



The Sizewell C Project

6.3 Volume 2 Main Development Site Chapter 17 Soils and Agriculture Appendix 17C - Outline Soil Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This outline Soil Management Plan (SMP) has been updated (June 2021) to reflect post-DCO submission discussions with and consultation responses received from Natural England and the National Farmers Union (NFU).

1.1.2 The updates have focused on the following aspects:

- Ensuring there is clarity, where land is being returned to agriculture at the end of the construction phase, that this land should be returned to the pre-construction Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grade.
- Providing clarity on how different soil types and/or soil layers (topsoil and subsoil) may be handled, stockpiled and restored in different ways depending on the soil profile and associated characteristics required to support the proposed end use.
- A commitment to undertake further ALC and soil surveys to:
 - update survey results where historical data has been used;
 - complete surveys where ALC and soil surveys were not undertaken during the assessment presented in the DCO;
 - update surveys results where previous survey data used is currently presented at a semi-detailed level (i.e. to ensure all areas have been surveyed at a density of 1 auger per hectare) with an updated Soil Resource Survey report provided for each element of the project.
- Providing more detail of the experience and qualifications required from the soil scientists who will be supervising, monitoring and auditing the works covered by the SMP.
- Confirmation of the role of the Agricultural Liaison Officers.
- Confirmation that the relevant soil information set out in the SMP will be provided as part of the Farm Packs issued to landowners prior to entry.

1.1.3 The Outline Soil Management Plan states that a prior to any soil stripping works commencing this outline SMP will be updated by the Contractor and detailed Soil Resources Plans (SRP) will be produced for each part of the Sizewell C Project to provide the required detail (as highlighted throughout this document). Table 9.1 of the CoCP (Doc Ref. 8.11(B)) then sets out the further measures to mitigate impacts on soil and agriculture impacts, which are secured by Requirement 2 of the draft DCO (Doc Ref. 3.1(C)).

1.2 Background

1.2.1 The purpose of the SMP is to provide details of the methodology, control measures and monitoring programme for the site preparation and reinstatement work phases of the Sizewell C Project. This document provides the over-arching principles that are applicable to all schemes that form part of the Sizewell C Project with regard to soil management. This includes all land within the site boundary where soils will be disturbed by the construction works.

- 1.2.2 The SMP will be used as a tool by SZC Co. and the appointed Agent(s), Contractor(s) or sub-contractor(s) acting on their behalf, as a method to control, record and audit activities relating to soil conditions and soil quality for future re-use. It includes requirements and standards for any imported topsoil and subsoil required.
- 1.2.3 The SMP draws on key guidance documents as follows:
- Defra Construction Code of Practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites
 - MAFF Good Practice Guide for Soil Handling
 - BS 3882:2015 – Specification for topsoil
 - BS 8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use
- 1.2.4 The SMP is based on the SMP developed and implemented on the Hinkley Point C nuclear new build project.
- 1.2.5 This document is an outline SMP. Prior to any soil stripping works commencing this outline SMP will be updated by the Contractor and detailed Soil Resources Plans (SRP) will be produced for each part of the Sizewell C Project to provide the required detail (as highlighted throughout this document). These SRPs will form part of the SMP and will also form part of the Farm Packs provided to individual landowners prior to entry.
- 1.2.6 The SRPs will be produced by the Contractor to include:
- Maps showing the existing (pre-construction) ALC grades and the soil sampling points to show the expected ALC grade where land is to be returned to agriculture;
 - Maps of the soil handling units for topsoil, upper subsoil and lower subsoil;
 - Maps showing the areas to be stripped and those to be left *in situ*;
 - Soil test data;
 - Details of proposed vegetation clearance/management prior to soil stripping;
 - Maps with supporting text showing the proposed final landform, land uses and target ALC grades, where applicable;
 - The volumes of the different types of soil resources that will be stripped, stored and re-used;
 - The proposed location, content and volumes of stockpiles;
 - Any changes to methods to be used (including machinery);
 - A target specification for the restored soils (i.e. depth of soil profile, horizon thickness, textures, available soil nutrients where applicable, etc.); and
 - The person(s) responsible for supervising the soil management.
- 1.2.7 The final SMP and each SRP will be produced by the works contractor prior to any soil stripping commencing for review, comment and acceptance by SZC CO.
- 1.2.8 Assessment of the current agricultural drainage, and the drainage reinstatement plans, will be dealt with under a separate report.

2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1.1 The implementation and audit of the SMP will require certain key responsibilities to be assigned to defined roles. EDF and the works contractor will have in place individuals with sufficient training and expertise in assessing soils, soil conditions and soil handling operations to ensure the measures outlined herein can be implemented, supervised and monitored effectively.
- 2.1.2 In advance of any soil stripping works commencing full details of roles and reporting mechanisms will be set out in each SRP. A table will be provided detailing the key activities and sub-activities, the frequency they will be undertaken and who is responsible for each, along with the expertise required.
- 2.1.3 The two key roles in ensuring the appropriate implementation of the SMP will be the Contractor's Site Environmental Lead and the Contractor's Soil Scientist. Outline requirements for each role in relation to soils are detailed below. These works will also be monitored by the Client's Soil Scientist who will provide support and guidance and undertake monitoring visits and audits.

2.2 Contractor's Site Environmental Lead

- 2.2.1 The Contractors Site Environmental Lead is responsible for planning, over-seeing and carrying out routine inspections of soil management activities to ensure adherence to SMP protocols including:
- Treatment of site vegetation before topsoil stripping;
 - Determination of topsoil plasticity status ahead of soil stripping (plastic or non-plastic);
 - Soil segregation during stripping and storage according to ownership, soil horizon (topsoil/subsoil) where the land will be returned to agricultural use, soil type and plasticity status;
 - Stockpile and windrow construction, where required;
 - Soil tracking from stripping, storage, reconditioning (where applicable) to re-use; and
 - Re-use of soils (transportation, placement, decompaction) and ensuring the creation of a soil profile and associated characteristics suitable for the proposed end use.
- 2.2.2 The Site Environmental Lead, in liaison with the Contractor's Soil Scientist, will be responsible for providing plans and reports on all soil stripping, stockpiling and restoration activities (to be included within the SRP) to SZC CO. including:
- Soil Stripping Plan;
 - Soil Stockpile Plan;
 - Compilation of data relating to the volume and type of topsoil and subsoil excavated, transported and stockpiled;
 - Soil Reconditioning Plan;
 - Restoration plans; and

- Report for the Earthworks phase, including supporting drawings, photographs, observations.

2.2.3 These activities will be the responsibility of the Site Environment Lead but may be delegated to individuals with sufficient training and expertise where required. The Site Environment Lead and anyone with delegated responsibility will undertake training provided by a qualified soil scientist, with the activities monitored at an agreed frequency by the soil scientist.

2.3 The Contractor's Soil Scientist

2.3.1 The Contractor's Soil Scientist is responsible for the provision of expert and technical soils advice and supervision throughout the earthworks and the subsequent site restoration activities. The role includes liaison with the Site Environmental Lead and review and approval of method statements and risk assessments with regards to soil management.

2.3.2 The Soil Scientist will have the necessary training, qualifications and experience, having achieved the soil professional competence standards set out by the British Society of Soil Science.

2.3.3 The Soil Scientist is responsible for training key site staff in identification of topsoil and subsoil resources which are suitable for re-use so that accurate segregation of materials can be achieved. The Soil Scientist will also provide training on the assessment of soil plasticity status based on the field technique provided in Annex G.

2.3.4 The Soil Scientist will conduct targeted supervision, site inspections and monitoring of stripping works based on observations made by the Site Environmental Lead during key operations, including, but not limited to:

- treatment of existing vegetation;
- soil stripping and temporary storage;
- soil reconditioning (where necessary);
- overburden treatment;
- subsoil placement;
- topsoil placement;
- decompaction measures;
- surface cultivations; and
- soil amelioration.

2.3.5 Where necessary and particularly during the replacement of soils and overburden for restoration, the Soil Scientist will excavate inspection pits at representative locations in order to check important in-situ pedological soil properties (e.g. compaction levels, soil structure, anaerobism, drainage characteristics, soil depths).

2.3.6 The Soil Scientist will provide Inspection Reports (including photographs and plans) for each site visit and will confirm that soil conditions are compliant with this SMP / landscape design or identify non-compliances that need to be addressed.

2.4 Agricultural Liaison Officer

- 2.4.1 An Agricultural Liaison Officer (ALO) will be appointed by SZC CO. prior to the commencement of the project. The ALO will be the prime contact for ongoing engagement on practical matters, contactable by all landowners and occupiers through a direct phone number during daytime working hours defined by the contractor during the construction. During out of hours times contact details will be provided for a team or company for use in the event of an emergency.
- 2.4.2 In relation to the SMP, the ALO will coordinate the provision of a detailed pre-construction condition survey of the parts of the landholding affected by construction activities, to include a collation of all soil survey data associated with owner/occupiers' land. The ALO will ensure the information provided on soils as part of the Farm Pack is clear and understandable and will ensure all landowner queries are responded to in a timely manner by the appropriate person.

3 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 3.1.1 ALC information is available for the majority of the land affected by the project. ALC maps are provided with each relevant Environmental Statement chapter, with the associated auger logs for each location also provided. These have been collated and are presented in **Annex A**.
- 3.1.2 To ensure the information is up to date and to complete the surveys in those areas where it was not possible to survey previously, further ALC and soil surveys will be undertaken. This will include the collection and analysis of samples in relation to the target specification for the proposed end uses. A report on these surveys and analyses and a final collation of all available information will be made available to inform the development of the final SMP.
- 3.1.3 This information will then be used to develop each scheme-specific SRP, enabling stripping depths and stockpile volumes to be detailed.

4 CALCULATION OF SOIL VOLUMES

- 4.1.1 The SRPs will detail soil stripping, storage and restoration plans based on soil volume calculations using the data presented from the baseline surveys (see above).
- 4.1.2 The clear tracking of actual moved and stockpiled volumes of both topsoil and subsoil will be undertaken to allow restoration re-use plans to be revised based on actual volumes (including required actions in relation to the overall topsoil / subsoil balance).
- 4.1.3 Where land is to be returned to agricultural use, clear segregation and storage of topsoil and subsoil resources will be critical to maximizing re-use. All necessary topsoil, subsoil and underlying strata will be stripped and stockpiled separately.
- 4.1.4 Where land is to be restored in accordance with the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), which details the habitats which will be created, topsoil and subsoil resources may need to be mixed to create the suitable soil resources

for the restoration of the land. The final SMP will align with the LEMP and detail where soil horizons need to be mixed to ensure both adequate volumes of material for the restoration and minimisation of any surplus soil material.

5 SOIL PROTECTION STRATEGY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Since soil is a vulnerable and non-renewable resource, care must be taken throughout all handling, transporting and stockpiling activities so that the soil resources of the site are protected and conserved. Many construction activities have the potential to damage soils. The purpose of this section of the outline SMP is to describe how the management of soils will be controlled and to specify how soils will be protected and their quality conserved throughout all stages of the work.
- 5.1.2 Failure to protect soils during disturbance can lead to their degradation with consequential environmental impacts both on-site and off-site, such as: (a) soil erosion, (b) loss of soil organic matter; leading to loss of nutrients and a decline in soil fertility, (c) soil compaction leading to loss of soil structure and reduced permeability to water (leading to waterlogging) and restricted aeration and rooting potential, and (d) loss of soil biological activity.
- 5.1.3 Degradation of soils can lead to adverse impacts on the landscape, including: (a) alteration to the hydrology of the site caused by changes in surface runoff, (b) increased sediment loading to adjacent watercourses, (c) poor re-establishment of vegetation, and (d) visual impact of slope failure or soil erosion leading to bare soil surfaces.
- 5.1.4 Measures are provided in this outline SMP to manage how soils on site will be stripped, handled and stored appropriately so that they can be re-used in restoration of the site.

5.2 Outline Soil Protection Measures

- 5.2.1 This outline SMP describes procedures for soil stripping, handling, transporting, storing, and restoration of soils to maintain, as far as practicable, their soil quality and viability as required for the proposed end uses.
- 5.2.2 There will be a number of control measures at each stage of the works. A summary of these measures is outlined in bullet form below and described in more detail in the following sections.

Early soil protection measures

- Measures for *in-situ* soil protection during early site clearance activities

Soil recovery and storage (stockpiling)

- In-situ soil protection ahead of stripping;
- Pre-treatment of existing vegetation;
- Measures for handling and stockpiling;

- Measures to ensure correct segregation of different topsoil and subsoil resources
- Measures for separate storage of different soil types; and
- Method and locations of stockpiling.

Soil reconditioning (for use where required)

- Measures to recondition wet and plastic topsoil and subsoil resources before re-use;
- Measures to ensure correct segregation of different topsoil and subsoil resources; measures for handling and to optimise soil drying and re-aeration; and
- Methods to monitor the process.

Soil restoration methods

- Soil prescriptions for each different land use; soil handling/replacement methods; and in situ soil treatments for each different land use.

Monitoring

- Monitoring programme; soil assessment procedures for (a) soil stripping and storage (b) soil reconditioning and (c) restoration activities;
- Acceptability criteria for soil storage, reconditioning and soil replacement activities; and
- Failures of acceptability criteria and corrective actions.

Quality control and auditing measures

- Quality control, auditing procedures and plans; criteria for cessation of works;
- Non-compliances and corrective actions; and
- Use of tool box talks for staff training.

5.3 Wet Weather Working and Cessation of Works

5.3.1 There is no requirement for the cessation of earthworks identified under this outline SMP. However adverse weather can cause difficult and/or dangerous working conditions and therefore may warrant a cessation of works. Criteria for the cessation of works will be agreed with relevant stakeholders in advance of any site operations commencing.

5.4 Use of Tool Box Talks

5.4.1 Regular Tool Box talks will be used so that all site staff are aware of the SMP and applicable soil handling and soil protection procedures. The Tool Box Talks will be site-specific, discussing soil conditions and approaches to soil handling at the site.

5.4.2 Examples of tool box talks to be used are listed in **Appendix I**.

6 SOIL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

6.01 Outlined below are further details of soil management measures.

6.1 Early Soil Protection Measures

- 6.1.1 During the earthworks it is essential that soils are adequately protected. Plant and vehicles servicing these activities will be managed so that they do not traffic across *in situ* soils. Demarcated access routes will be detailed to provide single points of access to soil strip and storage areas to minimise compaction of underlying soils.
- 6.1.2 There will be no vehicle access to areas of the site outside the marked access routes (except for light vehicles for site checks and vehicles directly involved with topsoil / subsoil / overburden stripping and transportation). The access plan will be prepared and added to the SRP prior to start of works by the Contractor and issued to SZC CO. for acceptance.
- 6.1.3 There will be no lay-down of materials except for those materials required for specific on-going construction activities either within the route corridors or anywhere outside designated storage areas. Subject to ground conditions, materials can be temporarily stored on topsoil if it is considered this will not be detrimental to soil quality.

6.2 Soil Recovery and Storage (Stockpiling)

- 6.2.1 Before any soil stripping activities take place, a soil strip phasing plan will be prepared by the Contractor, added to the SRP and issued to SZC CO. for acceptance.
- 6.2.2 The plan will provide timescales and sequencing of soil stripping and proposed haul routes. The earthworks will be phased to ensure that, where the land is to be returned to agriculture, topsoil is stripped in each part of the site ahead of subsoil materials and that all soils are stripped from a designated area prior to bulk excavation and earthworks activities within that area.

