

Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade (DWNO)

Stage 1 Peat Management Plan
Upgraded Overhead Line

SP Transmission

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AECOM Limited (AECOM) have been appointed by SP Transmission (the Applicant) to produce a Stage 1 Peat Management Plan (PMP) for the proposed Upgraded Overhead Line works as part of the larger Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade project.
- 1.1.2 The overall Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade Project (the 'Project'), as described within Volume 1 Chapter 4 of the EIAR, is covered under three separate Peat Management Plans (one for the upgraded overhead lines, one for the new build overhead line and one for the substations). As such, when referring to the 'Proposed Development' within this PMP this covers the works associated with the upgraded overhead lines. Reference shall be made to the other PMPs where peat management details relating to the other parts of the Project is required.
- 1.1.3 SP Transmission worked with the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to identify that, for the UK to meet its net-zero carbon emissions targets, there is a requirement to reinforce the electricity network between Denny and Wishaw. This led to the development of the Denny to Wishaw Network Optimisation (DWNNO) project. The Proposed Development is required to enable this reinforcement and also deliver connections to meet the NESO's Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (HND). The published HND sets out the blueprint for the onshore and offshore transmission infrastructure that's required to support the forecasted growth in the UK's renewable electricity to create a pathway to Net Zero. The studies undertaken as part of the NESO's Pathway to 2030 HND also recommended the development of the overall Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade Scheme Project.
- 1.1.4 This document has been prepared to inform the Scottish Ministers (by way of the Energy Consents Unit (ECU)), local planning authorities of Falkirk Council and North Lanarkshire Council and statutory consultees (Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and NatureScot) of the proposed peat management methods to be employed during the construction of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.5 The works involved with the upgrading of the existing overhead lines are associated with the ZG, XX and XR Routes presented within the EIAR for the Project and involve the following ground related works:
- Potential upgrading of tower foundations (existing towers to be reviewed and upgraded where necessary to facilitate conductor upgrades);
 - Construction of 5 no. new permanent towers along the XX Route, and 1 no. new permanent tower and 1 no. new temporary tower along the XR Route;
 - Dismantling of 3 no. existing towers along the XX Route;
 - Creation of temporary construction compound at each proposed tower location for the upgraded overhead line works;
 - Creation of level areas for use as pulling positions for the wiring operations;
 - 1 no. distribution line diversion along the ZG Route (permanent diversion through undergrounding), 11 no. distribution line diversions along the XX Route (7 no. temporarily dipped and undergrounded, and 4 no. permanently diverted through undergrounding) and 5 no. distribution line diversions along the XR Route (2 no. temporarily dipped and undergrounded, and 3 no. permanently diverted through undergrounding); and
 - Installation of temporary access tracks from public roads to the infrastructure locations within the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.6 Other works, such as upgrading the conductors, earth wires and insulators of the existing towers, are proposed as part of the Proposed Development, however, as these works will not directly disturb or damage the ground or any peat deposits present those types of works are not discussed any further within this PMP.

- 1.1.7 **Figure 2** located within **Appendix A** contains plans showing the proposed works associated with the Upgraded Overhead Line works.
- 1.1.8 Note at the time of writing peat probing for the Proposed Development was ongoing. As such, estimation of peat depth and extent across the Proposed Development was not available for use in this PMP. Peat volumes can therefore not be estimated at this stage and mitigation to reduce peat disturbance and/or excavation cannot be confirmed. This PMP therefore provides the principles that will be followed as part of the Proposed Development without the specific detail. On completion of the peat probing survey for the Proposed Development, this PMP will be updated and completed to take account of the peat probing data available and resubmitted.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.1.9 The locations of the three routes (ZG, XX and XR) considered as part of the Proposed Development are shown on **Figure 1**, in **Appendix A**. Note wayleaves are included along the alignments of the temporary access tracks for the purposes of the planning application with these shown on the plans included as **Figure 2**, in **Appendix A**.
- 1.1.10 The ZG route is approximately 4km long extending from Denny North Substation to Bonnybridge Substation and comprises 13 towers. It exits Denny North Substation in a southern direction through a wayleave within Tor Wood which is identified on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI). It continues in a southeastern direction crossing the M876 before heading south crossing the River Carron and A883 terminating at Bonnybridge Substation. The land use across the overhead line route is generally agricultural (mostly arable) with small areas of woodland crossed typically at field boundaries, except for the larger area of woodland crossed at Tor Wood. Localised built-up land in the form of infrastructure is crossed by or within the route with this typically being private access tracks (with these often associated with proposed access tracks to be used as part of the Proposed Development) or the M976 and A883. In the north of the route, surrounding Denny North Substation, the land is covered by surface vegetation in the form of heathland.
- 1.1.11 The XX route is approximately 15km long extending from Easterhouse Substation to Newarthill Substation and comprises 49 towers. It is routed in an eastern direction from Easterhouse towards Glenmavis. It is currently routed east / southeast around Glenmavis but as part of the Proposed Development will be diverted to tie into the New-build Overhead Line (covered under a separate PMP). It continues south to the west of the Albert Bartlett Factory and is then routed to the northeast and east Airdrie on the margins of the settlement. It is routed through Chapelhall crossing the M8 to the west of Newhouse before terminating at Newarthill Substation. The land use across the overhead line route is varied comprising agricultural fields (predominantly arable) particularly within the west of the route from Easterhouse Substation to Glenmavis, built-up areas including buildings and infrastructure (public roads, private access tracks and railway lines), localised woodlands and open grassed areas. Also located in the eastern extent of the route towards Easterhouse Substation is a capped landfill which the route passes immediately to the north of.
- 1.1.12 The XR route is approximately 16km long extending from Newarthill Substation to Wishaw Substation and comprises 50 towers. It is routed in a broadly eastern direction from Newarthill Substation towards Shotts then heads south between Newmains and Allanton. From here it is routed in a western / southwestern direction to the south of Wishaw before terminating at Wishaw Substation. The land use across the overhead line route is largely agricultural (predominately arable) with localised areas of woodland and built-up areas including buildings and infrastructure (public roads, private access tracks and railway lines).

1.3 Objectives

- 1.1.13 This Stage 1 PMP relates to the works associated with the construction of the proposed upgraded overhead lines. The Stage 1 PMP has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (detailed in **Section 2** below) and to ensure that there has been systematic consideration of peat management and a quantitative assessment throughout the development process. Although a single EIA Report has been produced for the Project, three separate PMPs have been produced grouping the key aspects into upgraded overhead lines, new build overhead line and substations. Therefore this Stage 1 PMP should be read in conjunction with the associated Substations PMP and New Build Overhead Line PMP.
- 1.1.14 The Stage 1 PMP looks to address the design principles set out by regulators as identified in Section 2 by providing background details on the possible peat deposits based on desk based sources, an investigation on the peat extent and depth in areas of the Proposed Development where peat has been identified as likely being present, , details on how the disturbance on peat has been avoided or minimised, details on the elements of the Proposed Development that are likely to require peat excavation, details on the approximate predicted volumes of peat that would be excavated during the construction activities, an estimation on the characteristics of the peat that would be excavated, and the principles of how and where this excavated peat would be stored, reused and managed.
- 1.1.15 Note at this stage as the peat probing for the Project has not yet been completed, full details on the likely peat deposits disturbed and excavated including estimated volumes cannot be provided. General principles to be followed are provided in this document and on completion on the peat probing this PMP will be updated to include all required details and confirm proposals.
- 1.1.16 A Stage 2 PMP shall be prepared by the Principal Contractor and / or their Designer considering the management of peat for the works post-consent / pre-construction following further development and finalisation of the Proposed Development and on any further information becoming available (e.g. further ground investigation).

2 Stage 1 Peat Management Plan

- 2.1.1 This Stage 1 Peat Management Plan considers the excavation of peat and soils resulting from construction of the Proposed Development. It considers the potential for minimising the excavation and disturbance of the peat in order to avoid or reduce the generation of any unnecessary surplus of soil and peat.

2.1 Design Principles

- 2.1.2 As relates to the hierarchy of design principles to minimise the impacts associated with excavation of peat, SEPA follows those of the waste hierarchy set out in the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) 2008/98 as below:
- **Prevention:** The best management option for waste peat is to prevent or limit its production. This can be done through design, positioning infrastructure in shallower peat or through consideration of alternative construction methods or engineering solutions e.g. floated roads;
 - **Reuse** (on site or off site for peatland restoration): Using excavated peat in construction or reinstatement (where suitable) e.g., restoration of temporary infrastructure, peatland restoration etc. SEPA's preference is for all peat excavated onsite to be reused within the site itself;
 - **Recycling / Recovery / Treatment:** Where peat cannot be reused on site or off site for restoration, it may be used for agricultural benefit or treated / blended with other materials to form a soil substitute or used in other relevant works. This use would require a waste management license or registration as an exempt activity and compliance with the legal requirements;
 - **Storage:** Temporary storage of peat on site (for example, during short periods in the construction phase) and then reuse. Should the peat become unsuitable for reuse during storage, it would be classed as a waste material; and
 - **Disposal (Waste):** Only after all other options have been explored and discounted would this option be considered.
- 2.1.3 In addition to the SEPA hierarchy, NPF4 mitigation hierarchy as presented within the guidance document "Advising on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitats in development management" ¹ includes for the following:
- Avoid – by removing the impact outset.
 - Minimise – by reducing the impact.
 - Restore – by repairing damaged habitats.
 - Offset – by compensating for residual impacts that remains, with preference to on-site over off-site measures.
 - Enhance – biodiversity, including restoring degraded habitats and building and strengthening nature networks.
- 2.1.4 Note this PMP covers the aspects of the SEPA hierarchy and the first three points from the NPF4 hierarchy. The purpose of a PMP is not to also cover off offsetting or enhancement with these aspects generally covered in a Landscape Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) where considered.
- 2.1.5 Three main stages within the development process are defined within the guidance and describe what data should be gathered and assessed to inform the site specific PMP:
- **Stage 1:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
 - **Stage 2:** Post-consent / pre-construction; and

¹ NatureScot (2023) Advising on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitats in development management. Available at: [Advising on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitats in development management | NatureScot](#)

- **Stage 3: Construction.**

- 2.1.6 This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for Stage 1.
- 2.1.7 As part of the development process, SEPA were contacted and provided Pre-Application Consultation advice. This advice indicated that the Stage 1 PMP typically corresponds with the Outline PMP as highlighted within the Pre-Application Consultation advice.
- 2.1.8 This report details the methodologies required to assess all potential surplus peat material and presents estimates from the Designer of the expected volume of excavated peat material and anticipated reuse locations with associated estimated volumes.

2.2 Policy and Guidance for Peat Management

2.1.9 The significance of peatlands is most evident in their protection by various legislation, policy and local, national or international initiatives including, but not limited to:

- United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)²;
- Scotland's National Peatland Plan (SNH, 2015)³;
- European Council Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (Council of the European Communities, 1992)⁴;
- Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) (Scottish Government, 2013)⁵;
- European Council Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (Council of the European Communities, 2000)⁶;
- Scottish Government discussion paper on the Management of Carbon-Rich Soils (Scottish Government, 2010)⁷;
- Scottish Soil Framework (Scottish Government, 2009)⁸; and
- Climate Change Plan (2017-2032) (Scottish Government, 2017)⁹.

2.1.10 SEPA has a statutory and legislative duty to ensure that where peat spoil is generated during construction; that it is stored, reused, treated or disposed of correctly; which may require authorisation or permits.

2.1.11 As such, the following documents were referred to for guidance during the preparation of this PMP:

- Advising on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitats in development management¹
- Developments on Peatland: Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste¹⁰;
- SEPA Regulatory Guidance – Developments on Peat and Off-site Uses of Waste Peat¹¹;
- SEPA Planning Advice Note – Assessing the impact of developments on peatland and carbon rich soils¹²
- Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction¹³;
- Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland¹⁴;
- Floating Roads on Peat¹⁵;

² United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (1994) Biodiversity The UK Action Plan. Available at: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/cb0ef1c9-2325-4d17-9f87-a5c84fe400bd/UKBAP-BiodiversityActionPlan-1994.pdf>

³ Scottish Nature Heritage (2015) Scotland's National Peatland Plan. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/scotlands-national-peatland-plan-working-our-future>

⁴ Council of the European Communities (1992) European Council Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A01992L0043-20130701>

⁵ Scottish Government (2013) Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL). Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/scottish-biodiversity-list>

⁶ Council of the European Communities (2000) European Council Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2000/60/contents>

⁷ Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Government discussion paper on the Management of Carbon-Rich Soils. Available at: <https://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/news/scottish-government-publishes-discussion-paper-carbon-rich-soils>

⁸ Scottish Government (2009) Scottish Soil Framework. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-soil-framework/#:~:text=Published%20May%202009&text=This%20framework%20is%20aimed%20at,key%20stakeholders%20with%20an%20interest.>

⁹ Scottish Government (2017) Update to the Climate Change Plan (2018-2032). Available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/securing-green-recovery-path-net-zero-update-climate-change-plan-20182032/>

¹⁰ Scottish Renewables, SEPA (2012). Developments on Peatland: Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste, Version 1.

¹¹ SEPA (May 2017). SEPA Regulatory Guidance – Developments on Peat and Off-site Uses of Waste Peat, SEPA Guidance, WST-G-052. Version 1.

¹² SEPA (2025) SEPA Planning Advice Note – Assessing the impact of developments on peatland and carbon rich soils, December 2025

¹³ Scottish Renewables, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA, Forestry Commission Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, Marine Scotland Science, AECOW (2019). *Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction*, 4th Edition.

¹⁴ Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA (2017). *Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland*

¹⁵ Scottish Natural Heritage, Forestry Commission Scotland (2010). *Floating Roads on Peat*, August 2010.

- Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands¹⁶;
- Restoration Techniques using Peat Spoil from Construction Works¹⁷;
- Peatland Action – Technical Compendium¹⁸;
- Guidance on Design Principles for Renewable Energy Development on Peatland on the National Forests and Land¹⁹;
- A risk-based approach to peatland restoration and peat instability²⁰; and
- Windfarms and blanket peat²¹

2.1.12 Additionally, the publication of the National Planning Framework (NPF) 4²² has illustrated the importance of more considered practices within peatlands. Policy 5 of NPF4 states:

a) Development proposals will only be supported if they are designed and constructed: i) In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy by first avoiding and then minimising the amount of disturbance to soils on undeveloped land; and ii) In a manner that protects soil from damage including from compaction and erosion, and that minimises soil sealing.

c) Development proposals on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitat will only be supported for: i) Essential infrastructure and there is a specific locational need and no other suitable site; ii) The generation of energy from renewable sources that optimises the contribution of the area to greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets; [...] or iv) Restoration of peatland habitats.

d) Where development on peatland, carbon-rich soils or priority peatland habitat is proposed, a detailed site specific assessment will be required to identify: i) the baseline depth, habitat condition, quality and stability of carbon rich soils; ii) the likely effects of the development on peatland, including on soil disturbance; and iii) the likely net effects of the development on climate emissions and loss of carbon.

2.1.13 As such, the details required in line with NPF4 have been considered in this Stage 1 (Outline) PMP.

¹⁶ Scottish Natural Heritage (2015) Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands, 2nd Edition, updated September 2015

¹⁷ EnviroCentre on behalf of SEPA (2011) Restoration Techniques using Peat Spoil from Construction Works, Final Report, July 2011.

¹⁸ NatureScot (2024) Peatland Action – Technical Compendium [online], available: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-technical-compendium> [last accessed July 2024].

¹⁹ Forestry and Land Scotland (2024) Guidance on Design Principles for Renewable Energy Development on Peatland on the National Forests and Land, Version 1, January 2024

²⁰ Mills, A.J. and Rushton, D. (2023) A risk-based approach to peatland restoration and peat instability. NatureScot Research Report 1259

²¹ Lindsay, R. and Bragg, O. (2005) Windfarms and blanket peat – A report on the Derrybrien bog slide, Second Edition

²² The Scottish Government (2024) National Planning Framework 4, available: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

3 Ground Conditions

- 3.1.1 A Geotechnical and Geo-Environmental Desk Study has been produced by AECOM covering the Proposed Development (inclusive of the new build overhead line), which is provided as a Technical Appendix associated with Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the EIA Report submitted for the Project. The below subsections summarise the relevant information pertaining to this PMP from the desk study produced and supplements this with further detail where required.

3.1 Topography

- 3.1.2 Ordnance Survey topographic information was obtained for the Proposed Development. This file was used to produce the contour data as shown on **Figure 2** within **Appendix A**. A brief summary of the elevation data is also presented below.
- 3.1.3 The topographic data for the ZG route is variable, however the route undulates and generally dips towards the south east. The northernmost extent sitting at approximately 100mAOD, with the most southerly extent at 30mAOD. In the area around the River Carron, located approximately 400m to the north of the Bonnybridge Substation, the topography is about 20mAOD.
- 3.1.4 The topographic data for the XX route is variable across its length with undulation noted across its length. The westernmost extent adjacent to Easterhouse Substation is approximately 80mAOD, which generally increases as heading to the east along the route, up to 180 mAOD just to the north of Glenmavis. From there, the route extends southwards decreasing in elevation to around 150mAOD at the southernmost extent. Local variations are recorded along the route, with lower elevations recorded around water courses.
- 3.1.5 The topographic data for the XR route is variable, however the route undulates and is generally lower in elevation towards the south and west. The northern extent of this section at Newarthill Substation is at approximately 150mAOD, with the elevation generally rising as heading southeast along the route to a maximum of approximately 230mAOD at tower XR017. From here the topography generally falls to approximately 150mAOD just to the north of tower XR023, before rising to an elevation of around 195mAOD by tower XR027 and then falling again to approximately 120mAOD at the southern extent of the route towards Wishaw Substation.

3.2 Geology and Soil Maps

- 3.1.6 The BGS GeoIndex²³ indicates the majority of the ZG route to be underlain by glacial till in the northern section, and alluvial or raised marine deposits in the southern section. Small local areas also have no superficial deposits recorded, indicating bedrock is at or near ground level and in the northern extent of the route at Denny North Substation a small pocket of peat is indicated.
- 3.1.7 The National Soil Map of Scotland²⁴ records the majority of the ZG route to be underlain by Noncalcareous gleys and brown earth soils. Within the southern extent of the route mineral alluvial soils with peaty alluvial soils are present and in the northern extent of the route basin peat and peaty gleys are recorded.
- 3.1.8 Review of the 2016 Carbon and Peatland Map layer of the National Soil Map of Scotland Interactive Map Viewer¹⁵ indicates that the ZG route is predominately underlain by Class 0 mineral soils or more locally Class -2 non- soils (i.e. built-up area). Only in the most northerly extent of the route is potential peat classes identified in the form of Class 4 and Class 5 peat soils.
- 3.1.9 The BGS GeoIndex indicates the majority of the XX route to be underlain glacial till, with localised deposits of alluvium along the route and very localised peat deposits recorded towards tower designation XX008 and XX029. Further to this, there are some localised areas of non-defined superficial deposits recorded along the route, with other areas having no superficial deposits recorded, indicating bedrock is at or near ground level.

²³ BGS (2024) GeoIndex Onshore, Available: <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> [accessed March 2026]

²⁴ NatureScot (2024) National Soil Map of Scotland Interactive Map Viewer, Available: https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1# [accessed March 2026]

- 3.1.10 The National Soil Map of Scotland records the vast majority of the XX route to be underlain by Noncalcareous gleys with the built up areas towards Newhouse and Airdrie not recorded with a soil classification presumably due to the land use being built-up. Towards the western extent of the route basin peats are recorded along with an area recorded as open cast, which is known to be a capped landfill. .
- 3.1.11 Review of the 2016 Carbon and Peatland Map layer of the National Soil Map of Scotland Interactive Map Viewer indicates that only the western extent of the XX route towards Easterhouse Substation and the southern extent towards Newarthill Substation have recorded peat soils in the vicinity, with those being classified as Class 5. The rest of the route is recorded to be underlain by Class 0 mineral soils or Class -2 non-soils
- 3.1.12 The BGS GeoIndex indicates the majority of the XR route to be underlain by glacial till, with localised areas of alluvium, and glaciofluvial deposits also recorded. Pockets of peat are recorded as being present towards towers XR005 to XR007, XR014 to XR020 and XR026 to XR027 as well as being present just to the north of towers XR041 to XR043. Glaciolacustrine deposits are recorded at the southernmost extent of the route at Wishaw Substation. As previously, there are some localised areas of non-defined superficial deposits recorded along the length, with other areas having no superficial deposits recorded, indicating bedrock is at or near ground level.
- 3.1.13 The National Soil Map of Scotland records the majority of the XR route to be underlain by noncalcareous gleys with localised area of basin peats recorded within the northern section of the route. To the north of towers XR040 and XR041 is a larger area recorded as being underlain with a basin peat.
- 3.1.14 Review of the 2016 Carbon and Peatland Map layer of the National Soil Map of Scotland Interactive Map Viewer indicates that the majority of the XR route to be underlain by Class 0 mineral soils or Class -2 non-soils. Locally towers are underlain or within 50m of Class 5 soils at XR001A to XR002, XR005 to XR007, XR015 to XR019, and XR041.
- 3.1.15 Reference shall be made to **Figures 3, 4 and 5**, within **Appendix A**, which shows the BGS superficial information, National Soil Map of Scotland Data and 2016 Carbon and Peatland Map data respectively, as relates to the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.16 Note the following also provides further details on the classifications recorded on the 2016 Carbon and Peatland Map:
- Class 0 – Generally mineral soils where peatland habitats are not typically found;
 - Class 1 – Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas likely to be of high conservation value;
 - Class 2 – Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas of potentially high conservation value and restoration potential;
 - Class 3 - Predominantly peaty soil with some peat soil. Dominant vegetation cover is not priority peatland habitat but is associated with wet and acidic type. Occasional peatland habitats can be found. Most soils are carbon rich soils, with some areas of deep peat.
 - Class 4 – Predominately mineral soils where some peat soil may be encountered. The areas are unlikely to be associated with peatland habitats or wet and acidic type soils. The area is also unlikely to contain carbon-rich soils; and
 - Class 5 – Recorded as a peat soil, where the soil information takes precedence over the vegetation data. No peatland habitat is recorded within the area; however, the soils are likely to be carbon-rich and contain deep peat. Bare soils may also be present within the area.
- 3.1.17 Based on review of the available desk-based information, it is expected that the majority of the Proposed Development is underlain by non-peat soils, however, localised peat deposits are spread across the Proposed Development and require further consideration.

3.3 Historic OS Mapping and Aerial Photography Review

- 3.1.18 Historic OS mapping was reviewed for the Proposed Development as part of the Groundsure Report obtained for the Desk Study and is included as Appendix D of the AECOM Geotechnical and Geo-Environmental Desk Study which is included as a Technical Appendix of Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the EIA Report. A review of aerial photographs relating to the Proposed Development was also undertaken using the historical aerial imagery time slider of Google Earth²⁵. Review of the earliest available map from 1888 typically identified that the Proposed Development was generally undeveloped mainly agricultural land with localised areas of forestry or farm structures, infrastructure links such as roads or railways and mining related activities. Through the maps reviewed, in general the land use typically continues to be undeveloped land used for agricultural use although further built-up area and infrastructure links are present within and in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Across the Proposed Development when running around Airdrie, through Chapellhall and Newhouse and then on entry into Wishaw, the land is more built up in these areas through the review of the maps with peat deposits less likely to be present. The mining related activities generally become less recorded on the mapping as reviewed through the years to eventually be typically not shown. Based on the historic mapping reviewed, no clear indications of peat deposits have been identified, however, it is clear that where development is now present or where development has been historically present there is less chance of peat deposits being present.
- 3.1.19 Review of historic aerial imagery typically agrees with the development shown on the mapping reviewed. As relates to peat, the imagery reviewed does seem to show potential areas where peat may be present which typically correspond to the recorded peat locations as per Section 3.2 of this document.

4 Peat within the Development

4.1 Field Observations

- 4.1.1 Site walkovers were undertaken across the Proposed Development as part of the development of the desk study and the EIA Report. Generally, the site walkovers agreed with the information obtained through the desk-based research presented above. The Proposed Development is located in a mixed-land use area, including agricultural (predominant use), residential, commercial, industrial, forestry/woodland and open grassland. Peat exposures were not generally directly observed as part of the site walkovers completed with the surface typically covered by vegetation or there being no peat deposits present. However, that being said peat deposits were identified towards Denny North Substation although these were noted to be modified with bare exposures at surface. Without direct identified of peat, peat was thought to be as present towards the north of the ZG route in the surroundings of Denny North Substation and towards XR015 with very soft and wet underfoot conditions identified.

4.2 Definitions of Peat

- 4.1.2 The Scottish Government Peat Landslide Hazard Best Practice Guide (2017) uses the following Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) report 455 'Towards an Assessment of the State of UK Peatlands' definition for classification of peat deposits:
- Peaty (or organo-mineral) soil: a soil with a surface organic layer less than 0.5 m deep;
 - Peat: a soil with a surface organic layer greater than 0.5 m deep which has an organic matter content of more than 60%; and
 - Deep Peat: a peat soil with a surface organic layer greater than 1.0 m deep.

²⁵ Google (2026) Google Earth

4.3 Peat Depth Assessment

- 4.1.3 It is clear from the desk-based research completed along with the site walkovers, that peat is not present across the entire Proposed Development and is more locally present. As such, it is not expected that peat will be widely disturbed as part of the Proposed Development. However, during the writing of this document, a peat probing survey is currently underway across the Proposed Development where peat deposits have been identified as likely being present. Areas identified during the desk study and site walkovers have been targeted to provide an estimation of peat extent and depth associated with the proposed locations of infrastructure. **Figure 6** within **Appendix A** shows the proposed locations of probes. Note that the sheets shown as part of **Figure 6** within **Appendix A** only covers those areas of the Proposed Development where peat has been identified as potentially being present and therefore where probing has been completed. It should also be highlighted that the number and locations of the proposed probes may vary depending on the presence of services and peat depth identified.
- 4.1.4 As the peat probing survey is currently ongoing a summary of the peat depths and extents cannot be provided at this stage. On completion of the probing this section shall be updated to summaries the probing completed and resubmitted as part of the planning application for approval.

4.4 Peat Conditions at Site

4.4.1 Field Observations

- 4.1.5 For the purposes of this PMP, the peat has been separated into three distinct layers taking cognisance of the JNCC report 455 peat classifications, as reported in Section 4.2. These layers are:
- Where peat or peaty soils is recorded $\leq 0.5\text{m}$ thick from ground level to underlying substrate:
 - Peaty Soil
 - Where peat is recorded with thicknesses $> 0.5\text{m}$ from ground level to underlying substrate:
 - Acrotelm – the shallow fibrous layer overlying deeper deposits of peat.
 - Catotelm – the deeper, typically amorphous peat layer.
 - In relation to the boundary between the acrotelm and catotelm this is generally defined by the lowest level of the water table. Acrotelm represents the upper fibrous vegetation mat where accretion of material is occurring, with the NatureScot Research Report 1259 further identifying the acrotelm as lying above the seasonal water table fluctuations and displaying active root growth with some tensile strength exhibited. The catotelm underlies the acrotelm within the permanently saturated zone and comprises decomposing vegetation. Catotelmic peat is variable in characteristics, with the decomposition of fibres generally increasing with depth, ranging from semi-fibrous in nature through to amorphous where the original structure of the plant is completely decomposed. Water content can be highly variable and as fibre content affects structural strength of the material.
- 4.1.6 As at this stage of the development of the Proposed Development, only peat probing is being completed to characterise the peat deposits identified, no samples of peat are to be recovered, and no monitoring of groundwater levels will be available. As such, a site-specific determination of the layer thicknesses associated with the acrotelm and catotelm cannot be made at this stage. Instead for the purposes of estimated peat volumes for this Outline PMP, an estimated average thickness of 0.50 m for the acrotelm layer has been applied throughout. This depth is consistent with the observed range of thicknesses included within Lindsay and Bragg – Windfarms and blanket peat²¹ which suggest the acrotelm is typically around 0.5m in thickness. Even though the estimated acrotelm thickness is 0.50m, it is noted that, due to the commercial forestry activity in the area (particularly within the main works area), the acrotelm may also contain part of the upper catotelm.
- 4.1.7 Based on the above and on completion of the peat probing survey, to estimate the volumes of peat across the Proposed Development the following assumptions are to be made:
- Where $\leq 0.5\text{m}$ of peat (i.e. shallow peat) is recorded, the peat is to be classified as 'Peaty Soil'.

