JJ Mac Ltd GROUND STABILISATION

Healthy Soils
Building Resilience

Soil Stabilisation Decommissioning

Soil Regenerative Process

Citation ISO Certification Quality management ISO 9001: 2015 REGISTERED
Certificate No:334152019

Constructionline Gold Member

Environment Agency

CL:AIRE Principal Member

wamitab

CHAS Accredited Contractor CHAS.co.uk

Citation ISO Certification Environmental management ISO 14001: 2015 REGISTERED
Certificate No:334162019

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All regenerative systems start by measuring and understanding the existing soil conditions.

The measurements taken will cover aspects of the **Physical**, **Chemical** and **Biological** functionality of the soil and interpreting these aspects to find out the limiting factor to soil functionality. These principles are used in the following Decommission strategy.

The more we know about the subsoil before we start the better, therefore we should test the soil and then try and balance it back post treatments.

Understanding the effect of the stabilisation process on soils through the Pulverisation, Binder addition and Compaction is essential for compiling the Decommissioning Strategy **DECOMSTRAT**.

The **Decomstrat** will require a full suite of tests to be carried out prior and post soil stabilisation. Allowing for correct reinstatement.

Soil knowledge leads to the correct remedial activity, resulting in a fully functional soil.

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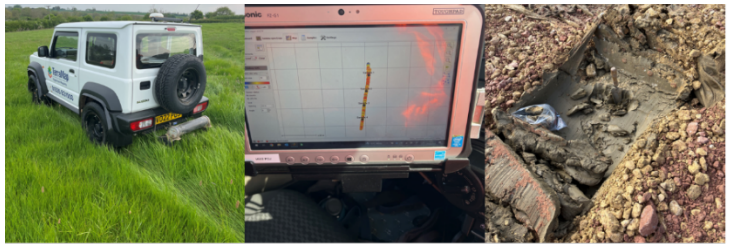
Ground Stabilisation Strategy Workstream

Soil testing pre-construction work

- TerraMap scanned and Gold soil tested, soil scanner detects 4 isotopes which informs the sampler where to collect soil samples for wet chemical testing.
- Scan and test results uploaded onto digital, interactive mapping platform Omnia, generate reports digitally or physical printouts.
- This will show the state and functionality of the soil, so there is a target to aim for when soil is reinstated.



Roadways put in

- Roadways are put in by normal practice after soil has been baseline assessed.
- Test the roadway again, once stabilised by hydrated lime and cement.
- Compare it to the original soil, allowing regenerative reinstatement plans to be made before roadway removal is considered.

Regenerative reinstatement plan

- Will cover physical, chemical and biological aspects of the soil, how to balance these to maximise soil functionality post-reinstatement and bring them as close (or better in some cases) to the original.
- Parameters include pH, organic matter, bulk density, microbial populations and diversity. Actions include chemical amendments, growing plants to stabilise soil and additions of native microbial consortiums.
- A clear, ordered programme of work will be issued, including a timeline, before reinstatement. Will include nutrients, seed rates, plant species and biological inoculants to be applied. This will allow for successful development of plants and microbial communities over time (minimum of 6 weeks post application).

Soil inspections post-reinstatement

- Carry out physical inspection of the soil profile and visual soil assessment.
- This is to ensure the regenerative reinstatement plan is working and the soils natural functionality has been either restored or further enhanced.

Soil Tests: using the TerraMap Gold test

Tests are required to be carried out at each stage of the Decommissioning Process.

Testing of the Natural Untreated Soil
Testing of the Binder Treated Soil
Testing of the Regenerated Soil

TerraMap Gold Analysis

An examination of the chemical, biological and physical aspects of the soil. Extensive understanding of how and why the soil performs. Presented on digital maps and paper reports.

The 42 parameters TerraMap Gold test includes amongst others:

- Active (water) pH
- Buffer pH
- Soil texture
- Organic matter
- Organic carbon

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TerraMap Scanning

TerraMap is the best soil mapping service with the most detailed soil analysis, all results are uploaded onto the best digital precision farming platform. No comparable service is available elsewhere on the UK market.