6.3 Soil Segregation

- 6.3.1 To ensure that the correct soil depths are stripped and stockpiled tool box talks will be used to provide the required information and works will be supervised by suitably qualified personnel. The sources of all soil stockpiled will be logged/tracked and will be subject to the auditing process described in the SMP.
- 6.3.2 Where the land is to be returned to agriculture, separate stockpiles will be created for topsoil and subsoil. Documentation and physical control measures (such as signing of stockpiles) will be put in place to prevent accidental mixing and so that soils are segregated according to source location. Where there are spatial constraints, it may be required to stockpile soils up against each other, with physical separation being achieved by means of a geomembrane barrier / marker layer to so that no mixing occurs.

- 6.3.3 Where land is to be restored as part of the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), which details the habitats which will be created, topsoil and subsoil resources may need to be mixed to create the suitable soil resources for the restoration of the land. The final SMP will align with the LEMP and detail where soil horizons need to be mixed (and thus could be stripped and stockpiled as a single resource) to ensure both adequate volumes of material for the restoration and minimisation of any surplus soil material.
- 6.3.4 All soils to be re-used for restoration will be free from significant quantities of foreign matter or other materials which would render the soils unsuitable for re-use.

6.4 Pre-treatment of Existing Vegetation

- 6.4.1 It is good practice to reduce the quantity of vegetation entering the storage stockpiles to minimise the formation of anaerobic conditions during storage. As such, in advance of soil stripping, the topsoil will be cleared of surface vegetation and arisings removed by a method suited to the vegetation type present. The effectiveness of these operations will be assessed by suitably qualified personnel.

6.5 Methods of Soil Stripping

- 6.5.1 Soil will be stripped using a hydraulic excavator or tracked dozer following the methodology set out in **Appendix B**. Tracked dozers will only be used where the soil condition (texture and plasticity) is such that the soil resource is resilient to damage, as far as is practicable). Dump trucks will be used to transport the soils to their allocated storage location. All procedures will be planned to involve minimum tracking to minimise compaction. Access for dump trucks will be via dedicated marked routes to prevent compaction of non-stripped topsoil and subsoil.
- 6.5.2 Immediately prior to stripping the soil shall be tested for plasticity, using the methodology presented in **Appendix C**.

6.6 Soil Storage

- 6.6.1 Key issues for soil handling, storage and eventual re-use are soil moisture content and soil consistency (plasticity). Soils that are stripped when plastic will require to be reconditioned before re-use for restoration. During the works, soil plasticity status will be determined in situ prior to stripping (see **Appendix C**).
- 6.6.2 Stockpiling will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix D**.
- 6.6.3 The general principles governing stockpile location and stability which will be adhered to are as follows:
- All areas designated as stockpiling areas will be stripped of topsoil and subsoil resources prior to stockpiling;
 - Stockpiles will not be positioned within the root or crown spread of trees, or adjacent to ditches, within 10m of watercourses or existing or future excavations;

- Topsoil and subsoil stockpiles (or mixed material stockpiles where appropriate) will be seeded with a neutral grassland seed mix to maintain slope stability and to prevent erosion or dust generation;
- Grass seeded and maintained stockpiles will have a maximum side slope that is based on geotechnical stability; and
- Soil stockpiles will be managed and monitored throughout their lifetime so that they can be maintained in relation to stability and integrity and any weed growth can be managed in a timely manner.

6.6.4 In relation to stockpile heights and storage situation, stockpile heights will be limited where the soil resources are required to be returned to the pre-construction agricultural use. The maximum heights will be set out in the final SMP. It is likely that the maximum height proposed will be set based on the soil texture and the resilience this gives the soil to structural damage as a result of soil handling.

6.6.5 Soil materials will also be stored on like for like where restoration to agricultural use is required. However, to deliver the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) the soil resources available will need to be adapted to be suitable for the proposed habitat types. This may, for example, require the mixing of topsoil and subsoil resources to reduce the fertility of the restored profile. Where these resources are coarse textured it may be necessary and appropriate to stockpile the materials higher.

6.6.6 Measures to manage and treat site runoff and prevent erosion and dust generation during soil stripping and stockpiling works will be set in place through a series of specific control measures. These will be described in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP). Construction methodologies will be such that appropriate bio-security (disease and pest control) and weed control measures are in place to protect both on-site soils and adjacent land holdings.

6.6.7 When required prior to soil re-use, plastic soils will require reconditioning as set out in **Appendix E**. Windrows for soil drying will be no more than 2m in height. Only once the soil moisture content of windrowed soil has reduced sufficiently and the soil is non-plastic in consistency will it be moved to its final stockpile location or final re-use location

6.7 Stockpile Locations, Treatment Areas and Access Routes

6.7.1 The location of topsoil, subsoil or mixed soil resource stockpiles will be clearly set out on stockpile plans as part of the SRP and issued to SZC CO. for acceptance. Once agreed, locations will be clearly marked out on the ground.

6.7.2 This will include clear mapping of required access routes to stockpile locations for all phases of the soil stripping, transport and stockpiling activities. As works progress and change location, the access route demarcation and signage will be changed as required in advance.

7 SOIL RESTORATION METHODS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The primary objective of soil restoration is to provide soil profiles suitable for the reinstated land use. The final SMP will include a set of specifications for the required characteristics of soil profiles for each defined end use.
- 7.1.2 During the placement of soil resources in their final location the methods outlined above will be followed. This will include, but not be limited to, the implementation of an access and egress plan for vehicles and plant to prevent unnecessary trafficking of restored areas, use of appropriate scale plant, avoidance of double handling and avoidance of mixing topsoil and subsoil where these materials are required for the restoration of agricultural land.
- 7.1.3 Soil replacement will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix F**.
- 7.1.4 During restoration works, measures to manage and treat site runoff, and prevent erosion and dust generation will also be set in place through a series of specific control measures. These requirements will be set out in the detailed CoCP. Specific issues will be around biosecurity (disease and pest control) and weed control to protect both on-site soils and adjacent land holdings during restoration.
- 7.1.5 These activities are detailed further in the following sections.

7.2 Placement and in situ Treatment of Soil Materials

- 7.2.1 Prior to restoration activities taking place, soil resources will have been stored in stockpiles for extended periods. To confirm continuing suitability of stockpiled soils for restoration, they will be visually inspected, and assessments carried out before their re-use (see Section 8 Monitoring). If any soil is found to be plastic or display excessive anaerobic conditions the materials will be reconditioned as detailed above. It will be the responsibility of the contractor to assess soil conditions in each stockpile and to recommend appropriate pre-treatment prior to soil placement should it be required.
- 7.2.2 During topsoil and subsoil placement there are two fundamental requirements: (a) to replace and spread out the necessary combination of topsoil and/or subsoil to re-create the soil profile and (b) to ensure careful handling and re-placement of soils, avoiding compaction and any unnecessary damage to soil structure. The following procedure (which is further detailed in the Defra Construction Code of Practice) is designed so that these requirements are met.
- 7.2.3 The SRP will clearly set out the soil profile specifications for each required end use. Acceptability criteria in terms of soil chemical characteristics will also be clearly set out.
- 7.2.4 After the placement of each soil layer (overburden, topsoil and/or subsoil) it is essential that it is mechanically cultivated using appropriate tillage equipment to loosen/break up compaction and restore soil structure. To be fully effective, these cultivations will be carried out when the soils are dry and friable, otherwise the

cultivation tool/tine merely cuts and smears the soil rather than lifting, fracturing and loosening it.

- 7.2.5 Prior to the placement of stockpiled subsoil and topsoil, the re-profiled surface will be overlain with overburden material to create the required landform. After placement of overburden, the area will be deep ripped prior to placement of stockpiled subsoil and topsoil. This operation will be checked by suitably qualified personnel to ensure satisfactory decompaction has been achieved.
- 7.2.6 The various soil materials will be placed in layers over the ripped overburden using suitable machinery. The soil profile composition will be checked by suitably qualified personnel to ensure compliance with the appropriate parameters at this stage (soil type, soil depths and stoniness). Once the soil profiles have been formed, the topsoil and subsoil will be thoroughly decompacted, loosened and prepared using land restoration/agricultural machinery to ensure they meet soil structure and aeration criteria.
- 7.2.7 Subsoil cultivation is scheduled after the topsoil is placed to allow the subsoil to be decompacted without risk of re-compaction during topsoil spreading. This approach will also 'key in' the topsoil with the subsoil to produce a soil profile that displays continuity between each layer.

8 MONITORING

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 So that soil quality is maintained throughout the works, key stages will be monitored by appropriately trained and experienced personnel.

8.2 Monitoring Programme

- 8.2.1 The monitoring programme shall incorporate the following:

Soil Recovery

- The effectiveness of vegetation pre-treatment in advance of soil stripping.
- An assessment of soil plasticity ahead of soil stripping. This will determine whether a soil reconditioning stage is needed after storage and before re-use.

Storage

- Assessment of soil stockpiles to ensure soil quality is maintained during storage and to determine reconditioning requirements.

Reconditioning

- The effectiveness and progress of the soil reconditioning process.

Soil replacement

- Key stages of the soil placement and decompaction/cultivation sequence to check correct soil spreading and effectiveness of tillage operations.
- An assessment of the acceptability of the replacement soil profiles for the restoration design.

8.3 Personnel

- 8.3.1 The monitoring tasks shall be conducted by specialist personnel with appropriate experience and training for their role.

8.4 Documentation

- 8.4.1 **Appendix G** presents a checklist of the information which will be recorded during stockpile or windrow creation and following completion. **Appendix H** presents a list of the data to be included in soil stripping and stockpiling documentation.
- 8.4.2 Inspection processes, checklists and acceptability criteria will be developed, based on the above, by the Contractor and issued to SZC CO. for acceptance prior to any works commencing. Documentation of the monitoring undertaken, including clearly marked up plans, will be maintained and made available by SZC CO.

8.5 Reporting of Findings

- 8.5.1 The findings of all examinations and assessments will be recorded and held by the Contractor for record keeping and to enable actioning of necessary corrective actions.

8.6 Failures of Acceptability Criteria and Corrective Actions

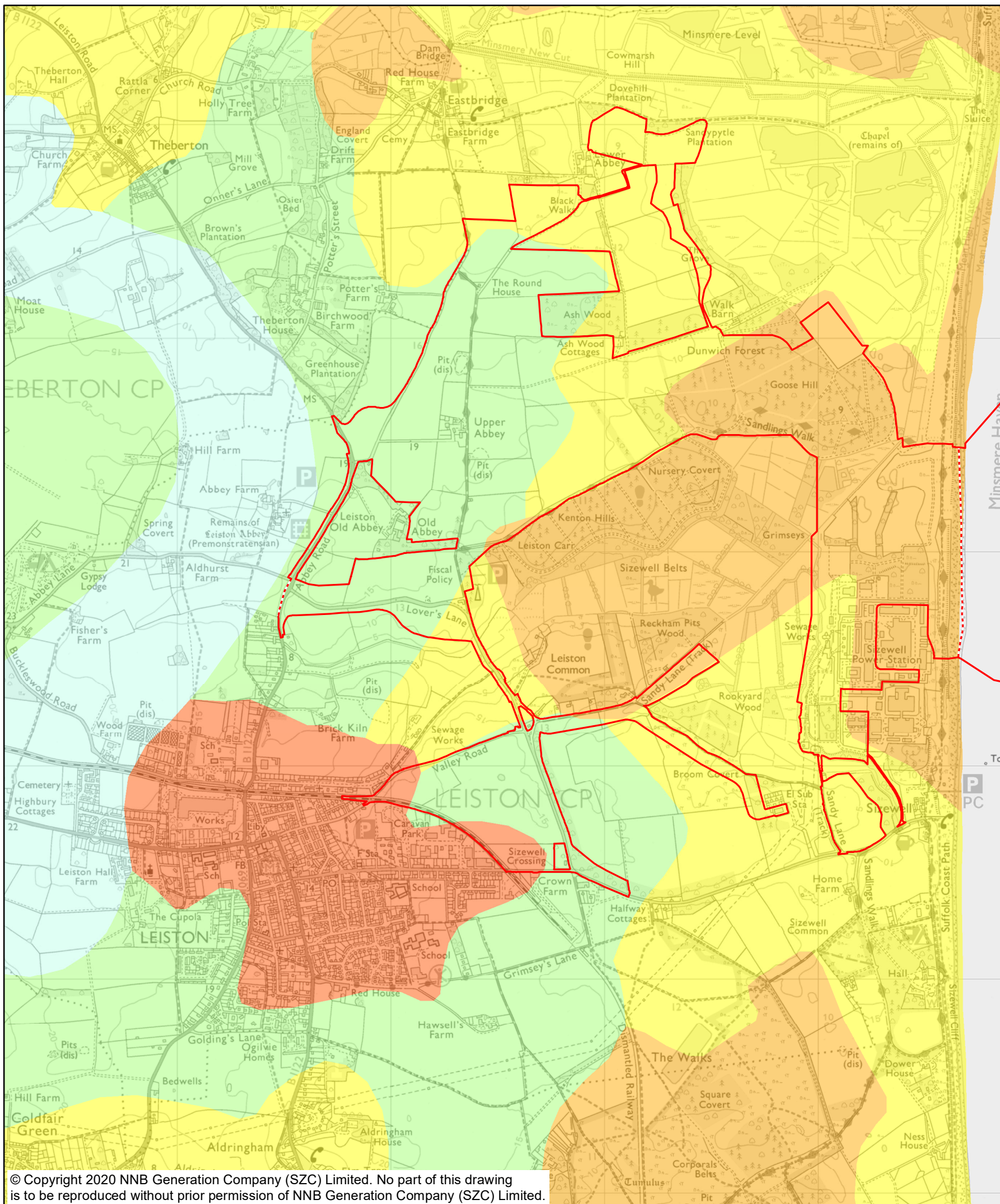
- 8.6.1 Where the soils are found to be non-compliant in any respect, appropriate means of remediation will be proposed by the appointed Contractor for acceptance by SZC CO. Once the affected area has been treated, it will be reassessed before sign-off.

9 AUDITING

- 9.1.1 An audit checklist will be developed based on the checklist presented in Annex I by the Contractor and issued to SZC CO. for acceptance. This will be updated in advance of works commencing to identify key dates and responsible persons. This will then be used during the works to ensure all checks have been undertaken and required records completed.

