f Typical Habitats






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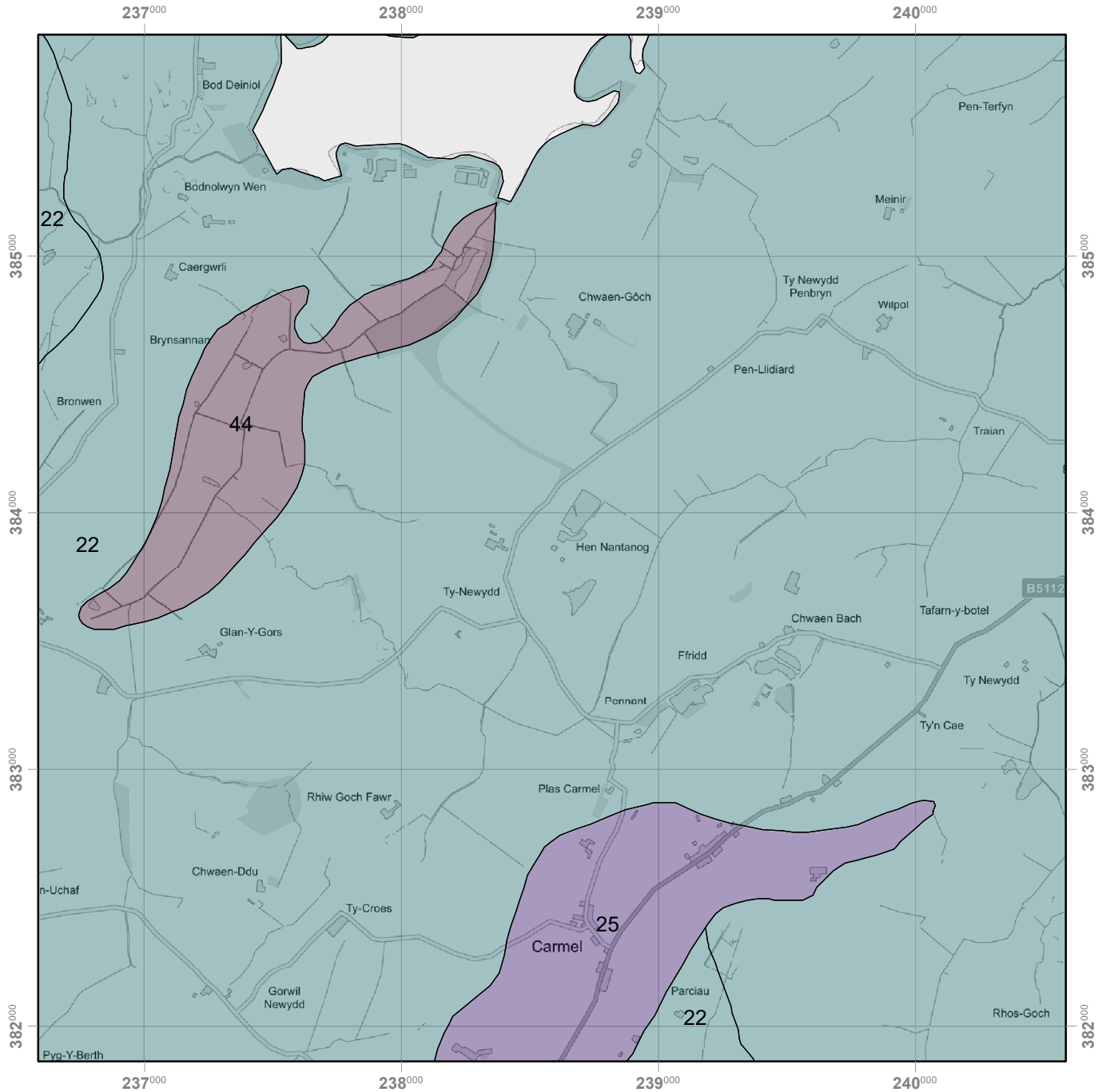
Typical Habitats Key

-  13 Neutral and acid pastures and deciduous woodlands; acid communities such as bracken and gorse in the uplands
-  17 Seasonally wet pastures and woodlands
-  24 Wet heather moor with flush and bog communities

TYPICAL HABITATS DESCRIPTION

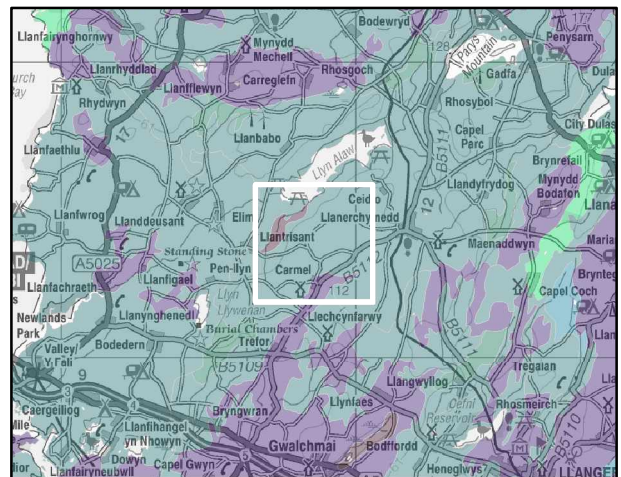
There is a close relationship between vegetation and the underlying soil. Information about the types of broad habitat associated with each soil type is provided in this map. Soil fertility, pH, drainage and texture are important factors in determining the types of habitats which can be established. Elevation above sea level and sometimes even the aspect, the orientation of a hillslope, can affect the species present. This map does not take into account the recent land management, but provides the likely natural habitats assuming good management has been carried out.

1g Hydrogeological Rock Type





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Hydrogeological Rock Type Key