- Where >0.5m of peat is recorded, an average acrotelm thickness of 0.5m is to be applied to the earthwork's footprint with the remaining thickness then estimated to be the catotelmic layer.

4.4.2 Peatland Condition Assessment

- 4.1.8 As part of the EIA process AECOM undertook a UK Habitat (UKHab) survey across the Proposed Development with the results of this covered by Volume 1, Chapter 8 of the DWNO Combined EIA Report.
- 4.1.9 The survey indicates that towards the northern end of the ZG section beside Denny North Substation , degraded raised bog habitats are present. Within 50m, the vegetation is mainly dominated by hare's-tail cottongrass *Eriophorum vaginatum*, with variable amounts of cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and *Sphagnum papillosum* (a key bog species), as well as occasional *Sphagnum medium* and cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccos* (not confined to but typical of raised bog). Much of this vegetation corresponds to NVC type M18 (commonest on raised bogs). However, degradation is obvious from hydrological disturbance, areas of drying and bare peat, significant encroachment of Sitka spruce (locally dense) and occurrence of unfavourable vegetation (M20 vegetation species-poor hare's-tail cottongrass, and M15 wet heath and species-poor M23 soft-rush on deep peat that should be a bog NVC type).
- 4.1.10 The survey also indicates that along the XR route, just north of tower XR027, and very slightly within the tower compound, heavily degraded blanket bog is present. This corresponds to NVC type M20 with excessively dominant hare's-tail cottongrass, and in this case also much rush *Juncus* spp. It is also noted that there is also a very small amount of degraded blanket bog dominated by purple moor-grass at the edge of the 50m buffer of tower XR017.
- 4.1.11 **Figure 8.3** of **Volume 2** of the DWNO EIA Report shows the areas of bog as identified from the UK Habitat survey completed for the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.12 Potentially highly/ moderately / low / unimportant Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) have been recorded within the Proposed Development as identified by **Figure 8.5** of **Volume 2** of the DWNO EIA Report. The majority of the GWDTEs identified across the Proposed Development are not noted to be associated with peat deposits and in many of the instances where peat has been identified within the Proposed Development by the desk-based sources, either they are not identified as a GWDTE, or only small parts of the peat is identified as a GWDTE.

5 Sources of Peat During Construction

5.1.1 The following activities are likely to generate excavation of peat during the construction process:

- Construction of temporary access routes;
- Temporary Construction Compounds;
- Upgrading of existing towers foundations;
- Construction of new tower foundations;
- Dismantling of Existing Towers;
- Creation of pulling positions; and
- Distribution line diversion through permanent and temporary undergrounding.

5.1.2 As identified in Section 4.3, peat has not been identified across the entire Proposed Development and therefore the sources of peat during construction are limited to certain locations and proposed infrastructure. Although peat is only locally expected within the Proposed Development, given the recorded locations of the peat deposits and the proposed infrastructure, it is expected that peat deposits will be disturbed and excavated. This means the peat will require temporary and potentially permanent relocation. **Figure 6** within **Appendix A** provides the layout of the Proposed Development along with areas of anticipated peat deposits and the peat probing locations. This section of the document considers those works locations which are anticipated to be underlain by peat deposits as per **Figure 6** within **Appendix A**.

5.1.3 All efforts to minimise impact on peat and requirement for excavation of peat – while taking account of other constraints – have been made in the design process informed by desk study, walkover observations, peat depth surveys (ongoing but will be completed) and peatland condition assessment.

5.1 Temporary Access Tracks

5.1.4 Temporary access tracks are proposed as part of the Proposed Development to provide access from public highways to the infrastructure locations during construction. Wherever possible, existing non-public roads and tracks will be utilised with upgrading works completed, where necessary, to ensure the existing access tracks are suitable for use as part of the Proposed Development. Where existing access tracks are not present to the existing towers and where upgrading of the existing towers is to be undertaken, these access tracks will be constructed using trackway. The use of trackway will involve the laying of plastic tracks (approximately 4.0m wide including construction areas) directly onto the ground surface and hence no stripping of soil will be required. Where the new towers are proposed to be constructed as part of the upgrading works, and new access tracks are required to access these, stone access tracks are to be constructed. The reason for the stone access tracks for the new build towers is that these are designed to accommodate heavy plant loads required for the construction works and are suitable in a variety of ground conditions. Where the stone access tracks are constructed, the proposed width of these are 4m (including construction areas) extending to 6m wide at bends. Where any existing tracks are modified or new stone tracks are constructed, when the tracks are no longer required these will be reinstated to their previous condition with all peat excavated reinstated. Given the locations of the new towers and associated stone access tracks (to the north of Glenmavis and to the east of Newarthill Substation) as shown on **Figure 2** within **Appendix A**, no peat is expected to be encountered as part of these tracks and as such, peat excavation or disturbance as a result of the stone access tracks is not expected. The stone access tracks are therefore not considered any further as part of this document.

5.2 Temporary Construction Compounds

5.1.5 Each tower location is required to have a temporary construction compound at its base to allow the upgrading works to take place. Each of these compounds will be approximately 50 x 50m in area, and will comprise a construction laydown area, turning head, and segregated bunding area. These proposed construction compounds will provide welfare facilities for construction staff, storage of plant, storage of materials and equipment to carry out the works safely, and bunding areas for storage and final reinstatement of excavated materials. Within these compounds a temporary crane pad and/or a

stone piling pad would be constructed where required to allow the uprating works, or more likely the installation of the new towers as part of the uprating works. For the compounds it is anticipated the surface vegetation and soils, including peat deposits, would be stripped to create a suitable level and stable platform for the construction works. The excavated material for the compounds would be stored adjacent to the area of excavation and, given these are temporary, will be fully reinstated when no longer required.

5.3 Upgrading of Existing Tower Foundations

- 5.1.6 As part of the Proposed Development all existing towers are to be reviewed and where required to meet the conditions of the uprating works, towers may be strengthened with foundations also upgraded. Where foundations are upgraded this will likely require an increase in the foundation footprint and the associated excavation of peat, where present. The foundations requiring upgrading and hence a specific estimation of the volume of peat to be excavated is not known at this stage with the towers under assessment. For the purposes of this PMP, on completion of the peat probing survey, an estimate of the number of towers requiring foundation upgrades in areas of peat will be made with associated estimated peat volumes presented. The expected reuse of peat associated with the upgrading of the tower foundations will also be presented.

5.4 Construction of New Tower Foundations

- 5.1.7 As part of the Proposed Development new towers are proposed to be constructed, four to the north of Glenmavis associated with the XX route and three to the east of Newarthill Substation, one of which is temporary, associated with the XX route and XR route. Based on the sources reviewed as part of the desk study and from the site walkovers completed, peat is not expected to be encountered at the new towers to the north of Glenmavis. As relates to the towers to the east of Newarthill Substation, peat is only potentially identified from the sources reviewed in the northmost of these towers along the XX route. This will be clarified as part of the ongoing probing and this document updated once the probing is completed. Where peat is present at the new tower for the XX route at Newarthill Substation, these deposits will require excavation at the location of the foundations and permanent reuse within the Proposed Development.

5.5 Dismantling of Existing Towers

- 5.1.8 Dismantling of existing towers are proposed as part of the Proposed Development with these towers all located just to the north of Glenmavis, as identified on **Figure 2** within **Appendix A**. Where towers are proposed to be dismantled, as relates to the disturbance of peat, this would involve excavation of the surface material to a depth of approximately 1.0m to allow the existing foundations to be removed to this depth. Note, the whole existing foundation would not propose to be removed if the depth is >1.0m. The excavated peat would then be reinstated on top and surrounding the foundations excavated once the tower has been dismantled. As the proposed towers to be dismantled are all located to the north of Glenmavis, no peat is expected to be excavated or disturbed here and as such, this aspect of the Proposed Development is not specifically considered any further in this document although the principles of the peat management would still apply if peat was subsequently found to be present.

5.6 Pulling Positions

- 5.1.9 Pulling positions are proposed as part of the Proposed Development. At the locations of the pulling positions, it is proposed that the area will be levelled and trackway installed to create a stable platform. Based on the proposed locations of these from **Figure 6** within **Appendix A**, as relates to the Proposed Development these are not expected to affect any identified peat deposits and as such are not specifically considered any further in this document. If peat deposits were to subsequently be identified as part of the design development or construction, the works involved would be temporary and therefore any peat stripped to create a level platform would be stored adjacent to the area of excavation and reinstated when the position is no longer required.

5.7 Distribution Line Diversions

5.1.10 As part of the Proposed Development existing distribution lines are proposed to be diverted to allow construction of the Proposed Development, both in the temporary and permanent case, by undergrounding the cables. The process of dipping existing distribution lines consists of digging a track between the relevant existing poles or across the new line where alignment is diverted away from the existing, before laying the existing distribution line underground and covering with the excavated soil. Although there are numerous diversions proposed as part of the Proposed Development, only the below listed are noted to be in areas where peat has potentially been identified and so are considered specifically within this PMP:

- Between towers XX004 and XX005 (temporary);
- Between towers XX007 and XX008 (temporary); and
- Three lines between XR019 & XR020 (permanent).

6 Proposed Mitigation During Construction

6.1.1 There are four main types of impact on peat which can occur during construction. These are:

- Loss of structural integrity and peat strength, due to stripping off or damaging the surface vegetation turf, excavation, handling and transporting peat (particularly wet, subsurface peat);
- Erosion and gulying, caused by exposure and desiccation of bare peat surfaces primarily caused by water erosion, due to surface runoff after rainfall;
- Contamination, caused by leaks, spillages or inappropriate laydown of materials; and
- Peat slide, caused by laying wet peat on top of wet peat, laying other heavy materials (including excavated mineral soils or other construction materials) on top of wet peat or by inappropriate stockpiling, such as attempting to create stockpiles of peat that are too high, without bunding, engineering or geotechnical support.

6.1.2 A range of methods and control measures can be adopted to minimise the impact on peat which are described below and are designed to prevent these impacts from occurring. This best practice guidance shall be adhered to throughout the construction phase.

6.1 Access Tracks

6.1.3 As noted, much the access tracks to be used as part of the Proposed Development are proposed to be on existing tracks or using trackway. This would avoid or minimise as best as possible the peat disturbance and excavation required as part of the works. Where stone access tracks are proposed to new towers, no peat is expected to be encountered and as such these do not form part of this document and require any mitigation as relates to the peat environment.

6.2 Temporary Compounds

6.1.4 At present as the peat probing is currently ongoing and therefore peat depth results are not yet confirmed, it is anticipated that all temporary compounds will have any peat stripped as part of its construction.

6.1.5 Note once the peat probing is complete and where peat depth >1.0m is identified, consideration as to other forms of forming the temporary compounds will be given, such as floating the compound on top of the peat. This will be confirmed by the designer once the peat depth data is available.

6.1.6 Where the temporary compounds are excavated into the peat, these have the potential to disrupt natural hydrological drainage pathways. Therefore, appropriate temporary drainage will be designed to mitigate this. Further details of the drainage will be developed as the detailed design of the Proposed Development is progressed and will be contained in the Stage 2 PMP post consent as well as being contained within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

6.1.7 Good practice guidance in association with the excavated platform and drainage are as follows:

- Any ditches should capture surface water (within the acrotelm) before it reaches the compound;
- Any additional interceptor drains associated with the compound should be shallow and flat bottomed (and preferably entirely within the acrotelm to limit drawdown of the water table); and
- Any excavation within peat creates the potential for minor slippages to occur from the cut face of the peat mass. Accordingly;
 - Free faces should be inspected for evidence of instability (cracking, bulging, excessive discharge of water or sudden cessation in discharge); and
 - Where peat is to be stored adjacent to an excavation, stability analysis should be conducted to determine Factor of Safety (FoS) and an acceptable FoS adopted for loaded areas.

6.3 Construction of New Towers

- 6.1.8 The foundation solution for the new proposed towers has not yet been determined as these will depend on the results of the ground investigation completed and could vary from tower to tower based on the findings. However, it is expected that the majority of towers will be formed with shallow pad foundations and hence require excavation of the full depth of peat across the foundation footprint. Where deep peat is identified from the peat probing survey, consideration of micro piling the foundations would be given however this will be dependent on other factors and it should be noted that at least 1.0m of surface deposits including peat would be excavated to form these.

6.4 Peat Excavation, Storage & Transport

- 6.1.9 As described previously there are three distinct layers of peat considered for this document; for peat depths <0.5m in thickness these are considered as peaty soil, and for peat depths >0.5m these are considered as acrotelm (including the vegetated turves) with underlying catotelm. These distinct layers should be recognised during peat excavation and reuse activities.
- 6.1.10 If peat is to be reused or reinstated with the intention that its supported habitat continues to be viable, the following good practice applies:
- Where excavation is required, superficial materials will be carefully separated during excavation, to keep peat (and peaty soils) and other soil materials (e.g. glacial till, alluvium, weathered rock, etc.) apart. Turves of peat (approximately 0.3m to 0.5m thick) should be cut and relocated temporarily nearby. These peat turves can then be used to support revegetation of excavated areas and any new fill areas (turves shall be placed vegetation up).
 - Where the peat is in excess of 0.5 m thick, the acrotelm and catotelm will be separated, with the acrotelm retained for surface in-situ reinstatement;
 - Turves will be as large as possible to minimise desiccation during storage;
 - Mineral soils is to be transported and stored separately to reduce the risk of contamination of excavated peat; and
 - The timing of excavation of peat shall avoid periods of very wet weather and multiple handling of peat should be avoided to reduce the risk of peat losing its structural integrity.