APPENDIX A

ALC Maps and auger logs



NOTES

Agricultural land in England and Wales is graded between 1 and 5, depending on the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Grade 1 land is excellent quality agricultural land with very minor or no limitations to agricultural use, and Grade 5 is very poor quality land, with severe limitations due to adverse soil characteristics, relief, climate or a combination of these. Grade 3 land is subdivided into Subgrade 3a (good quality land) and Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as best and most versatile (BMV) land

KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DEMARCATION LINE
- PROVISIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION (ALC)**
- GRADE 1
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3
- GRADE 4
- GRADE 5
- NON AGRICULTURAL
- URBAN

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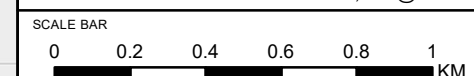


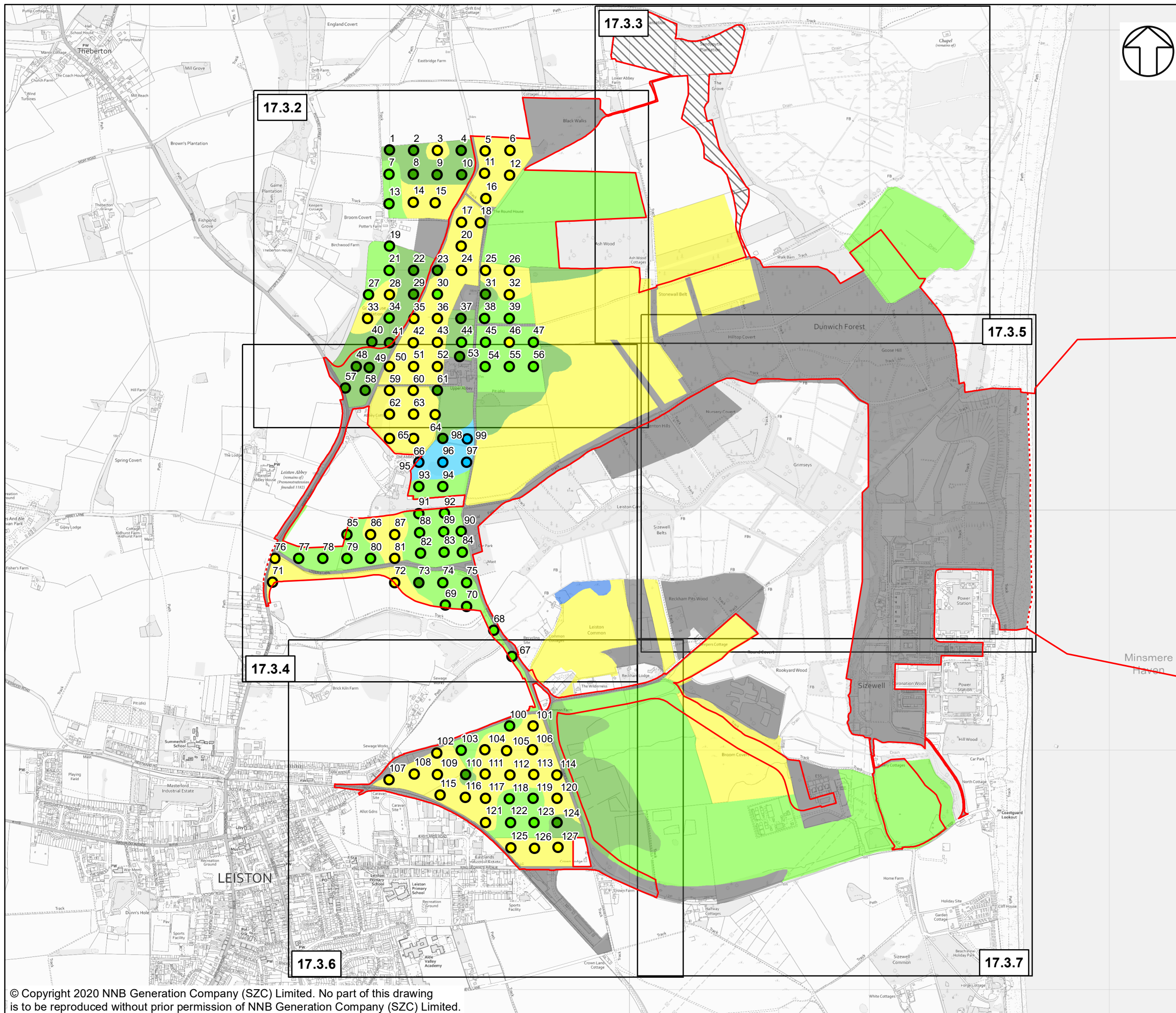
DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
VOLUME 2
CHAPTER 17
SOILS AND AGRICULTURE

DRAWING TITLE:
MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE
PROVISIONAL ALC MAPPING

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 17.2

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NOTES

Agricultural land in England and Wales is graded between 1 and 5, depending on the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Grade 1 land is excellent quality agricultural land with very minor or no limitations to agricultural use, and Grade 5 is very poor quality land, with severe limitations due to adverse soil characteristics, relief, climate or a combination of these. Grade 3 land is subdivided into Subgrade 3a (good quality land) and Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as best and most versatile (BMV) land

KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DEMARCATION LINE
- MAPPING OF SURVEY POINTS**
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 1
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- NOT SURVEYED
- OTHER

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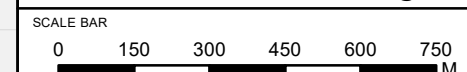


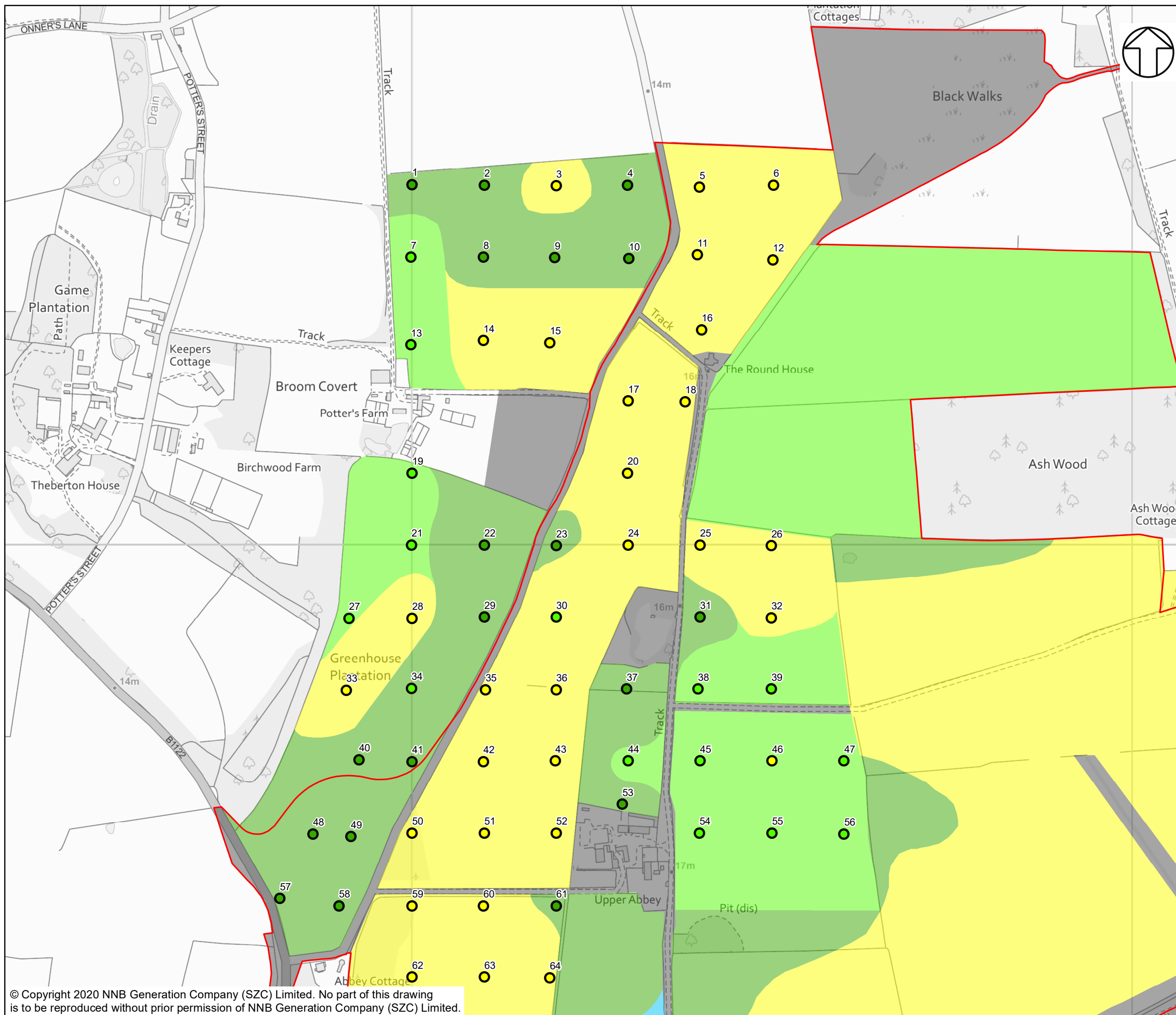
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VOLUME 2
CHAPTER 17
SOILS AND AGRICULTURE

DRAWING TITLE:
MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE
DETAILED ALC MAPPING

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 17.3.1

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NOTES

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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- MAPPING OF SURVEY POINTS**
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- OTHER

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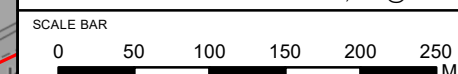


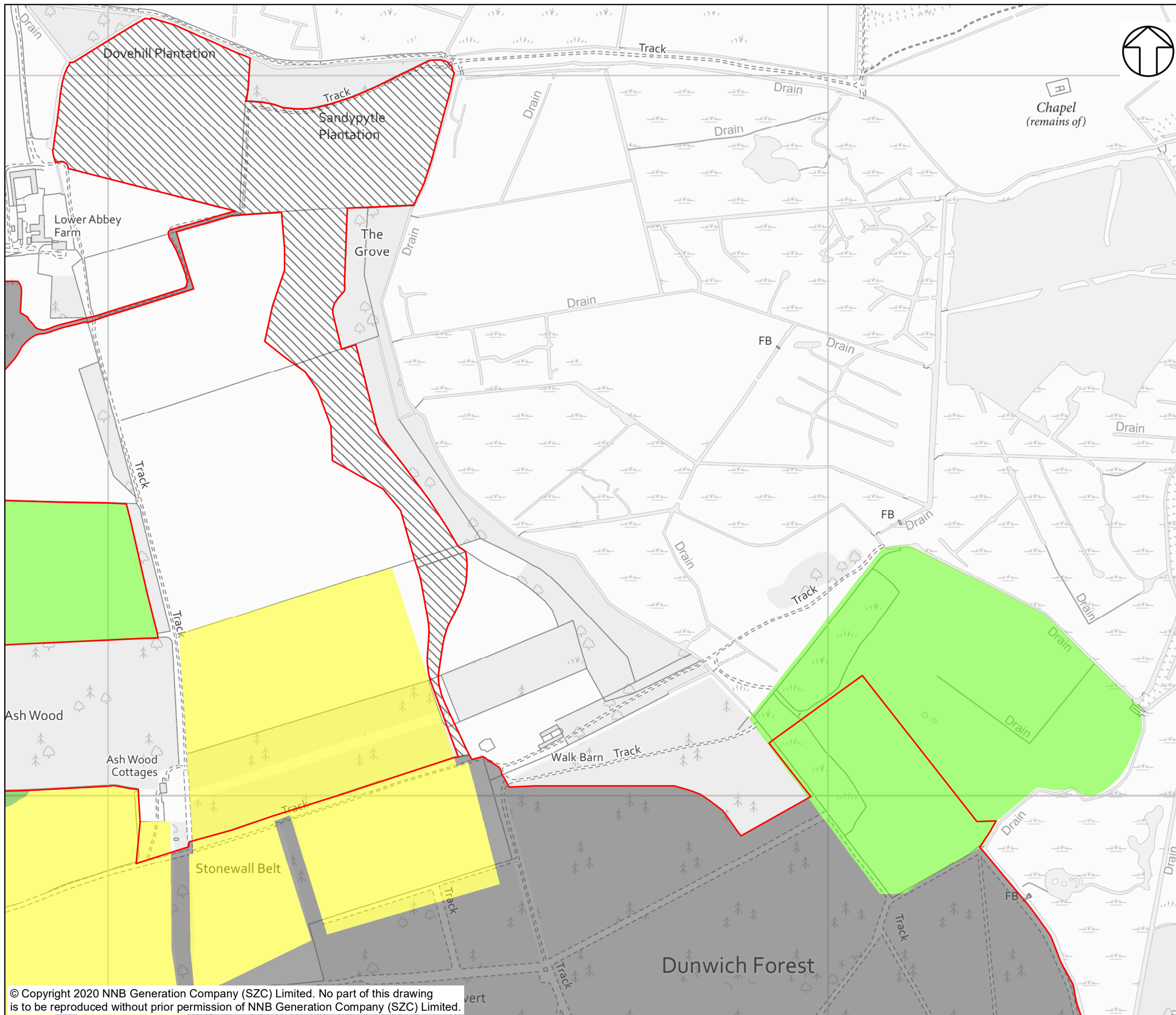
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 MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE
 DETAILED ALC MAPPING

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 FIGURE 17.3.2

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NOTES

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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY**
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 3A**
- GRADE 3B**
- GRADE 4**
- NOT SURVEYED**
- OTHER**

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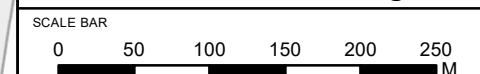


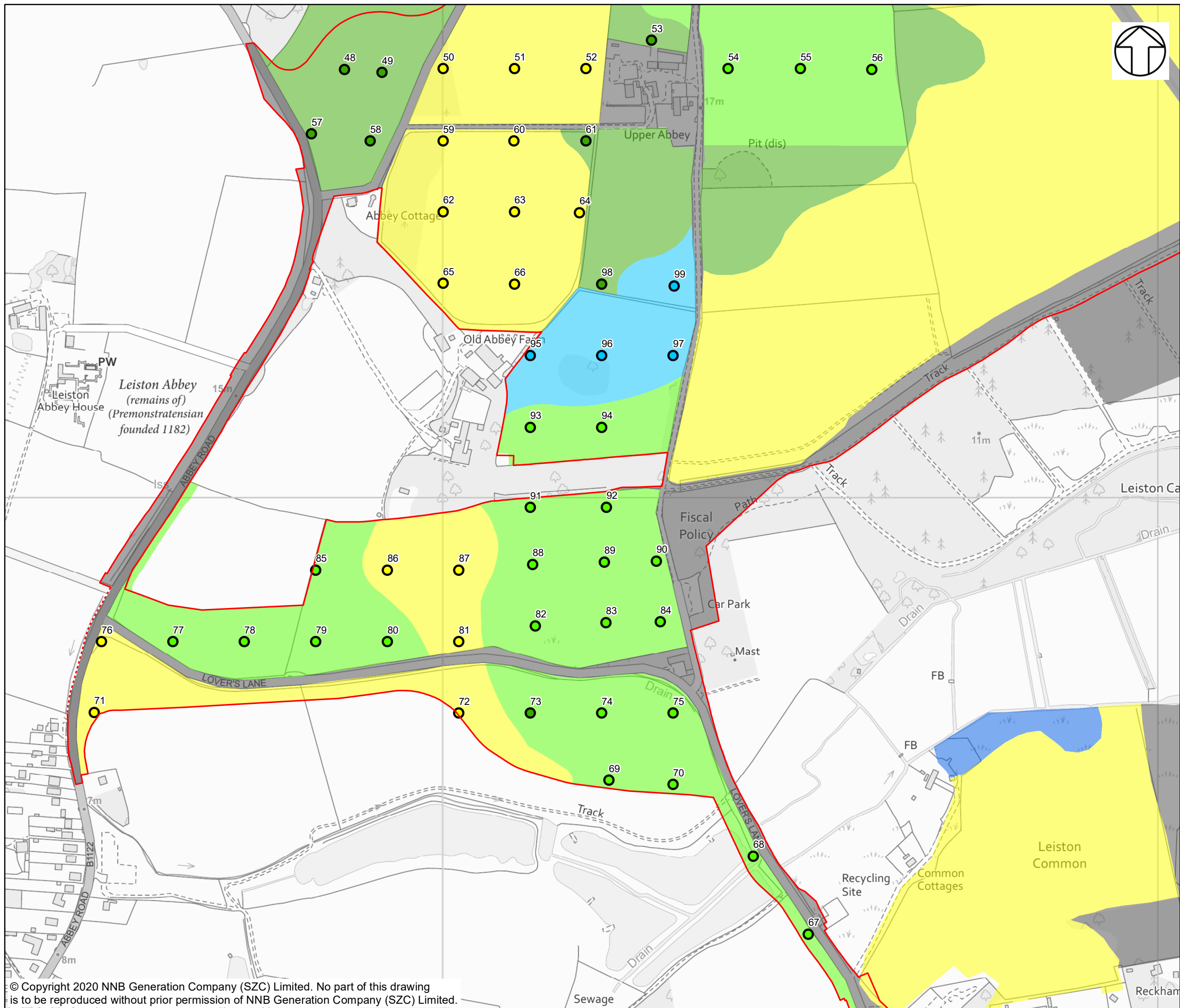
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DETAILED ALC MAPPING