 22 till and compact Head

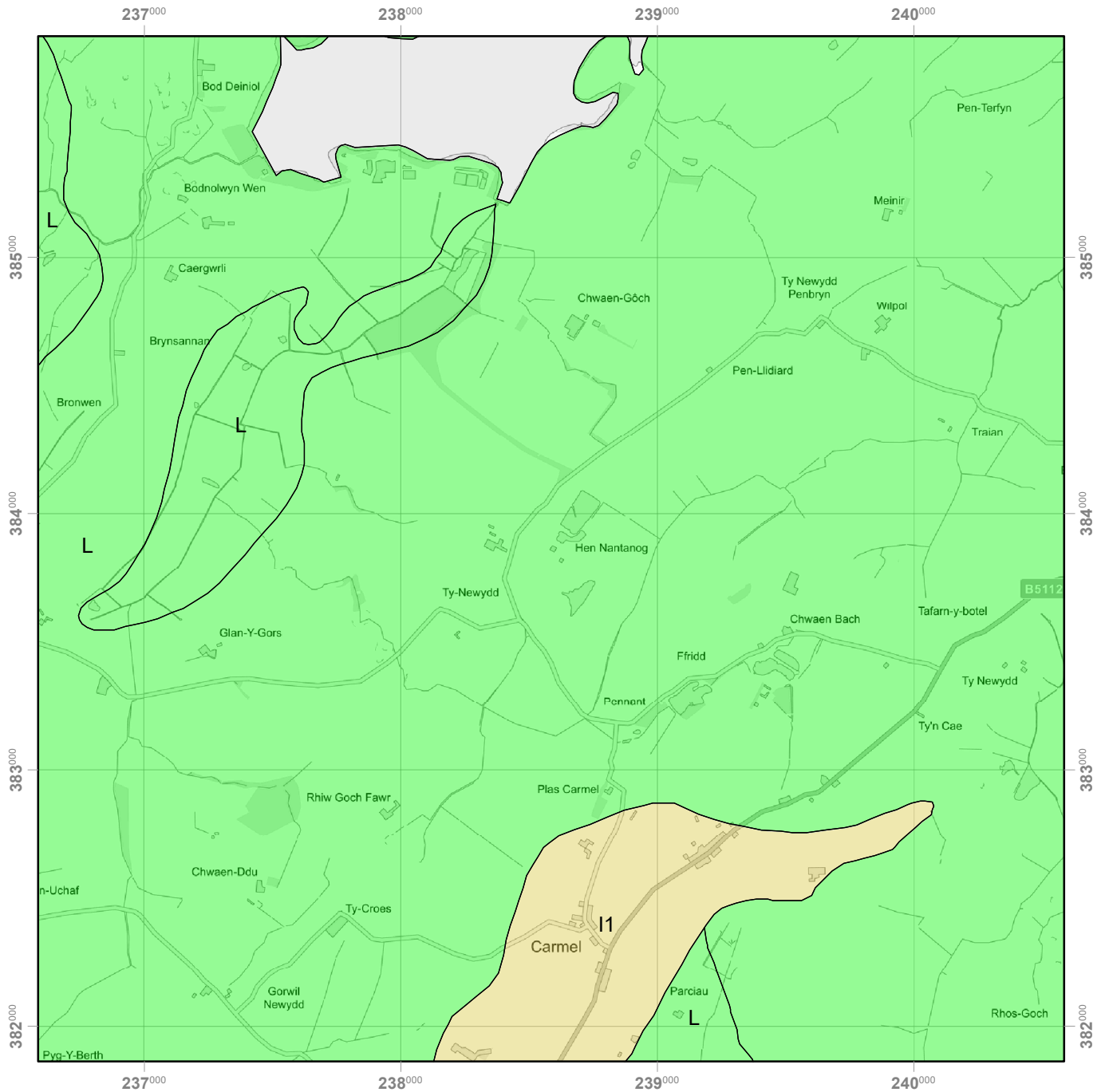
 25 loamy drift

 44 raw peat

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ROCK TYPE DESCRIPTION

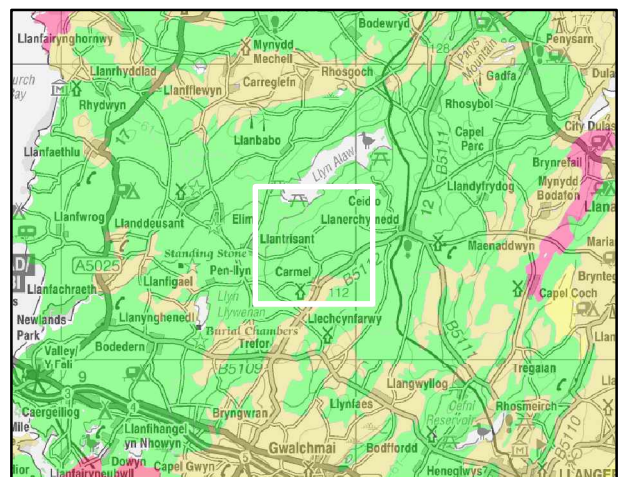
The hydrogeological classification of the soil parent materials provides a framework for distinguishing between soil substrates according to their general permeability and whether they are likely to overlie an aquifer. Every soil series has been assigned one of the 32 substrate classes and each of these is characterised according to its permeability (being characterised as permeable, slowly permeable or impermeable). For further information, see Boorman et al (1995).

1h Ground Water Protection Policy (GWPP)





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Ground Water Protection Policy (GWPP) Key

-  I1 Soils of intermediate leaching potential which have a moderate ability to attenuate a wide range of diffuse source pollutants but in which it is possible that some non-adsorbed diffuse source pollutants and liquid discharges could penetrate the soil layer





-  L Soils in which pollutants are unlikely to penetrate the soil layer either because water movement is largely horizontal or because they have a large ability to attenuate diffuse source pollutants

GWPP LEACHING CLASS DESCRIPTION

The Ground Water Protection Policy classes describe the leaching potential of pollutants through the soil (Hollis, 1991; Palmer et al, 1995). The likelihood of pollutants reaching ground water is described. Different classes of pollutants are described, including liquid discharges adsorbed and non-adsorbed pollutants.

2. Soil Association Descriptions

The following pages describe the following soil map units, (soil associations), in more detail.

-  CROWDY 2 1013b
Thick very acid amorphous raw peat soils. Perennially wet.
-  EAST KESWICK 1 541x
Deep well drained fine loamy soils and similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.
-  CEGIN 713d
Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils.
-  BRICKFIELD 2 713f
Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils.

The soil associations are described in terms of their texture and drainage properties and potential risks may be identified. The distribution of the soils across England and Wales are provided. Further to this, properties of each association's component soil series are described in relation to each other. Lastly, schematic diagrams of each component series are provided for greater understanding and in-field verification purposes.

CROWDY 2 (1013b)

Thick very acid amorphous raw peat soils. Perennially wet.

a. General Description

Thick very acid amorphous raw peat soils. Perennially wet.

The major landuse on this association is defined as Wet moorland and wetland habitats of poor and moderate grazing value; military use.

b. Distribution (England and Wales)

The CROWDY 2 association covers 607 km² of England and Wales which accounts for 0.4% of the landmass. The distribution of this association is shown in figure 2. Note that the yellow shading represents a buffer to highlight the location of very small areas of the association.

c. Comprising Soil Series

Multiple soil series comprise a soil association. The soil series of the CROWDY 2 association are outlined in Table 1 below. In some cases other minor soil series are present at a particular site, and these have been grouped together under the heading 'OTHER'. We have endeavoured to present the likelihood of a minor, unnamed soil series occurring in your site in Table 1.

Schematic diagrams of the vertical soil profile of the major constituent soil series are provided in Section D to allow easier identification of the particular soil series at your site.