6.4.1 Temporary Storage

- 6.1.11 Peat storage will be required across the Proposed Development where peat is encountered given much of the proposed works are temporary. It is anticipated all stored peat will be reinstated / reused within the Proposed Development by the end of the construction phase. Where excavated peat is not immediately relocated or reused, proposed temporary storage areas are typically adjacent to the area of excavation or in the case of the temporary compounds for the towers, with the compound area. All efforts will be made to avoid double handling of the peat generated from the works, however, in the cases of the temporary infrastructure this is not likely to be possible, as full reinstatement when the infrastructure is no longer required, is generally proposed. To ensure the proposed temporary storage areas are suitable in terms of environment, construction practicality and safety, the areas will be assessed at a site level by the ECoW, geotechnical engineer and Contractor's temporary works engineer using the guiding principles below:
- Where possible peat shall be excavated, stored and reused as turves. The turves will be stored green side up to avoid drying out of the peat and encourage regrowth;
 - Peat turves should be stored in wet conditions or irrigated to prevent desiccation (once dry, peat will not rewet);
 - Stockpiling of peat should be in large volumes to minimise exposure to wind and sun but with due consideration for slope stability;

- Excavation and handling of peat can cause the internal structure of the peat to deteriorate. The peat can therefore be a greater hazard when temporarily stored with this loss of structure and strength requiring to be considered and monitored during temporary storage;
- Where minimal peat underlies the ground surface, the peat will be stripped back to the underlying superficial deposits or rock to allow stockpiling to be undertaken to a maximum of 1.0 m thick (unless otherwise agreed by the Geotechnical Engineer). Where peat is approved to be stored higher than 1.0 m this should not be stored greater than 2.0 m, as this can lead to stability issues and could damage the peat itself, and all peat material underlying the proposed storage area will require removal prior to the stockpile being formed to ensure sliding risk is controlled;
- Cut off ditches and suitable treatment systems should be considered and installed at temporary storage areas, to ensure any leachate or sediment from stored peat does not reach any watercourse; and
- Monitor areas of peat / storage during period of wet weather, or during snow melt, to identify early signs of peat instability.

6.1.12 Where peat cannot be transferred immediately to an appropriate reuse area, short term storage (<2 months) will be required. The following good practice applies:

- Peat should be stored around the perimeter at sufficient distance from the cut face to prevent overburden induced failure;
- Local gullies, drainage lines, wet ground and steep slopes should be avoided;
- Stored upper turves (incorporating vegetation) should be organised and identified for reinstatement adjacent to like communities in the intact surrounding peat blanket; and
- Drying of stored peat should be avoided by irrigation (although this is unlikely to be significant for peat materials stored less than 2 months).

6.1.13 Where longer term storage is required (>2 months) the following good practice applies:

- Peat generated should be transported directly to its allocated reuse area to minimise the volume being stockpiled, with the possibility of drying out, where possible;
- Drying of stored peat should be avoided by irrigation, particular in hotter and drier months. Care shall be taken to use a fine spray to irrigate the peat to avoid run-off and / or oversaturation; and
- Monitoring of large areas after wet weather or snow melt.

6.4.2 Handling

6.1.14 The following will be considered when handling peat:

- Care will be taken when excavating peat to ensure that the acrotelm and catotelm layers are not mixed during stripping and storing;
- Handling peat can cause the internal structure to deteriorate and therefore make it more of a hazard when relocated due to a loss of shear strength. Peat will be relocated as close as practicable to where it was excavated or be reinstated in the area from which it was excavated. Care will be taken when transporting peat to avoid causing unnecessary structural damage;
- The removal of peat from site is considered to be the least desirable environmental option and is not currently anticipated;
- Where possible the peat will be excavated, relocated and re-use/reinstated as turves. Turves will be relocated green side up to avoid drying out of peat and encourage regrowth. If it is not possible the peat will be reseeded when it is re-used. Where additional reseeded is deemed necessary a suitable seed mix will be agreed with NatureScot and the local planning authority. Restoration/reseeding to be monitored by ECoW throughout the works and in the first growing season post-construction (subject to further reseeded within 2 years). Monitoring detailed below;
- Peat will be relocated and reused as close to the source of excavation as possible, to promote habitat similar to the surrounding areas and promote vegetation regrowth towards natural conditions. This also reduces the haulage distance which should be kept at a minimum throughout the works to reduce potential impact on the peat/soil structure and reduce carbon emissions. Peat handling can also increase the bulking factor of the material (which at present is assumed to be 25%) which has an impact on volumes of peat to be reused;
- Where peat is to be reused/reinstated, the placement of the catotelmic materials will be in the bottom layers, with the acrotelmic materials to the top.

6.1.15 A detailed storage and handling plan will be prepared by the Principal Contractor as part of the construction phase PMP, including:

- Best estimate excavation volume at each infrastructure location (including peat volume split into peaty soil, acrotelm or 'turf' and catotelm);
- Volume to be stored locally and volume to be transferred directly on excavation to reuse areas elsewhere to minimise handling;
- Location and size of storage area relative to natural peat morphology and drainage features; and
- Irrigation requirements and methods to minimise desiccation of excavated peat during short term storage.

These parameters will be determined by the contractor prior to construction.

6.4.3 Transport

6.1.16 Movement of turves should be kept to a minimum once excavated, and therefore it is preferable to transport peat planned for translocation and reinstatement to its destination at time of excavation.

6.1.17 If HGVs are used for transporting non-peat material and excavated peat, measures should be taken to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.

6.1.18 Care shall be taken when transporting the peat to avoid causing unnecessary structural damage.

6.4.4 Reinstatement & Restoration of Disturbed Areas

6.1.19 As part of the Proposed Development, it is considered all peat excavated as part of the works will be reused or reinstated within the Proposed Development. This will require confirmation following completion of the ongoing peat probing survey and consideration of the results. All temporary works areas (e.g. access roads, compound and working areas) will be fully reinstated to pre-construction

levels once no longer needed with the peat excavated restored to its previous level. Where peat is excavated from permanent works (i.e. upgrading of existing tower foundations, construction of new tower foundations, and permanent diversion by undergrounding cables) it is anticipated that the volumes of peat excavated and requiring permanent reuse would not be significant and as such could be reused over the area of peat disturbed as part of the works along with the peat reinstated as part of the temporary works (i.e. at the towers any additional peat excavated as part of the tower foundations could be reused along with the peat excavated for the temporary compound to reinstate the compound area and for the undergrounding any additional peat displaced by the installation of the cable could be spread across the surface of the cable trench). Further detail on the peat reuse/reinstatement as part of the Proposed Development, including estimated volumes, will be provided in **Section 7** of this PMP once the peat probing survey is completed.

The following shall be considered when considering reinstatement of disturbed areas of peat:

- Undertake reinstatement / relocation and revegetation works as soon as possible;
- Where required, consider exclusion of livestock and deer from areas of the route undergoing peat reinstatement;
- As far as is reasonably practicable, reinstatement should be carried out concurrently with construction rather than at its conclusion; and
- To ensure safe reuse, all peatland reuse/reinstatement works should be subject to assessment by a geotechnical specialist, ensuring that emplacement of peat will not increase the likelihood of peat instability.

7 Site Based Excavation & Management Assessment

7.1 Estimated Peat Excavation

- 7.1.1 Based on the details of the Proposed Development, the total volume of peat to be excavated has been calculated and is summarised in **Table 7-1**. At present, as the peat probing survey for the Proposed Development is ongoing estimated peat depths are not fully known and therefore complete estimated peat excavation volumes cannot yet be determined. Anticipated sources of peat are presented in Section 5. When considering the excavated peat volume, areas of temporary works are neglected from the calculation as the peat excavated from these will be fully reinstated when they are no longer required. The calculations presented in Table 7-1 will therefore present excavation volumes where permanent reuse of the peat is required. This section will be updated to estimate peat excavation volumes once the peat probing exercise is completed.
- 7.1.2 The estimate will include a breakdown of the peaty soil, acrotelmic and catotelmic peat quantities based on the assessed proportion of each material as discussed earlier in Section 4.4.1.
- 7.1.3 Note that the excavated volumes relating to the Proposed Development will be provided by the Designer for the works and not calculated by AECOM. The volumes provided will be approximate and will require refinement as the detailed design progresses. This further refinement will be taken into consideration within the Stage 2 (Detailed) PMP post consent / pre-construction.

Table 7-1 Excavation Materials Management Plan

Description	Total Estimated Peat Volume (m ³)	Estimated Peaty Soils Volume (m ³)	Estimated Acrotelmic Peat Volume (m ³)	Estimated Catotelmic Peat Volume (m ³)
Upgrading existing tower foundations	TBC following completion of peat probing			
Construction of new tower foundations	TBC following completion of peat probing			
Distribution line diversions	TBC following completion of peat probing			
Total*				
Total (25% bulking factor applied)				

* No bulking factors have been applied to the volumes

7.2 Peat Relocation and Reuse

7.2.1 Peat Reuse

- 7.1.4 Based on current design proposals, an outline approach for managing peat generated as a result of the works is presented below.
- 7.1.5 Note where tree stumps are present these can be chipped and turned into mulch for reuse or reinstatement.

7.2.1.1 Temporary

- 7.1.6 It is anticipated that all peat excavated from the temporary works (e.g. access tracks, construction compounds, dismantling of existing towers, pulling positions and diversion of distribution lines) will be fully reinstated when the infrastructure is no longer required. All peat excavated from the temporary works will temporarily be stored adjacent to the area of excavation, or in the case of the temporary compounds within the works area itself following stripping.

- 7.1.7 A calculation of the volume of peat to be reinstated as part of the temporary works has not been made as all peat excavated as part of the temporary works will be fully reinstated when the temporary works are no longer required.

7.2.1.2 Permanent

- 7.1.8 Permanent reuse of peat is anticipated to be required associated with those works presented in Table 7-1. It is anticipated the peat excavated requiring permanent reuse locations will not be significant and can be spread over the area from which it was excavated along with the reinstatement of the peat excavated as part of the temporary works, essentially increasing the thickness of peat slightly in the area. This will be confirmed following the completion of the peat probing and consideration of peat depths in the design and be presented in the updated PMP submitted as part of the application. The table below presents the data anticipated to be presented in the updated PMP following completion of the probing, however, this is subject to change depending on the peat volumes estimated.

Table 7-2 - Permanent Peat Reuse Volumes

Location	Area (m ²)	Anticipated deposition Depth (m)	Relocation Capacity
Temporary Compound associated with upgrading existing tower foundation			
Temporary Compound associated with new tower foundation			
Reinstatement of permanent cable undergrounding associated with distribution line diversion			
Total			

7.3 Peat Balance

- 7.1.9 Based on the understanding of the peat generating activities and the potential reuse/reinstatement locations, it is anticipated that all peat generated from the Proposed Development will be able to be reused within the Proposed Development. This will be confirmed in the updated PMP completed following completion of the ongoing peat probing survey.
- 7.1.10 Note that as the detailed design is still being progressed, further refinement in the peat volumes (both excavated and relocation) is likely to occur. As such following the updated PMP submitted on completion of the currently ongoing peat probing survey, a Stage 2 (Detailed) PMP will be produced to cover the detailed design, post-consent, prior to construction.

