



Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt Energy Park

APPENDIX 10A: BASELINE SOIL REPORT





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WSP

Amber Court
William Armstrong Drive
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE4 7YQ

Phone: +44 191 226 2000

WSP.com



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SOIL CORE LOGS – PICTURES AND DESCRIPTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

- 1.1.1 This Baseline Soil Report (BSR) has been prepared to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) associated with the construction and operation of Calon y Gwynt Energy Park (the Proposed Development). The BSR should be read in conjunction with the following documents:
- **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development;**
 - **Chapter 10: Geology and Soils;**
 - **Technical Appendix 10C: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment;**
 - **Technical Appendix 10D: Outline Soil and Peat Management Plan;**
 - **Technical Appendix 9A: Flood Consequences Assessment; and**
 - **Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP)** which forms a separate appendix to the Environmental Statement.
- 1.1.2 As part of the submission of an application to construct and operate the Proposed Development under the Developments of National Significance (DNS) process, a Scoping Report was submitted and Scoping Direction provided by Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW). The Department for Land Quality and Soils (LQAS) indicated that proposals where peat soils are a consideration should include the following as a minimum:
- Initial Desk based assessment using the Peatlands of Wales Evidence Score Map and consideration of probability of peat deposits on a site;
 - Probing / coring entire site on a 100m grid survey to at least 100 cm depth (often referred to as a 'Phase 1' survey). Assessments must include an adequate coring density to ensure that probing evidence accurately reflects the presence and depth of peat: coring and probing at a density greater than a 100 m grid may be needed to take account of variability in the presence and depth of peat (e.g. to identify smaller peat pockets in between grid sampling points). Map and peat survey data to be provided in ES;
 - In the event of possible infrastructure overlap or other impacts possibly arising from development, detailed peat survey (Phase 2) undertaken for all proposed locations, with sampling on the basis of a 10x10m grid survey within typical micro-siting allowances;
 - Information expected to support the ES should include a peat map, to a detailed resolution, that clearly shows peat depth (with clear colour-coded representation of peat at assessment locations) and distribution, interpolation method, data, and confirmatory core logs; and
 - The Department expects clear data provided on volumes of peat excavated and/or compacted.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this BSR is to satisfy the requirements of PEDW and LQAS by presenting details of the baseline distribution, occurrence and condition of soils and peat at the Site of the Proposed Development, as identified through sequential surveys that have informed the design of the Proposed Development. The assessment adopts a soil-material based approach, identifying and characterising peat and mineral soil material where it occurs within encountered soil profiles and using this information to inform peat stability considerations in **Appendix 10C: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment** (PLHRA) and the outline material management strategies presented in **Appendix 10D: Outline Soil and Peat Management Plan** (Outline SPMP).

- 1.1.4 This report does not assess whether identified soils should be classified as 'peatland', as this term may encompass broader ecological, habitat and land-use considerations beyond the presence of peat material itself. Soils with different texture and structure vary in their land use capability, sensitivity and environmental / ecosystem services offered. Losses and degradation of soil and its services can be a consequence of disturbance as well as the machinery and soil handling practices applied.
- 1.1.5 A key objective of this BSR is to ensure that there has been a systematic consideration of soil and peat management in developing both the design and construction methods to minimise disturbance to sensitive soils and associated ecosystems services.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1 The environmental baseline and existing conditions for the Proposed Development can be found in **Section 10.7, ES Chapter 10: Geology and Soils.**

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

PEAT RELATED DEFINITIONS IN POLICY

- 2.1.1 The regulatory context as well as peat policy and guidance are presented in **Section 10.2** of the ES and in **Technical Appendix 10D Outline SPMP**. The investigation and description of the baseline soil and peat conditions have been completed with reference to this policy and guidance.
- 2.1.2 This document recognises the LQAS' definition of peatland, comprising of "land with any thickness of peat present". Welsh policy follows the definition of peat soils as ¹ **TOB1 TOB1**, :
- More than 40 cm of organic (O horizon) material within the upper 80 cm, excluding fresh litter (L) and living moss;
 - More than 30 cm of organic (O horizon) material resting directly on the bedrock (R or Cr) or extremely stony material; and
 - No overlying non-humus material mineral horizon that has a colour value of 4 or more and extends below 30 cm depth.

BEST AND MOST VERSATILE (BMV) AGRICULTURAL LAND

- 2.1.3 The planning systems in England and Wales seek to conserve the 'Best and Most Versatile' (BMV) agricultural land. National planning policy defines the BMV agricultural land as land within grades 1, 2 and 3a. As described in Paragraph 9.7.18, the Welsh Government Agricultural land classification predictive map identifies the area of the Proposed Development as grade 4 (poor quality agricultural land) and grade 5 (very poor quality agricultural land). Therefore, the Proposed Development is demonstrably not reducing access to BMV agricultural land.

2.2 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Published data will be used to undertake a desk-based assessment of the potential presence, location and depth of peat, and to assess the likely soil types. This assessment has been used to design the field survey layout. Data sources used are presented in **Table 10A-1**.

Table 10A-1 – Published information sources used in the Desktop Assessment

Data source	Description
Current and historic aerial imagery	Imagery reviewed to identify vegetation indications of peat/ flush/wetlands. Landscape forms associated with peat, such as hags or gullies are also good indicators.
Current and historical mapping	Historical mapping may provide an indication of the presence of areas of marshy ground/wetland in the form of the "mire" symbology.
Topographical mapping	Used to assess the slope and topography of the site. Where steep slopes are present, peat is generally less likely to be shallower.

¹ Natural Resources Wales 2020, National Peatland Action Programme 2020-2025. Available at: National Peatlands Action Programme, 2020-2025 (cyfoethnaturiol.cymru)

Data source	Description
Geology and soils mapping	There are various sources of soils mapping that can be used to identify peat including British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale Solid Bedrock and Drift Maps and UK Soil Observatory (UKSO) ² .
Agricultural Land Classification mapping	Welsh adoption of predictive maps of Agricultural Land Classification mapping ³ .
Habitats information	Habitat information including National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities obtained from ecological surveys at the proposed development has been considered with reference to blanket bog, mire and flush habitat types, where peat would typically occur.
Peatlands of Wales thickness (POWT)	The Welsh Government Peatlands of Wales ⁴ thickness dataset was divided into thicknesses <40cm, 40-150cm and >150cm, which along with the other data sources listed, were used to define where peat may be present and should be targeted during surveys.
Peatlands of Wales evidence (POWE)	These data layers are created on a 50m grid whereby the presence and thickness of peat are estimated and designated from a range of sources for each 50m grid cell across Wales. A score is assigned depending on the level of confidence in the presence of peat in any given grid cell, with those cells scoring more than 2 on a scale of 1-10, captured in the 'Peatlands of Wales' peat distribution and displayed on the POWT ⁴ . All layers from 1-10 were assessed, although only areas designated a score of 1 were assumed less likely to have peat present.

2.3 FIELD SURVEY

- 2.3.1 At present, there is no published Welsh guidance on the requirements of a peat and soil survey for renewable energy projects. In the absence of this, soil and peat surveys at the Proposed Development have been undertaken with reference to Scottish Government guidance for peat surveys⁵.
- 2.3.2 A soil and peat survey layout plan is presented in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.5 Soil Depths** and summarised in the following sections.
- 2.3.3 Between each assessment phase information was applied to inform the design, with adjustments made, where possible and feasible technically, to reduce impacts on high sensitivity soils. Further details on the evolution of the design are presented in **ES Chapter 3: Scheme Need, Alternatives and Iterative Design Process**.

² UK Soil Observatory. Available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/uk-soil-observatory-ukso/> (accessed 16 June 2026).

³ DataMapWales. Predictive Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Map 2. Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/inspire-wg:wg_predictive_alc2 (accessed 16 June 2026).

⁴ DataMapWales. Peatland of Wales maps. Available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/peatlands-of-wales-maps/> (accessed on 16 June 2026).

⁵ Scottish Government. 2017. Peatland survey: guidance. Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/peatland-survey-guidance/> (accessed August 2024).