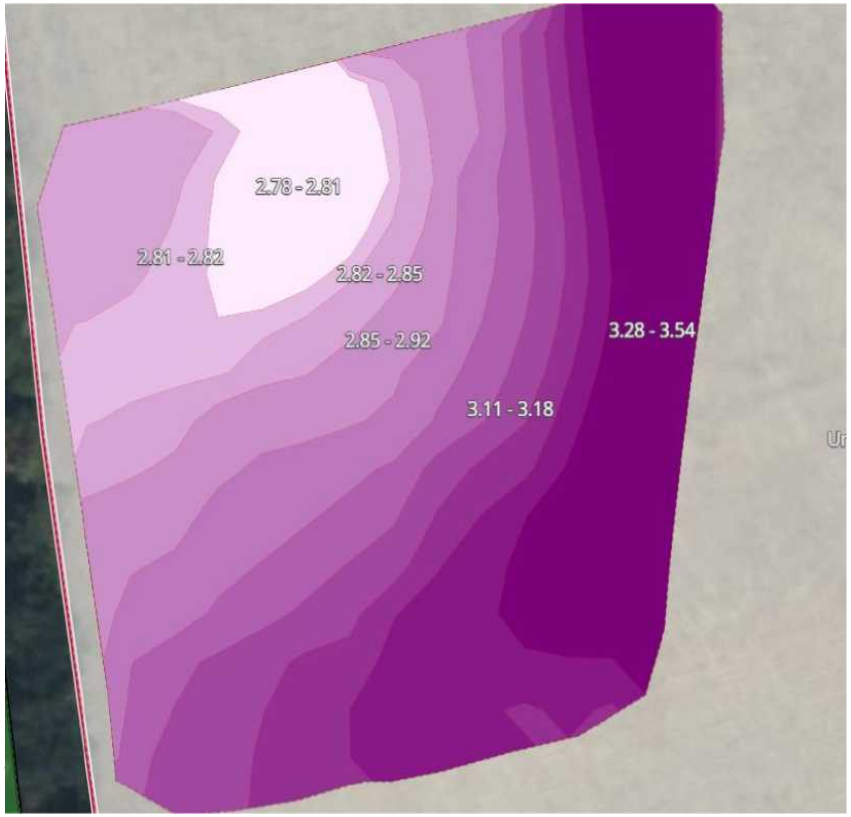
Onsite TerraMap Scanning

TerraMap scanning vehicles have a sensor on the back which picks up four isotopes from the soil. This informs the driver where to take soil samples for wet chemical testing using the interactive screen in the vehicle cab.

TerraMap Scan Data at Folkingham

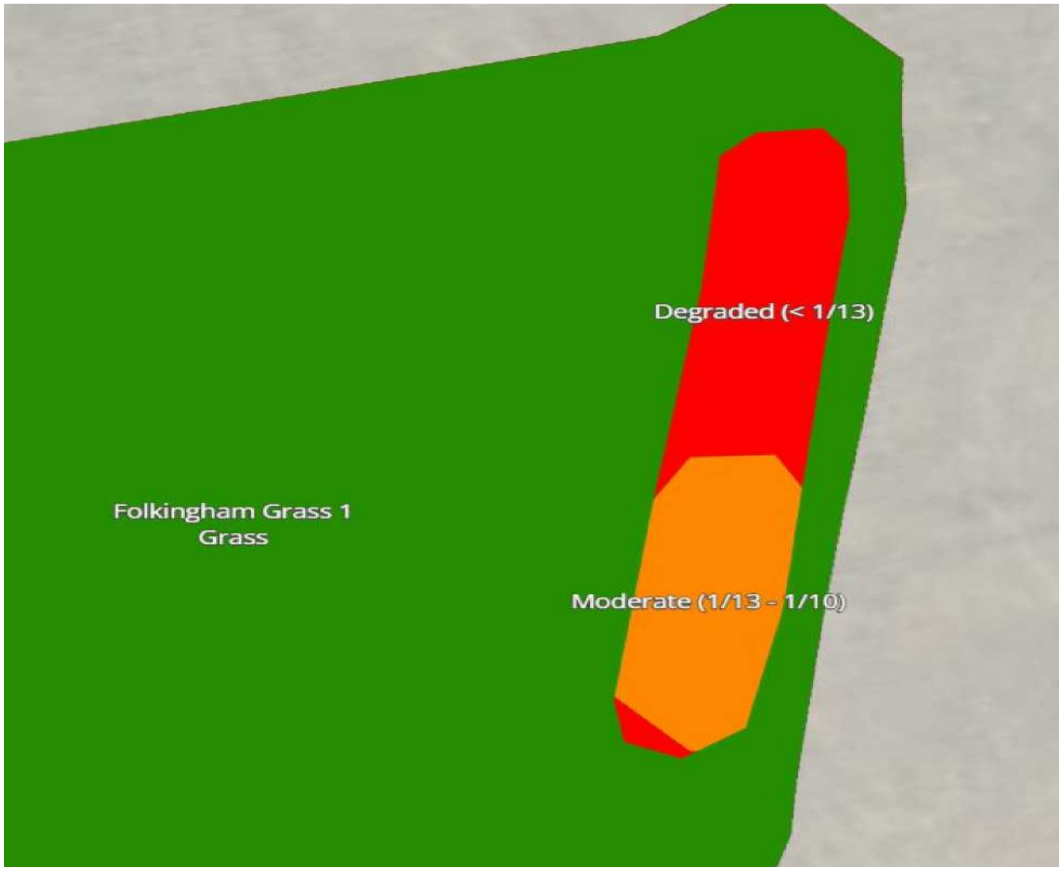
The Ca:**Mag** ratio is very different in topsoil and subsoil: topsoil more free draining than subsoil due to a chemical imbalance in Calcium and Magnesium in the subsoil.