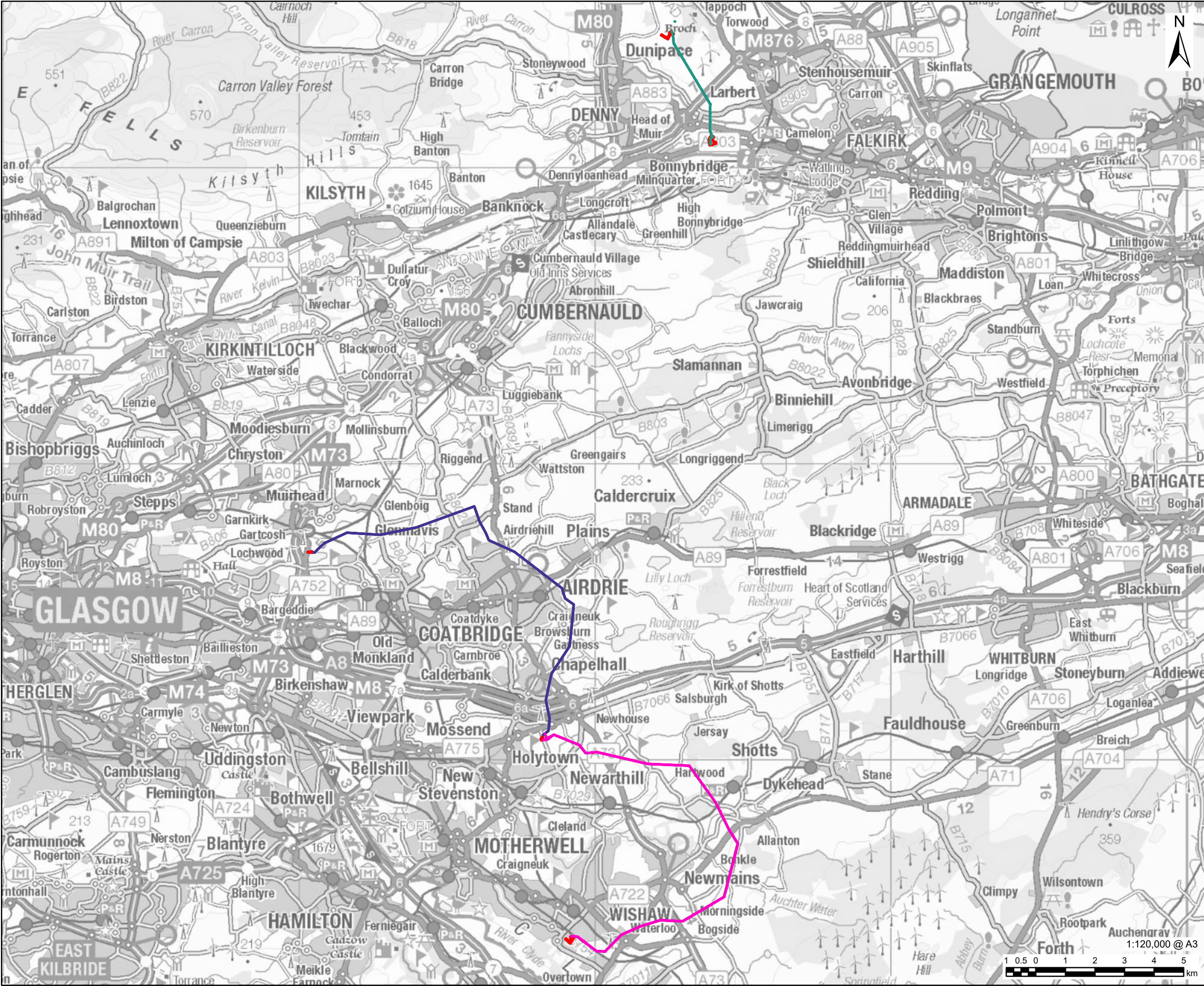
8 Monitoring & Inspection

- 8.1.1 The construction phase of the Proposed Development would be supported by a geotechnical engineer and ECoW. There would be frequent, routine and regular inspections of peat in all stockpiles and temporary storage areas as part of the PMP audit process. Inspections would assess in situ peat physical conditions, integrity of containment and temporary drainage conditions, and they would seek to confirm that stockpile design and management was adequate to prevent erosion and peat slide. These inspections would take place weekly (at a minimum) during stockpile creation and storage.
- 8.1.2 Should any problems be observed during regular visual inspections of peat stockpiles, this would invoke implementation of an appropriate corrective action which would be recorded and monitored for effectiveness. All reuse areas are to be monitored long term to assess new growth, germination of seed bank and overall vegetation cover. Vegetation establishment will be assessed during monitoring and appropriate remedial actions taken if vegetation cover is inadequate in line with landscaping requirements. Types of corrective actions would include, but would not necessarily be limited to:
- Modification of temporary drainage;
 - Additional or modified bunding;
 - Incorporating of sediment fencing if required; and
 - Light re-grading to correct any areas of surface erosion, etc.
- 8.1.3 Regular, frequent inspections of peat conditions during construction and reuse/reinstatement phases of work would be carried out by the Geotechnical Engineer and ECoW as follows:
- Peat surface, peat profile and peat consistency conditions would be carried out as part of ground investigations prior to the start of construction. This information would provide detailed information on the baseline conditions for each part of the infrastructure footprint;
 - Reinstated/reuse peat conditions would be inspected immediately after reuse to ensure that the methods detailed in the PMP had been correctly implemented and to inform any corrective actions should they be required;
 - The physical condition of peat would be retained as carefully as possible both at the peat storage and the peat reinstatement/reuse stages. This is particularly important for vegetation establishment;
 - Within 3 months of completion of works in any area, the ECoW inspects the reinstatement efforts to determine satisfactory placement of sub-soil, topsoil and turves;
 - Monitoring for success could involve fixed-point photo monitoring, fixed-point vegetation quadrat sampling, and condition assessment all undertaken by the ECoW;
 - For long terms monitoring the ECoW (or other qualified person) undertakes an inspection of all reinstated areas at the end of the first growing season following completion of reinstatement with the following suggested frequency following year 2, 5, 10 and then every 5 years until 30 years, or until restoration has been deemed a success; and
 - The ECoW will complete a daily diary of onsite activities which is then compiled as part of a monthly ECoW report which will include information relating to peat restoration/reuse, these reports will be available at the request of the Planning Authority.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1.1 This Stage 1 (Outline) PMP follows the guiding principles and has been created in adherence with best practice guidance. It is acknowledged that this PMP is currently incomplete and does not currently identify permanent peat excavation volumes or their associated peat reuse. On completion of the peat probing currently ongoing across the Proposed Development where peat has been identified, this document will be updated and confirm the peat management proposals for the Proposed Development.
- 9.1.2 On completion of the PMP it is expected the document will address the following peat related issues:
- The depth and condition of peat deposits across the Proposed Development;
 - The peat generating activities associated with the Proposed Development and the volumes of excavated peat that require permanent relocation, along with its suitability for reuse peat;
 - The capacity to reuse the peat on-site for reinstatement;
 - Peat handling and temporary storage; and
 - Monitoring of the reinstated peat or peatland habitat following deposition.
- 9.1.3 Note that the estimate of the peat extents, depths and volumes within the finalised PMP will be based on a series of assumptions for the Proposed Development including measurement of the current design compared to existing ground level and using ground models developed through the desk based and peat probing data available. Such parameters can still vary over small scale and therefore topographic changes in the substrate, historical ground disturbance, etc. may impact the total accuracy of the volume calculations. The peat volumes provided as part of the complete PMP will be refined further as part of the detailed design, taking account of any further information obtained (e.g. ground investigation data across the Proposed Development.) and as the geotechnical design develops to the fully mature construction design. This PMP will identify peat reuse and relocation areas for all peat generated as part of the Proposed Development with it currently anticipated all peat will be able to be reused within the Proposed Development, although this will require confirmation in the updated PMP submitted as part of the planning application following completion of the peat probing currently ongoing.
- 9.1.4 It is expected that a Stage 2 PMP will be generated post consent to update this Stage 1 PMP with any new information obtained and based on a more refined design. The Stage 2 PMP will also provide further details on the peat reuse / relocation areas if required. Following this a Construction Phase PMP will be developed by the Contractor which will be an update of the Stage 1 and 2 PMPs and which will be constantly updated and maintained throughout the site works.
- 9.1.5 The implementation of a construction phase PMP would ensure a commitment from the Contractor to excavating, handling, storing, transporting and reinstating peat that follows good practice and ensures protection of peat throughout the construction and post construction phases. A series of good practice standards detailed within this PMP relating to excavation, handling and storage of peat will be utilised to maintain the structural integrity of excavated peat and its suitability for reuse.

Appendix A – Figures



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PROJECT

Denny Wishaw Network Upgrade

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SP Energy Networks

CONSULTANT

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LEGEND

- Substation Site Boundary
- ZG Uprated Overhead Line
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- XX Uprated Overhead Line

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

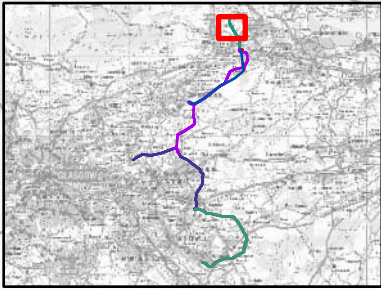
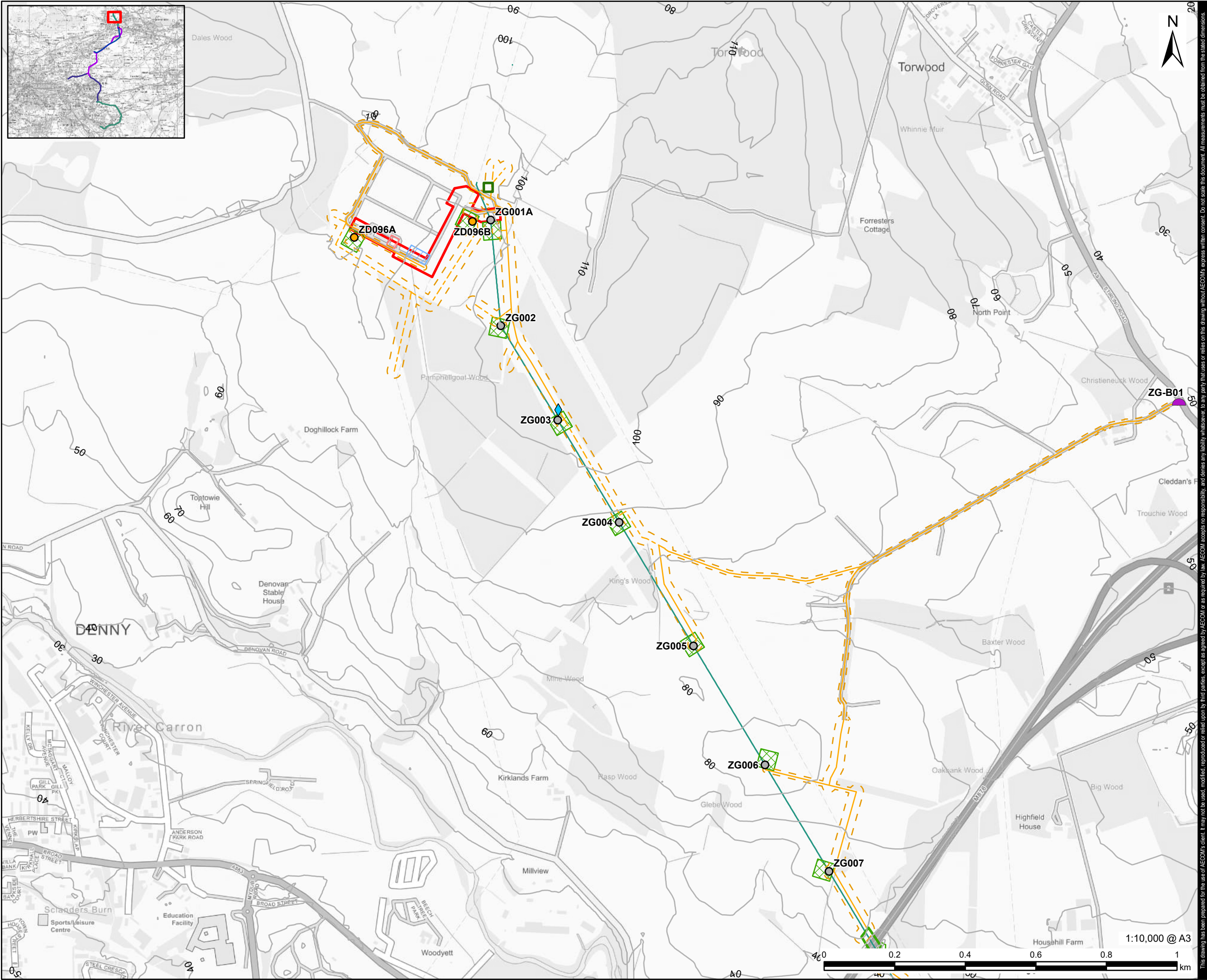
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FIGURE TITLE

Overview

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1



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LEGEND

- Denny North Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- ZG Tower Compound
- ZG Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Substation Laydown Area
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- Water Crossing
- Contours (10m)

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

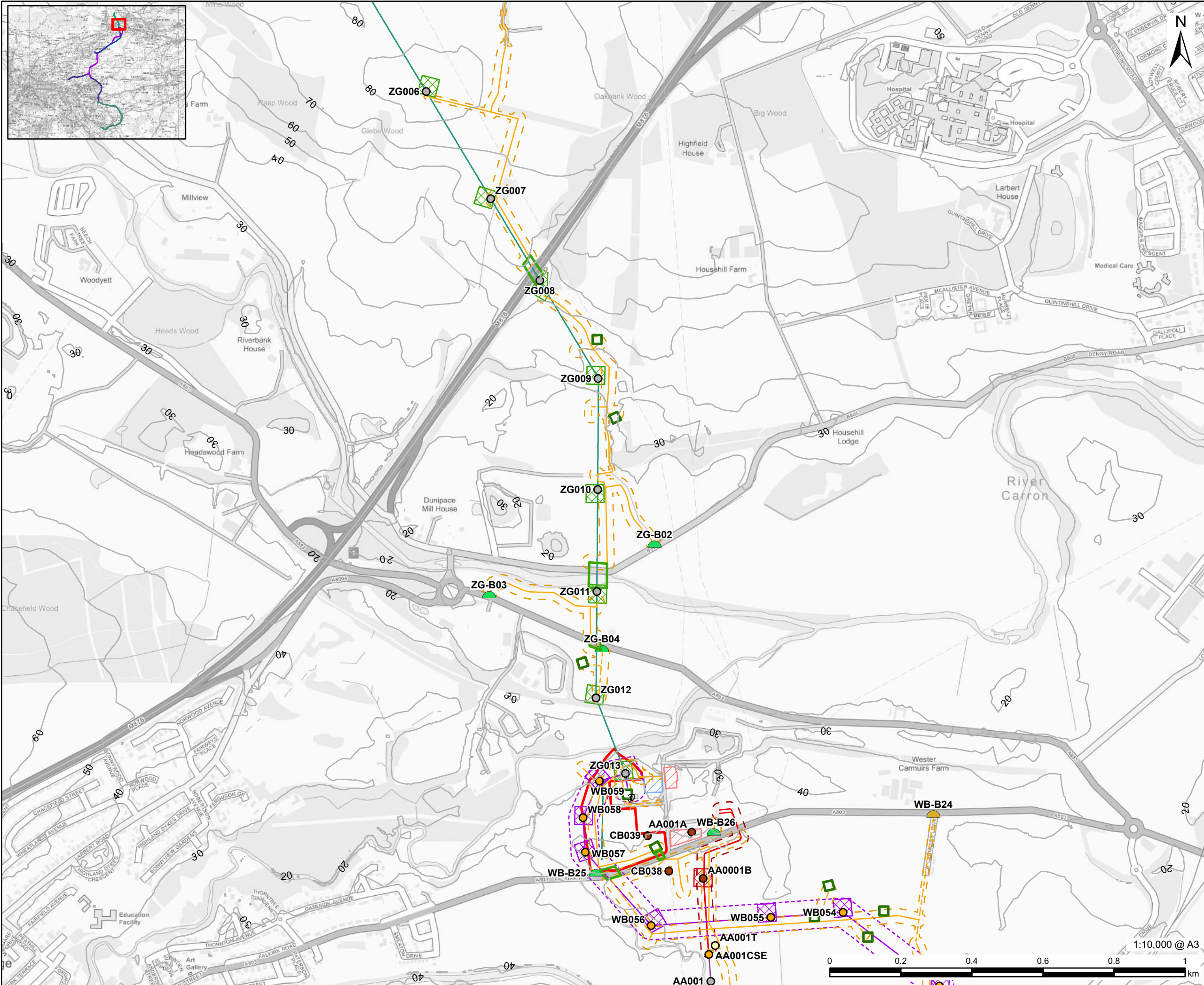
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FIGURE TITLE

Layout

FIGURE NUMBER

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- LEGEND**
- Bonnybridge Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Temporary Tower
 - Tower to be Removed
 - New Build Tower Compound
 - New Build Overhead Line
 - New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
 - ZG Tower Compound
 - ZG Upgraded Overhead Line
 - AA Tower Compound
 - AA Alignment
 - AA Route Undergrounding
 - AA Route Undergrounding Limit of Deviation
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Substation Laydown Area
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Contours (10m)