PRELIMINARY (PHASE 1) SURVEYS

2.3.4 A site-wide Phase 1 (100 m x 100 m grid) soil and peat survey was completed in November/December 2023. At each survey location the following information was recorded:

- Depth of soil to refusal;
- Coarse evaluation of type of soil (i.e. peat, mineral, etc);
- Substrate texture (i.e. gravel, sand, silt and clay, etc); and
- Peatland Condition Assessment⁶ (i.e. near-natural, modified, drained, and actively eroding)

2.3.5 In total, 382 Phase 1 survey points were obtained.

DETAILED (PHASE 2) SURVEYS

2.3.6 Detailed (Phase 2) soil and peat surveys were completed in a series of three visits between September 2025 and April 2026. Surveys targeted infrastructure locations but also areas of possible peat and peaty soil as indicated by the Desktop Assessment:

- Initial detailed surveys were undertaken at proposed turbine platforms, crane pads and auxiliary laydown areas, temporary construction compounds and substation, comprising of a 20 x 20 m grid; 25 x 25 m grid within 50m buffer around areas of proposed hardstanding. Proposed access tracks points were sampled at 50 m intervals;
- Secondary detailed surveys following “design chill”, to complement existing detailed information, comprising of 10 x 10 m grid at all turbines, crane pads and auxiliary laydown areas, temporary construction compounds and substation. Surveys at new access tracks were undertaken at 40 m intervals with x2 perpendicular offsets 10 m from the central point. Soil cores were collected at the 11 proposed turbine locations, as well as locations where probing information suggested prevalence of peat; and
- Tertiary detailed survey following “design freeze” comprised of probing soil depth at relocated turbine platforms and altered new access routes. Additional cores were collected where probing information suggested peat presence.

2.3.7 For the detailed surveys, information at each survey point included;

- Depth of soil to refusal;
- Coarse evaluation of type of soil (peat, mineral, etc);
- Substrate texture (i.e. gravel, sand, silt and clay, etc); and
- If peat or peaty soil, prevailing condition class in accordance with the Peatland Action guidance note⁵.

2.3.8 In total, during Phase 2 surveys 3,090 probing depth points were obtained.

2.3.9 The total number of probing points across all phases is 3,472.

SOIL CORING SURVEYS

2.3.10 To guide subsequent coring assessments, preliminary Zones of Interest were defined across the Site. These zones represent areas where the triangulated desktop evidence and probing surveys indicated potential peat or peaty soils, together with adjoining land whose topographic and

⁶ Peatland Condition Assessment. Available at <https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2023-02/Guidance-Peatland-Action-Peatland-Condition-Assessment-Guide-A1916874.pdf> (accessed July 2026).

hydrological setting could contribute to the formation or persistence of peat. The interpretation considered POWE and aerial imagery alongside mapped habitats, probed soil depths, geology and topography, including shallow basins, depressions, flushes, areas of flow convergence for runoff from surrounding or upgradient land. The preliminary Zones of Interest are depicted in **Plate 10A-2** as 'high sensitivity soils' and were used to inform the locations of targeted soil cores; their importance to constraint development were subsequently reviewed using the coring results, as described in **Section 4.3**.

- 2.3.11 Soil coring surveys were completed in March and April 2026 and comprised peat and soil texture analysis determined through core collection and soil auger, as well as observations from naturally occurring soil exposures across the Proposed Development. Photographs were also collected.
- 2.3.12 Soil core locations primarily targeted proposed infrastructure, with additional targeted cores selected within preliminary Zones of Interest where the desk-based assessment indicated a greater likelihood of peat or peaty soils and associated hydrological conditions.
- 2.3.13 The purpose of investigating soils and peat in adjoining areas not underlain or immediately adjacent to proposed infrastructure is to understand the wider baseline soil resource within the Proposed Development and how these areas could be affected by local construction activities.
- 2.3.14 Due to overall lack of soil depth across the Site, in areas identified as peat or peaty soil, a Dutch or Gouge auger was used to retrieve samples for field observations, rather than a Russian corer.
- 2.3.15 Soil cores were recorded using onsite texture analysis to provide a description of the encountered soil type, including the following key soil attributes:
 - General description of soil profile;
 - Soil wetness;
 - Colour;
 - Stoniness;
 - Soil texture; and
 - Substrate / subsoil.
- 2.3.16 The texture analysis flow chart used during the surveys was based on the approach prescribed by Natural England, Technical Information Note (TIN 037)⁷.
- 2.3.17 Where peat was identified as part of horizon description, the following information was recorded during core sampling:
 - Observation of prevailing organic horizons (acrotelm and catotelm);
 - Degree of humification according to von Post humification scale⁸;
 - Water content (including water depth); and
 - Substrate underlying the peat (where possible).
- 2.3.18 A total of 30 soil cores were taken, with the core logs presented in **Annex 10A.1**.

⁷ Natural England. 2008. Soil texture (TIN037). Available at [https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/32016#\(accessed 14/11/2024\)](https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/32016#(accessed%2014/11/2024))

⁸ Blackland Centre. Available at <https://www.blacklandcentre.org/the-science/von-post-humification-scale/> (accessed 1/11/2024)

3 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

3.1 SITE LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development site is situated within the administrative area of Powys County Council (PCC), in mid Wales (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). The Site is located on hills to the north of the A470 trunk road, approximately 2.7km north of the village of Clatter, 3.5 km northeast of the village of Carno, 3.5km north of the village of Pontdolgoch and 12 km northwest of Newtown.
- 3.1.2 The elevation varies across the Site, with the highest point being 485 m AOD, whilst the turbines are situated on land ranging from 345 to 458 m AOD, with the lowest point of the Proposed Development area being 327 m AOD.

3.2 CLIMATE & HYDROLOGY

- 3.2.1 Rainfall in Wales can vary from >3,000 mm per year in mountainous areas down to <1,000 mm per year in lowland regions⁹. According to the National River Flow Archive, the Standard Average Annual Rainfall at the Site is 1,100 mm per year.
- 3.2.2 The Site is located within the Severn River Basin District and is located on the watershed divide between the Afon Carno and Afon Rhiw waterbodies, both tributaries to the River Severn. The eastern section of the Site drains into the Afon Rhiw (63% of Site area), while the western section drains into the Afon Carno (35% of Site area).

3.3 GEOLOGY

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping¹⁰ indicates that the Site's bedrock geology comprises primarily of the sedimentary Penstrowed Grits Formation (sandstones and mudstones of the Silurian Period). The Penstrowed Grits Formation is found throughout the majority of the Site, is comprised of mudstones with greywacke sandstones. The sandstones are medium to coarse-grained in thick beds, either as isolated units or grouped into packets. The proportion of sandstone within these packets varies, ranging from 20% to 100%.
- 3.3.2 Four further Silurian sedimentary rocks are present on Site, however these are only coincident with minor sections of the access track to the south of the Site and at the western periphery of the Site. These are mudstones or sandstones of the Nant-Ysgollon Mudstone Formation, Dolgau Mudstones Formation, Glanyrafon Formation (Upper Tongue) and Caerau Mudstones Formation.
- 3.3.3 There are several inferred faults across the Site, predominately oriented northwest to southeast, however faults identified across the access track are oriented southwest to northeast. Additionally, BGS mapping identifies the axial plane trace of a major syncline oriented from northeast to southwest.

⁹ Met Office. Wales: Climate. Available at https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/weather/learn-about/weather/regional-climates/wales_-_climate-met-office.pdf (accessed 07/12/24)

¹⁰ British Geological Survey. Available at <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/information-hub/bgs-maps-portal/> (accessed 07/6/2026)

3.3.4 There are no borehole records on the BGS mapping service within the Site. One record is available immediately to the south of the Site, near the access track (SOO9NW2: Coedcae Clatter Powys; this confirms that below the soil horizon (1.0 m) there is mudstone present to a depth of at least 100 m.

3.3.5 Distribution of identified bedrock geology is shown in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.1 – Bedrock Geology**.

SUPERFICIAL GEOLOGY

3.3.6 BGS superficial mapping shows intermittent superficial deposits across the Site. Approximately half of the Site has no superficial deposits. The predominant superficial deposits are glacial till (mostly in the east and south of the Site), with some glacial head deposits also present. Isolated pockets of peat are indicated as present, with alluvial fan deposits on the southern periphery of the Site at the base of the valley.

3.3.7 Distribution of identified superficial geology is shown in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.2 -Superficial Geology**.