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 17.3.3

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NOTES

Agricultural land in England and Wales is graded between 1 and 5, depending on the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Grade 1 land is excellent quality agricultural land with very minor or no limitations to agricultural use, and Grade 5 is very poor quality land, with severe limitations due to adverse soil characteristics, relief, climate or a combination of these. Grade 3 land is subdivided into Subgrade 3a (good quality land) and Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as best and most versatile (BMV) land

KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DEMARCATION LINE
- MAPPING OF SURVEY POINTS**
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 1
- GRADE 2
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- OTHER

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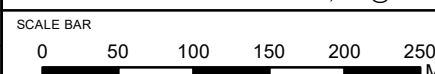


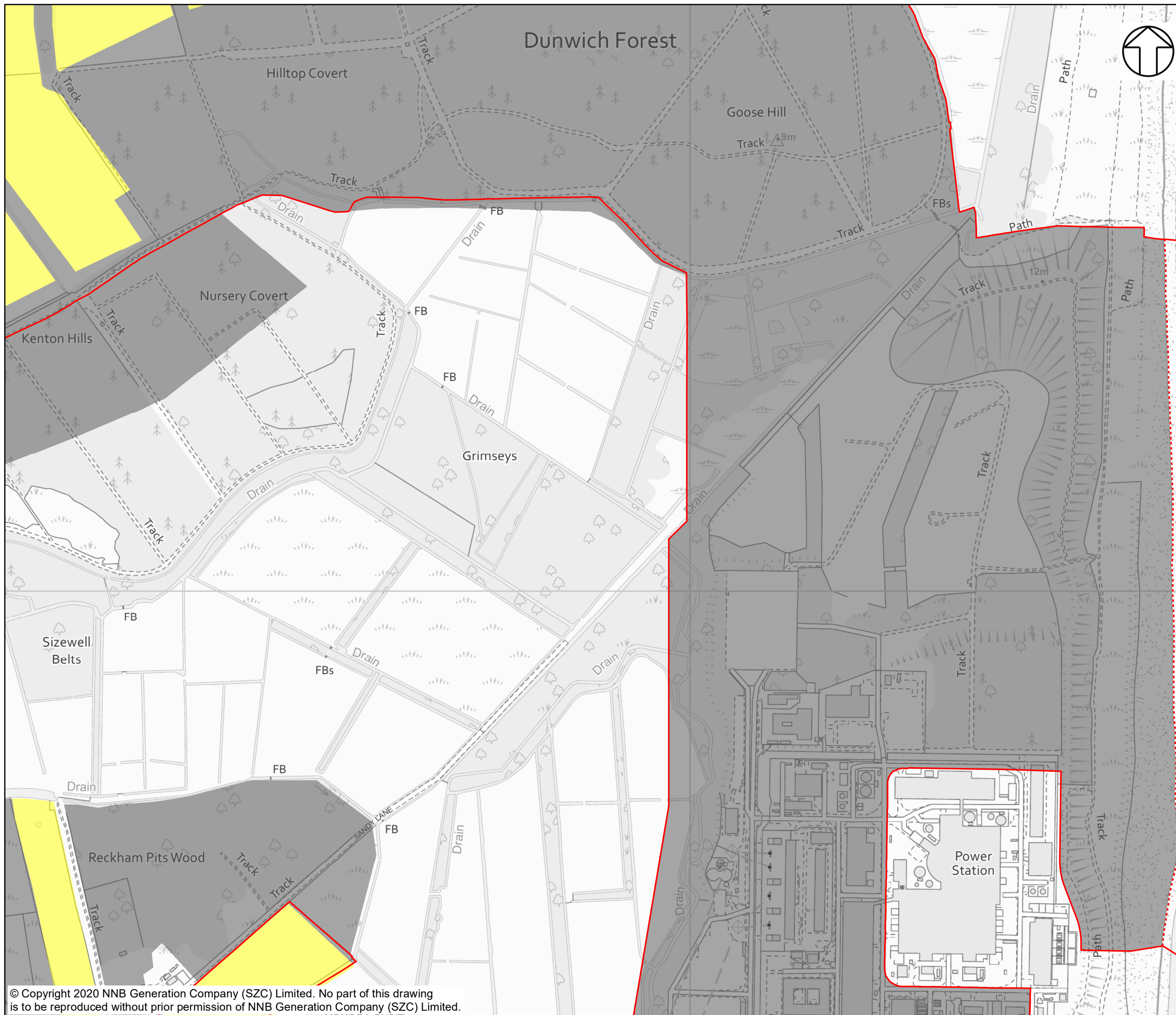
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 CHAPTER 17
 SOILS AND AGRICULTURE

DRAWING TITLE:
 MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE
 DETAILED ALC MAPPING

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 17.3.4

DATE: JAN2020 **DRAWN:** M.S. **SCALE:** 1:5,000 @A3





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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- - - DEMARCATION LINE
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 4
- OTHER

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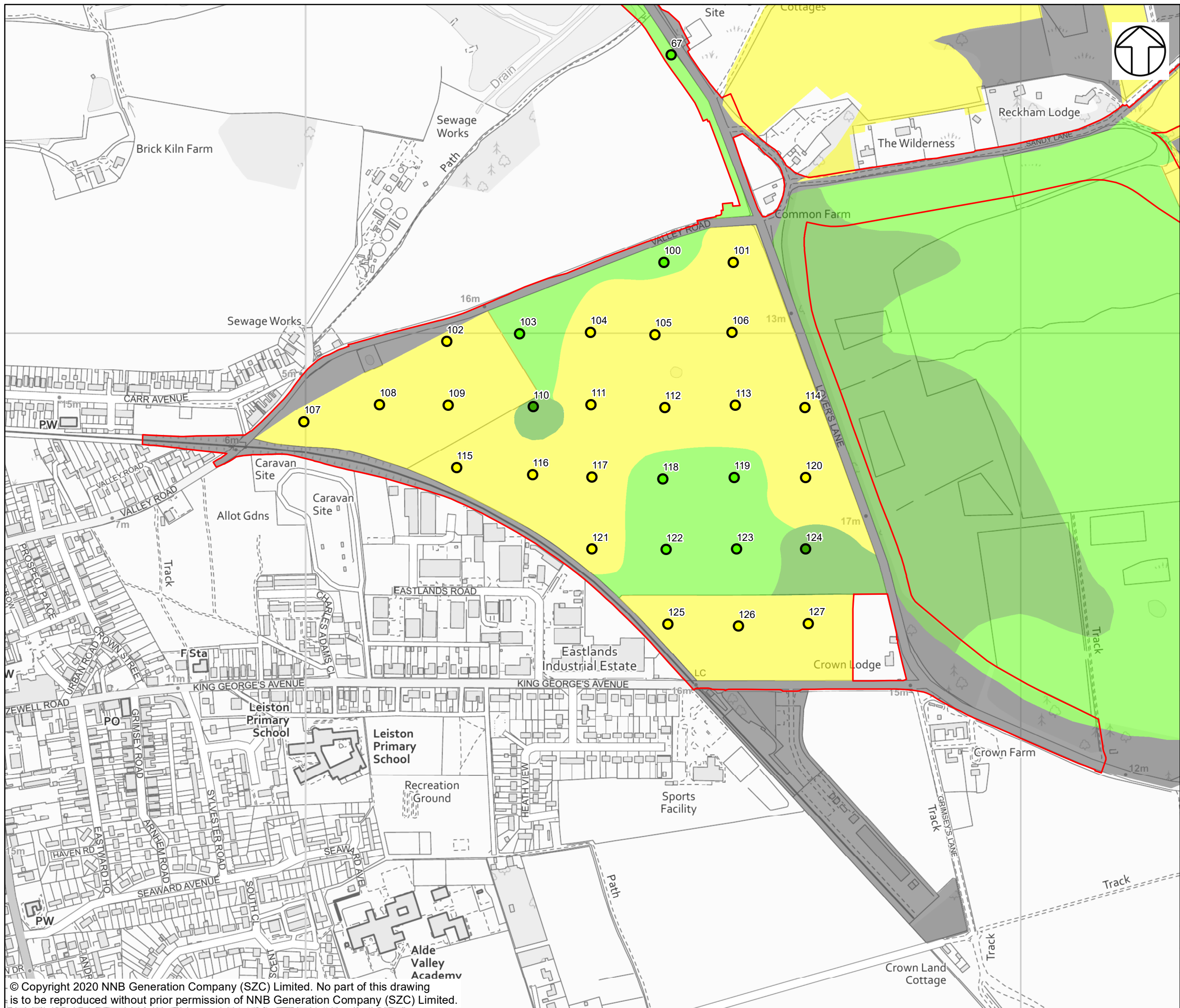
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 FIGURE 17.3.5

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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- MAPPING OF SURVEY POINTS**
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)**
- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- OTHER

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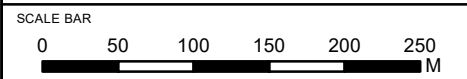


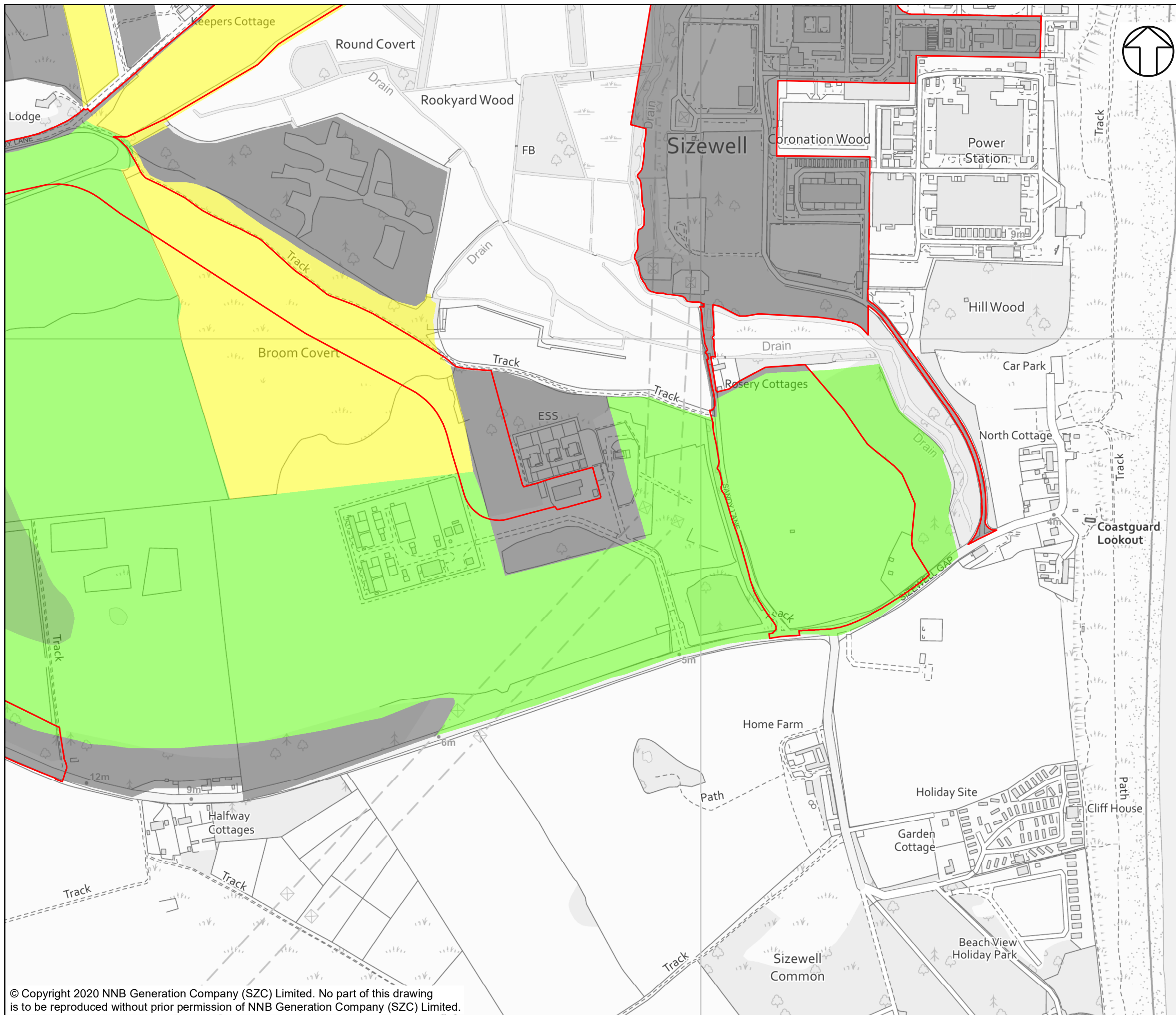
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 MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE
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 FIGURE 17.3.6

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KEY

— SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASS (ALC)

- GRADE 3A
- GRADE 3B
- GRADE 4
- OTHER

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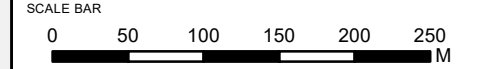


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 SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 CHAPTER 17 SOILS AND AGRICULTURE

DRAWING TITLE:
 MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE DETAILED ALC MAPPING

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 17.3.7

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Auger Log key

Depth - Top

xx Underlining denotes depth to the top of a slowly permeable layer

Land use	Mottle 1,2 - Form	Texture	Limitations
ARA Arable	FF Few Feint	CS Coarse Sand	NN None
CER Cereal	FD Few Distinct	MS Medium sand	OC Overall climate
WHT Wheat	FP Few Prominent	FS Fine Sand	AE Aspect
BAR Barley	CF Common Feint	LCS Loamy Coarse Sand	EX Exposure
MZE Maize	CD Common Distinct	LMS Loamy Medium Sand	FR Frost risk
OAT Oats	CP Common Prominent	LFS Loamy Fine Sand	GR Gradient
OSR Oilseed rape	MF Many Feint	CSL Coarse Sandy Loam	MR Microrelief
LIN Linseed	MD Many Distinct	MSL Medium sandy loam	FL Flood risk
FBE Field beans	MP Many Prominent	FSL Fine Sandy Loam	TX Texture
POT Potatoes	VF Very many Feint	CSZL Coarse Sandy Silt Loam	DP Soil depth
SBT Sugar beet	VD Very many Distinct	MSZL Medium Sandy Silt Loam	CH Chemical
BRA Brassicas	VP Very many Prominent	FSZL Fine Sandy Silt Loam	WE Wetness
FOD Fodder crops		ZL Silt Loam	WK Workability
FRT Soft and top fruit		SCL Sandy Clay Loam	DR Droughtiness
HRT Horticultural crops		MCL Medium Clay Loam	ER Erosion risk
PAS Pasture		HCL Heavy Clay Loam	WD Wetness/Droughtiness
LEY Ley grass		MZCL Medium Silty Clay loam	ST Topsoil stoniness
PGR Permanent pasture		HZCL Heavy Silty Clay Loam	
RGR Rough grazing		SC Sandy Clay	
SCR Scrub		ZL Silty Clay	
HTH Heathland		C Clay	
BOG Bog or marsh		P Peat	
DCW Deciduous Woodland		SP Sandy Peat	
CFW Coniferous woodland		LP Loamy Peat	
PLO Ploughed		PL Peaty Loam	
STB Crop stubble		PS Peaty Sand	
FLW Fallow (inc. set aside)		MZ Marine Light Silts	
SAS Set aside (where known)		IMP Impenetrable to roots	
OTH Other			