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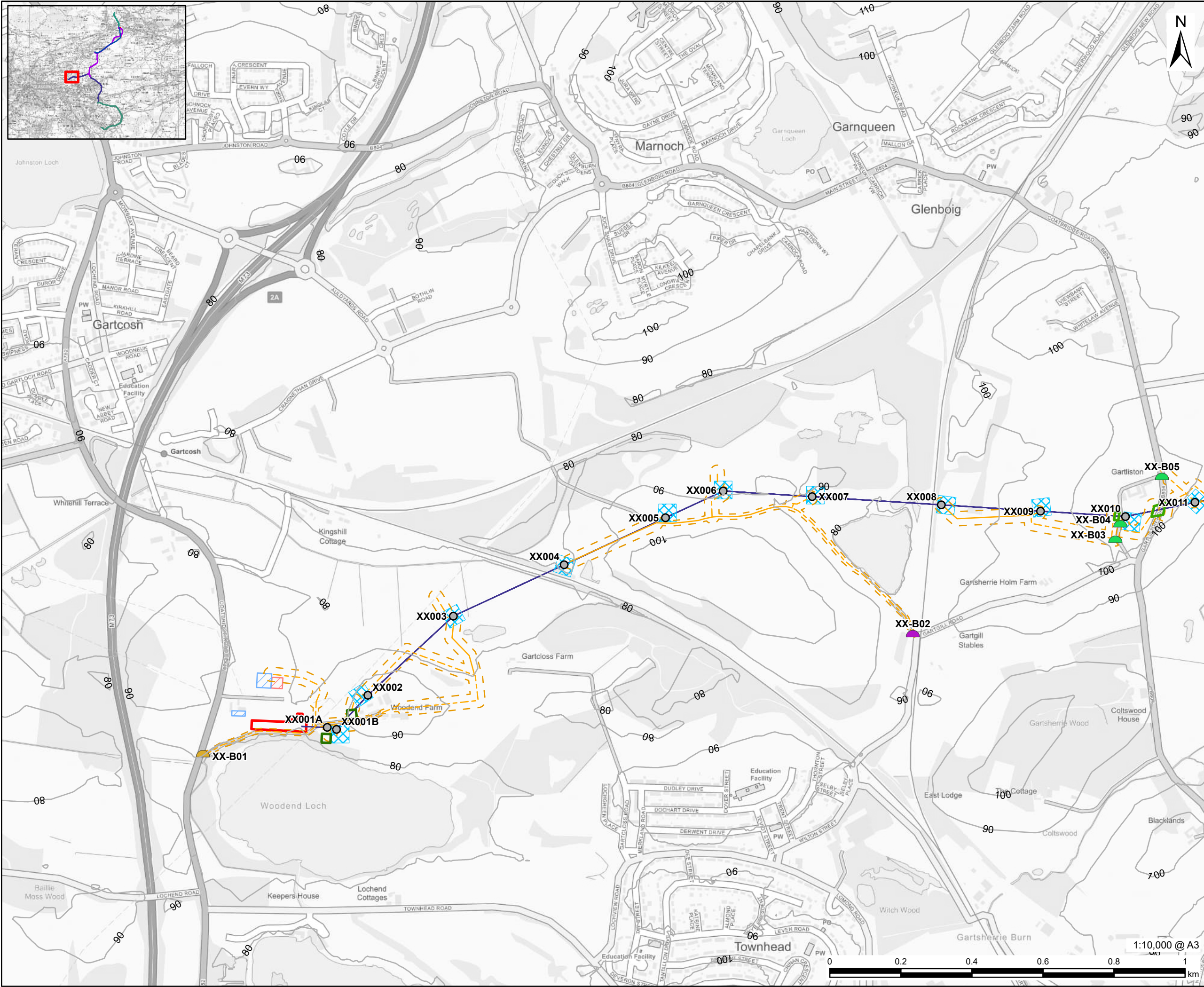
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FIGURE TITLE
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FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2 (Sheet 2 of 13)





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- LEGEND**
- Easterhouse Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Substation Laydown Area
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Contours (10m)

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Peat Management Plan

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FIGURE TITLE
Layout

FIGURE NUMBER
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth
- Contours (10m)

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Peat Management Plan

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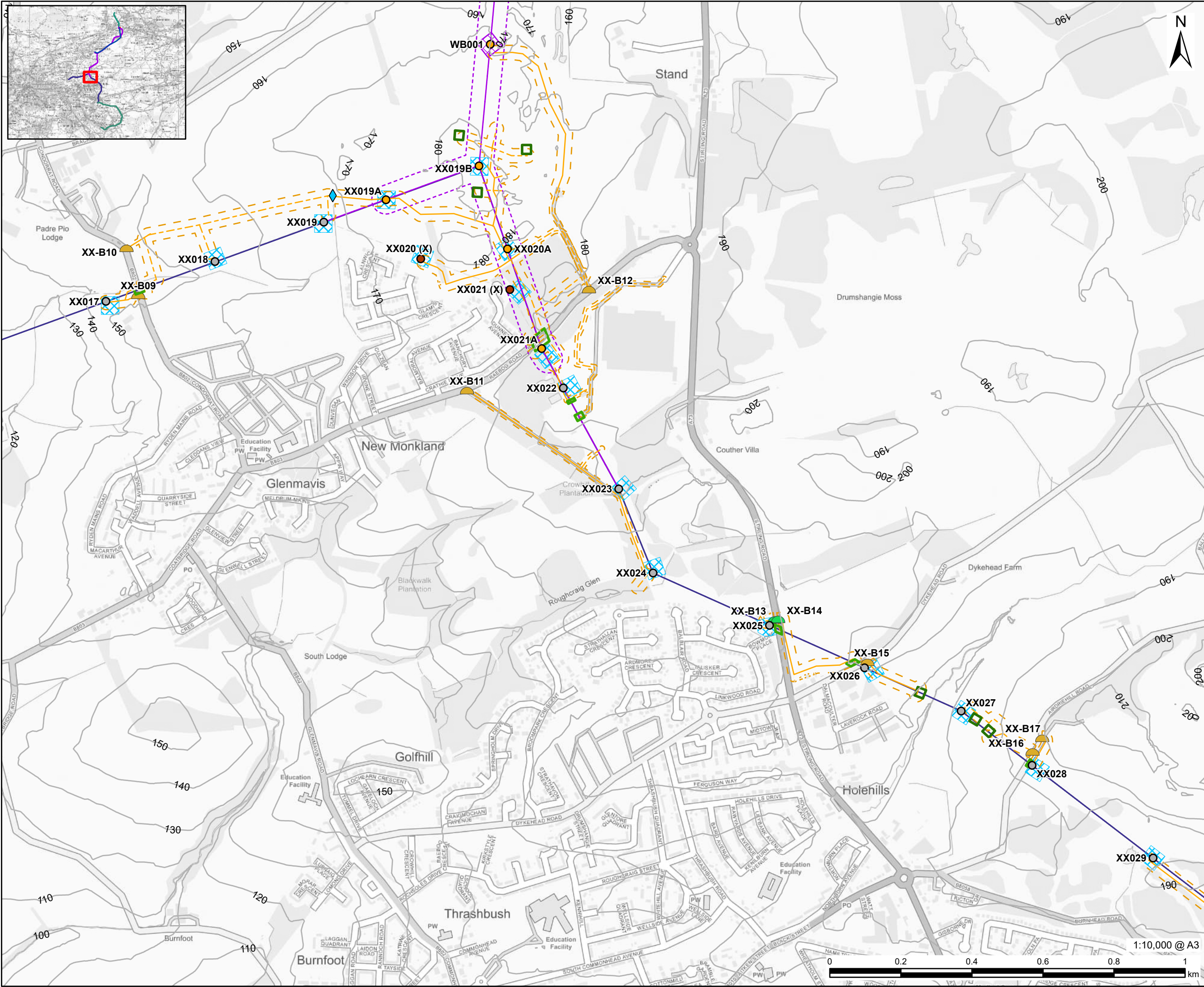
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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2 (Sheet 4 of 13)



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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Tower to be Removed
 - New Build Tower Compound
 - New Build Overhead Line
 - New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

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Peat Management Plan

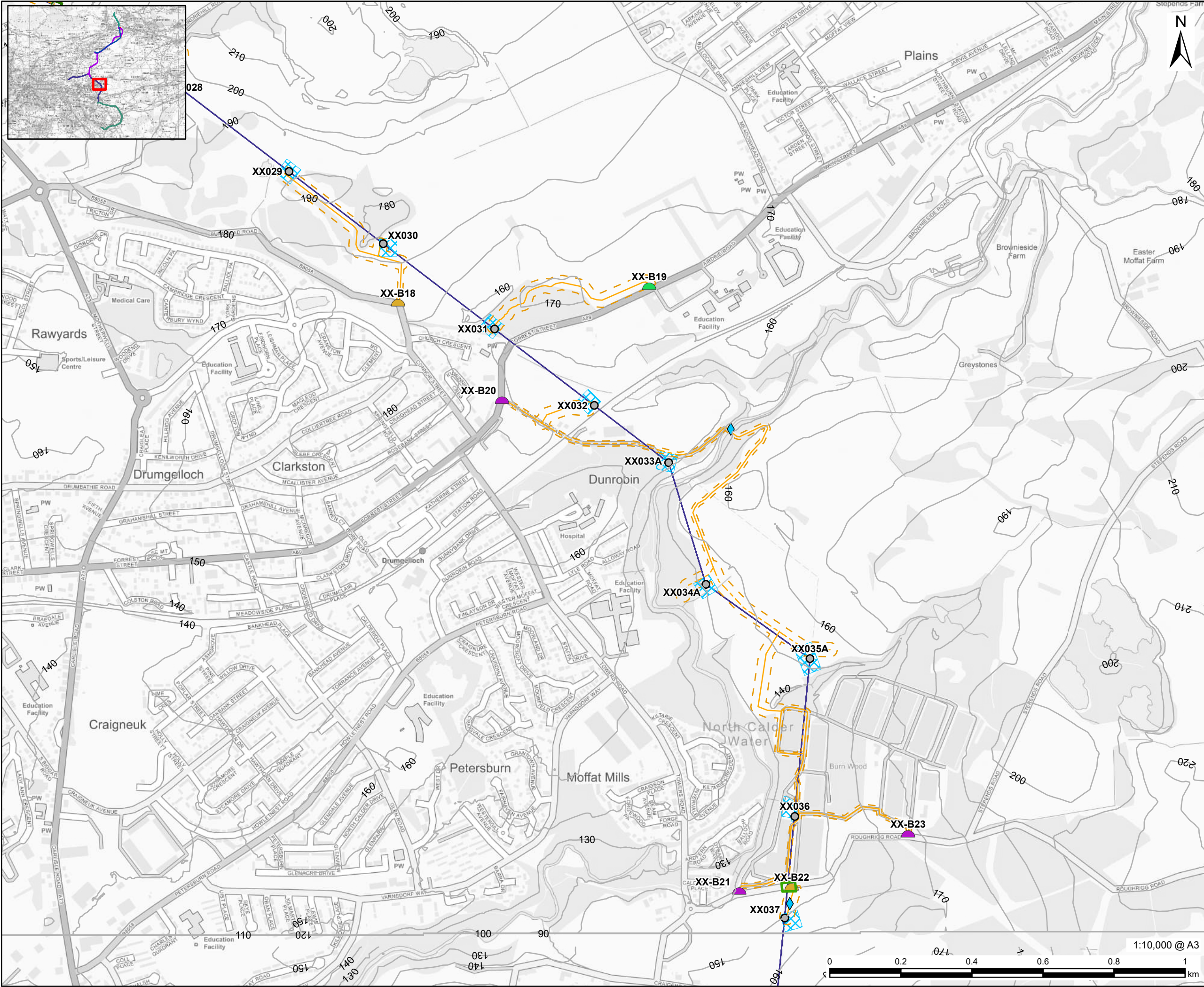
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FIGURE TITLE
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FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2 (Sheet 5 of 13)

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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

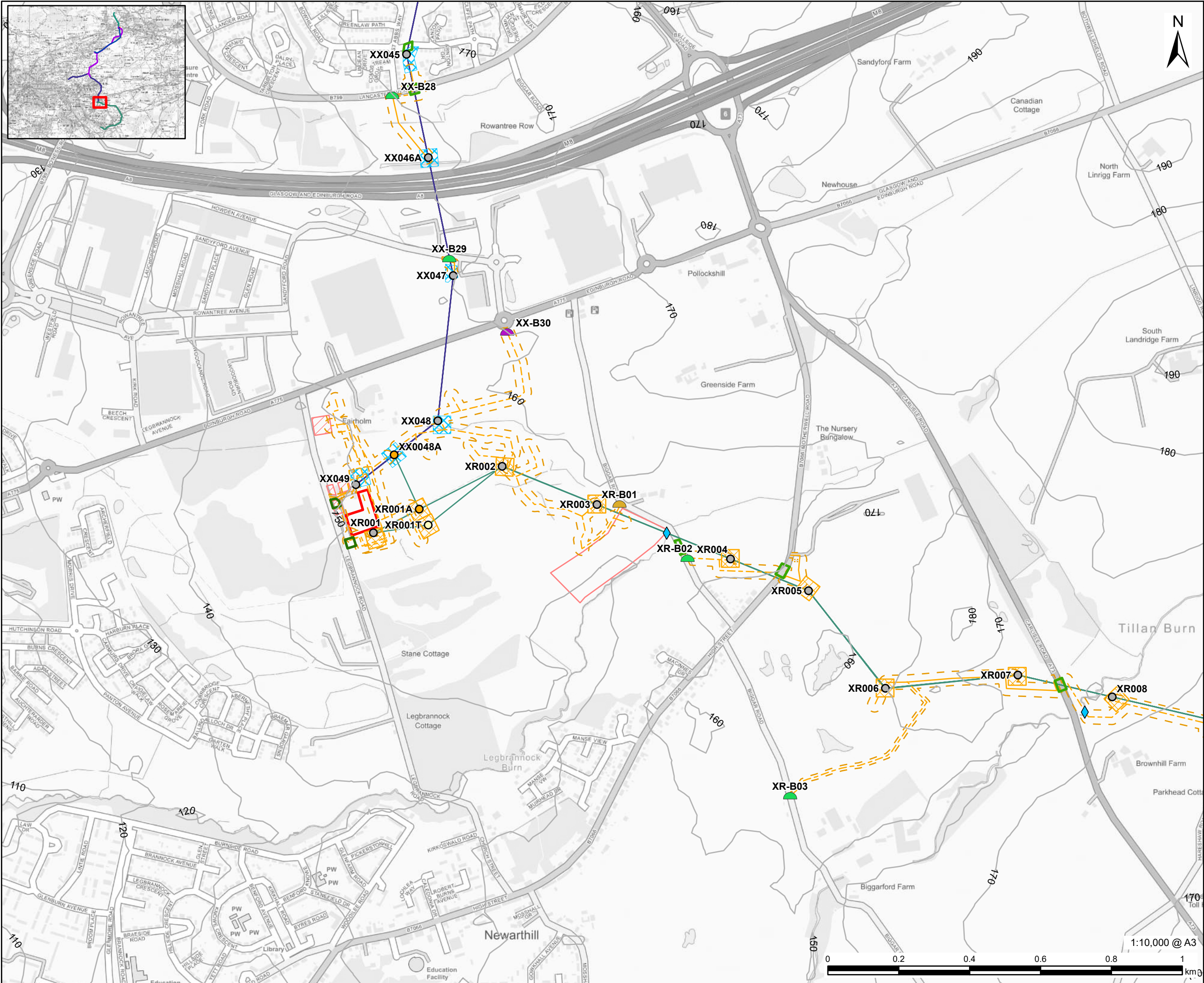
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FIGURE TITLE
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FIGURE NUMBER
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LEGEND