3.4 SOILS

3.4.1 As detailed in the Scoping Report, the LandIS Soil Scapes Interactive Map indicates the Site is primarily characterised by very acid loamy upland soils with varying presence of organic soils:

- Very acid loamy upland soils, with a wet peaty surface: a peaty texture and high carbon content (type 16);
- Slowly permeable wet very acid uplands soils, with a peaty surface: , a peaty or humose loamy texture and a high carbon content (type 19);
- Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock: with a loamy texture and medium carbon content (type 13), and
- Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils: with a loamy texture and a low carbon content (type 6).

3.4.2 The National Soil Map shows three dominant soil associations present within the Site, noted below with reference to the Proposed Development infrastructure:

- Wilcocks 2 (map unit 721d): Turbines T02, T03, T07, T11, compounds for BESS, substation and control building, plus associated access;
- Hafren (map unit 654a): Turbines T01, T04, T05, T06, T08, T09, T10, plus some associated access; and
- Manod (map unit 661c): At the entrance of the windfarm to the south, surrounding the TCC, access to T01, as well as directly to west of T06.

3.4.3 Furthermore, soil associations Denbigh 1 and Rheidol are present in the area crossed by the main access route to the site entrance.

3.4.4 With reference to The National Soil Map¹¹, soil associations and their locations are described in more detail below.

- Wilcocks 2 (map unit 721d), classified under the World Reference Base (WRB) as Dystric Histic Stagnosols, is comprised of peat to loamy soils with a peaty surface horizon that are slowly

¹¹ NatMap. LandIS mapping. Available at <https://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm> (accessed 06/06/2026)

permeable and seasonally waterlogged. Due impeded drainage, bog communities may occur in the wetter parts;

- Hafren (map unit 654a), classified under the WRB as Endoskeletal Histic Stagnic Albic Podzols, is characterised by seasonally waterlogged loamy soils over shale rock, with wet peaty surface horizons in upland areas over bleached subsurface horizons (where thin ironpan occurs further limiting drainage). As a result of this waterlogging, the soil is susceptible to poaching and compaction, and may show bog communities in wetter parts;
- Manod (map unit 0611c), classified under WRB as Chromic Mollic Endoskeletal Umbrisols, is well drained fine loamy or fine silty loam over shale rock, interspersed by rock outcrop and shallow in places;
- Denbigh 1 (map unit 0541j), classified under WRB as Eutric Endoleptic Cambisols, is generally permeable and naturally well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over shale rock, with profiles showing brownish or reddish subsoils in absence of mottling or greyish colours (gleying) above 40 cm depth. Profiles may be interspersed by rock outcrop and shallow in places; and
- Rheidol (map unit 541v), classified under WRB as Eutric Endoskeletal-Eutric Cambisols, is characterised by well drained fine loamy soils over glaciofluvial or river terrace gravel, with profiles showing brownish or reddish subsoils in absence of mottling or greyish colours (gleying) above 40 cm depth. Profiles may be shallow in places. Dominant land use is permanent grassland.

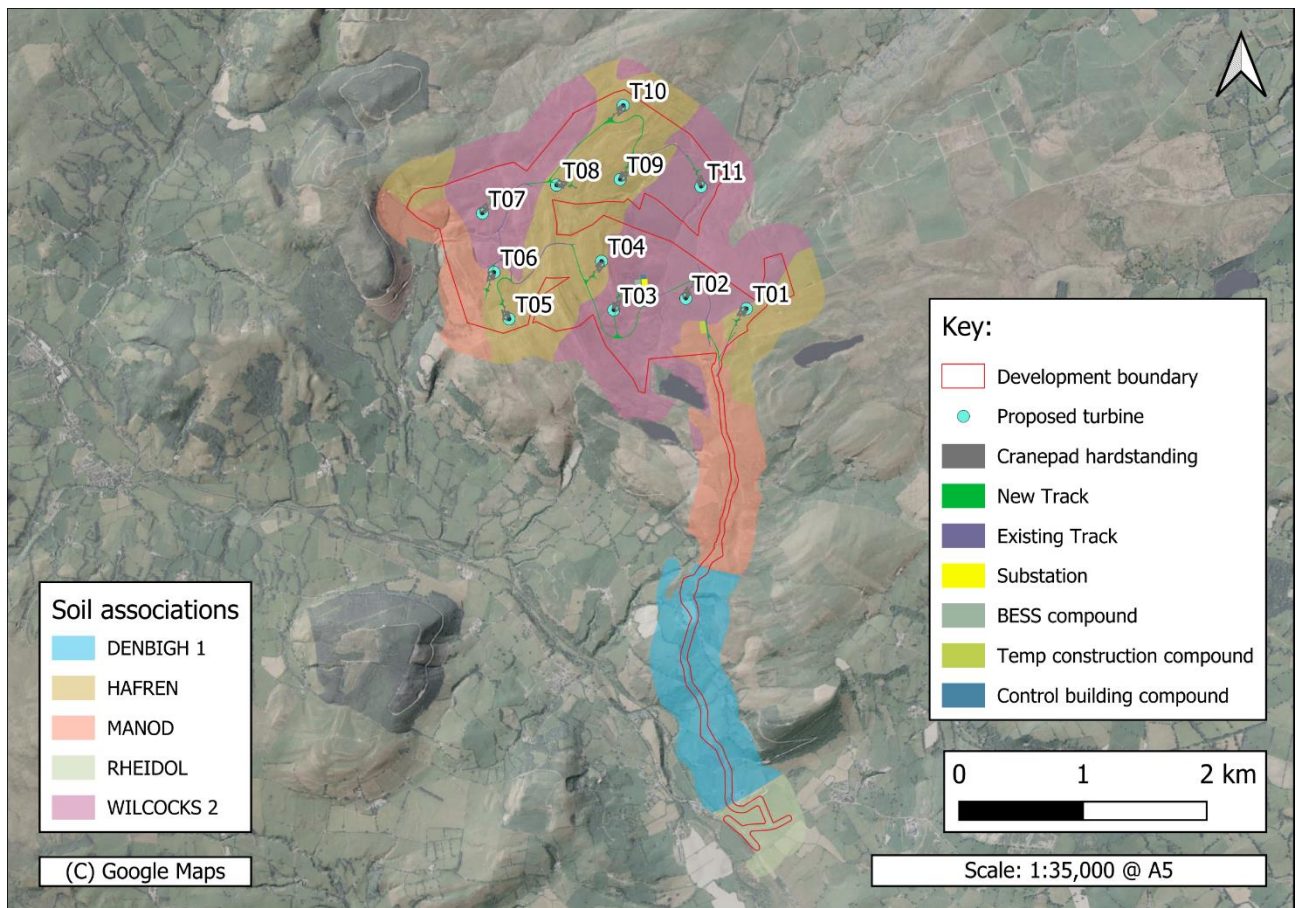


Plate 10A-1 – Primary soil associations according to NATMAP - the National Soil Map (LandIS & Cranfield University).

- 3.4.5 Detailed descriptions of these soil associations are available from Cranfield University¹². Relevant information relating to the soil horizons, textures, colours and wetness based on this information, with reference to Soilscales and the National Soil Map, was used to inform soil handling considerations for the Project.
- 3.4.6 Distribution of identified soil associations is shown Plate 10A-1 and in more detail in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.3 – Predominant Soils**.

3.5 PEAT

- 3.5.1 A definition of peat in accordance with the NPAP is presented in **Section 2**.
- 3.5.2 The majority of the Site is allocated a POWE score of 1, with several minor areas of boggy or wet ground that coincide a POWE score of 2 or above.
- 3.5.3 The map shows overlap with Wilcocks 2 (see **Plate 10A-1**), located in the centre and northwest of the Site forming the headwater reaches of a number of the small watercourses.
- 3.5.4 There are several discrete pockets of peat mapped on the BGS 1:50,000 scale Superficial Map. These generally coincide with the POWE map.
- 3.5.5 The locations indicated as potentially containing peat on the basis of the evidence above are as follows:
- Interspersed basins (north of T06), west of T07, and basin to west of access to T10; and
 - Valley floor basin comprising T02, T03, and T11.
- 3.5.6 These areas are further illustrated below in **Plate 10A-2** and shown in more detail in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.4 Peatland of Wales**.