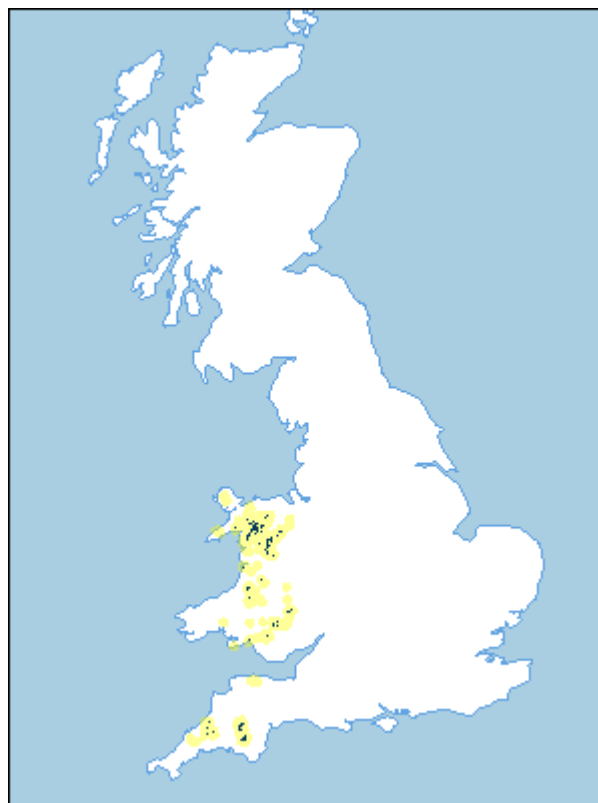


Figure 2: Association Distribution

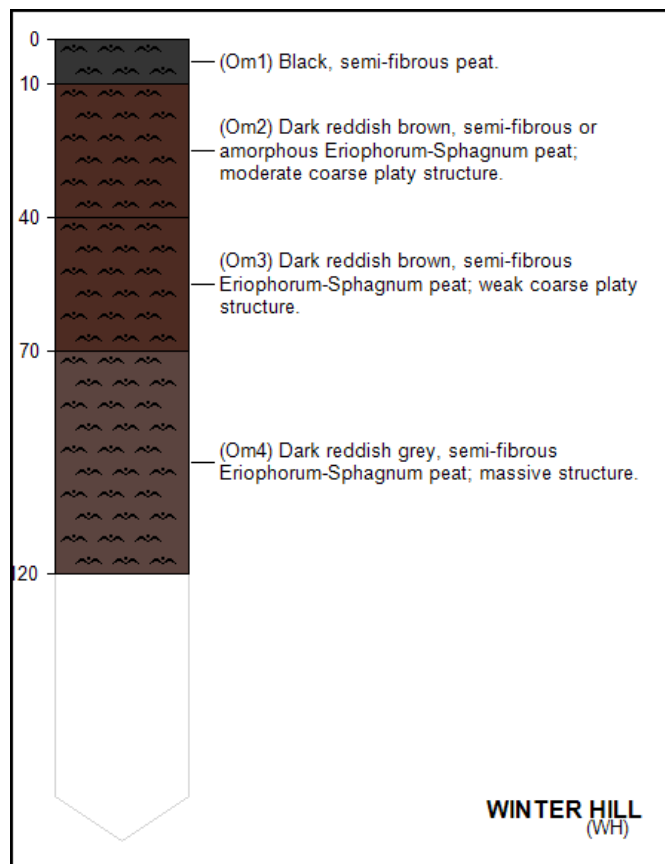
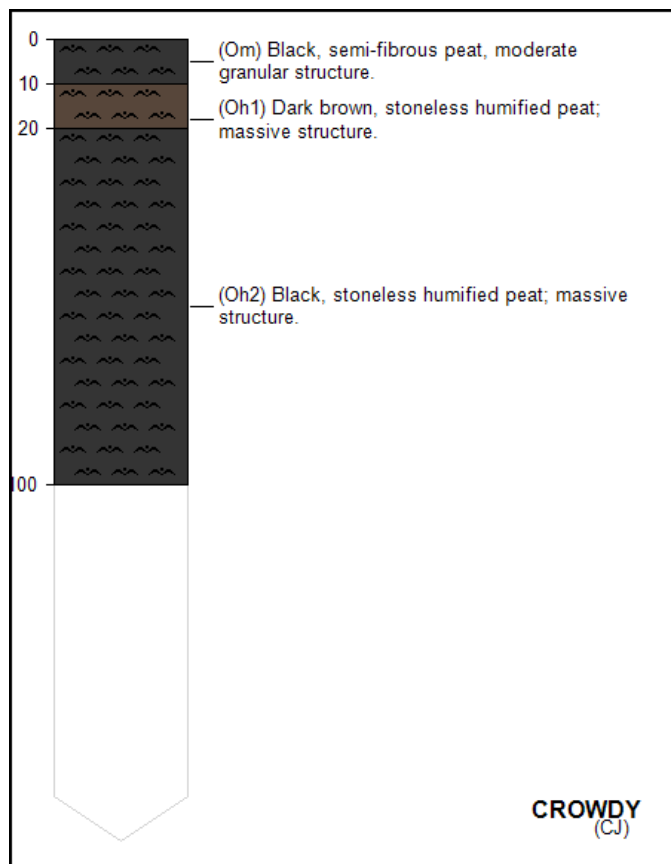
Table 1: The component soil series of the CROWDY 2 soil association. Because absolute proportions of the comprising series in this association vary from location to location, the national proportions are provided.

Soil Series	Description	Area %
CROWDY (CJ)	humified peat	50%
WINTER HILL (WH)	mixed eriophorum and sphagnum peat	35%
OTHER	other minor soils	15%

CROWDY 2 (1013b)

Thick very acid amorphous raw peat soils. Perennially wet.

d. CROWDY 2 Component Series Profiles



EAST KESWICK 1 (541x)

Deep well drained fine loamy soils and similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.

a. General Description

Deep well drained fine loamy soils and similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater.

The major landuse on this association is defined as Cereals and grassland in the Northern Region; stock rearing on permanent grassland in Wales.

b. Distribution (England and Wales)

The EAST KESWICK 1 association covers 804 km² of England and Wales which accounts for 0.53% of the landmass. The distribution of this association is shown in figure 3. Note that the yellow shading represents a buffer to highlight the location of very small areas of the association.

c. Comprising Soil Series

Multiple soil series comprise a soil association. The soil series of the EAST KESWICK 1 association are outlined in Table 1 below. In some cases other minor soil series are present at a particular site, and these have been grouped together under the heading 'OTHER'. We have endeavoured to present the likelihood of a minor, unnamed soil series occurring in your site in Table 2.

Schematic diagrams of the vertical soil profile of the major constituent soil series are provided in Section D to allow easier identification of the particular soil series at your site.