- Newarthill Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- Temporary Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Upgraded Overhead Line
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Overhead Line Site Compound
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth
- Water Crossing
- Contours (10m)

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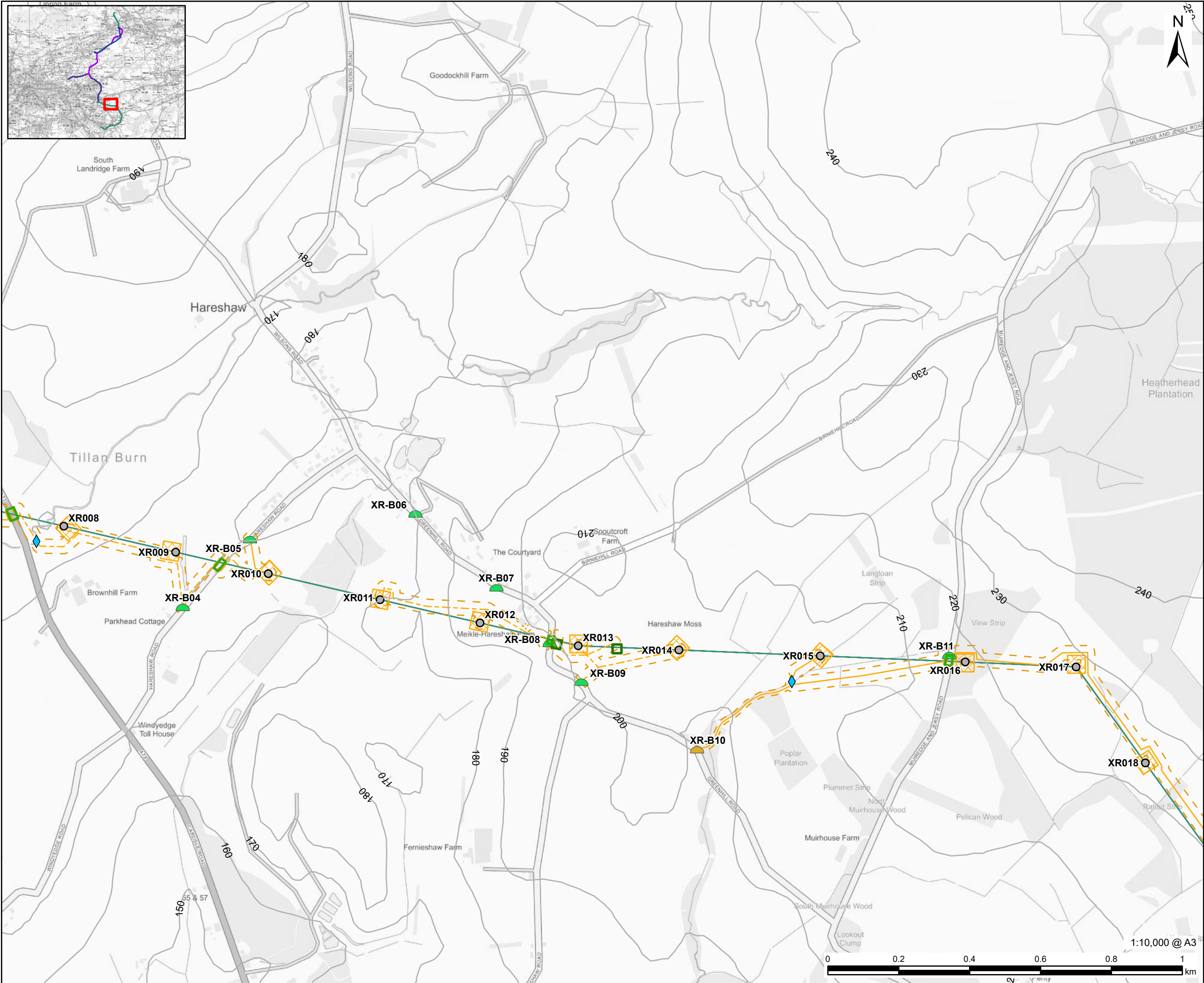
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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NUMBER

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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

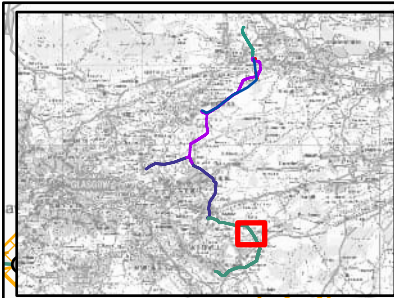
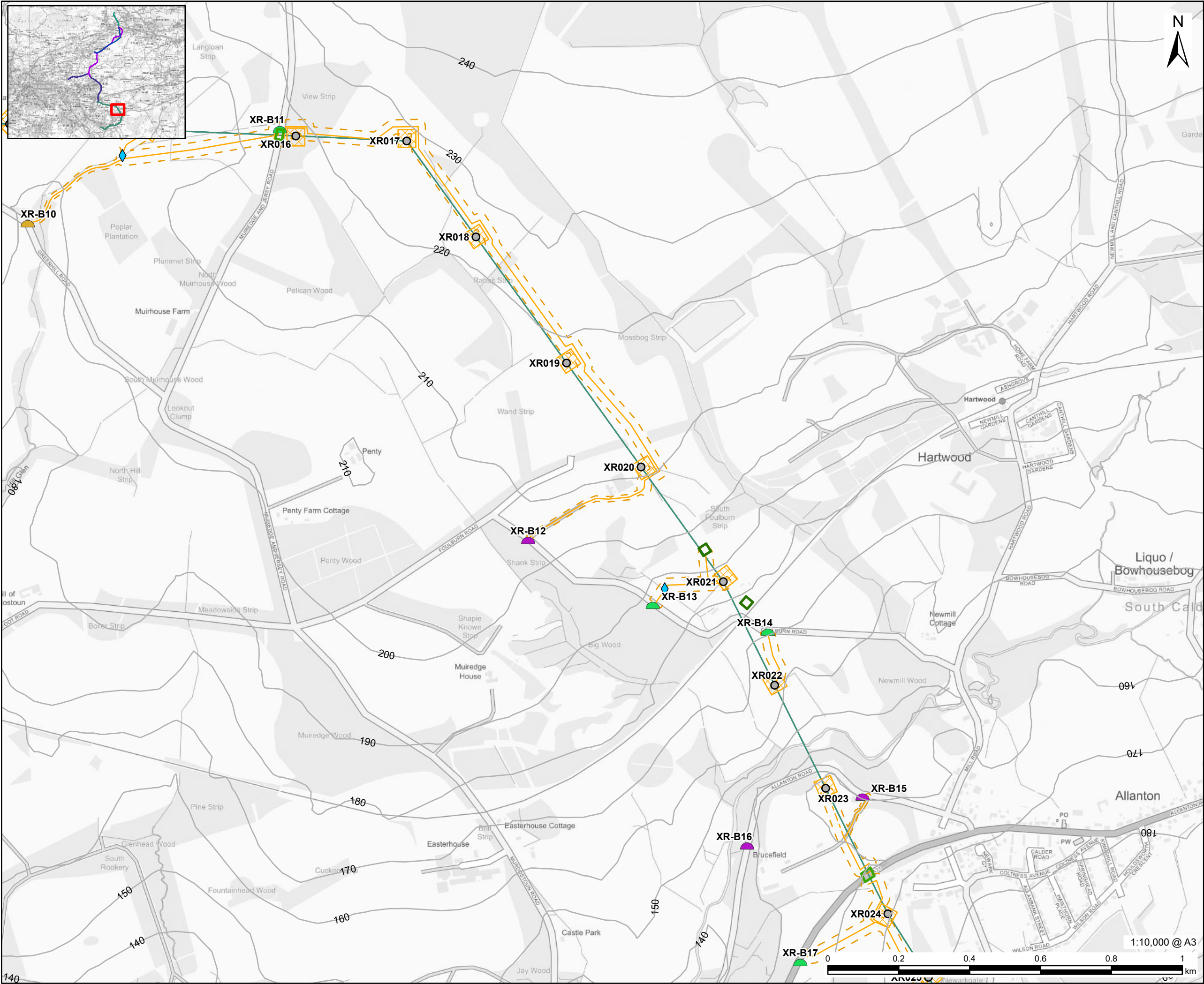
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- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

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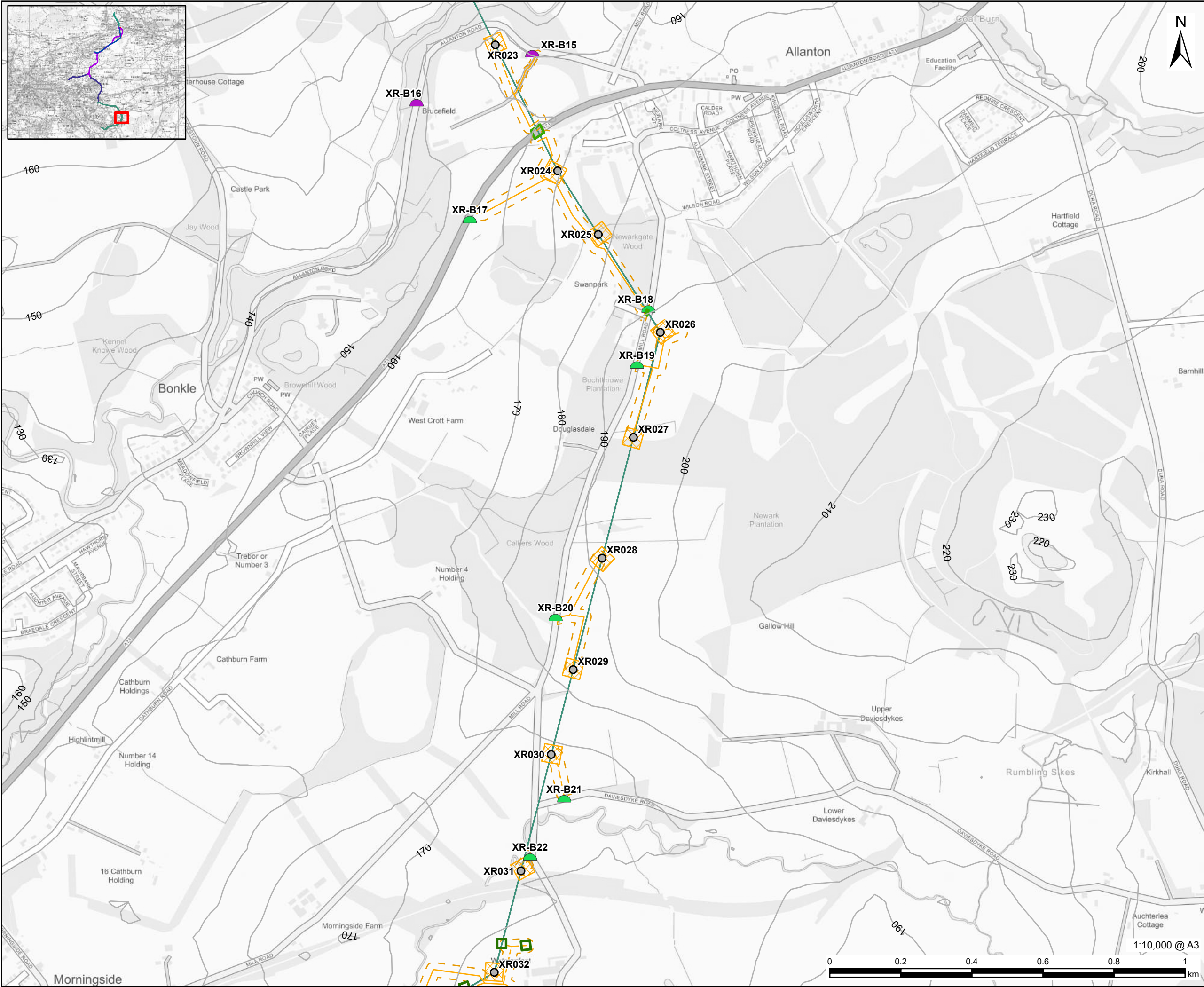
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FIGURE TITLE
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Contours (10m)