¹² Cranfield University (2025) National Soil Map, 1:250,000 scale map for England and Wales.

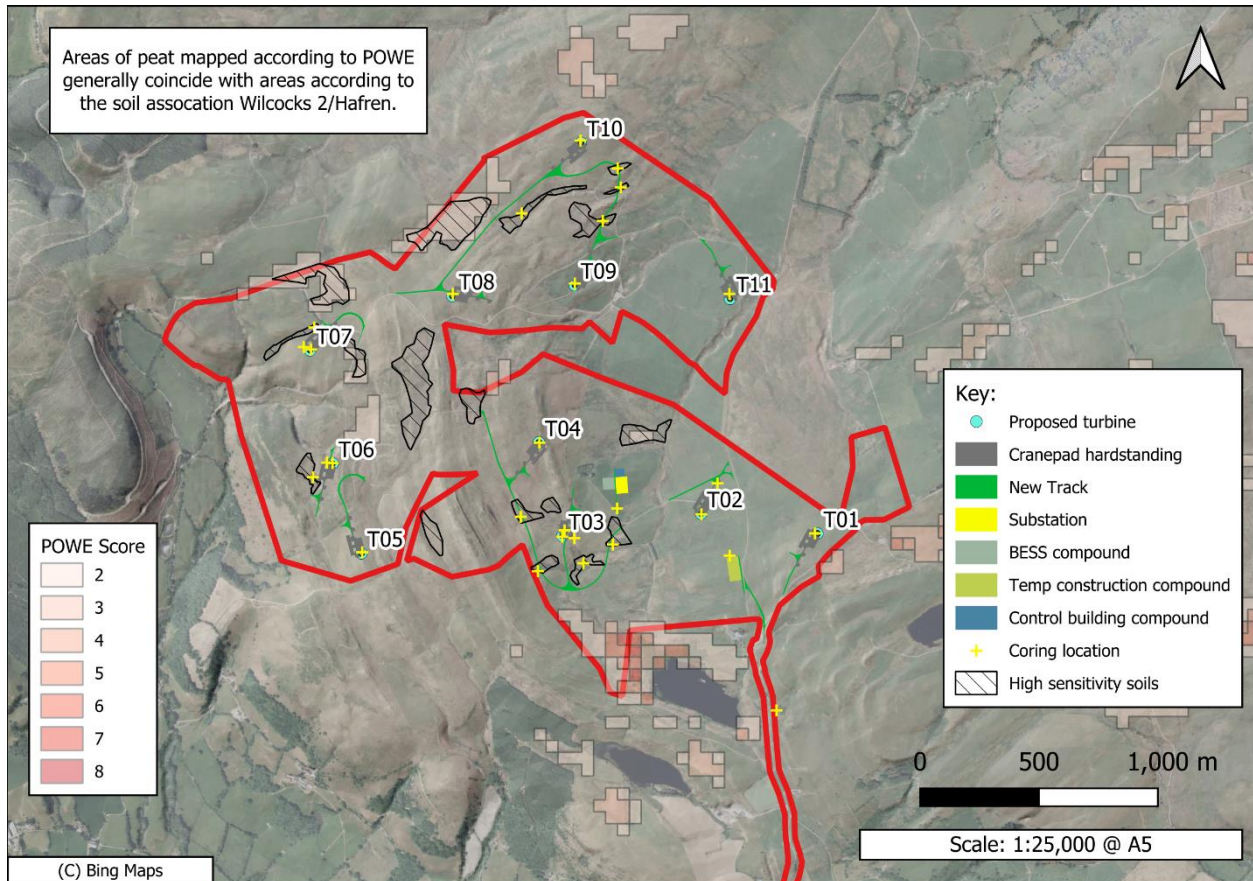


Plate 10A-2 – Areas of potential peat as Peatlands of Wales Evidence (POWE) score 2 and greater, with overlay of high sensitivity soils (see Section 4.3).

4 ENCOUNTERED SOIL & PEAT CONDITIONS

4.1 PROBING SURVEY RESULTS

- 4.1.1 A total of 3,472 probing measurements were undertaken to inform the design and layout of the Proposed Development, with the survey results across Phases 1 and 2 presented in **Table 10A-2**.
- 4.1.2 The survey identified that the Site is dominated by shallow soils with 79.1% of all survey locations being <0.3 m.
- 4.1.3 A map illustrating measured soil and peat probing depths is presented in **ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.5 – Soil depth**.

Table 10A-2 – Soil Depth Survey Summary (all data)

Probed Soil Thickness (m)	Survey Points (count)	Average Soil Depth (m)	Percentage (of total points)
<0.3	2,748	0.20	79.2%
0.3 – 0.5	317	0.34	9.1%
0.5 – 1.0	303	0.63	8.7%
1.0 – 1.5	66	1.23	1.9%
1.5 – 2.0	33	1.71	1.0%
≥ 2.0	5	2.28	0.1%
Total	3,472		100.0%

- 4.1.4 Probed depths ≥0.3 m were highly localised and restricted to discrete areas of the Proposed Development. These were also identified to be coincident with the areas identified as more likely to contain peat according to the evidence base, as well as the mapped extent of bog and mire habitats. Notable areas include:
- The flushes surrounding access track leading towards T03 and track bend south of T03 approaching T04;
 - The headwater flushes southwest and south of T10;
 - Unnamed basin northwest of T06; and
 - Unnamed basin northwest of T07.
- 4.1.5 Other locations where probed depth ≥ 0.3 m were immediately in areas adjacent to watercourses or in areas of flow convergence with a low gradient.
- 4.1.6 Of the 3,472 probing measurements, approximately 2,129 were within 10 m of Proposed Development infrastructure locations. A summary of the measured soil and peat depths within these areas is presented below in **Table 10A-3**, which represents more targeted data where disturbance is expected.

Table 10A-3 – Soil Depth Survey Summary (within 10 m of Proposed Development infrastructure*)

Probed Soil Thickness (m)	Survey Points (count)	Average Soil Depth (m)	Percentage (of total points)
<0.3	1824	0.18	85.7%
0.3 – 0.5	154	0.34	7.2%
0.5 – 1.0	133	0.60	6.2%
1.0 – 1.5	12	1.19	0.6%
1.5 – 2.0	6	1.71	0.3%
≥ 2.0	0		0.0%
Total	2,129	-	100.0%

* comprising of cut and fill footprint, turbine foundations, crane pads, temporary laydown areas, compounds for BESS/control building/substation/temporary construction, and upgraded and new tracks

- 4.1.7 **Table 10A-3** demonstrates that a large majority of the measured probed depths within the vicinity of Proposed Development infrastructure (~85.7%) were <0.3 m in thickness, therefore, largely avoiding areas of potential peat, in accordance with the Step-Wise approach.
- 4.1.8 Approximately 305 probing locations within the vicinity of Proposed Development infrastructure encountered a soil depth ≥0.3 m. The main contributing area was ~150 m of new track south of T03. More isolated occurrences of probe depths ≥0.3 m within 10 m of infrastructure were identified at:
- ~50 m of new track approaching T04 (northwest of T03);
 - ~25 m of overlap west of cranepad of T06; and
 - Several short sections of new track between T10 and T09.
- 4.1.9 Targeted soil coring surveys in these areas indicate that the soil column contains a considerable proportion of clay, which underlies an often weakly or very weakly decomposed organic horizon that was rarely ≥0.3 m in thickness. Further details are presented in Section 4.2 below.

4.2 CORING SURVEY RESULTS

- 4.2.1 Thirty soil cores were collected to provide confirmatory information on soil profile characteristics and material composition. This included one core at each of the 11 proposed turbine locations to characterise soils at the principal infrastructure, together with additional targeted cores in preliminary Zones of Interest identified from the Desktop Assessment and probing results.
- 4.2.2 The coring results confirmed the occurrence of peat, peaty soils and mineral soil texture classes at the sampled locations and were used, alongside the wider survey evidence, to refine the final Zones of Interest described in **Section 4.3**.