Stones - Type

HR	All hard rocks and stones
MSST	Soft, medium or coarse grained sandstone
SI	Soft weathered igneous or metamorphic rock
SLST	Soft oolitic or dolomitic limestone
FSST	Soft, fine grained sandstone
ZR	Soft, argillaceous or silty rocks
CH	Chalk or chalk stones
GH	Gravel composed of non-porous (hard) stones
GS	Gravel composed of porous (soft) stones

Subs Str (subsoil structural condition)

G	Good
M	Moderate
P	Poor

Calcareousness

N	Non-calcareous (<0.5% CaCO ₃)
VS	Very slightly calcareous (0.5 - 1% CaCO ₃)
S	Slightly calcareous (1 - 5% CaCO ₃)
M	Moderately calcareous (5 - 10% CaCO ₃)
V	Very calcareous (>10% CaCO ₃)
Y	Calcareous (>1% CaCO ₃)

Mn C (ferrimanganous concretions)

F	Few
C	Common
M	Many
V	Very many
Y	Common or greater

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes			
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation					
1	TM	45000	65501	13	1	W	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				-5.27	-15.81	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6 STONES				
								25	50	25	75YR54					MCL	2	HR	M	N															
								50	70	20	75YR54					MSL	2	HR	M	N															
								70	90	20						MSL	20	HR	M																
								90	120							IMP			P																
2	TM	45100	65500	14	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	8	HR		VS				14.67	-18.55	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	Large chalk stone at 100cm				
								25	50	25	75YR43					MSL	5	HR	M																
								50	70	20	75YR54					HCL	2	HR	M																
								70	120	50	75YR56					HCL	20	CH	M																
3	TM	45200	65499	13	4	N	CER	0	20	20	75YR43					HCL	10	HR		S				-53.02	-49.055	4	III	3b	4	Drought	2>2,0>6 Located in depression/old pit Large stone/field drain				
								20	45	25	10YR52	CM	10YR58	CM	5Y42	Y	HCL	5	CH	P	M		Y												
								45	55	10	5YR54					MSL	2	CH	M	M															
								55																											
4	TM	45299	65500	14	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				18.51	-13.85	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6				
								25	70	45	75YR54					HCL	2	HR	M	N															
								70	100	30	75YR66					HCL	20	HR	M	N															
								100	120	20	75YR56					MSL	2	HR	M	N															
5	TM	45399	65497	13	1	SE	SBT	0	25	25	75YR32					MS	10	HR		N				-71.895	-68.41	4	I	1*	4	Drought	2>2,0>6 STONES				
								25	55	30	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								55	75	20						MS	20	HR	M																
								75	120							IMP			P																
6	TM	45502	65500	12	1	SW	SBT	0	25	25	75YR32					MS	5	HR		N				-70.52	-67.035	4	I	1*	4	Drought	1>2,0>6 STONES				
								25	55	30	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								55	75	20						MS	20	HR	M																
								75	120							IMP			P																
7	TM	44998	65400	13	2	W	CER	0	30	30	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N				-15.91	-44.5	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought	0>2 Weathered limestone at depth				
								30	60	30	75YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								60	100	40	75YR56					MCL	2	HR	M	N															
								100	120	20	75YR74					MS	0		M	V															
8	TM	45099	65400	13	3	S	CER	0	30	30	75YR32					SCL	10	HR		S				13.625	-18.15	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	2>2,0>6				
								30	45	15	75YR33					SCL	8	HR	M	S															
								45	100	55	75YR44					MSL	5	HR	M	S															
								100	120	20	75YR66					MS	0		M	S															
9	TM	45198	65399	15	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	8	HR		N				14.6375	-18.975	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	2>2,0>6				
								25	45	20	75YR44					MSL	5	HR	M	N															
								45	75	30	75YR56					HCL	5	HR	M	N															
								75	120	45	75YR56					HCL	20	CH	M	M															
10	TM	45301	65398	15	1	NE	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				9.455	-27.57	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	0>2				
								25	45	20	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N															

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes				
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation						
								45	75	30	75YR56					2			HR																	
								45	75	30	75YR56					HCL	2	HR	M	N																
								75	120	45	75YR56					MSL	20	CH	M	M																
11	TM	45396	65403	13	1	NE	SBT	0	25	25	75YR32					MS	5	HR		N					-76.265	-72.295	4	I	1*	4	Drought	1>2,0>6				
								25	50	25	75YR44					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								50	60	10	75YR53					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								60	120							IMP			P															Sandstone		
12	TM	45501	65396	12	0		SBT	0	25	25	75YR32					MS	5	HR		N					-51.535	-64.415	4	I	1*	4	Drought	0>2				
								25	55	30	75YR43					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								55	90	35	75YR33					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								90	110	20	75YR54					MS	0		M	N															Buried topsoil? or CS	
								110	120							IMP			P															Sandstone		
13	TM	44998	65278	13	1	W	FLW	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	10	HR		N					-0.8675	-37.375	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought	1>2,0>6 locally greater stone% Close to farm and headland Used for vehicle turning/parking Compacted soil				
								25	40	15	75YR44					LMS	5	HR	M	N																
								40	55	15	75YR56					HCL	5	HR	M	N																
								55	90	35	75YR56					MSL	2	HR	M	N																
								90	110	20	75YR56					HCL	2	HR	M	N																
								110	120	10	75YR56					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
14	TM	45099	65284	15	0		FLW	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N					-40.59	-59.2	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Game cover vegetation?				
								25	40	15	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								40	120	80	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N																
15	TM	45191	65281	16	0		FLW	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N					-40.59	-59.2	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Game cover vegetation?				
								25	40	15	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								40	120	80	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N																
16	TM	45402	65299	15	0		SBT	0	25	25	75YR43					LMS	10	HR		N					-65.085	-61.6	4	I	1*	4	Drought	3>2,1>6				
								25	40	15	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								40	75	35	75YR56					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								75	120							IMP			P																Sandstone	
17	TM	45300	65200	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	75yr32					LMS	8	HR		N					-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	45	20	75yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N																
								45	120	75						IMP																			Compaction	
18	TM	45379	65199	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	75yr32					LMS	8	HR		N					-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	45	20	75yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N																
								45	120	75						IMP																				Compaction
19	TM	45000	65100	13	1	NW	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	10	HR		N					-14.62	-43.07	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	3>2,1>6				
								25	35	10	75YR42					MSL	5	HR	M	N																
								35	60	25	75YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								60	80	20	75YR64					MS	1	HR	M	N																

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes							
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation									
								80	90	10	75YR56	FF	10YR61			2			HR																				
20	TM	45299	65100	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	75Yr32						LMS	8	HR	M	N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	and CH and CH Compaction							
								25	45	20	75Yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N																			
								45	120	75						IMP																							
21	TM	44999	65000	14	1	N	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	10	HR		N					-32.725	-29.28	3b	III	2	3b	Drought	3>2,1>6							
								25	35	10	75YR44					MSL	5	HR	M	N																			
								35	55	20	75YR54	CF	75YR62	FF	75YR56	C	2	HR	P	N			Y																
								55	70	15	75YR54	CF	75YR62	FF	75YR56	HCL	20	CH	P	M			Y																
								70	90	20						HCL	40	CH	P																				
								90	120							IMP			P																				
22	TM	45100	65000	14	2	NE	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	10	HR		N					-16.265	-29.7	3a	II	1	3a	Drought	3>2,1>6							
								25	40	15	75YR44					MSL	5	HR	M	N																			
								40	65	25	75YR56	CF	10YR61			HCL	2	HR	P	N			Y																
								65	90	25	75YR56	CF	10YR61			HCL	10	CH	P	M			Y																
								90	110	20						HCL	20	HR	P																				
								110	120							IMP			P																				
23	TM	45200	64999	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	75Yr32					MCL	5	HR		N					3.93	-17.2	3a	II?	2	3a	Drought	not deep enough to be SP alone							
								25	35	10	75Yr44					HCL	5	HR	M	N																			
								35	45	10	10Yr53	CF	10Yr61	CF	10Yr56	C	5	HR	P	N		F	Y																
								45	70	25	10Yr53	CF	10Yr61	CF	10Yr56	SCL	2	HR	M	N			N																
								70	120	50	10Yr53	CM	10Yr51	CM	10Yr56	C	5	CH	P	M	F		Y																
24	TM	45300	65000	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	75Yr32					MSL	5	HR		N						-82.2	-80.2	4	I	1	4	Drought	Compaction						
								25	30	5	75Yr44					LMS	5	HR	M	N																			
								30	120	90						IMP																							
25	TM	45400	65000	18	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR43					LMS	5	HR		N					-49.435	-59.03	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Very compact							
								25	45	20	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																			
								45	65	20	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M?	N																			
								65	85	20	75YR56					MS	2	HR	M	N																			
								85	105	20						MS	20	HR	M																				
								105	120							IMP			P																				
26	TM	45499	64999	15	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N					-58.075	-55.6	4	I	1*	4	Drought	STONES							
								25	60	35	75YR44					LMS	5	HR	M	N																			
								60	80	20						LMS	20	HR	M																				
								80	120							IMP			P																				
27	TM	44912	64898	12	1	W	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N					-49.595	-48.81	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	0>2							
								25	45	20	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																			
								45	60	15	75YR56					MS	1	HR	M	N																			
								60	80	20						MS	20	HR	M	N																			
								80	120							IMP			P																				
28	TM	45000	64898	16	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR42					LMS	5	HR		N					-41.115	-59.92	4	I	1*	4	Drought	0>2							
								25	40	15	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																			
								40	120	80	75YR54					MS	1	HR	M	N																			

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes				
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation						
29	TM	45100	64900	13	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				11.075	-18.26	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6					
								25	40	15	75YR44					MSL	2	HR	M	N																
								40	75	35	75YR56,66					MSL	2	HR	M	N																
								75	90	15	75YR56,66					MSL	5	CH	M	N	M															
								90	110	20						MSL	20	HR	M	N																
								110	120							IMP			P																	
30	TM	45200	64900	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				-33.985	-23.64	3b	III	2	3b	Drought	Stony?					
								25	35	10	75YR44					MSL	5	HR	G	N																
								35	75	40	10YR53	CF	10YR61	CF	10YR56	C	2	CH	P	M			Y													
								75	120	45						IMP																				
31	TM	45400	64900	16	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				0.095	-13.85	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	STONE					
								25	70	45	75YR54					HCL	2	HR	M	N																
								70	85	15	75YR66					MCL	30	CH	M	N																
								85	105	20						MCL	50	CH	M																	
								105	120							IMP			P																	
32	TM	45499	64899	14	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	5	HR		N				-29.445	-60.42	4	I	1*	4	Drought	STONES MSL					
								25	70	45	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								70	95	25	75YR56					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								95	115	20						MSL	20	HR	M																	
								115	120							IMP			P																	
33	TM	44899	64850	14	2	W	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				-60.94	-56.44	4	I	1	4	Drought	0>2					
								25	40	15	10YR56					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								40	60	20						LMS	20	HR	M																	
								60	120							IMP			P																	
34	TM	44999	64801	16	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				-38.87	-46.68	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	0>2					
								25	60	35	10YR56					LMS	2	HR	M	N																
								60	100	40	10YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N																
								100	120							IMP			P																	
35	TM	45102	64799	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	8	HR		N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Compaction					
								25	45	20	75YR44					LMS	5	HR	G	N																
								45	120	75						IMP																				
36	TM	45200	64799	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	8	HR		N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Compaction					
								25	45	20	75YR44					LMS	5	HR	G	N																
								45	120	75						IMP																				
37	TM	45298	64800	17	1	N	SAS	0	30	30	75YR32					MSL	2	HR		N				27.63	-16.08	3a	I	1	3a	Drought						
								30	80	50	75YR54					MSL	2	HR	M	N																
								80	100	20	75YR64					MSL	2	HR	M	N																
								100	120	20	75YR66					MSL	10	CH	M	V																
38	TM	45397	64800	15	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	8	HR		N				-15.6	-45.6	3b	I	1	3b	Drought						
								25	50	25	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N																

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix	Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes			
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Btm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour			%	Type					MBw	MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation				
								50	65	15	75YR64							0	M					N										
39	TM	45499	64800	12	1	S	STB	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-20.01	-53.32	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought				
								25	90	65	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N														
								90	120	30	75YR56					MCL	2	HR	M	N														
40	TM	44926	64702	16	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5		P	N	F	Y	6.525	-26.05	3a	III	2	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6				
								25	50	25	10YR54	CF	10YR62		Y	HCL	2		M	N														
								50	75	25	10YR66					HCL	10		M	N														
								75	120	45	10YR66					HCL	30		M	N														
41	TM	45000	64699	17	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	2	HR	M	N				21.15	-19.3	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	0>2			
								25	50	25	75YR44					MSL	2	HR	M	N														
								50	120	70	75YR66					MSL	10	HR	M	N														
42	TM	45099	64699	18	0		WHT	0	25	25	75Yr32					LMS	8	HR	G	N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Compaction			
								25	45	20	75Yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N														
								45	120	75						IMP																		
43	TM	45199	64700	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	75Yr32					LMS	8	HR	G	N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Compaction			
								25	45	20	75Yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N														
								45	120	75						IMP																		
44	TM	45300	64700	15	0		PGR	0	20	20	75YR42					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-18.24	-41.56	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought				
								20	50	30	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N														
								50	70	20	75YR54					HCL	2	HR	M	N														
								70	90	20	75YR54	F	75YR62	F	75YR56	Y	HCL	2	CH	P	M		Y											
								90	120	30	75YR66					MSL	30	CH	M	N														
45	TM	45400	64700	15	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-30.03	-53.32	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought	STONES			
								25	70	45	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N														
								70	80	10	75YR56					MSL	2	HR	M	N														
								80	100	20					MSL	20	HR	M	N															
								110	120						IMP			P																
46	TM	45500	64700	14	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-63.2	-56.2	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Very compact and stony MS			
								25	50	25	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N														
								50	70	20					MS	20	HR	P																
								70	120						IMP			P																
47	TM	45600	64700	13	1	NE	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-30.975	-48	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought	STONES			
								25	50	25	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N														
								50	85	35	75YR56					HCL	30	CH	M	N														
								85	105	20					HCL	50	CH	M																

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix	Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture IMP	Stones		SUBS STR P	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes		
	Sqr.	E	N					Top 105	Bttm 120	Thick 120	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour			%	Type					MBw	MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation			
48	TM	44862	64599	17	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					MSL	5	HR		N				18.97	-16.3	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6		
								25	50	25	75YR53					MSL	2	HR	M	N													
								50	120	70	75YR56					HCL	2	HR	M	N	C												
49	TM	44900	64599	17	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32	CF	10YR62		Y	MSL	5			N				6.55	-26.05	3a	III	2	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6		
								25	50	25	10YR54					HCL	2		P	N	F	Y											
								50	70	20	10YR66					HCL	10		M	M													
								70	120	50	10YR66					HCL	30		M	M													
50	TM	45000	64600	18	0		CFW	0	30	30	75yr42					LMS	10	HR		N				-76.8	-74.8	4	I	1*	4	Drought	recently established tree belt. Stony		
								30	50							LMS	20	HR	M	N													
								50	120	90						IMP																	
51	TM	45100	64600	18	0		WHT	0	25	25	75yr32					LMS	8	HR		N				-74	-72	4	I	1*	4	Drought	pit showed platy structure LMS Compaction		
								25	45	20	75yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N													
								45	120	75						IMP																	
52	TM	45200	64600	18	0		WHT	0	25	25	75yr32					LMS	10	HR		N				-64.5875	-61.15	4	I	1*	4	Drought	Compaction		
								25	55	30	75yr44					LMS	5	HR	G	N													
								55	120	65						IMP																	
53	TM	45292	64640	15	2	S	PGR	0	20	20	75YR42					LMS	2	HR		N				11.35	-23.92	3a	I	1*	3a	Drought	Heavily poached, near gate IMP @ 70cm for stone		
								20	50	30	75YR56					MSL	2	HR	M	N													
								50	120	70	75YR66					MCL	2	HR	M	N													
54	TM	45399	64600	16	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N				-5.2	-50.38	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought			
								25	65	40	75YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								65	100	35	75YR54					MSL	2	HR	M	N													
								100	120	20	75YR66					MSL	10	CH	M	N													
55	TM	45500	64600	15	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N				-34.45	-53.32	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought			
								25	70	45	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								70	100	30	75YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N													
								100	120	20	75YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
56	TM	45600	64599	15	1	E	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					LMS	2	HR		N				-9.82	-39.6	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought			
								25	50	25	75YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								50	90	40	75YR56					HCL	2	HR	M	N	F												
								90	120	30	75YR56	F	75YR51	F	75YR58	C	2	HR	M	N	F	Y											