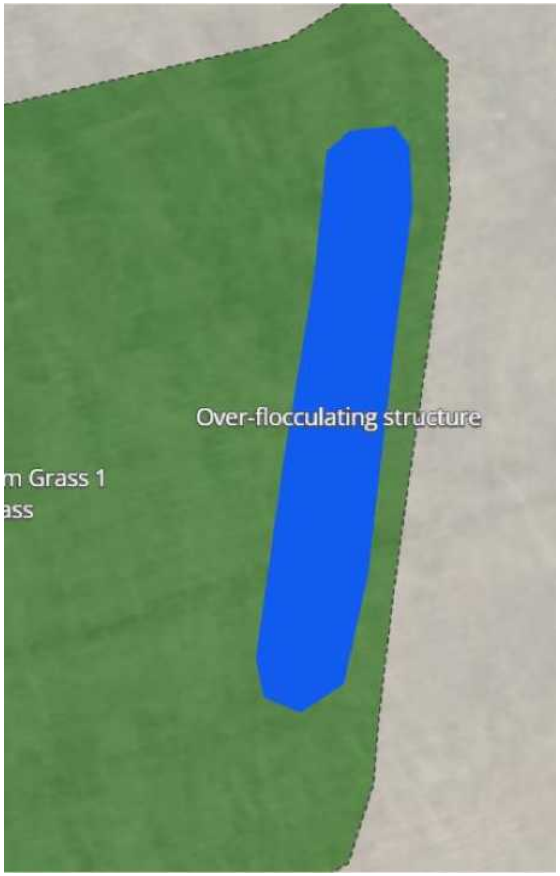
Whole Field Analysis of Ca:**Mag**



Haul Road Strip Analysis of Ca:**Mag**

Carbon:**Clay** highlighting lower Organic Matter/high Clay leading to different water and structure dynamics which can be clearly seen on the scan below.



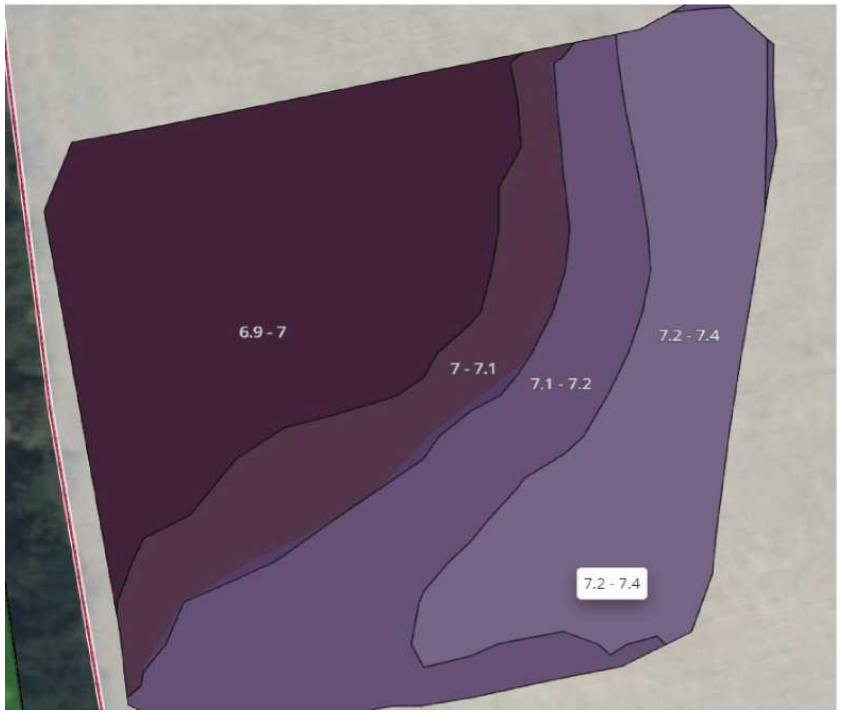


Soil pH

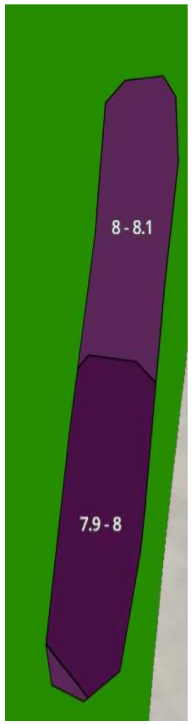
The Stabilisation has increased the pH because of the Ca in the cement.