The principal findings of the soil coring and auger surveys are summarised below, with reference to the encountered profile depths, occurrence of peat and peaty soils, and the character of the underlying mineral soils:

- Topsoil had an average depth of 0.21 m, with a maximum cored profile depth of 1.2 m;
- Peat material was observed in 11 cores, of which 7 profiles were identified as peat soils (peat material ≥ 0.3 m) and 4 cores as peaty soils;
- Peat material was generally found in isolated pockets in natural depressions (see **Chapter 10 Figure 10.5** and **Annex 10A.2: Core Logs**);
- Peat material in cores had an average depth of 0.5 m, with a maximum of 0.8 m at one core location. Colour setting of peat varied across the Site based on apparent water table depth, if any, but generally showed dry semi-fibrous low sapric dark brown peat (H2) topsoil over spongy slightly clayey blackish brown peat (H7) subsoils. Where clay was the second horizon, it often comprised of organic or mottled fine textured greyish clay. A boundary for the acrotelmic layer was not identified in any of the cores, due to the limited depth of overall peat deposit; and
- A total of 19 cores were classed as mineral soil profiles, comprising six full clay textured profiles, three profiles with clay topsoils over gravelly clay subsoils, and ten medium textured profiles with varying degree of silt and sand in top- and subsoil horizons.

4.2.3 Based on these results, **Table 10A-4** summarises the soil profile categories identified from the coring survey, together with the defining material criteria and the number of cores assigned to each texture class.

Table 10A-4 – Definitions of identified texture classes

Texture class	Profile material	Number of cores
Peat soils	Any profile with peat ≥ 0.3 m	7
Peaty soils	Any horizon description with “very organic” soils < 0.4 m or peat < 0.3 m	4
Mineral soils – medium texture	Silty and Sandy Clay (analogue for loam)	10
Mineral soils – heavy texture	Clay (organic and/or gravelly)	9

4.2.4 Profiles with medium textured topsoil were often underlain by parent material comprising of coarse gravelly subsoil on slopes and clay strata in the valley. On hillslope locations, the subsoil was not retrieved by soil auger occasionally due to stones or refusal on bedrock. Inspection of natural exposures indicated the weathered bedrock regolith was ~30-40 cm below the surface (see **Annex 10A.1 Corelogs**).

4.2.5 Clay profiles were identified in the valley (T02, T11 and TCC) recording a profile depth up to 1.1 m, often with water table close to surface level. Shallower profiles were located on flat but elevated plateaus (T04 and T06), with inclusions of gravel in clay subsoils at T01 and T10. The full thickness of the clay was often not confirmed due to increased stiffness of the clay layer at larger depth and corresponding refusal of the auger.

4.2.6 In areas of improved grassland, inclusion of some organics was not uncommon in mineral topsoil. In these locations (e.g. T02 or T11), soil wetness was generally low but occasionally higher where soils were fine and coincided with depressions or flushes.



Plate 10A-3 – Clay profile at T02 with soft dark greyish, brown clay with slight rootlets, becoming firm, pale grey clay with light reddish orange and light reddish brown mottles and a slight inclusion of rootlets. NGR: SO 00903 97850.



Plate 10A-4 – Peaty profile at T08. The core illustrates dark brownish, black very fibrous, slightly clayey peat – H2, B1, F2/3, C0, W0 at ~ 0.13 m but becomes light grey, occasionally darker grey / brown gravelly, silty clay at ~ 0.2 m. The gravel is subangular fine and medium tabular rough of sandstone. NGR: SN 99858 98776.



Plate 10A-5 – Peat profile at T04_AT_PEAT. Dark brown peat, H2, B3, F2, C1, W1. NGR: SO 00123 97890.

4.3 ZONES OF INTEREST

- 4.3.1 Areas of peat were identified through the Desktop Assessment, soil and peat depth probing, and confirmatory coring. The detailed survey results were reviewed during the evolving design process and informed the final layout, which has avoided extensive areas of confirmed peat where practicable.
- 4.3.2 The assessment also recognised that confirmed peat deposits may not function in isolation. In several locations, peat and peaty soils occur within shallow basins, depressions and flushes that receive direct rainfall, overland flow from surrounding improved grassland and shallow medium-textured soils, and runoff from upgradient areas of dry and wet heath. Although the boundary between improved grassland soils and peat-bearing areas was often distinct in the field, the wider contributing land may, in theory, influence the hydrological conditions that support peat formation or persistence of present peat soils.
- 4.3.3 To address this concern in a precautionary and transparent manner, areas extending beyond confirmed peat were marked up as 'high sensitivity soils' where the combined evidence indicated peat, peaty soils, organic-rich wet soils, or land with potential functional association with peat-forming conditions. This interpretation was informed by probing results, coring information, aerial imagery, vegetation indicators, mapped habitats, hydrological setting and local landscape position. The resulting spatial extents have been drawn conservatively and were used to identify areas where avoidance, minimisation, micro-siting and targeted soil management should be prioritised. These areas are shown as 'high sensitivity soils' in **Plate 10A-2, Plate 10A-6, and ES Chapter 10 Figure 10.6 - 10.15.**
- 4.3.4 On this basis, the marked areas provide a practical constraint layer for the Proposed Development, highlighting locations where construction disturbance could have a greater effect on soil function and associated wet ground conditions.
- 4.3.5 These areas have therefore been used to inform design review, and inform assessments in **Appendix 10C Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment and Appendix 10D Outline Soil and Peat Management Plan**, consistent with the Step-Wise approach.

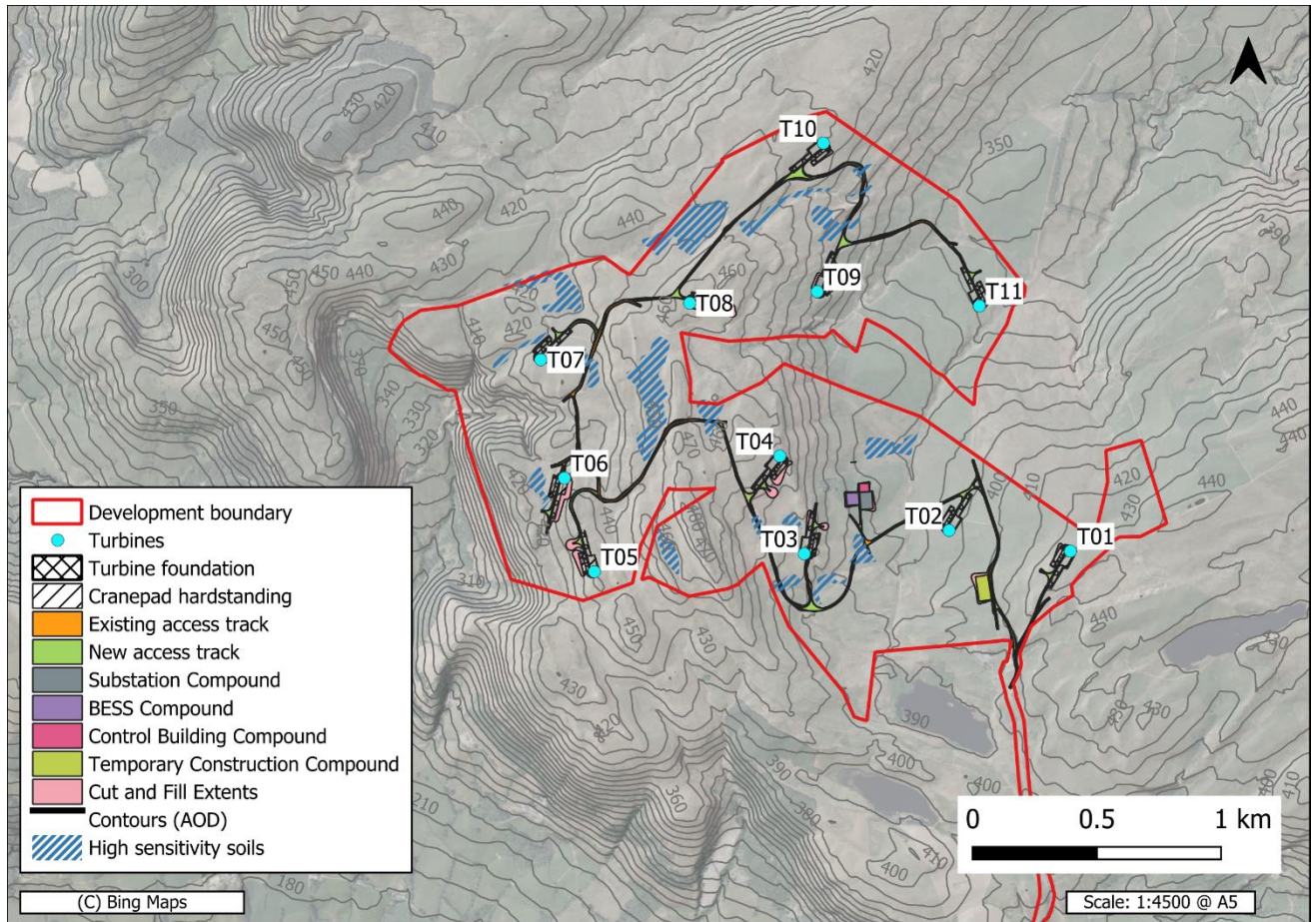


Plate 10A-6 – Semi-confined peat basins containing high sensitivity soils (including peat) within the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development infrastructure has minimised disturbance of areas of high sensitivity soils (including peat) where possible.