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes							
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation									
57	TM	44816	64509	17	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32					Y	MSL	5	HR		N				12.97	-23.96	3a	III	2	3a	Drought	0>2							
								25	50	25	75YR62	CF	75YR58			Y	SCL	2	HR	M	N																		
								50	60	10	75YR53	CF	75YR61	CF	75YR56	Y	HCL	2	HR	P	N																		
								60	80	20	75YR54	CF	75YR61	CF	75YR56	Y	C	2	HR	P	N	C																	
								80	120	40	10YR56					Y	MSL	5	HR	M	N																		
58	TM	44898	64499	17	1	S	CER	0	25	25	75YR32					Y	MSL	5	HR		N				-0.78	-24.14	3a	III	2	3a	Drought	1>2,0>6 Very saturated from surface							
								25	35	10	75YR56	FF	10YR52			Y	HCL	2	HR	M	N																		
								35	90	55	75YR56					Y	C	2	HR	P	N	C																	
								90	120	30	75YR56					Y	C	20	CH	M	M																		
59	TM	45008	64500	19	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	5	HR		N				-24.9225	-58.74	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	55	30	75YR44						LMS	5	HR	M	N																		
								55	80	25	75YR64						MS	2	HR	M	N																		
								80	90	10	75YR66						MS	2	HR	M	N																		
								90	120	30	75YR56						MCL	2	CH	M	N																		
60	TM	45099	64499	19	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	8	HR		N				-74.8	-72.8	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR44						LMS	2	HR	M	N																		
								45	50	5	75YR44						LMS	2	HR	P	N																		
																	IMP																						
61	TM	45200	64499	18	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						MSL	5	HR		N				-1.81	-26.9	3a	II	1	3a	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR44						MSL	2	HR	M	N																		
								45	60	15	75YR44						MSL	2	HR	P	N																		
								60	120	60	10YR54	F	10YR62	F	10YR66	Y	HCL	2	HR	P	N		Y																
62	TM	45000	64400	19	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	8	HR		N				-79.7	-77.7	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR54						LMS	5	HR	M	N																		
								45	50	5	75YR54						LMS	5	HR	P	N																		
																	IMP																						
63	TM	45100	64400	18	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	8	HR		N				-79.7	-77.7	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR54						LMS	5	HR	M	N																		
																	IMP																						
64	TM	45191	64399	17	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						MSL	2	HR		N				-63.2	-61.2	4	I	1	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR44						LMS	2	HR	M	N																		
								45	50	5	75YR44						LMS	2	HR	P	N																		
																	IMP																						
65	TM	45000	64400	18	0		CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	5	HR		N				-78.32	-76.32	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR44						LMS	2	HR	M	N																		
																	IMP																						
66	TM	45100	64299	17	1	S	CER	0	25	25	75YR32						LMS	8	HR		N				-79.7	-77.7	4	I	1*	4	Drought								
								25	45	20	75YR54						LMS	5	HR	M	N																		

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix	Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture IMP	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes	
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Btm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour			%	Type					MBw	MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation		
67	TM	45511	63390	6			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 45 45 45 75 30 75 120 45	10YR43 10YR56 10YR68							LS S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		M N M	N N N				-31.425	-50.23	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Compaction	
68	TM	45434	63499	1			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 45 45 45 120 75	10YR22 10YR21							SCL LS	<1 HR <1 HR		G	N N				-31.425	-50.23	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Highly organic/wet material	
69	TM	45322	63599	6			Meadow Grazing	0 50 50 50 65 15 65 83 18 83 120 37	10YR53 10YR43 10YR36 10YR58							LS S S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR <1 HR		M M M M	N N N N				-28.2745	-47.32	3b	I	1	3b	Drought		
70	TM	45322	63599	6			Meadow Grazing	0 15 15 15 55 40 55 65 10 65 90 25 90 100 10 100 120 20	10YR46 10YR32 10YR34 10YR66 10YR56 10YR66	C	2.5Y63	M	10YR58	Y			LS LS LS S C S	<1 HR 2 HR <1 HR <1 HR <1 HR <1 HR		G G M P M	N M N N N N				-23.735	-43.155	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	
71	TM	44512	63700	7			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 20 20 20 75 55 75 110 35 110 120 10	10YR43 10YR56 2.5Y53 2.5Y66	F	10YR56			Y			LS S C S	2 HR 2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		M M P M	N N N N	Y			-39.2725	-65.08	4	I	1	4	Drought	Flint; >2cm 1% Flint; >2cm 1%
72	TM	45022	63699	10			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 42 42 42 54 12 IMP	10YR53 10YR43							LS S	2 HR <1 HR		M	V M				-65.874	-63.08	4	I	1	4	Drought	STOP @ GRAVEL	
73	TM	45122	63699	9			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 42 42 42 90 48 90 120 30	10YR33 10YR54 10YR34							SL LS S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		G M	V M N				3.093	-21.652	3a	I	1	3a	Drought		
74	TM	45222	63699	11			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 30 30 30 110 80 110 120 10	2.5Y64 10YR31 10YR56							LS LS S	<1 HR <1 HR <1 HR		G M	N N N				-6.135	-38.8	3b	I	1	3b	Drought		
75	TM	45322	63699	12			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 50 50 50 95 45 95 120 25	10YR32 10YR44 10YR54							LS S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		M M	N N N				-28.515	-47.32	3b	I	1	3b	Drought		

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix	Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour			%	Type					MBw	MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation	
76	TM	44522	63799	8			Meadow Habitat Creation	0 35 35 35 43 8 43 70 27 IMP	10YR43 10YR56 10YR53	M	7.5YR58			Y	LS S SL	5 HR <1 HR <1 HR	M P	N N N				Y	-54.568	-46.618	4	II	1	4	Drought	Flint; >2cm 2% STOP @ Gravel	
77	TM	44622	63799	13			Potatoes	0 50 50 50 78 28 78 120 42	10YR44 10YR46 10YR66						LS SCL SCL	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR	G G	N N N					33.855	-23.56	3a	I	1	3a	Drought	Large flint on surface	
78	TM	44722	63799	14			Potatoes	0 40 40 40 60 20 60 120 60	10YR43 10YR46 10YR66						SL SL S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR	G G	N N N					-0.835	-17.66	3a	I	1	3a	Drought		
79	TM	44822	63799				Cereals	0 50 50 50 72 22 72 120 48	10YR44 10YR56 10YR58						LS S S	5 HR 2 HR <1 HR	G G	N N N					-30.414	-49.24	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Large flint on surface	
80	TM	44922	63799	14			Cereals	0 50 50 50 105 55 105 120 15	10YR44 10YR56 10YR58						LS S S	5 HR 5 HR <1 HR	M G	N N N					-31.305	-49.6	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Flint; >2cm 2%	
81	TM	45022	63799	14			Cereals	0 45 45 45 60 15 IMP	10YR44 10YR34						LS LS	5 HR 2 HR	G	N N					-56.48	-51.53	4	I	1	4	Drought	STOP @ GRAVEL	
82	TM	45104	63807				Cereals	0 48 48 48 100 52 IMP	10YR32 10YR56						LS S	<1 HR 5 HR	M	N N					-39.961	-48.436	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Flints on surface STOP @ GRAVEL	
83	TM	45151	63842	13			Spring Onions	0 50 50 50 110 60 110 120 10	10YR33 10YR64 2.5Y64						LS S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR	G G	N N N					-28.515	-47.32	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Large flint on surface	
84	TM	45267	63851	16			Spring Onions	0 50 50 50 75 25 75 90 15 90 120 30	10YR32 10YR43 10YR56 2.5Y64						LS LS S S	2 HR 2 HR <1 HR <1 HR	G M M	S N N N					-18.6325	-37.64	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Large flint on surface	

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes		
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation				
85	TM	44822	63899	16			Cereals	0 50 50 50 65 15 65 110 45 IMP	10YR34 10YR46 10YR56						LS LS SC	5 HR 5 HR 2 HR		N N N															Flint; >2cm 2% STOP @ GRAVEL	
86	TM	44922	63899	17			Cereals	0 40 40 40 55 15 IMP	10YR44 10YR46						LS S	5 HR 1 HR/Cl		N S															Flint; >2cm 2% Some chalk present STOP @ GRAVEL	
87	TM	45022	63899	17			Cereals	0 45 45 45 70 25 IMP	10YR33 10YR46						LS S	<1 HR 2 HR		N N															Large flint on surface STOP @ GRAVEL	
88	TM	45122	63899	15			Spring Onions	0 40 40 40 55 15 55 90 35 90 120 30	10YR33 10YR44 10YR56 10YR76	F F		10YR43 10YR58			LS LS S S	2 HR <1 HR 2 HR <1 HR		N N M N															Flint; >2cm 2%	
89	TM	45222	63899	14			Spring Onions	0 45 45 45 85 40 85 120 35	10YR32 10YR34 2.5Y66						LS S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		N N N																Flint; >2cm 1%
90	TM	45281	63911	14			Spring Onions	0 45 45 45 80 35 80 100 20 IMP	10YR33 10YR44 7.5YR44	F		7.5YR56			SL S S	<1 HR <1 HR <1 HR		N N N															Large flint on surface STOP @ GRAVEL	
91	TM	45122	63999	17			Onions	0 40 40 40 70 30 70 95 25 95 110 15 IMP	10YR43 10YR54 10YR58 10YR58	F		10YR43			SL S S SCL	2 HR 2 HR 2 HR 2 HR		N N N N															Flint; >2cm 1% Flint; >2cm 1% STOP @ GRAVEL	
92	TM	45230	63978	15			Onions	0 45 45 45 70 25 70 120 50	10YR43 10YR56 10YR58						SL S S	2 HR <1 HR <1 HR		N N N															Flint; >2cm 1%	
93	TM	45122	64099	20			Grazing	0 45 45 45 80 35 80 120 40	10YR44 7.5YR44 10YR56						SL S S	<1 HR 5 HR <1 HR		N N N															Flint; >2cm 2%	
94	TM	45222	64099	16			Grazing	0 45 45 45 80 35	10YR43 7.5YR44						SL S	1 HR 5 HR		N N															Flint; >2cm 2%	

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix		Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes	
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	%			Type	MBw					MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation			
								80	110	30	10YR66					5			HR	M					N								
								110	120	10	10YR54						S	5	HR	M	N											Flint; >2cm 2%	
95	TM	45122	64199	16			Grazing	0	50	50	10YR43					SL	1	HR		N				14.5375	-7.12	2	I	1	2	Drought	Flint; >2cm 1%		
								50	85	35	10YR44					SL	1	HR	G	N											Flint; >2cm 1%		
								85	110	25	10YR56					S	2	HR	M	N											STOP @ Gravel		
							IMP																										
96	TM	45222	64199	16			Grazing	0	40	40	10YR43					SL	2	HR		N				17.985	-12.76	2	I	1	2	Drought	Flint; >2cm 2%		
								40	50	10	10YR44					SL	2	HR	M	N		Y									Flint; >2cm 2%		
								50	75	25	10YR54					SL	10	CH/H	G	V											Flint; >2cm 2%		
								75	90	15	10YR56					SL	2	CH/H	G	V											Flint; >2cm 2%		
								90	120	30	10YR66					S	<1	CH/H	M	V													
97	TM	45322	64199	14			Grazing	0	45	45	10YR43					SL	2	HR		N				22.71	-7.84	2	I	1	2	Drought			
								45	90	45	10YR44					SL	<1	HR	G	N													
								90	120	30	10YR56					S	2	HR	M	N													
98	TM	45222	64299	17			Grazing	0	40	40	10YR43					SL	1	HR		N				-15.054	-22.852	3a	I	1	3a	Drought			
								40	58	18	10YR44					SL	<1	HR	M	N													
								58	102	44	10YR56					S	5	HR	M	N												Flint; >5cm 1%	
							IMP																								STOP @ GRAVEL		
99	TM	45322	64199	15			Grazing	0	40	40	10YR43					SL	1	HR		N				11.685	-7.12	2	I	1	2	Drought	Flint; >5cm 1%		
								40	75	35	10YR44					SL	<1	HR	G	N													
								75	120	45	10YR56					S	<1	HR	M	N													
100	TM	45501	63100	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	5	HR		N				-36.145	-54.19	3b	I	1	3b	Drought			
								25	35	10	7.5YR54					LMS	5	CH	M	M													
								35	55	20	7.5YR66					LMS	2	HR	M	M													
								55	80	25	10YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								80	120	40	7.5YR66					MS	0		M	N													
101	TM	45598	63100	14	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR		N				-38.96	-58.22	4	I	1	4	Drought			
								25	45	20	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								45	70	25	7.5YR44					MS	2	HR	M	N													
								70	120	50	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N													Band of flint at 70 cm
102	TM	45197	62989	15	2	W	WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR54					LMS	2	HR		N				-38.96	-58.22	4	I	1*	4	Drought			
								25	45	20	7.5YR54					LMS	2	HR	M	N													
								45	70	25	7.5YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N													
								70	120	50	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N													
103	TM	45299	63000	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	8	HR		N				-29.76	-48.48	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought			
								25	50	25	7.5YR54					LMS	8	HR	M	N													
								50	70	20	7.5YR53	CF	7.5YR68	CF	7.5YR62	Y	C	2	HR	P	N		Y										

Point	Grid ref.			Alt	Grad	Aspect	Land use	Depth (cm)			Soil matrix	Mottle 1		Mottle 2		Gley	Texture	Stones		SUBS STR	Calc.	Mn C	SPL	Drought			Wet		Classification		Point notes				
	Sqr.	E	N					Top	Bttm	Thick	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour	Form	Munsell colour			%	Type					MBw	MBp	Gd	WC	Gw	Grade	Limitation					
								100	120	20	7.5YR66							2	HR																
116	TM	45300	02800	17	1	W	WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-17.07	-59.2	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	40	15	7.5YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								40	80	40	7.5YR64					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								80	120	40	7.5YR64					MSL	2	HR	M	N															
117	TM	45400	62800	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	5	HR	M	N				-36.375	-57.02	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	60	35	7.5YR44					LMS	5	HR	M	N															
								60	110	50	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								110	120	10	7.5YR54					C	2	HR	M	N															
118	TM	45499	62797	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					MSL	8	HR	M	N				-18.6825	-40.76	3b	III	2	3b	Drought					
								25	55	30	7.5YR44					LMS	5	HR	M	N															
								55	120	65	7.5YR54	FF	7.5YR62	FF	7.5YR56	C	2	HR	P	N	F	Y													
119	TM	45599	62799	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					MSL	2	HR	M	N				-28.84	-33.23	3b	I	1	3b	Drought					
								25	55	30	7.5YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								55	70	15	7.5YR66					C	2	HR	M	N															
								70	110	40	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								110	120						IMP			P																	
120	TM	45699	62799	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-41.52	-59.2	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	40	15	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								40	80	40	7.5YR54					MS	2	HR	M	N															
								80	90	10	10YR64	FF	10YR62	FF	10YR66	MS	2	HR	M	N	F														
								90	120	30	7.5YR54					MS	8	HR	M	N															
121	TM	45400	62699	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	5	HR	M	N				-13.835	-55.06	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	60	35	7.5YR44					LMS	5	HR	M	N															
								60	80	20	7.5YR64					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								80	120	40	7.5YR54	C	10YR56			MSL	2	HR	M	N															
122	TM	45504	62698	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					MSL	5	HR	M	N				-45.765	-45.44	3b	I	1	3b	Drought	Flints (3 attempts)				
								25	65	40	7.5YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								65	85	20					LMS	20	HR	M																	
								85	120						IMP			P																	
123	TM	45504	62698	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-6.645	-41.56	3b	I	1*	3b	Drought					
								25	50	25	7.5YR44					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								50	95	45	7.5YR66					MSL	2	HR	M	N															
								95	115	20					MSL	20	HR	M																	
								115	120						IMP			P																	
124	TM	45699	62699	17	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					MSL	10	HR	M	N				2.125	-20.75	3a	II	1	3a	Drought					
								25	60	35	7.5YR43					MSL	5	HR	M																
								60	100	40	10YR64	FF	10YR62	FF	10YR66	C	2	HR	M		F	Y?													
								100	120	20					C	20	HR	M																	
125	TM	45499	62599	16	0		WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-39.61	-58.22	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	45	20	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								45	120	75	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N															
126	TM	45599	62599	15	1	S	WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-39.61	-58.22	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	45	20	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								45	120	75	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N															
127	TM	45684	62602	16	1	S	WHT	0	25	25	7.5YR32					LMS	2	HR	M	N				-37.65	-55.28	4	I	1*	4	Drought					
								25	60	35	7.5YR43					LMS	2	HR	M	N															
								60	120	60	7.5YR66					MS	2	HR	M	N															

APPENDIX B

Soil Stripping Method

This annex presents the methods for the following:

1. Treatment of existing vegetation
2. Access routes
3. Topsoil stripping
4. Subsoil stripping

Existing Vegetation

Woodlands/hedges shall be pre-treated before soil stripping, in two stages:

- Each tree shall be felled and removed from site, including all branches/brush;
- Tree stumps and associated large roots (>20mm diameter) shall be lifted using a suitable excavator.