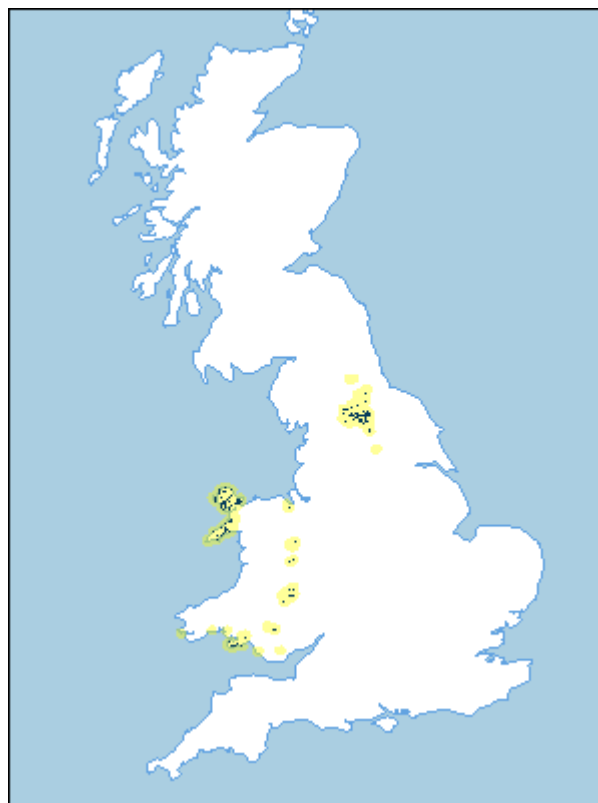


Figure 3: Association Distribution

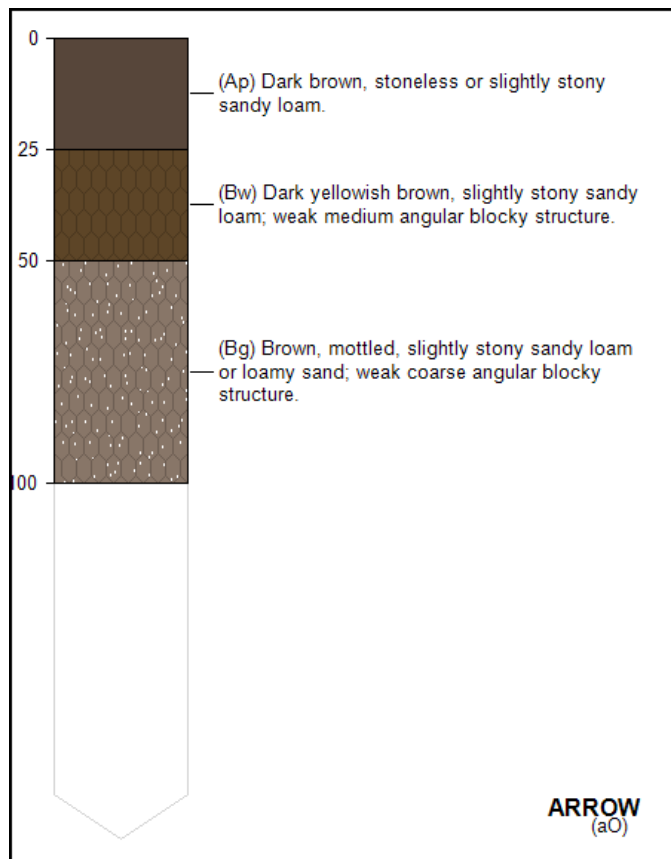
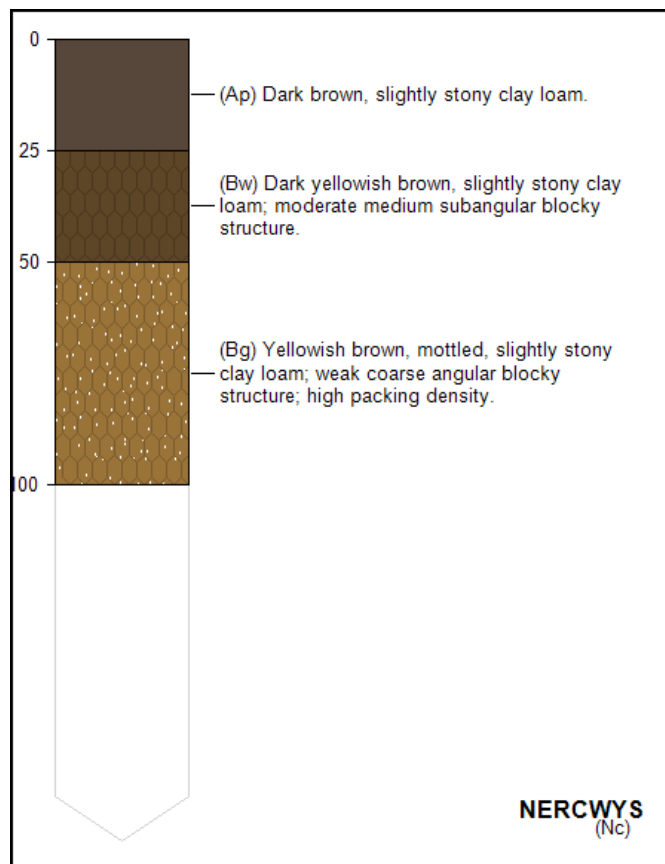
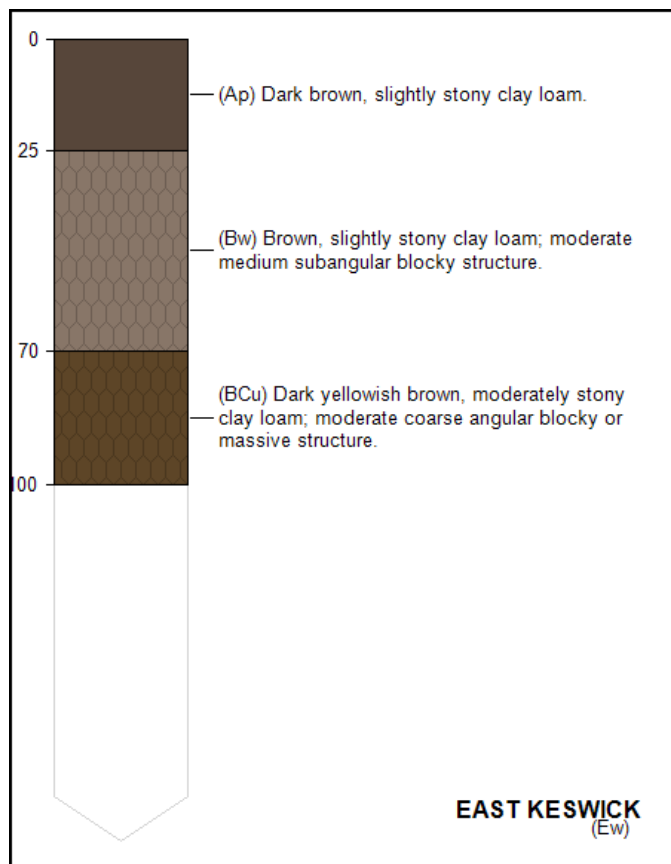
Table 2: The component soil series of the EAST KESWICK 1 soil association. Because absolute proportions of the comprising series in this association vary from location to location, the national proportions are provided.

Soil Series	Description	Area %
EAST KESWICK (Ew)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	45%
NERCWYS (Nc)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	30%
ARROW (aO)	light loamy drift with siliceous stones	10%
OTHER	other minor soils	15%

EAST KESWICK 1 (541x)

Deep well drained fine loamy soils and similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.

d. EAST KESWICK 1 Component Series Profiles



CEGIN (713d)

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils.

a. General Description

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils. Some fine silty and fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging on slopes. Well drained fine loamy soils over rock in places.

The major landuse on this association is defined as Stock rearing on permanent grassland dairying on lower ground.

b. Distribution (England and Wales)

The CEGIN association covers 1602 km² of England and Wales which accounts for 1.06% of the landmass. The distribution of this association is shown in figure 4. Note that the yellow shading represents a buffer to highlight the location of very small areas of the association.

c. Comprising Soil Series

Multiple soil series comprise a soil association. The soil series of the CEGIN association are outlined in Table 1 below. In some cases other minor soil series are present at a particular site, and these have been grouped together under the heading 'OTHER'. We have endeavoured to present the likelihood of a minor, unnamed soil series occurring in your site in Table 3.

Schematic diagrams of the vertical soil profile of the major constituent soil series are provided in Section D to allow easier identification of the particular soil series at your site.