Remedial Action required

Natural State pH range 7.2 – 7.4

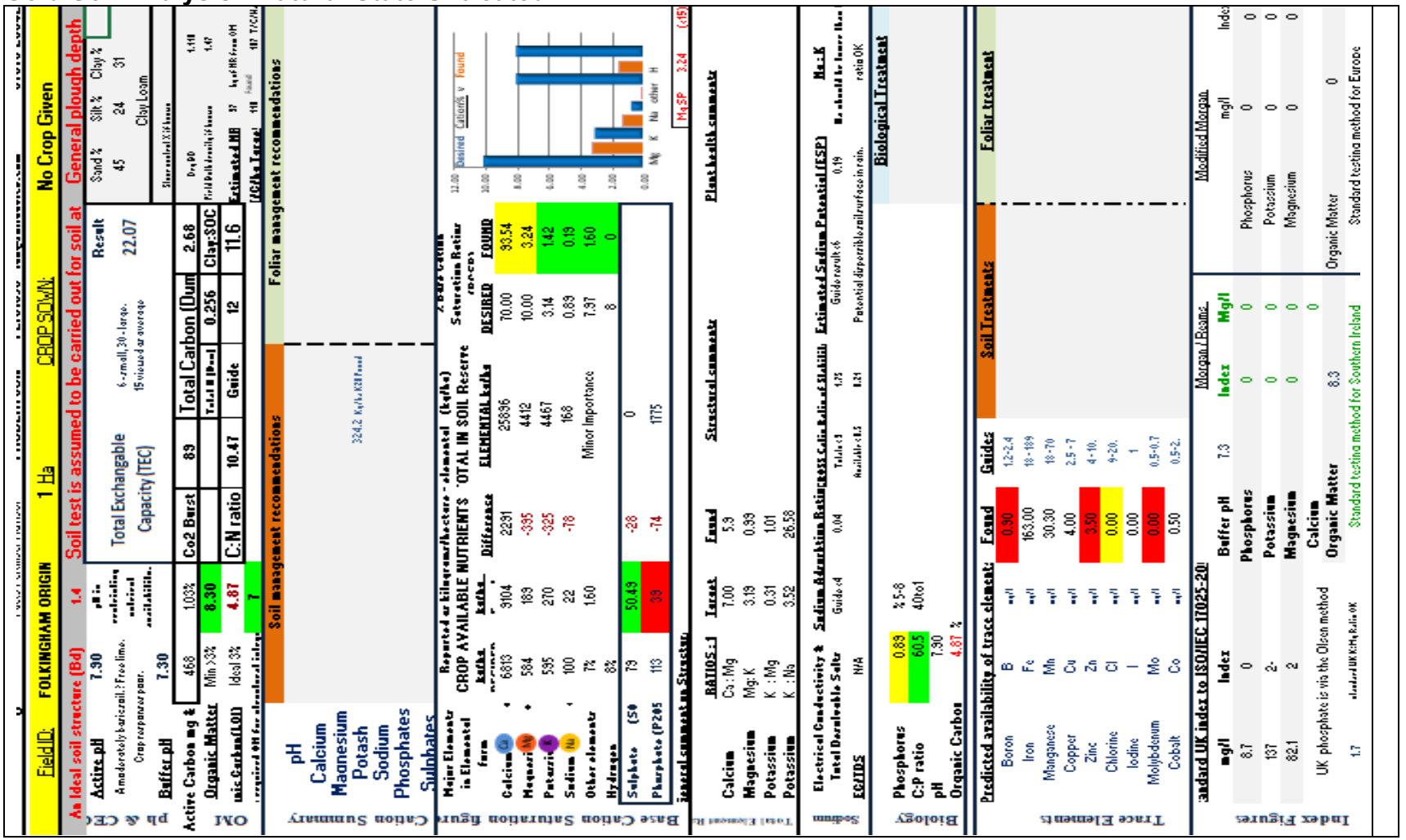


Cement Treated State pH elevated 7.9 – 8.1



Gold Soil Reports - Gold Soil Analysis

Gold Soil Analysis - Natural State Untreated



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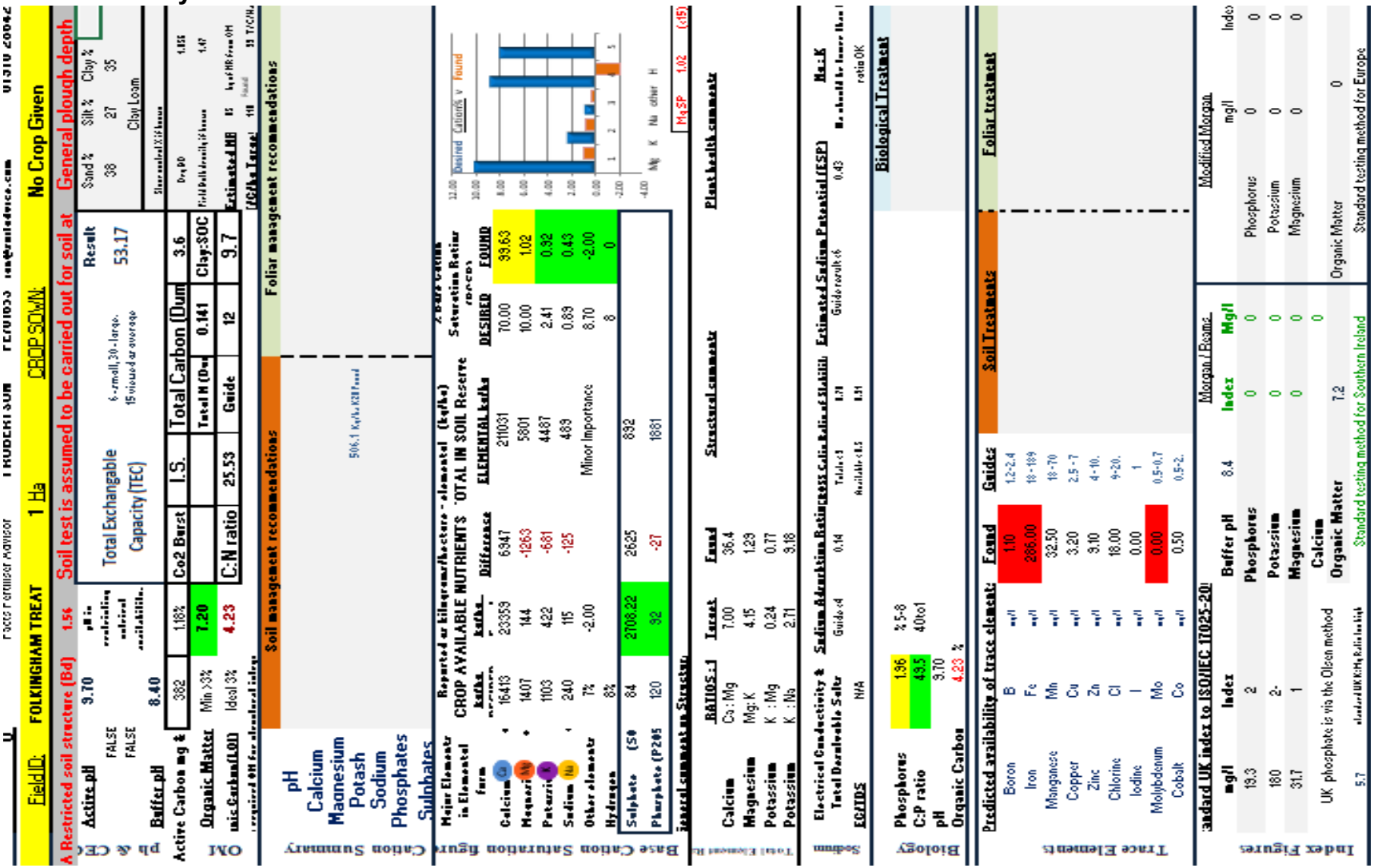
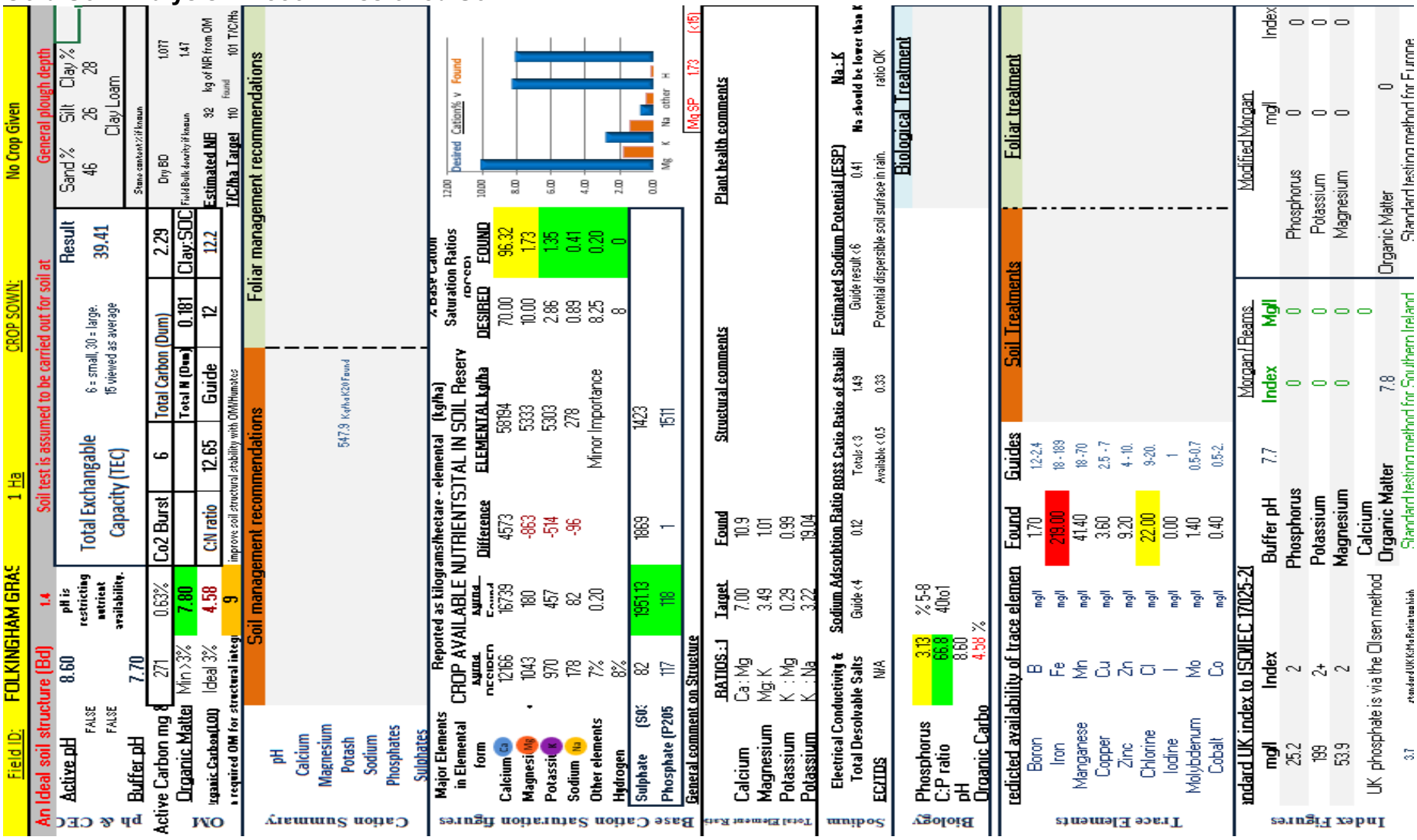
Gold Soil Analysis - Subsoil Stabilised with Cement Binder



Gold Soil Analysis – Decommissioned Soil



Organic Matter and pH

The cement stabilisation has oxidised the organic matter seen by a reduction from 8.3 to 7.2 and an increase in Active Carbon %, the big rise in **pH** will increase bacterial content and Co2 release.
The 3rd result here shows the soil 5 weeks post treatment showing that the pH is dropping back to the original **pH** 7.9 , and the organic matter has also increased showing that we are moving in the right direction. (5 weeks post treatment is not long for remedial action to work)

Field ID:	FOLKINGHAM ORIGINAL		
	An Ideal soil structure (Bd)		1.4
ph & CEC	Active pH	7.90	pH is restricting nutrient availability.
	A moderately basic soil. ? Free lime.		
	Crop responses poor.		
	Buffer pH	7.30	
Active Carbon mg & %		468	1.03%
OM	Organic Matter	Min >3%	8.30
	Organic Carbon(LOI)	Ideal 3%	4.87