5 SUMMARY OF SOIL UNITS

- 5.1.1 This Baseline Soils Report establishes the local soil resources prior to construction by relating each element of the Proposed Development to the interpreted soil unit present at that location.
- 5.1.2 For the purpose of this report, “soil unit” refers to the site-specific soil category interpreted from the combined survey and mapping evidence, including probing, coring, field observations, mapped soil associations and soil texture classification.
- 5.1.3 This provides a basis for considering peat, peaty soils and mineral soils, including those within the Zones of Interest described in **Section 4.3**, against specific infrastructure locations so that appropriate soil handling, drainage control, reinstatement and other site-specific mitigation measures can be identified.
- 5.1.4 Phase 1 and 2 peat depth surveys used a threshold of ≥ 0.3 m to identify the presence of full peat profiles to inform design of Proposed Development. General observation during coring surveys was that peat soils are very limited in presence and extent across the Site.
- 5.1.5 Using a precautionary approach, predominantly organic soils as defined in **Table 10A-4**, do not meet the definition of peat soils, but they may share similar pedological and hydrological characteristics, occur independently or along the margins of peat deposits, and contribute to carbon storage, hydrological function and ecological value.
- 5.1.6 For the purpose of the following summary, the dominant soil unit for each element of the Proposed Development has been assigned using the soil texture and organic soil categories defined in **Table 4-3**. Peat is treated as encountered full profile, while peaty soils and mineral soils are distinguished by their dominant profile characteristics and primary topsoil texture.
- 5.1.7 On this basis, **Table 10A-5** links each element of the Proposed Development to the interpreted soil unit present at that location, the expected impact area, mapped soil association, mean probed strata depth and dominant topsoil texture, providing a basis for identifying site-specific soil management and mitigation requirements.

Table 10A-5 – Encountered soil units at Proposed Development Infrastructure locations

Element	Impacted Area (m2)	Mapped Soil Association*	Mean Strata depth (probed) (m)	Dominant texture of topsoil**
T01	9,130	Hafren	0.15	M – heavy
T02	8,169	Wilcocks 2	0.44	M – heavy
T03	9,904	Wilcocks 2	0.28	M – heavy
T04	12,256	Hafren	0.19	M – heavy
T05	11,771	Hafren	0.17	M – heavy
T06	12,140	Hafren/Manod	0.12	M – medium
T07	9,154	Wilcocks 2	0.17	M – medium

Element	Impacted Area (m2)	Mapped Soil Association*	Mean Strata depth (probed) (m)	Dominant texture of topsoil**
T08	9,435	Hafren	0.17	PS
T09	12,913	Hafren	0.19	M – medium
T10	8,661	Hafren	0.18	M – heavy
T11	8,007	Wilcocks 2	0.35	M – heavy
New access track	52,081	various	various	M, PS (T03, T09), P (T03, T04, T09)
Existing access track*	11,788	various	various	Mineral (various)
Turning heads	5,234	various	various	Mineral (various)
BESS compound	3,323	Wilcocks 2	0.25	M – heavy
Substation compound	4,277	Wilcocks 2	0.26	M – heavy
Control building compound	1,594	Wilcocks 2	0.26	M – heavy
Temporary construction compound	7,357	Manod	0.16	M – heavy

* Upgraded parts of existing track comprise of widened parts plus batter slope up to ~2m either side of centre line.

** Topsoil textures follow texture definitions provided in Table 10A-4 and are based on coring information collected during targeted surveys. Mineral = M; Peaty soil = PS, and Peat Soils = P)

- 5.1.8 The identified horizons across soil units differ in their susceptibility to erosion and compaction depending on their texture type and is a function of their clay and organic matter content, structural arrangement and water content.
- 5.1.9 The steepness of the slope and slope length can also influence the propensity to erosion, with steep slopes (>12%) being at high risk with moderately steep (5% to 12%) and gentle slopes (<5%) being at moderate and low risk respectively¹³. Soil erosion will be exacerbated where soil characteristics result in a higher standard percentage runoff.
- 5.1.10 The soil texture type also influences resilience to compaction¹⁴:

¹³ DEFRA. 2015. Runoff and soil erosion risk assessment. Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f11b98a3a6f405c0f80ac0a/CS_Runoff_and_Soil_Erosion_CS11_v1.0_0_.pdf (accessed July 2026)

¹⁴ The Institute of Quarrying (2021). Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings Available at <https://885685.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/885685/Soils%20Guidance/IQ%20Soil%20Guidance%20Part%201.pdf> (accessed July 2026)

- Light textured sand, loamy sand and sandy silt have a high resilience to structural damage during handling;
- Medium textured soils with <27% clay content such as silty clay loam, clay loam and sandy clay loam have a moderate resilience; and
- Heavier soil types such as clay and silt dominated types as well as organic rich soils and peat have a low resilience to damage and consequently highest risk of compaction.

- 5.1.11 This report demonstrates that the Proposed Development is predominantly underlain by shallow mineral soils, with 85.7% of probing locations within 10 m of proposed infrastructure recording depths of <0.3 m. These areas were dominated by thin topsoil over shallow medium to heavy textured mineral subsoils, with peat and peaty soils confined to localised depressions, flushes and basin features.
- 5.1.12 Where depths were greater than 0.3 m, this was generally not a peat profile but associated with a deep profile of heavy textured clay. Coring results showed that peat, where it occurred, had a maximum depth of 0.8 m. Peat deposits were found in discrete and isolated locations within small basins or depression, and were of limited extent, with no continuous peat blanket encountered within the vicinity of proposed infrastructure.
- 5.1.13 The iterative design process has therefore largely avoided areas of peat and peaty soils, with only localised overlap at the margins of some deposits, principally along short sections of new track and the platform of T08.
- 5.1.14 The Zones of Interest identified as 'high sensitivity soils' in Section 4.3 have been carried forward as a precautionary constraint layer to ensure that the wider hydrological and functional context of peat, peaty soils and associated organic-rich wet ground is reflected in the application of the Step-Wise approach.