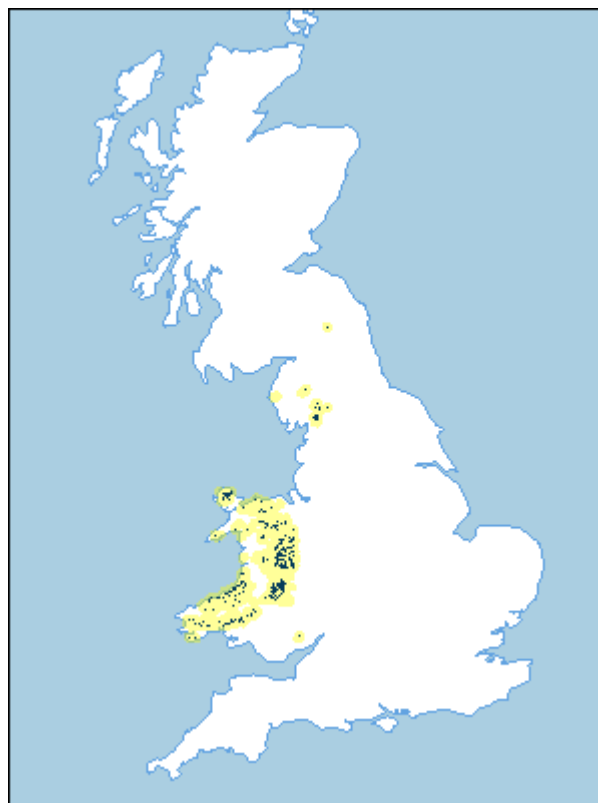


Figure 4: Association Distribution

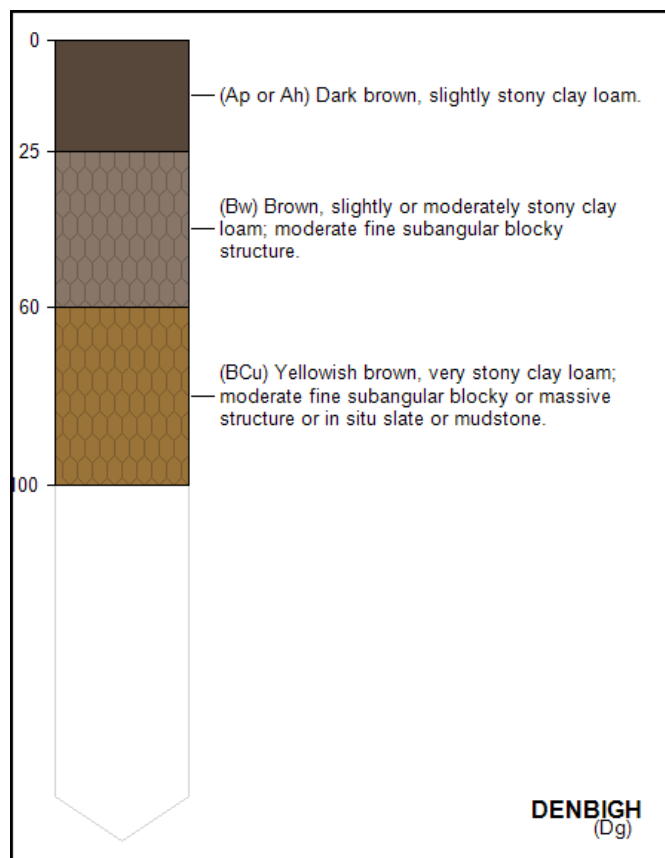
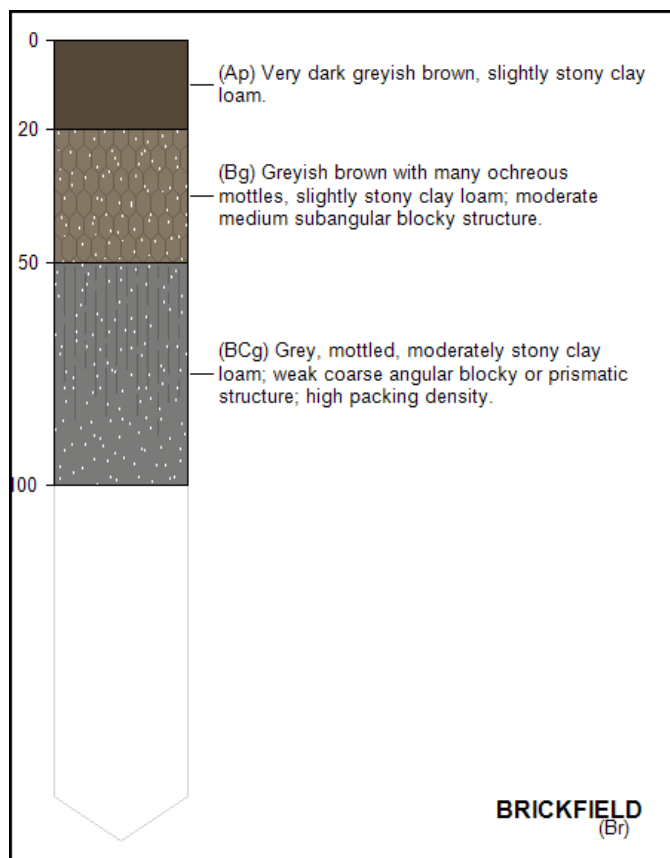
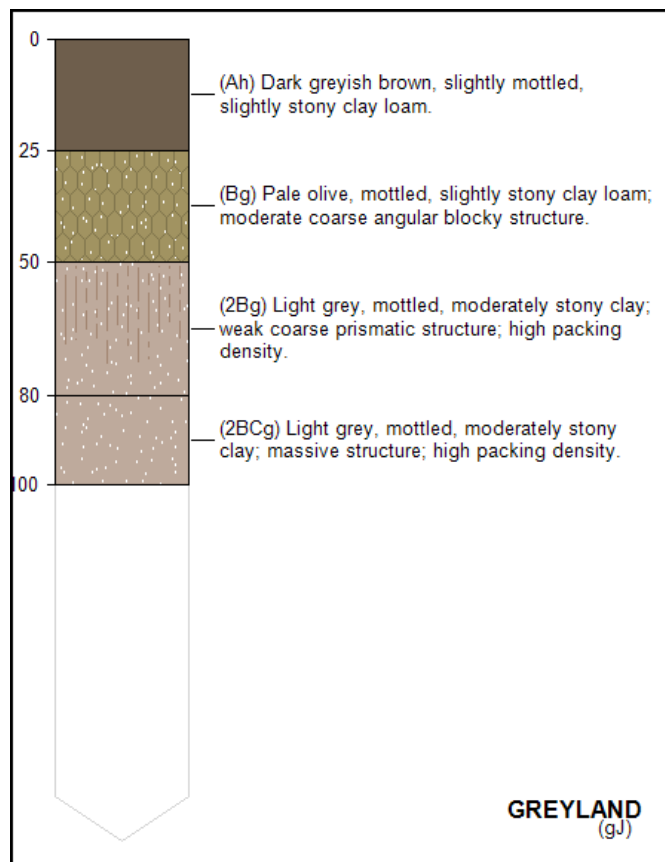
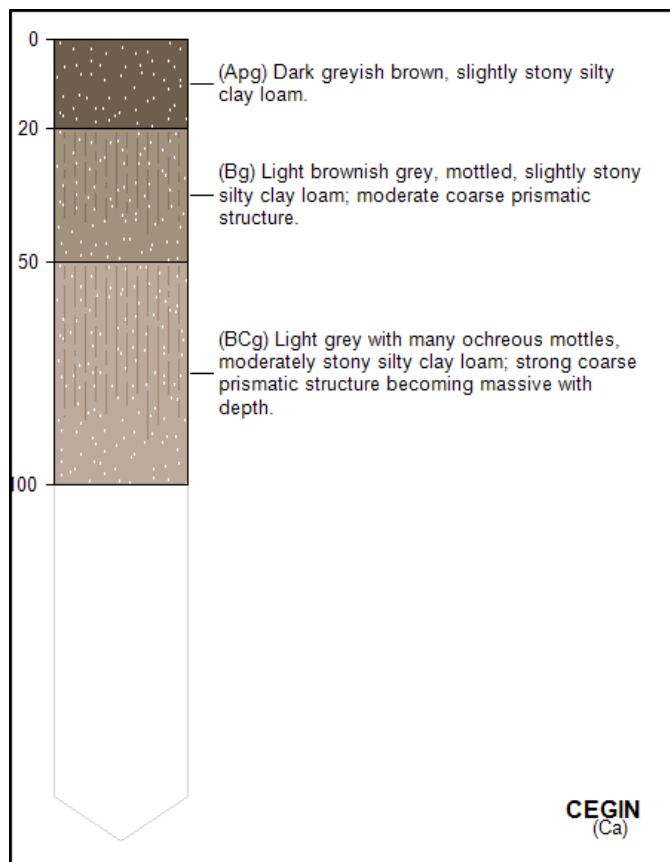
Table 3: The component soil series of the CEGIN soil association. Because absolute proportions of the comprising series in this association vary from location to location, the national proportions are provided.