Field ID:	FOLKINGHAM TREATED		
	A Restricted soil structure (Bd)		1.56
ph & CEC	Active pH	9.70	pH is restricting nutrient availability.
	FALSE		
	FALSE		
	Buffer pH	8.40	
Active Carbon mg & %		382	1.18%
OM	Organic Matter	Min >3%	7.20
	Organic Carbon(LOI)	Ideal 3%	4.23

Field ID:	FOLKINGHAM GRASS		
	An Ideal soil structure (Bd)		1.4
ph & CEC	Active pH	8.60	pH is restricting nutrient availability.
	FALSE		
	FALSE		
	Buffer pH	7.70	
Active Carbon mg & %		271	0.63%
OM	Organic Matter	Min >3%	7.80
	Organic Carbon(LOI)	Ideal 3%	4.58

This soil test was taken 5 weeks after the remedial action and we can see a good direction in travel.

The pH is dropping the organic matter is rising, the C:N ratio is stabilizing. Sulphur is still high but this will drop as the pH drops.

Other nutrients are good which will encourage good plant growth and rooting throughout the profile.

Testing the soil biology: PLFA analysis

Phospho**l**ipid **F**atty **A**cid analysis. PLFAs are an essential structural component of all microbial cellular membranes. PLFA analysis is a technique widely used for estimation of the total biomass and to observe broad changes in the community composition of the living microbiota of soil and aqueous environments.

Soil biological testing gives a representation of living soil microbial biomass, allowing us to identify the presence or absence of various functional groups of interest through known PLFA biomarkers.

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PLFA test measures microbial activity in the soil, ground stabilisation has a very negative effect on soil biology:

Untreated Soil

Results	Unit	Result	low	rather low	average	rather high	high
Biological							
Microbial biomass	mg PLFA/kg	25					
Total bacteria	mg PLFA/kg	22					
Gram positive	mg PLFA/kg	10					
Actinomycetes	mg PLFA/kg	2,9					
Gram negative	mg PLFA/kg	13					
Total fungi	mg PLFA/kg	2,6					
Arbuscular Mycorrhiza	mg PLFA/kg	1,4					
Other fungi	mg PLFA/kg	1,2					
Protozoa	mg PLFA/kg	0,16					
Shannon Wiener Index		1,28					
Fungal/bacterial ratio		0,8					
Gram(+)/Gram(-) ratio		0,8					
Physical							
Acidity (pH)		7,0					
C-organic	%	2,68					
Organic matter	%	4,5					
SOC/SOM ratio		0,60					
Clay (<2 pm)	%	49					

Organic matter Figure: Quality of the organic matter

Organic carbon held in micro-organisms		mg C/kg
Microbial biomass		529

Stabilised Soil

Results	Unit	Result	low	rather low	average	rather high	high
Biological							
Microbial biomass	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,6					
Total bacteria	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,6					
Gram positive	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,3					
Actinomycetes	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,2					
Gram negative	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,3					
Total fungi	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,2					
Arbuscular Mycorrhiza	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,1					
Other fungi	mg PLFA/kg	< 0,1					
Protozoa	mg PLFA/kg	<0,03					
Shannon Wiener Index		< 1,60					
Fungal/bacterial ratio		<1,2					
Gram(+)/Gram(-) ratio		<1,0					
Physical							
Acidity (pH)		10,5					
C-organic	%	2,02					
Organic matter	%	5,2					
SOC/SOM ratio		0,39					
Clay (<2 pm)	%	45					

Organic matter Figure: Quality of the organic matter

Organic carbon held in micro-organisms		mg C/kg
Microbial biomass		< 18

Here we can see the reduction in biological activity following soil treatment.

If no biological remedial work is undertaken, soil functionality will be compromised.