Annex 10A.1

SOIL CORE LOGS



 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. SUBSTATION_AT	
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Kyle Heron	Co-Ordinates () E: 300548.80 N: 297874.22	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.20)	Soft dark greyish brown slightly organic CLAY. 0.00 - 0.60		NODATA	
								0.20				
								(0.20)	Firm pale grey mottled light orangish brown occasionally light reddish brown CLAY. FeMn.		NODATA	
								0.40				
								(0.20)	Firm grey mottled orangish yellow mottled reddish orange slightly silty CLAY. Silty lenses.		PEG	
								0.60				
									Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:		BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T03_NEW	
				Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 21-04-26 End: 21-04-26	
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Kyle Heron	Co-Ordinates (E: 300318.03 N: 297755.59		Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
								(0.15) 0.15	Soft greyish brown silty CLAY with slightly rootlets.		NODATA	
								(0.13) 0.28	Soft and light brownish grey slightly silty CLAY.		NODATA	
								(0.09) 0.37	Firm pale brownish grey mottled reddish orange slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular coarse tabular smooth.		PEG	
									Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added							
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To	General Remarks					
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T03_NEW_MIDDLE					
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park			Sheet 1 of 1					
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 21-04-26 End: 21-04-26				
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Tools		Logged By Kyle Heron		Co-Ordinates () E: 300327.42 N: 297769.38		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.15)	Soft dark greyish brown silty CLAY with occasional rootlets.		NODATA	
								0.15				
								(0.45)	Firm light grey mottled yellowish orange CLAY.		NODATA	
								0.60				
								(0.08)	Soft dark bluish grey very silty CLAY. Weathered bedrock, still some schistosity present.		PEG	
								0.68				
									Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

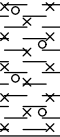
20 WSP BH LOG CALON Y GWYNT_V8.01.GPJ WSP TEMPLATE8.00.GDT 8/6/26

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T03_SPRING	
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates () E: 300415.70 N: 297811.95	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppm V)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.10) 0.10	Soft very dark brownish brown very organic CLAY. 0.00 - 0.50		NODATA	
								(0.40) 0.50	Pale grey mottled light orangish brown slightly organic slightly silty CLAY.		PEG	
									Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Clay too saturated to core any deeper, bedrock not met.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T04
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Kyle Heron	Co-Ordinates () E: 300221.57 N: 298150.64
		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.15)	Soft dark greyish brown CLAY with slightly rootlets. 0.00 - 0.32 Weathered bedrock profile		NODATA	
								(0.17)	Soft dark yellowish brown gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium tabular of siltstone.		PEG	
								0.32	Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T04_AT_HIGH					
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park			Sheet 1 of 1					
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26				
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Tools		Logged By Kyle Heron		Co-Ordinates () E: 300215.40 N: 297611.04		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.40)	Firm pale grey mottled light yellowish orange CLAY. 0.00 - 0.40		PEG	
								0.40	Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

20 WSP BH LOG CALON Y GWYNT_V8.01.GPJ WSP TEMPLATE8.00.GDT 8/6/26

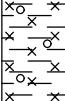
 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T04_AT_LOW	
				Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26	
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates (E: 300406.89 N: 297643.70		Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
								(0.20)	Soft dark greyish brown very organic CLAY. 0.00 - 0.50		NODATA	
								(0.30)	Soft pale brownish grey slightly organic CLAY.		PEG	
								0.50	Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added							
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To	General Remarks Peaty clay throughout.					
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T04_AT_PEAT
				Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates (E: 300143.95 N: 297839.23	Ground Level (m)

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T06_NEW					
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park			Sheet 1 of 1					
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 21-04-26 End: 21-04-26				
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Tools		Logged By Kyle Heron		Co-Ordinates () E: 299351.75 N: 298065.39		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								0.07	Soft dark brown organic very silty CLAY with frequent rootlets.		NODATA	
								(0.13) 0.20	Soft yellowish brown gravelly very silty CLAY. Gravel is angular fine tabular smooth of siltstone. Large broken bedrock fragments throughout, and at surface. Diameter of rock fragments up to ~ 0.1m.		PEG	
									Refusal			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

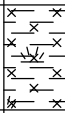
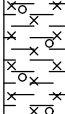
 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T06_PEATPOND					
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park			Sheet 1 of 1					
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 18-03-26 End: 18-03-26				
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Tools		Logged By Taco Regensburg		Co-Ordinates () E: 299269.92 N: 298005.68		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA						
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill	
								(0.50)	Very dark brownish black fibrous PEAT. H2, B2,F2,R1,W0.	           	NODATA	           	
								(0.30)	Very soft pale greyish grey mottled light greyish yellow organic CLAY.	          	PEG	          	
								0.80	Reached scheduled depth				

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Fibrous peat over saturated clay.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

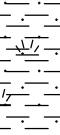
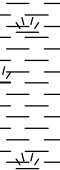
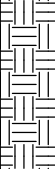
20 WSP BH LOG CALON Y GWYNT_V8.01.GPJ WSPTEMPLATE8.00.GDT 8/6/26

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T07
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 18-03-26 End: 18-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates () E: 299231.31 N: 298552.01
		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppm V)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.13) 0.13	Dark brownish brown and very dark brownish black slightly organic slightly silty slightly clayey CLAY. <i>0.00 - 0.28 Sandstone</i>		NODATA	
								(0.15) 0.28	Light orangish brown occasionally light greyish brown slightly gravelly clayey CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium cubic rough of sandstone.		PEG	
									Refusal			
	</											

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Shallow organic topsoil over orangulish brown silty gravelly clay with sandstone bedrock fragments throughout. No mottling.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T07_LOW
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 18-03-26 End: 18-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates () E: 299275.36 N: 298634.84
		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppm V)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.18) 0.18	Dark brownish black slightly organic sandy CLAY.		NODATA	
								(0.29) 0.47	Pale greyish grey mottled light orangish brown occasionally light reddish grey slightly organic CLAY.		NODATA	
								(0.21) 0.68	Pale greyish grey mottled light orangish grey occasionally dark brownish yellow slightly clayey CLAY.		PEG	
									Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Shallow organic clay over strong mottled ochreous to yellowish grey clayey clay. Bedrock not met.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

00 WSP BH LOG CALON Y GWYNT V8.01.GPJ WSPTEMPLATE8.00.GDT 8/6/26

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T09_AT_NORTH	
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 22-04-26 End: 22-04-26
Contractor/Driller	Method/Plant Used	Logged By	Co-Ordinates () E: 300550.95 N: 299303.07	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.10)	Semi-fibrous low sapric dark brown PEAT with visible rootlets. Von Post: H3, B3, F3, R1, W2.		PEAT	
								(0.50)	Strong sapric slightly clayey brown PEAT with visible fines. Von Post: H6, B3, F3, R3, W2.	         	PEAT	
								0.60	Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Water table @ 5cm from surface. Unable to get accurate core with Dutch auger so unclear if there are horizons. Very wet sapric peat. There are some fibers but they are not giving the peat structure. Narrow valley.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T09_AT_SOUTH
				Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 22-04-26 End: 22-04-26
Contractor/Driller	Method/Plant Used	Logged By	Co-Ordinates (E: 300488.49 N: 299082.03	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
								(0.10) 0.10	Strong fibrous very low sapric brown PEAT with visible rootlets. Von Post: H3, B3, F3, R1, W2.		NODATA	
								(0.38) 				

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Water table at 0.11 m from surface. Peat is very fibrous. H2 is slightly clayey slightly silty peat. Beyond 0.48 m is clay with gravel.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. T10_AT					
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park			Sheet 1 of 1					
Job No UK-62282400		Client Wind 2 Ltd			Date Start: 18-03-26 End: 18-03-26				
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Tools		Logged By Taco Regensburg		Co-Ordinates () E: 300147.26 N: 299114.33		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.50)	Very dark brownish black slightly pseudo-fibrous PEAT.	            	PEAT	            
							0.50	0.55	Very dark brownish black slightly organic CLAY.	 	PEG	
									Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Peat in flush over clay.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. T11
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 18-03-26 End: 18-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Taco Regensburg	Co-Ordinates () E: 301020.58 N: 298775.64
		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppm V)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.10) 0.10	Soft dark brownish black organic CLAY.		NODATA	
								(0.30) 0.40	Firm pale greyish grey organic CLAY. <i>0.10 - 1.10 Bedrock not hit Ochreous mottling from 40cm with reddish pedfaces from 80cm down. Wood fragments in H4. Overall compacted firm clay from 0.1-1.1m</i>	 	NODATA	
								(0.20) 0.60	Pale greyish grey mottled light orangish brown slightly organic clayey CLAY.	 	NODATA	
								(0.50) 1.10	Pale greyish grey mottled light reddish brown slightly organic clayey CLAY with wood fragments.	 	PEG	
									Reached scheduled depth			

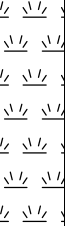
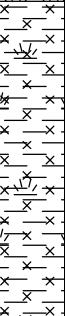
Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Full clay profile.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. TCC
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 19-03-26 End: 19-03-26
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Kyle Heron	Co-Ordinates () E: 301022.23 N: 297676.08
		Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppm V)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								0.15	Firm dark brownish grey CLAY with frequent rootlets. 0.00 - 0.60		NODATA	
								0.45	Firm pale yellowish grey mottled light yellowish orange CLAY.		PEG	
								0.60	Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Bedrock unknown, clay throughout.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP UK Ltd 3 Wellington Place Leeds, LS1 4AP Telephone: 0113 395 6200 Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. TRACK_NR_T03	
	Project Calon y Gwynt Energy Park		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK-62282400	Client Wind 2 Ltd		Date Start: 22-04-26 End: 22-04-26	
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Tools	Logged By Kyle Heron	Co-Ordinates () E: 300530.14 N: 297722.07	Ground Level (m)