Soil Series	Description	Area %
CEGIN (Ca)	medium silty drift with siliceous stones	40%
GREYLAND (gJ)	medium loamy over clayey drift with siliceous stones	15%
BRICKFIELD (Br)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	10%
DENBIGH (Dg)	medium loamy material over lithoskeletal mudstone and sandstone or slate	10%
SANNAN (Sn)	medium silty drift with siliceous stones	10%
OTHER	other minor soils	15%

CEGIN (713d)

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils.

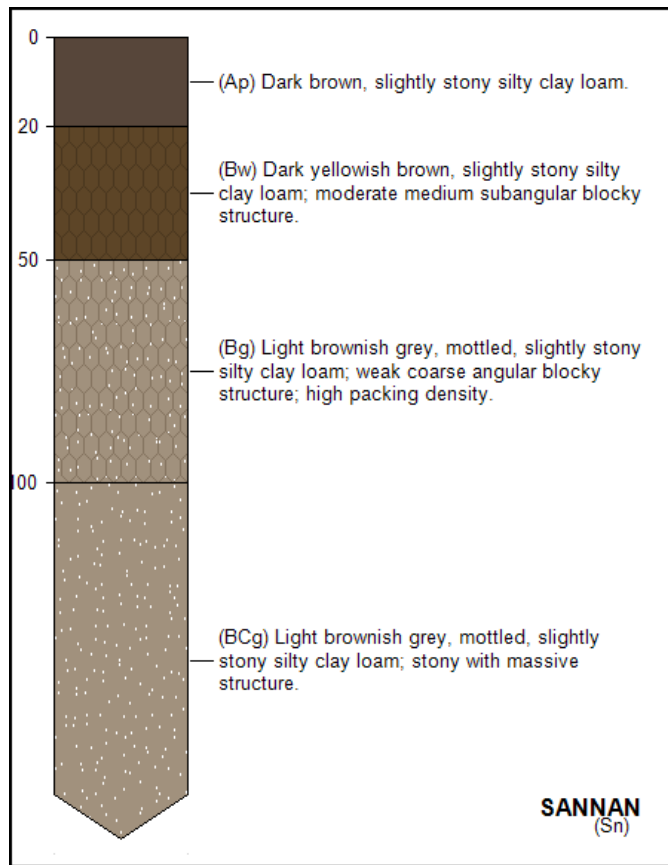
d. CEGIN Component Series Profiles



CEGIN (713d)

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils.

d. CEGIN Component Series Profiles continued



BRICKFIELD 2 (713f)

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils.

a. General Description

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils. Associated with fine loamy soils with only slight waterlogging and some deep well drained fine loamy soils.

The major landuse on this association is defined as Dairying and stock rearing on permanent or short term grassland; some cereals in drier areas.

b. Distribution (England and Wales)

The BRICKFIELD 2 association covers 1596 km² of England and Wales which accounts for 1.06% of the landmass. The distribution of this association is shown in figure 5. Note that the yellow shading represents a buffer to highlight the location of very small areas of the association.

c. Comprising Soil Series

Multiple soil series comprise a soil association. The soil series of the BRICKFIELD 2 association are outlined in Table 1 below. In some cases other minor soil series are present at a particular site, and these have been grouped together under the heading 'OTHER'. We have endeavoured to present the likelihood of a minor, unnamed soil series occurring in your site in Table 4.

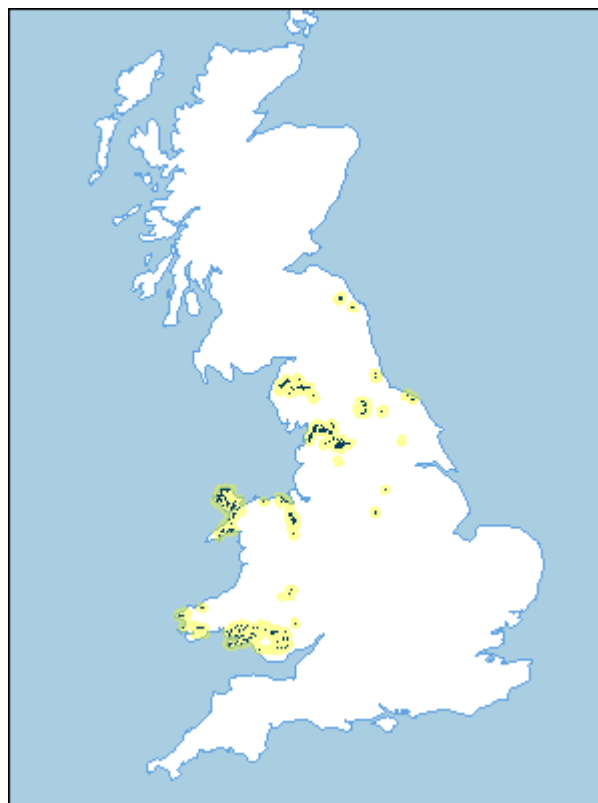


Figure 5: Association Distribution

Schematic diagrams of the vertical soil profile of the major constituent soil series are provided in Section D to allow easier identification of the particular soil series at your site.

