

1.1 Dipwells

1.1.1 Select dipwell locations

Water table depth will be measured in dipwells at fixed locations in dune slacks. The following points can be used to help to select the locations where these dipwells should be installed:

- Try to install dipwells in a range of dune slack communities across the site. This could include, where present, wet dune slacks (typically SD14); wet older dune slacks that are dominated by creeping willow (*Salix repens*) (typically SD15); partially acidic dune slacks that are dominated by sedges and where creeping willow tends to be absent (SD17); drier, grassy dune slacks (SD16); and young, early successional dune slacks (SD13, young SD14).
- If the site has not been mapped, try to select a range of drier and wetter slacks, select a range of different vegetation communities, and different ages (where known – historical aerial photographs may help with this).
- Where a slack regularly floods in winter, it is helpful to install dipwells within a few metres from the edge of the slack. This can help with access when it is flooded, allowing measurements to continue. When flooded measurements are still taken to record the water level relative to the top of the dipwell (when flooded and higher than the dipwell, these are recorded as negative numbers).
- Note down grid references of likely slack monitoring locations and dipwells.

1.1.2 Marking dipwell locations

If not already marked, install a marker post 2 m due South of each dipwell to aid re-location. Dipwells can be difficult to find, especially if installed at ground level.