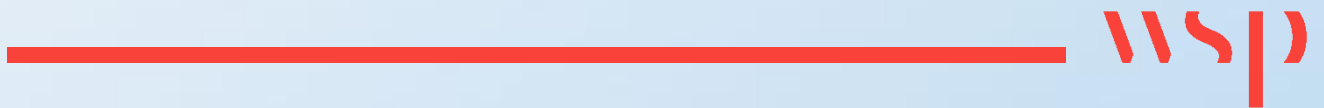
SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								(0.45)	Spongy light brown slightly clayey PEAT with abundant roots and abundant rootlets.		PEAT	
								0.45				
								(0.35)	Spongy dark greyish brown slightly silty slightly clayey PEAT with abundant roots and abundant rootlets.		PEAT	
								0.80				
								(0.40)	Soft light brownish grey slightly organic slightly silty CLAY with slightly rootlets.		PEG	
								1.20	Reached scheduled depth			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks Max depth extractable reached. Wet. Roots throughout. H2 peat. Wet loose peat separates from veg matter, but veg matter highly abundant. Never pure peat, but predominantly peaty for 0.8 m.					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:9.375		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									



Annex 10A.2

SOIL CORE LOGS – PICTURES AND DESCRIPTION



T01



0.13m - Soft dark greyish brown slightly organic slightly clayey CLAY.

0.35m - Soft dark orangish brown occasionally light yellowish brown gravelly CLAY with light orangish brown mottles. Gravel is subangular medium of sandstone.

T02



0.25m - Soft dark greyish brown CLAY with slightly rootlets.

0.57m - Firm pale grey CLAY with light reddish orange and light reddish brown mottles, with slight inclusion of rootlets.

T02_AT



0.23m - Soft dark greyish brown CLAY with slightly rootlets.
 0.50m - Firm pale grey CLAY with slightly rootlets. FeMn from 0.40m.
 0.70m - Firm pale grey CLAY with light yellowish orange and dark reddish brown mottles. Small sandy/silty lenses. FeMn throughout.

T03



0.17m - Soft dark brown slightly organic CLAY.
 0.30m - Soft pale orangish brown slightly silty CLAY with rootlets.
 0.40m - Soft yellowish brown slightly gravelly slightly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium tabular of sandstone.

T03_SPRING



0.10m - Soft very dark brownish brown very organic CLAY.
 0.50m - Pale grey slightly organic slightly silty CLAY with light orangish brown mottles.

T03_NEW



- 0.15 m - Soft greyish brown silty CLAY with slightly rootlets.
- 0.28 m - Soft and light brownish grey slightly silty CLAY.
- 0.37 m - Firm pale brownish grey mottled reddish orange slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular coarse tabular smooth.

T03_NEW_MIDDLE



- 0.2 m - Slightly sandy slightly silty brown PEAT
- 0.5 m - Slightly silty pale grey slightly mottled CLAY

T04_AT_LOW



0.20m - Soft dark greyish brown very organic CLAY.
0.50m - Soft pale brownish grey slightly organic CLAY.

T04_AT_HIGH



0.40m - Firm pale grey mottled light yellowish orange CLAY.

T04_AT_PEAT



0.50m - Dark brownish brown PEAT. H2, B3, F2, C1, W1.

T04



0.15m - Soft dark greyish brown CLAY with slightly rootlets.

0.32m - Soft dark yellowish brown gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium tabular of siltstone.

T05



0.16m - Soft dark brownish brown slightly organic CLAY.

0.38m - Soft light orangish brown slightly friable very gravelly slightly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium cubic rough of sandstone.

T06



0.09m - Dark brownish brown organic CLAY.

0.20m - Light orangish brown slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium cubic rough of sandstone.

T06_PEATPOND



0.50m - Very dark brownish black fibrous PEAT. H2, B2, F2, C1, W0.

0.80m - Very soft pale greyish grey organic CLAY with light greyish yellow mottles.

T06_NEW



0.07 m - Soft dark brown organic very silty CLAY with frequent rootlets.
0.2 m - Soft yellowish brown gravelly very silty CLAY. Gravel is angular fine tabular smooth of siltstone. Large broken bedrock fragments throughout, and at surface, with stone fragments < 10 cm.

T07



0.13m - Dark brownish brown and very dark brownish black slightly organic slightly silty slightly clayey CLAY.
0.28m - Light orangish brown occasionally light greyish brown slightly gravelly clayey CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium cubic rough of sandstone.

T07_LOW



- 0.18m - Dark brownish black slightly organic sandy CLAY.
- 0.47m - Pale greyish grey occasionally light reddish grey slightly organic CLAY with light orangish brown mottles.
- 0.68m - Pale greyish grey occasionally dark brownish yellow slightly clayey CLAY with light orangish grey mottles.

T07_NEW



- 0.07 m - Very soft dark greyish brown slightly organic slightly silty CLAY with rootlets. Very dry.
- 0.15 m - Brownish grey mottled light yellowish brown slightly gravelly slightly clayey SILT. Gravel is subangular coarse tabular smooth of siltstone.

T08



0.13m - Dark brownish black very fibrous slightly clayey PEAT. H2, B1, F2/3, C0, W0.

0.20m - Light greyish grey occasionally dark greyish brown gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular fine and medium tabular rough of sandstone.

T09



0.35m - Soft light brownish brown slightly organic slightly silty CLAY.

T09_AT_NORTH



m - Semi-fibrous low sapric dark brown PEAT with visible rootlets
0.6 m - Strong sapric slightly clayey brown PEAT with visible fines

T09_AT_MIDDLE



m - Slightly sandy slightly silty brown PEAT
0.5 m - Slightly silty pale grey slightly mottled CLAY

T09_AT_SOUTH



m - Strong fibrous very low sapric brown PEAT with visible rootlets
0.48 m - Slightly clayey slightly silty blackish brown PEAT

T10



0.10m - Soft dark brownish brown slightly organic CLAY.
0.30m - Light orangish brown gravelly slightly clayey CLAY with pale greyish brown and light reddish brown mottles. Gravel is subangular and very angular fine and medium cubic rough of sandstone.

T10_AT



0.50m - Very dark brownish black slightly pseudo-fibrous PEAT. H2, B3, F2, C1, W0.

0.55m - Very dark brownish black slightly organic CLAY.

T11



0.10m - Soft dark brownish black organic CLAY.

0.40m - Firm pale greyish grey organic CLAY with slightly organics.

0.60m - Pale greyish grey slightly organic clayey CLAY with light orangish brown mottles.

1.10m - Pale greyish grey slightly organic clayey CLAY with light reddish brown mottles; characterised by inclusion of intact wood fragments.

TCC



0.15 m - Firm dark brownish grey CLAY with frequent rootlets.
0.6 m - Firm pale yellowish grey mottled light yellowish orange CLAY.

SUBSTATION_AT



0.2 m - Soft dark greyish brown slightly organic CLAY.
0.4 m - Firm pale grey mottled light orangish brown occasionally light reddish brown CLAY. FeMn.
0.6 m - Firm grey mottled orangish yellow mottled reddish orange slightly silty CLAY. Silty lenses.

SITE_AT



0.16 m - Dark brown slightly sandy silty PEAT. Dry, crumbly peaty soil with silt and some sand on top of clay.
0.7 m - Light bluish grey mottled orange CLAY with slightly roots.

TRACK_NR_T03



0.45 m - Spongy light brown slightly clayey PEAT with abundant roots and abundant rootlets.
0.8 m - Spongy dark greyish brown slightly silty slightly clayey PEAT with abundant roots and abundant rootlets.
1.2 m - Soft light brownish grey slightly organic slightly silty CLAY with slightly rootlets.



Amber Court
William Armstrong Drive
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE4 7YQ

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