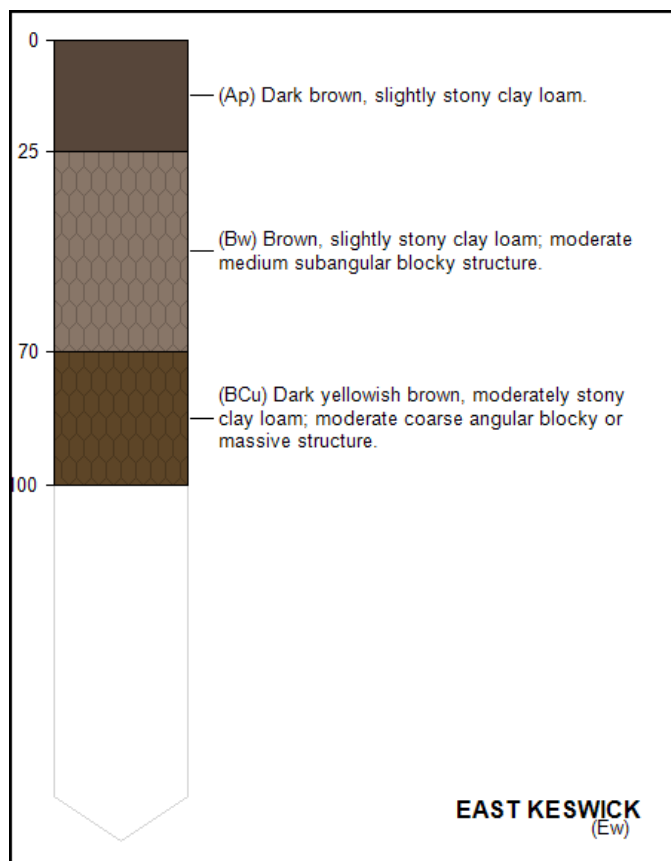
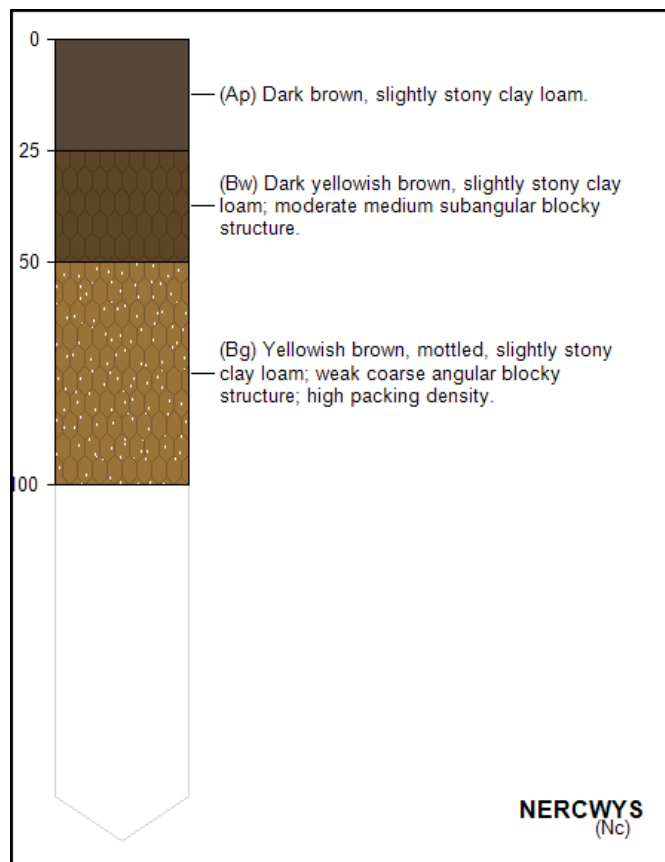
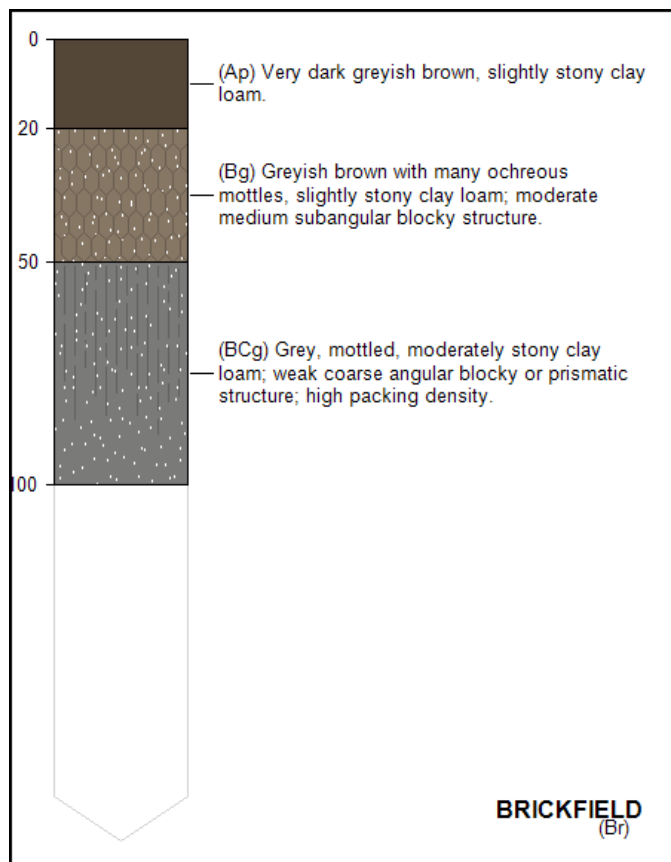
Table 4: The component soil series of the BRICKFIELD 2 soil association. Because absolute proportions of the comprising series in this association vary from location to location, the national proportions are provided.

Soil Series	Description	Area %
BRICKFIELD (Br)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	40%
NERCWYS (Nc)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	20%
EAST KESWICK (Ew)	medium loamy drift with siliceous stones	15%
OTHER	other minor soils	25%

BRICKFIELD 2 (713f)

Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils.

d. BRICKFIELD 2 Component Series Profiles



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Appendix 4: Institute of Quarrying Good Practice for Soil Handling Supplementary Note 4 Soil Wetness

Supplementary Note 4 Soil Wetness

Soil wetness is a major determinant of land use, and environmental and ecosystem services in the UK. It is also a factor in the occurrence of significant compaction arising from handling soils with earth-moving machines and the practices used (Duncan & Bransden, 1986).

Relative soil wetness can range from the waterlogged to moist (mesic) or dry (xeric) depending on rainfall distribution and depth to a water-table and duration of waterlogging. In the UK, soil wetness is largely seasonal with higher evapo-transpiration rates potentially exceeding rainfall in the summer resulting in the soil profile becoming drier where there is vegetation. Whilst soil wetness is largely weather system and equinox (climate) driven, it varies with geographical and altitudinal locations, and importantly the physical characteristics of the soil profile, such as texture structure, porosity, and depth to the water-table and topography including flood risk (MAFF, 1988). The Soil Wetness Class is based on the expected average duration of waterlogging at different depths in the soil throughout the year (days per year), and can be determined by reference to soil characteristics and local climate (MAFF, 1988). The likely inherent wetness and resilience status of a soil should be indicated in the SRMP (see **Part 1, Table 2 & Supplementary Note 1**), reflecting potential risks for soil handling such as low permeability, permanently high groundwater, or a wet upland climate.

Wet soils can also be a result of other circumstances. For example, the interception of water courses, drainage ditches and field land drains. Where these occur, the provisions are to be made in the SRMP to protect the soils being handled and the operational area.

Soils, when in a wet condition generally have a lower strength and have less resistance to compression and smearing than when dry. Lower strength when soils are wet also affects the bearing capacity of soils and their ability to support the safe and efficient operation of machines than when in a

dry state.