Microbial Activity

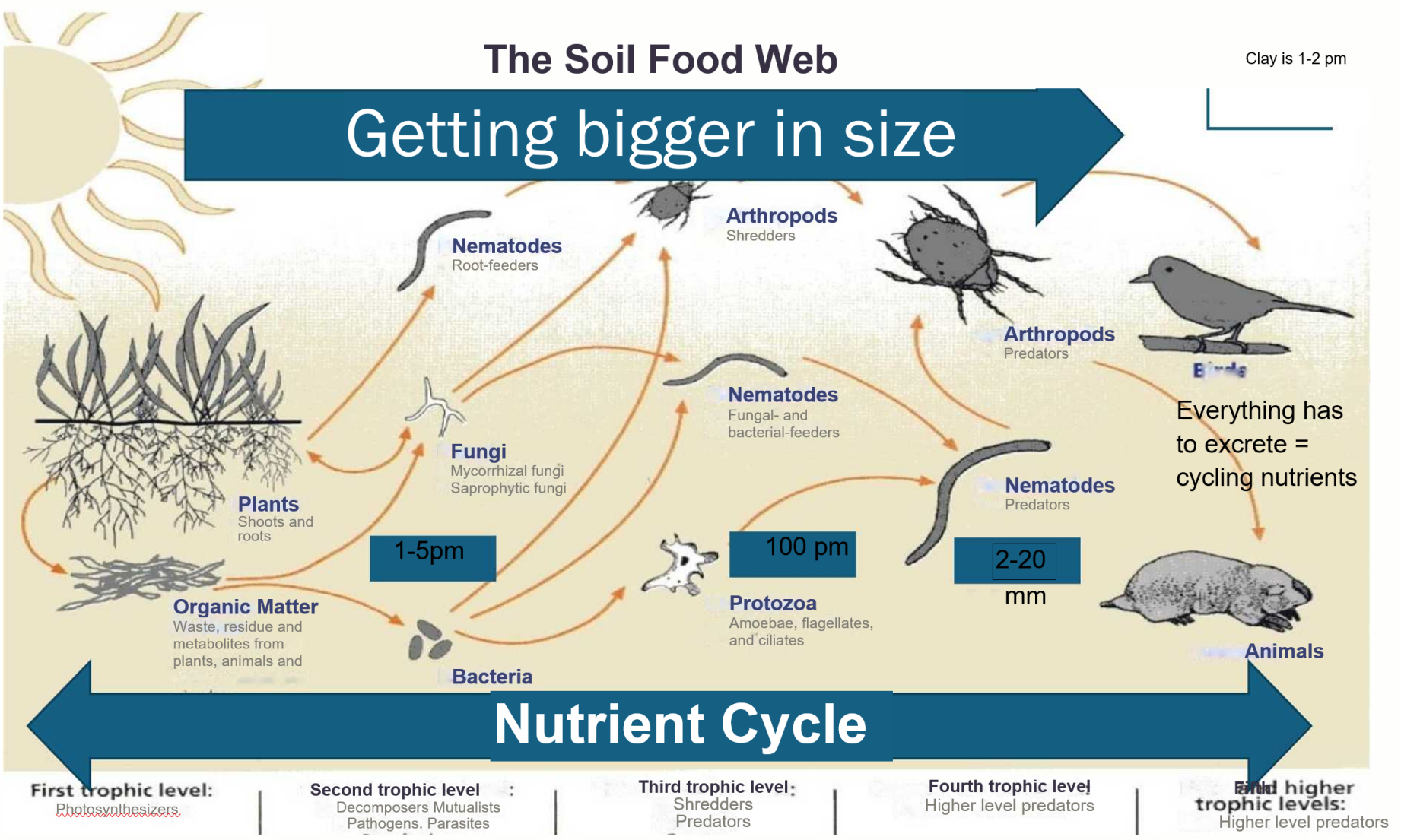
The cement stabilisation has caused a major decrease in microbial activity and change in C:N ratios due to the death of the microbes. The Cement Stabilisation has effectively killed all biology in the soil.

Natural State subsoil prior to Stabilisation

Co2 Burst	35	Total Carbon (Dum)		3.58
		Total N (Dum)	0.13	SOC/Clay
C:N ratio	27.54	Guide	12	11.5

Cement Stabilised Subsoil

Co2 Burst	4	Total Carbon (Dum)		2.6
		Total N (Dum)	0.12	SOC/Clay
C:N ratio	21.67	Guide	12	11.2


The Soil Food Web
Clay is 1-2 pm
Getting bigger in size
Arthropods
Shredders
Nematodes
Root-feeders
Arthropods
Predators
Nematodes
Fungal- and
bacterial-feeders
Fungi
Mycorrhizal fungi
Saprophytic fungi
Plants
Shoots and
roots
Nematodes
Predators
Everything has
to excrete =
cycling nutrients
1-5pm
100 pm
2-20
mm
Organic Matter
Waste, residue and
metabolites from
plants, animals and
Protozoa
Amoebae, flagellates,
and ciliates
Animals
Bacteria
Nutrient Cycle
First trophic level:
Photosynthesizers
Second trophic level
Decomposers Mutualists
Pathogens. Parasites
Third trophic level:
Shredders
Predators
Fourth trophic level
Higher level predators
Higher level predators