All woody materials (tree trunks, stumps, branches and brush, etc), including wood chippings, shall be removed from the area being stripped and will be managed in accordance with the Site Waste Management Plan.

Woody materials shall not be incorporated with the soils during stripping. This includes any chippings left on the surface after recent woodland/hedges clearance works.

Any temporary stockpiles of woody materials shall be constructed with a small 'core' to minimise the risk of spontaneous combustion and monitored as appropriate.

Other vegetation will be cleared using an appropriate method. All arisings will be removed prior to soil stripping commencing.

Access routes

Access to each area/compartments to be stripped shall be created by stripping the topsoil, followed by subsoil, to expose the 'basal layer'. The intention is that the receiving dump truck for the rest of the area/compartments shall run on the basal layer to prevent damage to the topsoil or subsoil.

Access shall be created wide enough to permit access for the dump trucks which shall transport the stripped soils to the storage area.

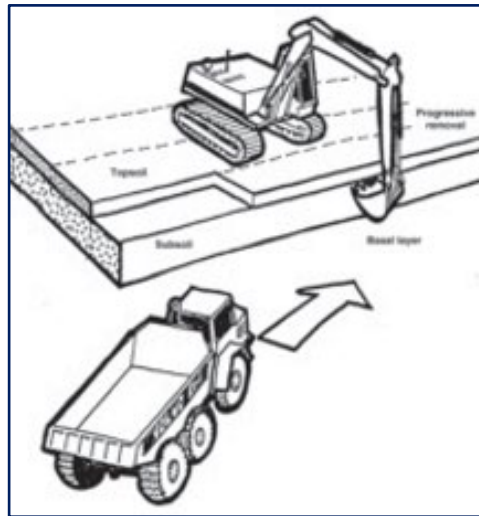
Topsoil and Subsoil Stripping

In advance of stripping the topsoil it shall be cleared of all foreign matter or waste materials e.g. building rubble and fill materials.

Topsoil and subsoil (separately or as mixed layers depending on the end use required for those materials) shall be stripped using a hydraulic excavator or tracked dozer and transported using dump trucks (unless being stockpiled to one side of the construction area) in accordance with the guidance set out in MAFF (2000), as summarised below.

Where a hydraulic excavator is used (fitted with a flat-edged grading bucket), it shall stand on the surface of the topsoil or subsoil, digging into the layer to its maximum depth before loading it into a dump truck. See Figure B1 below (showing topsoil stripping).

Figure B1 – Topsoil Stripping using hydraulic excavator and dump truck



Where a tracked dozer is used it shall run on the surface of the subsoil and push up the topsoil / run on the basal layer and push up the subsoil in a single pass into a temporary row at the end of its run. Using a hydraulic excavator, the stripped material shall be loaded onto a dump truck for transportation to the designated stockpile location (see figures B2 and B3 below).

Figure B2 – Soil stripping with bulldozers and dump trucks: the bed and segment system

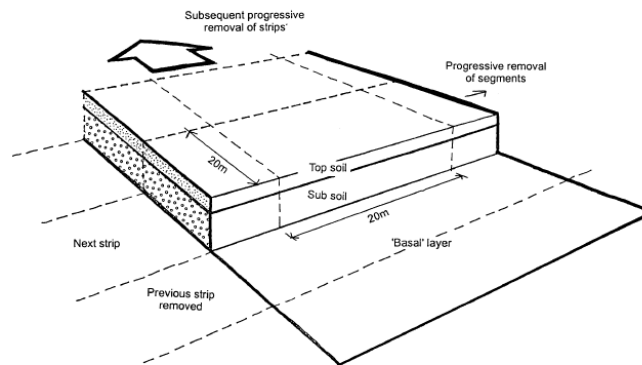
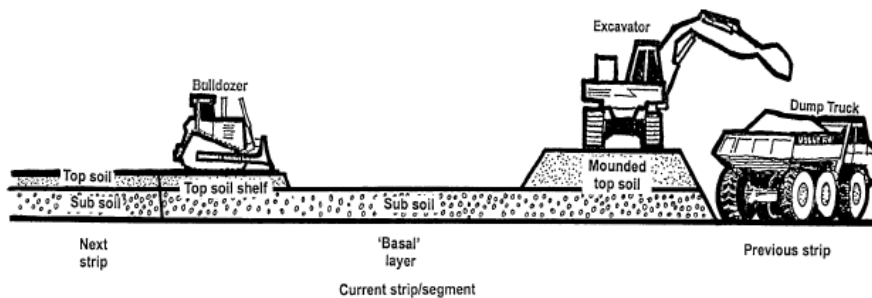


Figure B3 – Soil stripping with bulldozers and dump trucks: Topsoil



The depth of strip shall be as set out in the SRP. Some variation in topsoil depths is expected and therefore some discretion shall be made by the machine operator (based on soil colour and/or firmness) during the topsoil strip to maximise topsoil recovery without compromising the quality of the soil resource.

Once loaded, the dump truck shall transport the topsoil along the pre-designated access route to the desired stockpile location.

These operations shall be closely monitored to ensure that the correct soil type is recovered without the inclusion of other soils or wastes.

APPENDIX C

Field Assessment of Soil Plasticity

This annex presents the method for assessing the plasticity (consistency) of soils in the field. This method is to be used to assess soil plasticity at all pertinent stages of the earthworks programme including:

- In-situ before/during soil stripping
- Storage stockpiles (non-plastic soils only)
- Reconditioning windrows
- During soil re-spreading and decompaction/cultivation operations.

The procedure is outlined as:

- Walkover/visual examination
- Soil sampling
- Sample assessment

Walkover/visual examination

The assessor shall first walk over or along the area/field or stockpile/windrow to be assessed in order to identify any apparent significant variability (e.g. evidence of poaching incidents of surface water ponding saturated soils, or distribution of moisture loving plant species such as *Juncus*) and to identify suitable locations for sampling.

In addition to any areas identified from the walkover any locations likely to display varying plasticity to the majority (low lying spots, the base of stockpiles/windrows etc) shall be accounted for when sampling.

Site observations relating soil moisture content and soil plasticity and the distribution of any significant variability shall be recorded.

Soil Sampling

For undisturbed areas, the topsoil and upper subsoil shall be sampled at representative locations using an Edelman soil auger. Separate samples from each soil layer shall be taken from their full depth.

For stockpiles and windrows, the soil shall be sampled at representative locations using an Edelman soil auger from 0.0m to 0.5m and 0.5m top 1.0m. Where deemed necessary by the Site Soil Scientist, samples from greater depths shall be obtained using a suitable sized mechanical excavator.

For each layer approximately, a double handful of soil shall be collected and mixed up in a suitable container.

A minimum of 5 No. locations shall be sampled and assessed per field or stockpile/windrow.

Sample Assessment

The test sample (small handful) shall be taken from the collected sample and prepared for assessment by removing stones and vegetation including all roots greater than 1mm. Any significant quantity of very fine roots (<1mm) shall be removed.

The test sample shall be kneaded to break down any structure and ensure the mass is all at the same moisture content and assessed in accordance with the table below.

Table 1

If the soil sample is wet, films of water are visible on the surfaces of grains and aggregates and/or when a soil sample is squeezed in the hand and it readily deforms into a cohesive "ball".	HANDLING NOT RECOMMENDED – IF HANDLED STOCKPILED MATERIAL TO BE RECORDED AS PLASTIC
Peds (structures) break up/crumble readily when squeezed in the hand rather than forming into a ball.	HANDLING OK

If the sample is moist, there is a slight dampness when squeezed between the fingers, but it does not significantly change colour (darken) on further wetting	NO HANDLING BY DOZERS BUT MAY BE HANDLED BY TRACKED EXCAVATORS IF CONSISTENCY TEST IS PASSED
If the sample is dry and brittle it will look dry and change colour (darken) if water is added	HANDLING OK IF CONSISTENCY TEST IS PASSED

Consistency Test

Attempt to mould a soil sample into a ball by hand:

Table 2

Impossible because the soil is too hard (dry)	HANDLING OK
Impossible because the soil is too loose (dry)	HANDLING OK
Impossible because the soil is too loose (wet)	HANDLING NOT RECOMMENDED – IF HANDLED STOCKPILED MATERIAL TO BE RECORDED AS PLASTIC

Possible	GO TO TABLE BELOW
----------	-------------------

Attempt to roll the ball into a thread of 3mm diameter on a flat non-adhesive surface using light pressure from the flat of the hand:

Table 3

Impossible; the soil crumbles or disintegrates	HANDLING OK
Possible	HANDLING NOT RECOMMENDED – IF HANDLED STOCKPILED MATERIAL TO BE RECORDED AS PLASTIC

APPENDIX D

Soil Stockpiling Method

Introduction

This annex presents the methods for the storage (stockpiling) of soils. All soil materials shall be stored in stockpiles following the method presented here.

Soils shall be stored in area(s) of the site where they will not interfere with other site operations so that they can be left undisturbed during other construction activities.

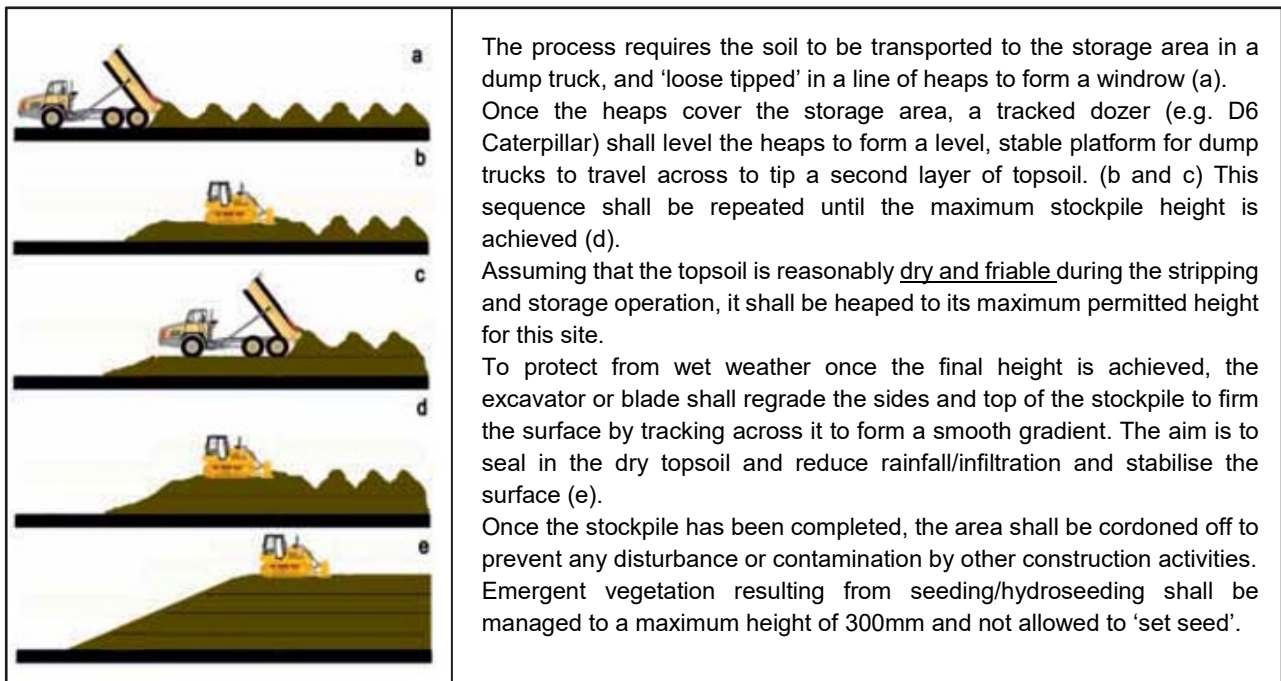
The area(s) designated for soil storage shall be cleared of vegetation and stripped, where required, ahead of stockpile construction. For the topsoil stockpile, which will be created on top of in situ topsoil, a marker layer of straw will first be placed to ensure, at the time of soil recovery, it is clear where the base of the stockpiled material lies.

Prior to storage, the consistency of each soil shall be assessed in-situ to determine soil consistency using the method provided in Annex C. All soils shall be stored using the following method, but soils found to be non-plastic shall be handled and stored separately to plastic soils.

Stockpiling Method

The *Stockpiling Method* illustrated in Figure D1 below shall be used to store non-plastic soils, or plastic soils.

Figure D1 – Stockpiling Method



This method enables soil to be stored with a minimum footprint with a maximum stockpile core volume. This reduces the soils exposure to precipitation and ensures that non-plastic soils are kept dry and their quality is maintained during the storage period.

Plastic soils stored using this method will remain in a plastic state until they have been reconditioned successfully by using the *Soil Reconditioning Method* (**Appendix E**).

APPENDIX E

Soil Reconditioning Method

Introduction

This annex presents the methods for reconditioning plastic soils. All topsoil and subsoil which are plastic in consistency shall be reconditioned using the method presented here.