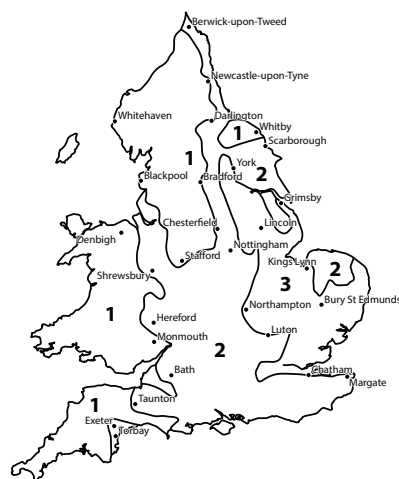
In terms of resilience and susceptibility to soil wetness, the clay content of the soil largely determines the change from a solid to a plastic state (the water content at which this occurs is called the 'plastic limit' (MAFF, 1982)). This is the point at which an increasing soil wetness has reduced the cohesion and strength of the soil and its resistance to compression and smearing.

Whilst coarse textured sandy soils are not inherently plastic when wet, they are still prone to compaction when in a wet condition. Hence, handling all soils when wet will have adverse effects on plant root growth and profile permeability, which may be of significance for the intended land use and the provision of services reliant on soil drainage and plant root growth. It may be less so in other circumstances where wet soil profiles, perched water tables and ponding are the reclamation objectives, though drainage control, for example to control flooding, may still be important in these contexts.

In cases of permanently wet soils, such as riverine sites, upland or deep organic soils where there is a persistent high water-table throughout the seasons within the depth of soil to be stripped and/or the soil profile remains too wet, a strategic decision has to be made to be able to proceed with the development of the mineral resource. This may mean alternative and less favourable soil handling practices have to be agreed with the planning authority.

Predicting & Determination of Soil Wetness

There are well established methods to predict and determine soil wetness of undisturbed and restored soil profiles (Reeve, 1994). The challenge has been the prediction of the best time for soil stripping. Models based on soil moisture deficits and field capacity dates for a range of soil textures can provide indicative regional summaries (**Table 4.1**) that can help with planning operations at broad scale but cannot be relied upon in practice for deciding operationally whether to proceed on the ground given the actual variation in weather events from year to year and within years.



Soil Clay Content	Climatic Zones		
	1	2	3
Soil Depth <30cm			
<10%	Mid Apr - Early Oct	Late Mar – Early Nov	Late Mar – Early Dec
10 -27%	Late May - Early Oct	Early May – Early Nov	Early Apr – Early Dec
Soil Depth 30-60cm			
<10%	Late Apr - Early Oct	Mid Apr – Early Nov	Early Apr – Early Dec
10-27%	Late May - Early Oct	Early May – Early Nov	Early Apr – Early Dec
>27%	Late June – Early Oct	Early June – Early Nov	Late May – Early Dec
Soil Depth >60cm			
<10%	Late Apr - Early Oct	Mid Apr – Early Nov	Early Apr – Early Dec
10-18%	Late May - Early Oct	Early May – Early Nov	Early Apr – Early Dec
18-27%	Late June – Early Oct	Early June – Early Nov	Late May – Early Dec
>27%	Mid July – Mid Sept	Early July – Mid Oct	Late June – Mid Oct

Table 4.1: Indicative on-average months when vegetated mineral soils might be in a sufficiently dry condition according to geographic location, depth of soil and clay content

The timing of most soil handling operations takes place between April and September. Although in western (Zone 1) and central (Zone 2) areas it typically can be a later start in May with an earlier termination in August. Whilst the return to climatically ‘excess rainfall’ is later in the eastern counties (Zone 3) and can be as late as November/early December, there is a need to maintain transpiring vegetation to keep the soils being handled in a dry as possible condition and to establish new vegetation covers as soon as possible (on replaced soils and storage mounds). Hence, soil handling operations generally need to be completed no later than the end of September (Natural England, 2021), unless appropriate provisions can be assured.

Where data is available, more realistic local and real-time predictions can be made, however, because weather patterns and events differ between and within years, and soils can vary locally in their condition. Experience has shown that the most practical approach for operations is to inspect the site and soils in question near to/at the time when soil handling is to take place. Professional soil surveyors can advise on the best time for soil handling (stripping, storage & replacement) and carry out site assessments of soil wetness condition prior to the start of operations.

A Practical Method for Determining Soil Wetness Limitation

During the soil handling season (see Table 4.1 above), prior to the start or recommencement of soil handling soils should be tested to confirm they are in suitably dry condition (**Table 4.2**). The ‘testing’ during operations can be done by suitably trained site staff and reviewed periodically by the professional soil surveyors.

The method is simply the ability to roll intact threads (3mm diameter) of soil indicating the soils are in a plastic and wet condition (MAFF, 1982; Natural England, 2021). Representative samples are to be taken through the soil profile and across the area to be stripped. It is the best available indicator of soils being too wet to be handled and operations should be delayed until a thread cannot be formed. For coarse textured soils which do not roll into threads, a professional’s view as to soil wetness and the risk of compaction may have to be taken.

Table 4.2: Field Tests for Suitably Dry Soils

Soil tests are to be undertaken in the field. Samples shall be taken from at least five locations in the soil handling area and at each soil horizon to the full depth of the profile to be recovered/replaced. The tests shall include visual examination of the soil and physical assessment of the soil consistency.

i) Examination

- If the soil is wet, films of water are visible on the surface of soil particles or aggregates (e.g. clods or peds) and/or when a clod or ped is squeezed in the hand it readily deforms into a cohesive 'ball' means **no soil handling to take place**.
- If the samples is moist (i.e. there is a slight dampness when squeezed in the hand) but it does not significantly change colour (darken) on further wetting, and clods break up/crumble readily when squeezed in the hand rather than forming into a ball means **soil handling can take place**.
- If the sample is dry, it looks dry and changes colour (darkens) if water is added, and it is brittle means **soil handling can take place**.

ii) Consistency**First test**

Attempt to mould soil sample into a ball by hand:

- Impossible because soil is too dry and hard or too loose and dry means **soil handling can take place**.
- Impossible because the soil is too loose and wet means no soil handling to take place.
- Possible - Go to second text.

Second test

Attempt to roll ball into a 3mm diameter thread by hand:

- Impossible because soil crumbles or collapses means soil handling can take place.
- Possible means no soil handling can take place.

N.B.: It is possible to roll most coarse loamy and sandy soils into a thread even when they are wet. For these soils, the Examination Test alone is to be used.

A Rainfall Protocol to Suspend & Restart Soil Handling Operations

Local weather forecasts of possible rainfall events during operations and the occurrence of surface lying water have been used to advise on a day-to-day basis if operations should stop (Natural England, 2021). Single events such as >5mm/day in spring and autumn months, and >10mm/day in the summer have been suggested as more precise triggers for determining soil handling operations (Reeve, 1994). However, in practice the following generic guidelines are often used:

- In light drizzle soil handling may continue for up to four hours unless the soils are already at/near to their moisture limit.
- In light rain soil handling must cease after 15 minutes.
- In heavy rain and intense showers, handling shall cease immediately.

In all of the above it is assumed that soils were in a dry condition. These are only general rules, and it is at the local level decisions to proceed or stop should be based on the actual wetness state of the soils being handled. After the above rain event has ceased, the soil tests in **Table 4.2** above should be applied to determine whether handling may restart, provided that the ground is free from ponding and ground conditions are safe to do so. There can be extreme instances where soil horizons have become very dry and are difficult to handle resulting in dust and windblown losses. In these conditions the operation should be suspended. The artificial wetting of extremely dry soils is not usually a practice recommended but has been successful in some cases.

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