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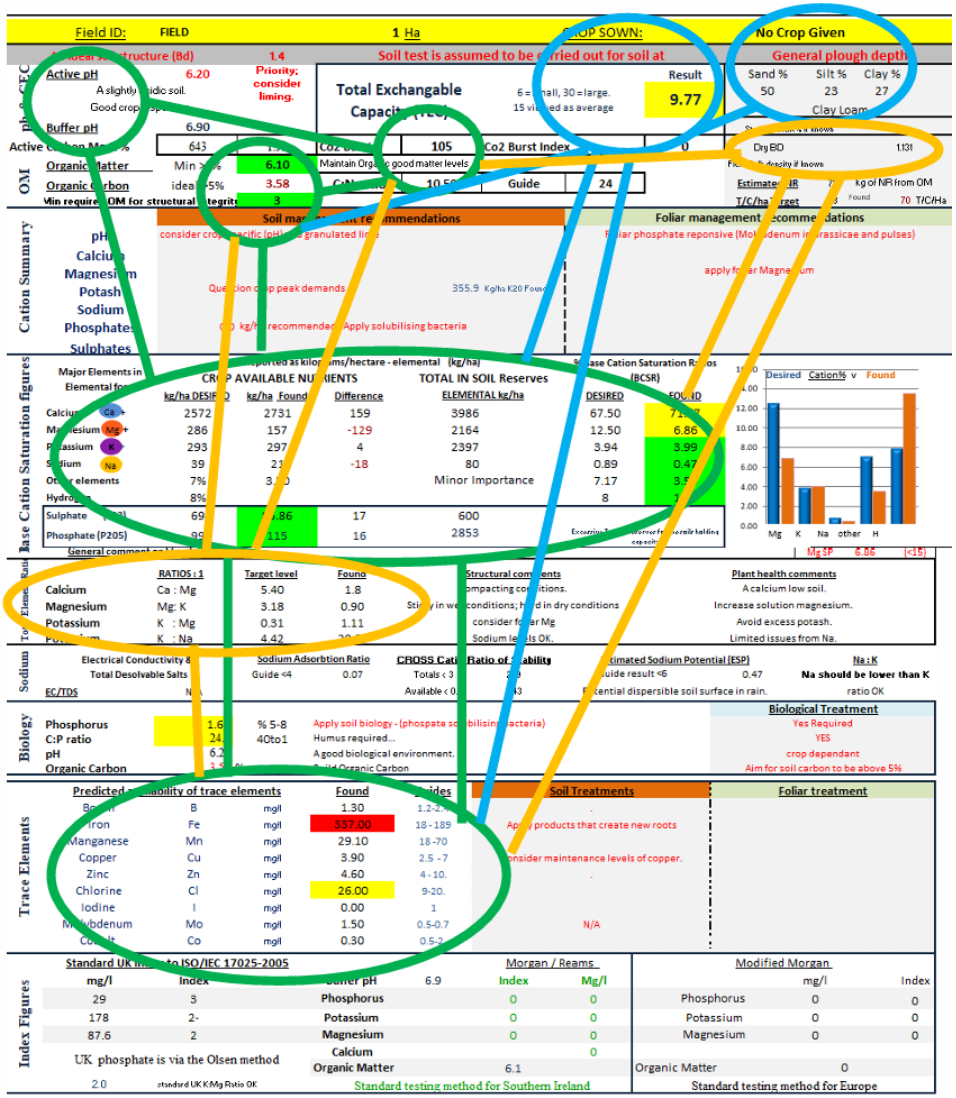
Treatment Plan - DECOMSTRAT

Effects of Cement Stabilisation on Subsoil:
Raises pH
Reduces Organic Matter
Reduces Microbial Activity
De-structures the Soil

Actions Required:
Reduce pH to buffer level
Increase Organic Matter in the soil
Introduce Microbiology
Re-structure the soil

All actions in the DECONSTRAT
are determined by the TerraMap GOLD Test Analysis



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Folkingham Stabilisation Decommission Field Trial

Stabilisation of Haul Road Track with 3% CEMI

Haul Road Compaction to >30% CBR

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Pulverisation using Stabilisation Mixer to re-structure the stabilised layer

Samples for Gold Testing

pH Re-Balancing

Ammonium Sulphate and Elemental Sulphur are applied to stabilise the pH and fertility levels in the subsoil.

Nutrients can leach through the profile, this is why we are addressing this through growing a cover crop.

Good topsoil management is the key to successful decommissioning of stabilised works. All the nutrients and structure will allow successful crop growth to take place within the topsoil.

Cover Crop Seeding

Early seeding trials in dishes showed very promising results in the Cement Stabilised soil with early establishment of seed growth.

Untreated subsoil

Cement Stabilised subsoil

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Regenerative Process

Seeding was carried out on the pulverised soil to introduce organic matter and in turn reintroduce microbial activity

Seed mix contained **Linseed, Buckwheat, Phacelia, Radish, Mustard, Hairy Vetch and Clover.**

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Six week established growth in the pH balanced and pulverised subsoil.

Fully established root systems and increased organic matter in the pulverised subsoil.

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Crop biomass: measure them

Customer	Field	Cover crop	Sample date	Dm %
0	*j17*	*Cover 1*	*02/07/2024*	***12.1***
0	Kg/m2	T/Ha		
Fresh weight	3.2	**32.00**		
Dry weight	0.3872	**3.87**		
Element	% Dm	Kg/Ha	Protein Kg/Ha	
Nitrogen	4.27	**165.3344**	909.3392	
Carbon	40.4	1564		
C:N Ratio		**9.46**	Miles	
C02		**5740.94**	28704.6848	
Breakdown speed	**Fast**	Elemental Kg/Ha	Oxides Kg/Ha	% WW Pd
Phosphate	0.52	**20.1**	**48.3**	40%
Potassium	3.56	**137.8**	165.4	37%
Calcium	2.51	**97.2**	**136.1**	139%
Magnesium	0.13	**5.0**	**8.1**	17%
Sulphur	0.63	**24.4**	**61.0**	51%
Element	PPM Dm	Grams/Ha		% WW Pd
Boron	29.1	**112.6752**		94%
Manganese	45.4	**175.7888**		20%
Zinc	30.2	**116.9344**		26%
Iron	1846	**7147.712**		286%
Copper	8.4	**32.5248**		27%
Molybdenum	1.65	**6.3888**		32%

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Cover crop can capture (stop diffuse pollution) of potential environmentally harmful nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphate.

In summary: The soil is measured to ascertain its physical, chemical and bilogical status, all reinestatement works are designed to return this soil back to its native state.

These treatments include:

Chemical intervention:	pH and humic acids,
Physical:	Pulverisation,
Biological:	Plant roots and biological inoculants.
Organical:	Wild Flower Planting

All targeted via Terra map digital mapping system, Gold Standard Analysis and PLFA Analysis.

Haul Road Decommissioned and topsoil fully reinstated after six weeks.