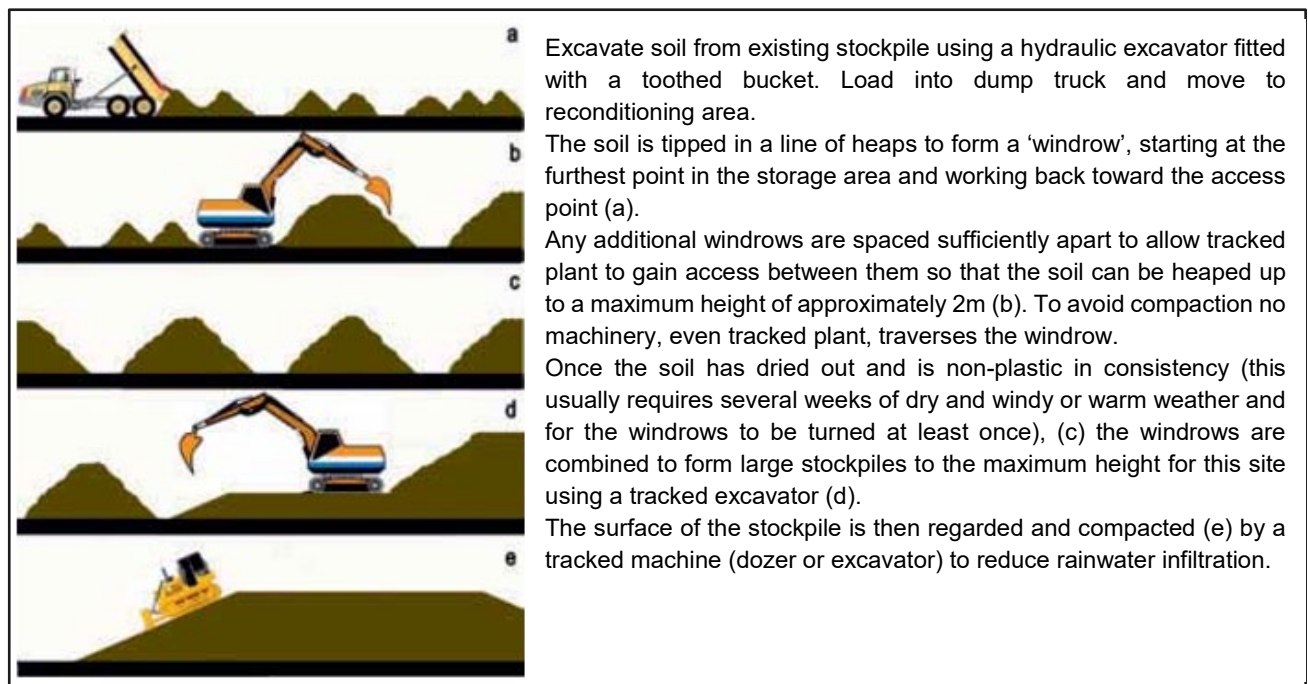
Soils shall be reconditioned in area(s) of the site where they will not interfere with other site operations so that they can be left undisturbed by other construction activities.

The area(s) designated for soil reconditioning shall be cleared of its' vegetation and stripped of topsoil and subsoil (see Annex B) ahead of soil reconditioning activities.

Soil Reconditioning Method

The Soil Reconditioning Method illustrated in Figure E1 below shall be applied to recondition plastic soils in windrows. The method below shows re-stockpiling of soils; once reconditioned soils can also be used in restoration immediately.

Figure E1 – Stockpiling Method 2



This method enables soil to be stored with a minimum footprint with a maximum stockpile core volume. This reduces the soils exposure to precipitation and ensures that non-plastic soils are kept dry and their quality is maintained during the storage period.

APPENDIX F

Soil Placement

This annex presents the methods for the placement of the soils for site restoration/reinstatement (overburden, topsoil and subsoil). It comprises the following:

1. Soil handling considerations;
2. Placement and treatment of overburden;
3. Subsoil and topsoil placement and spreading;
4. Cultivations and monitoring.

Soil Handling Considerations

For the duration of the soil works, the following soil handling recommendations shall be followed. It is important to avoid further physical degradation during all phases of soil placement and handling (e.g. re-spreading/placement, overburden ripping/subsoiling and topsoil cultivation). As a consequence, soil handling operations shall be carried out when soil is non-plastic in consistency.

In particular, it is important to ensure that the soils are not unnecessarily compacted by trampling or trafficking by site machinery. In addition, soil handling shall be stopped during and after heavy rainfall, and not continue until the soil is again non-plastic in consistency.

If, during the course of the earthworks, the soil is structurally damaged, it will be important to ensure that it is suitably cultivated to relieve the compaction and restore the structure.

To maximise the effectiveness of the cultivation, all tillage operations (overburden ripping, subsoiling and topsoil cultivations) should be carried out when the soils being worked are non-plastic in consistency.

Placement and Treatment of Overburden

To achieve appropriate loosening of the overburden material over large accessible areas, a heavy duty subsoiler/ripper fixed to a tracked dozer will be used (D8 or equivalent). Where access is limited, a single rigid tine fitted to a hydraulic excavator is appropriate.

Overburden ripping depth shall be to 0.4m, with tine spacing at a maximum of 1m centres. Any oversized rocks (greater than 0.2m diameter) that are uplifted to the soil surface during ripping will be picked and removed for use as infill elsewhere.

To maximise drainage potential, ripping shall include a straight run across the width of the field/compartiment at an angle of approximately 45° to any slope followed by a subsequent oblique pass. If assessed as necessary by the Site Soil Scientist, a third pass shall be run at an angle of 90° to the first pass to ensure that there are no remaining blocks of unbroken compacted soil. Once ripping is complete, the placement of subsoil, followed by topsoil can take place.

Placement of soil layers

An indicative sequential approach for replacement of the required layers for each soil profile in each field/compartiment (agricultural and non-agricultural areas) is outlined below:

Subsoil Placement

Remove subsoil from stockpiles using hydraulic excavator fitted with toothed bucket to avoid excessive smearing. Transport with dump truck to the appropriate reinstatement/restoration compartment.

The dump truck shall transport the subsoil to the desired location and tip it in a line of heaps. It shall then be spread by either a tracked dozer or second tracked excavator.

Subsoil depths to be checked by Site Soil Scientist to ensure correct subsoil depth is achieved across the entire field/compartment.

Topsoil Spreading

Once satisfactory subsoil placement has been achieved, topsoil shall be removed from stockpiles and spread in the field/compartment, following the same procedures for subsoil above.

Topsoil depths to be checked by Site Soil Scientist to ensure correct topsoil depth is achieved across the entire field/compartment.

Cultivations and Monitoring

Once the soil profile has been formed, an appropriate tracked machine or tractor fitted with a wing-tine subsoiler shall be used for loosening the subsoil (subsoiling). For inaccessible areas, a suitable tracked excavator, fitted with a single rigid tine (ripper tooth) shall be used.

The soil profile should be loosened by subsoiling to a minimum depth of 0.6m below surface level at maximum 0.6m centres.

To maximise drainage potential, subsoiling shall include a straight run across the width of the field/compartment at an angle of approximately 45° to any slope followed by a subsequent oblique pass. If assessed as necessary by the Site Soil Scientist, a third pass shall be run at an angle of 90° to the first pass to ensure that there are no remaining blocks of unbroken compacted soil.

To be fully effective, this shall be carried out when soils are dry and friable to the full depth of working. Otherwise the tine merely cuts and smears the soil rather than lifting, fracturing and loosening it.

After subsoiling the Site Soil Scientist shall assess the subsoil layer to check the effectiveness of the operation.

If the subsoil is found to be compacted, it shall be re-ripped to loosen any residual panning.

Provided the physical condition of the subsoil is acceptable, the topsoil is to be cultivated to its full depth using appropriate tillage equipment (e.g. chisel plough, power harrow or set of discs) to break down any large, compacted lumps to produce a suitable tilth. This operation will also help to re-aerate the topsoil after storage. Repeat cultivation may be required to break down larger clods and achieve a suitable tilth.

Where access is limited, the topsoil may be cultivated using a landscape rake attachment fitted to a suitable hydraulic excavator.

Only when the soil has lost any sour odour and grey coloration will it be satisfactory.

Any undesirable material brought to the surface during this exercise shall be removed by picking or raking. For example, stones, fill materials and coarse vegetation larger than 50mm in any dimension.

After topsoil cultivation, the Site Soil Scientist shall assess the topsoil horizon to check the effectiveness of the operation.

If the topsoil is found to compacted or shows signs of anaerobism, it shall be re-cultivated to a suitable depth to eliminate any remaining compaction and assist the re-aeration process.

APPENDIX G

Soil Stockpile/Windrow Inspection Checklist

This annex presents the considerations for assessing the soil storage stockpiles. All soil stockpiles shall be inspected during their construction and once completed. Afterwards each stockpile shall be inspected monthly.

Inspection checklist – during stockpile and window construction

The inspection checklist during stockpile and window construction shall include but may not be limited to the following:

Inspection Detail – During Stockpile / Window Construction	
1	Stockpile/window construction operations to ensure that a single soil type is stores per stockpile / windrow.
2	Soil plasticity to ensure non-plastic and plastic and plastic soils are properly segregated.
3	Non-compliant stockpile/windrow construction methods or machinery which cause additional or avoidable compaction or loss of soil structure.
4	Any signs of inappropriate vehicle tracking, indicating inappropriate access and trafficking, causing additional unnecessary compaction.
5	Stockpile surface following temporary or final sealing to ensure successful restriction of water infiltration.
5a	Windrow surface left rough/uneven to encourage drying.
6	Any locations where boundaries between segregated soil stockpiles/windrows have become amalgamated, causing contamination of one soil type with another.

Inspection checklist – after stockpile or windrow completion

The inspection checklist after stockpile/windrow construction will include but may not be limited to the following:

Inspection Detail – During Stockpile / Window Construction

1	Any locations where boundaries between segregated soil stockpiles/windows have become amalgamates, causing contamination of one soil type with another.
2	Vegetation – any plants over 300mm height or beginning to develop seeds.
3	Identification of any unacceptable weed colonisation.
4	Any signs of surface soil erosion – caused by surface water runoff or wind, or any locations of surface water pending indicating that stockpile is not shedding water correctly.
5	Any signs of water surface water run-off or soil wash out from the stockpiles.
6	Any signs of inappropriate vehicle tracking, indicating inappropriate access and trafficking, causing additional unnecessary compaction.
7	Monitor plasticity of reconditioning soil within windows to depth of 1m.

APPENDIX H

List of Data to be included in Soil Stripping/Stockpiling Documentation and Database

No	Information to be Recorded	Cross Reference
	All In-situ Soils	
1	Field or compartment identification code (refer to Soil Stripping Plan)	Soil Stripping Plan showing coded fields/compartment locations
2	Field/compartment vegetation type	Existing Landscape Features Plan
3	Successful treatment of vegetation?	SMP methods of vegetation treatment
4	Identification of soil ownership	SRP
5	Confirmation of soil type	SRP
6	Soil depth stripped	SRP
7	Soil plasticity (determined as 'plastic' or 'non-plastic')	SMP Field assessment of soil plasticity
8	Date (s) stripped, weather conditions during stripping, equipment/plant used for stripping.	
9	Date and location code when soil moved to stockpile (refer to Stockpile Plan). Designate each stockpile or stockpile portion as 'plastic' or 'non-plastic'	Soil Stockpiling Plan showing coded locations
	All Stockpiles	
10	Record any stockpile non-compliance from stockpile inspections. Detail, date and stockpile location code (refer to Stockpile Inspection Checklist and Stockpile Plan)	Stockpile Inspection Checklist Soil Stockpiling Plan showing coded locations
	Soil Reconditioning Windrows	
11	Date and location code of plastic soil stockpile when soil is removed from stockpile to	Soil Stockpiling Plan showing coded locations.

	reconditioning area. Record the location of code of soil within reconditioning area.	Soil Reconditioning Plan showing coded locations.
12	Plasticity status of each soil windrow within reconditioning area	SMP Field assessment of soil plasticity Soil Reconditioning Plan showing coded locations.
13	Record the location code of soil which meets the acceptability criteria and is moved to the storage area. Designate soil as 'non-plastic'. (If acceptability criteria are not achieved, schedule further soil reconditioning).	Soil Stockpiling Plan showing coded locations.
	Re-use	
14	Date and stockpile location code when non-plastic soil is removed from stockpile to reinstatement or restoration field/compartment. Record the location code of reinstatement or restoration field/compartment (refer to Landscape Reinstatement of restoration Plan)	Relevant Restoration Plan showing coded field/compartment locations.
15	Date and location code of reinstatement or restoration field/compartment for all soil sampling and analysis (<i>in situ</i> assessment and laboratory analysis). If acceptability criteria are achieved, sign off on reinstatement/restoration. If acceptability criteria are not achieved, schedule further soil management operations and further assessment suite of <i>in situ</i> testing.	Relevant Reinstatement Plan showing coded field/compartment locations.
	Sign-off	
17	Sign off final completion of soil reinstatement/restoration work.	

APPENDIX I

Soil Audit Checklist

Ref	Audit Item / Activity Checks	Frequency	Date Due	Responsible Person*	Sign-off and Date
A	Training and Communication (See also Section E below)				
1	Present key issues of Soil Management Plan to the Site Environmental Lead, the Earthworks Lead and his workforce	Once, at start of site prep works		Soil Scientist	
2	Train key staff in identification of topsoil and subsoil resources to ensure accurate soil stripping and prevention of contamination	Once, at start of site prep works		Soil Scientist	
3	Train Earthwork Lead or appointed delegate to assess soil plasticity using the prescribed Field Technique	Once, at start of site prep works		Soil Scientist	
B	Inspections				
1	Check adherence to access/haul route + compliance with no off-route access (to prevent trafficking and compaction of off-route soil)	Continuous through site prep works		Site Environmental Lead	
2	Inspection of site vegetation and foreign matter in compartment ahead of soil stripping	Ahead of soil stripping		Site Environmental Lead	

Ref	Audit Item / Activity Checks	Frequency	Date Due	Responsible Person*	Sign-off and Date
3	Check that all soils designated as plastic and non-plastic are segregated and are accurately documented and annotated on soil stripping and stockpiling phasing plan.	Ahead of soil stripping		Soil Scientist	
4	Inspection of soil storage stockpiles, using checklist	Monthly		Soil Scientist	
5	Inspection of soil reconditioning windrows	Weekly or as frequently as required		Soil Scientist	
C	Monitoring Schedules				
1	Acceptability Criteria – Site Vegetation and Foreign Matter	Prior to stripping – as required by the stripping programme		Soil Scientist	
2	Determination of soil plasticity status + compartment/field location code	Prior to stripping – as required by stripping programme		Soil Scientist	
3	Acceptability Criteria – Soil storage stockpiles	During construction, once completed. Monthly thereafter		Soil Scientist	
4	Acceptability Criteria – Soil reconditioning windrows	During construction, once		Soil Scientist	

Ref	Audit Item / Activity Checks	Frequency	Date Due	Responsible Person*	Sign-off and Date
		completed Monthly thereafter			
5	Acceptability Criteria – physical parameters of soil profile – landscape/habitat end-uses	During soil replacement and once completed		Soil Scientist	
6	Acceptability Criteria – physical parameters of soil profile – agriculture end-use	During soil replacement and once completed		Soil Scientist	
Ref	Audit Item / Activity Checks	Frequency	Date Due	Responsible Person	Sign-off and Date
D	Interpretation of Findings				
1	Interpretation and reporting of <i>in-situ</i> replaced soil physical conditions	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	
E	Tool Box Talks Delivered				
1	Why soil resources need to be protected. Where valuable soil resources are located on site. Site restrictions and good practice activities in order to protect soil resources	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	
2	Planning soil management. Access and egress routes	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	

Ref	Audit Item / Activity Checks	Frequency	Date Due	Responsible Person*	Sign-off and Date
3	Soil stripping. How to identify the difference between soil types. Why soil segregation is important	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	
4	Demonstration of field technique to assess soil plasticity. Importance of the distinction – vulnerability of wet/plastic soils	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	
5	Soil storage techniques – formation of stockpiles	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	
6	Soil reconditioning techniques – formation of windrows	To be agreed with Site Environment Lead		Soil Scientist	

*Delegated authorities will be confirmed and authorised by the Site Environment Lead