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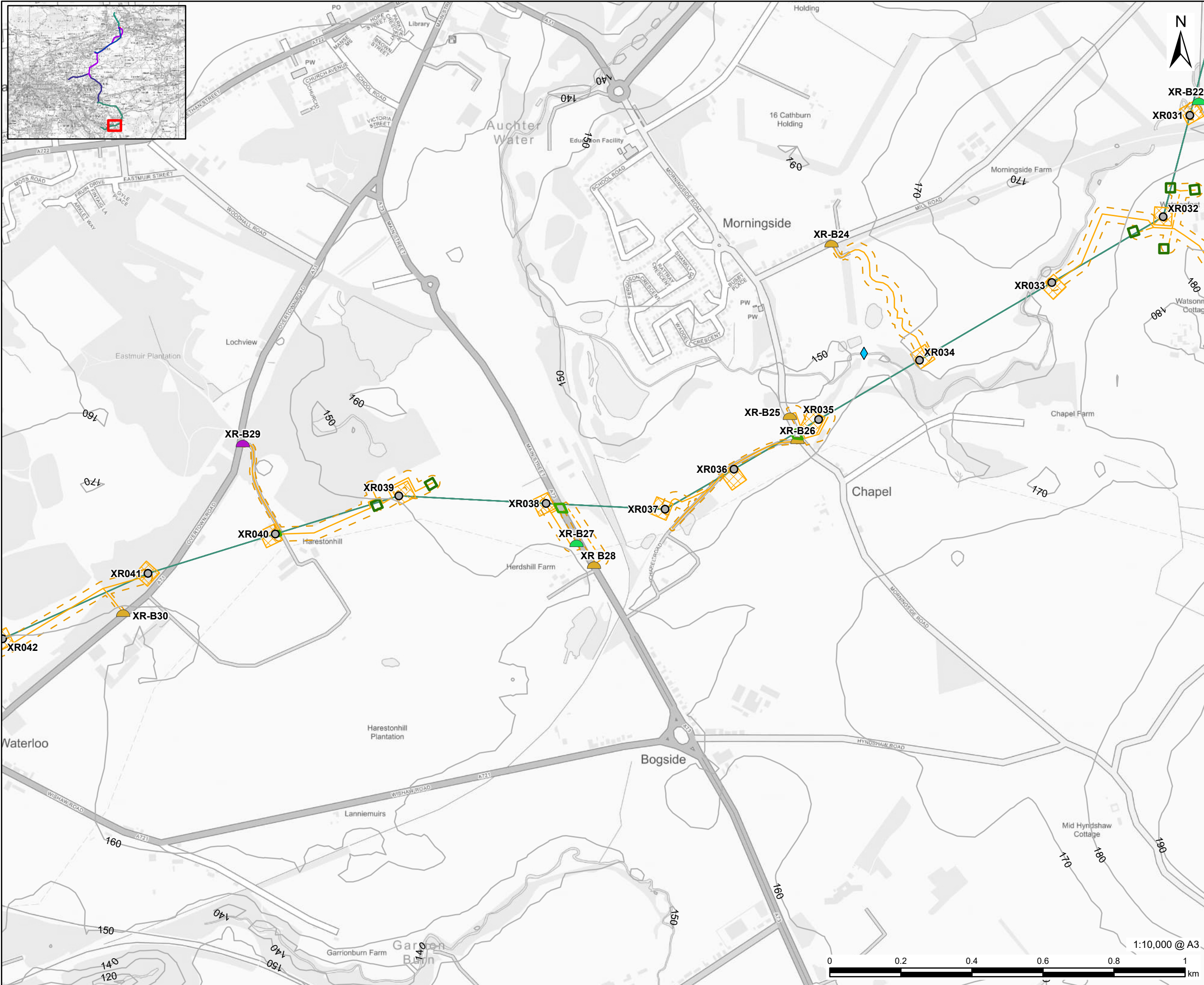
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Water Crossing
 - Contours (10m)

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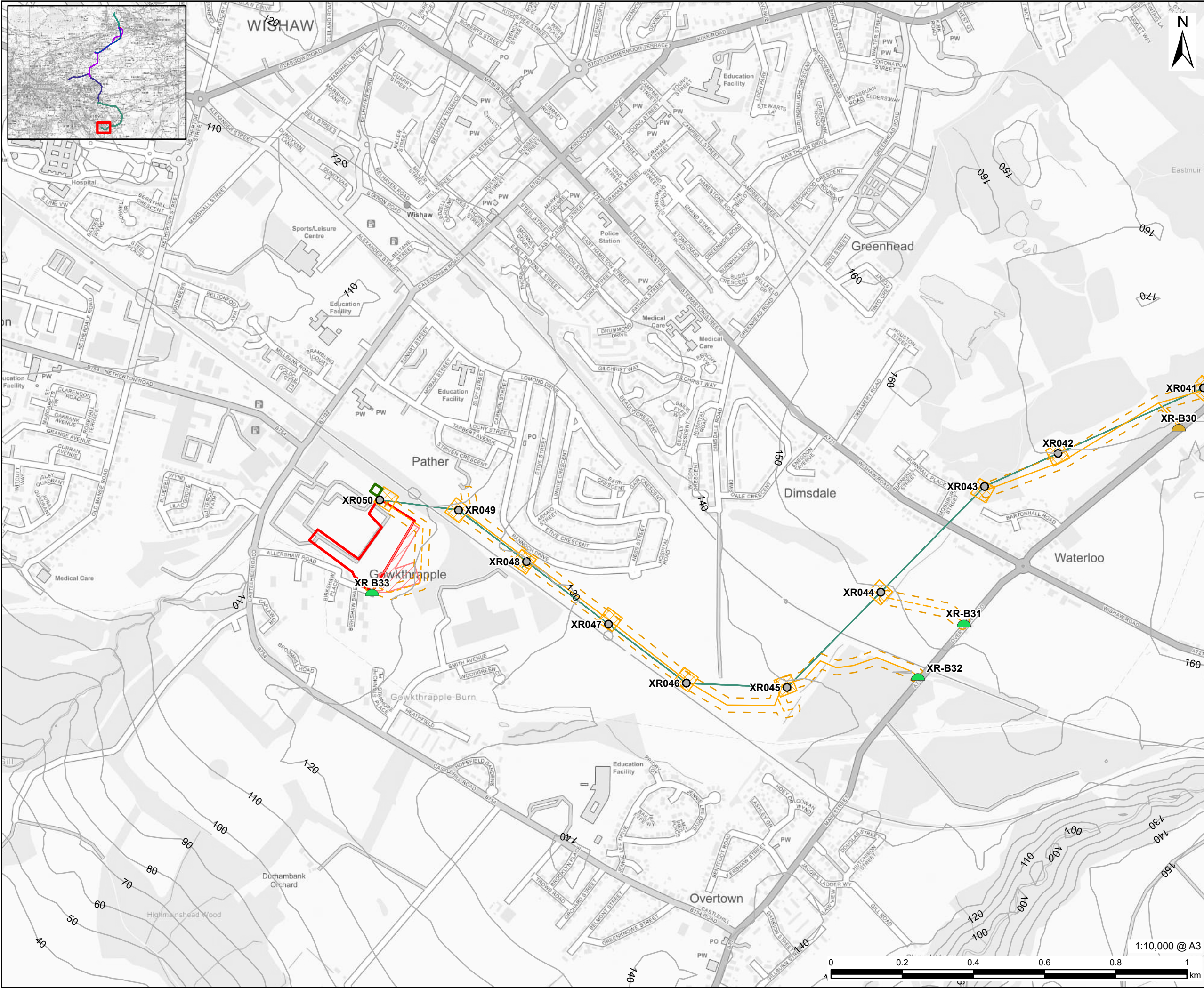
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FIGURE TITLE
Layout

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2 (Sheet 12 of 13)





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- LEGEND**
- Wishaw Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Pulling Position
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Contours (10m)

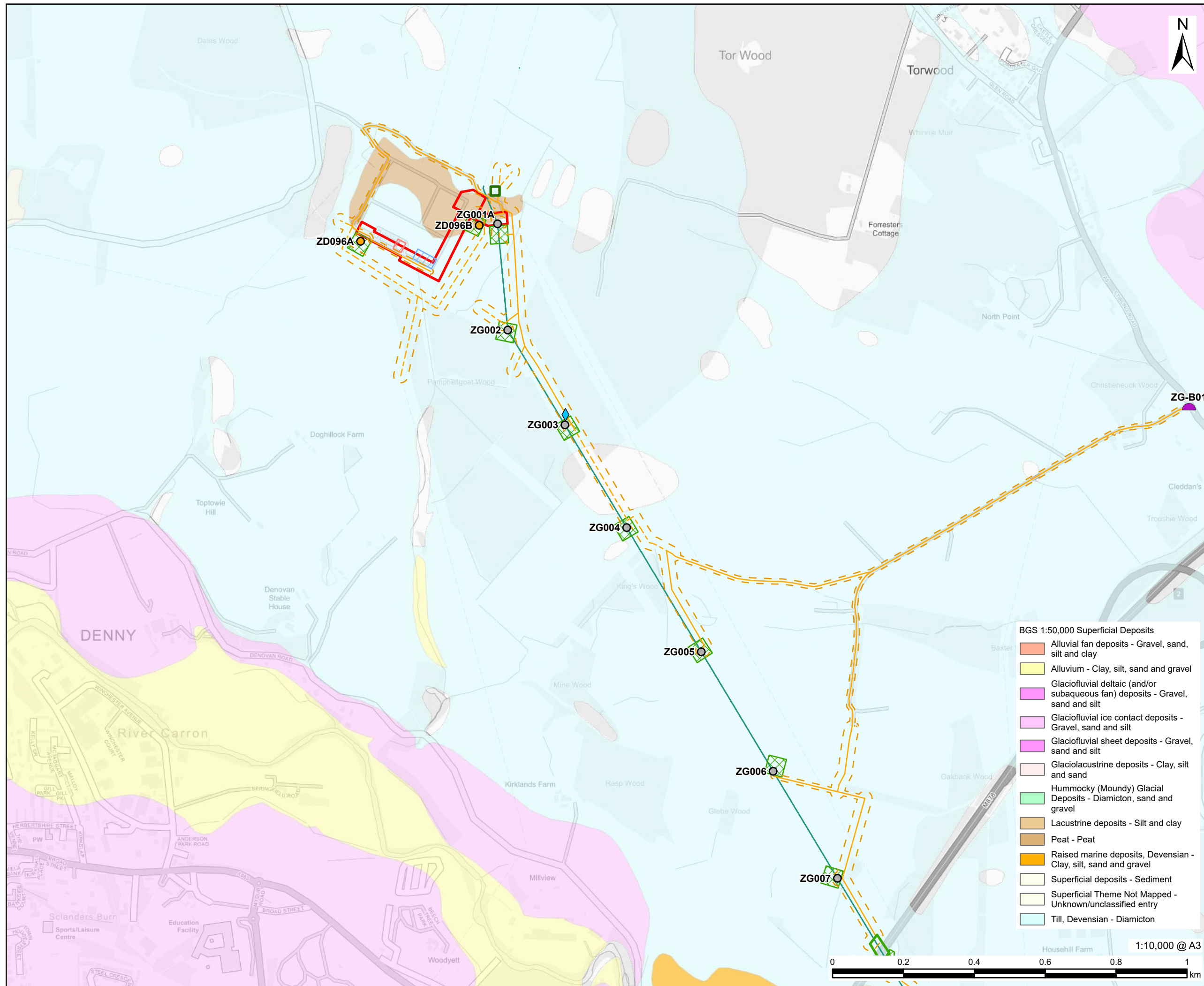
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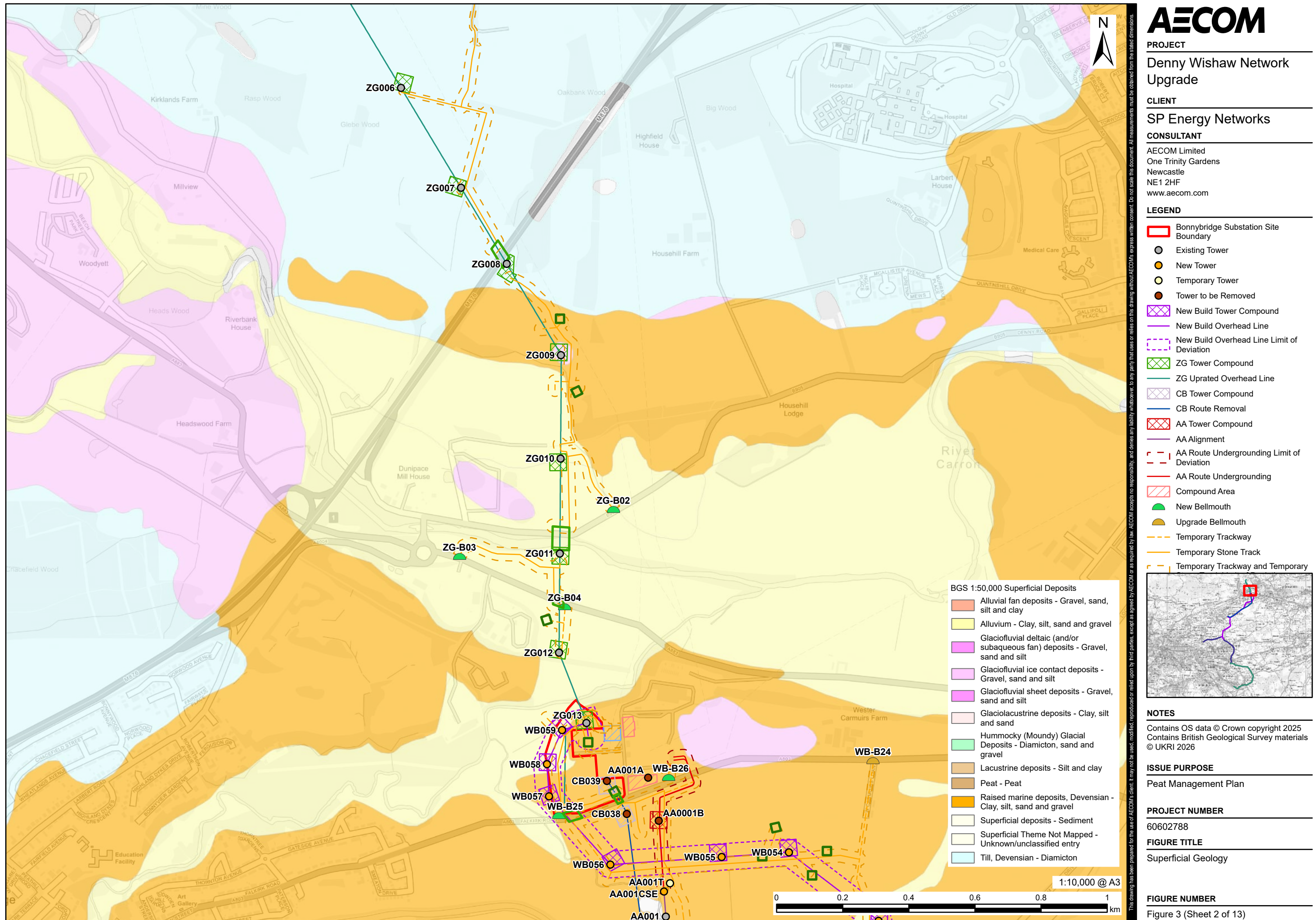
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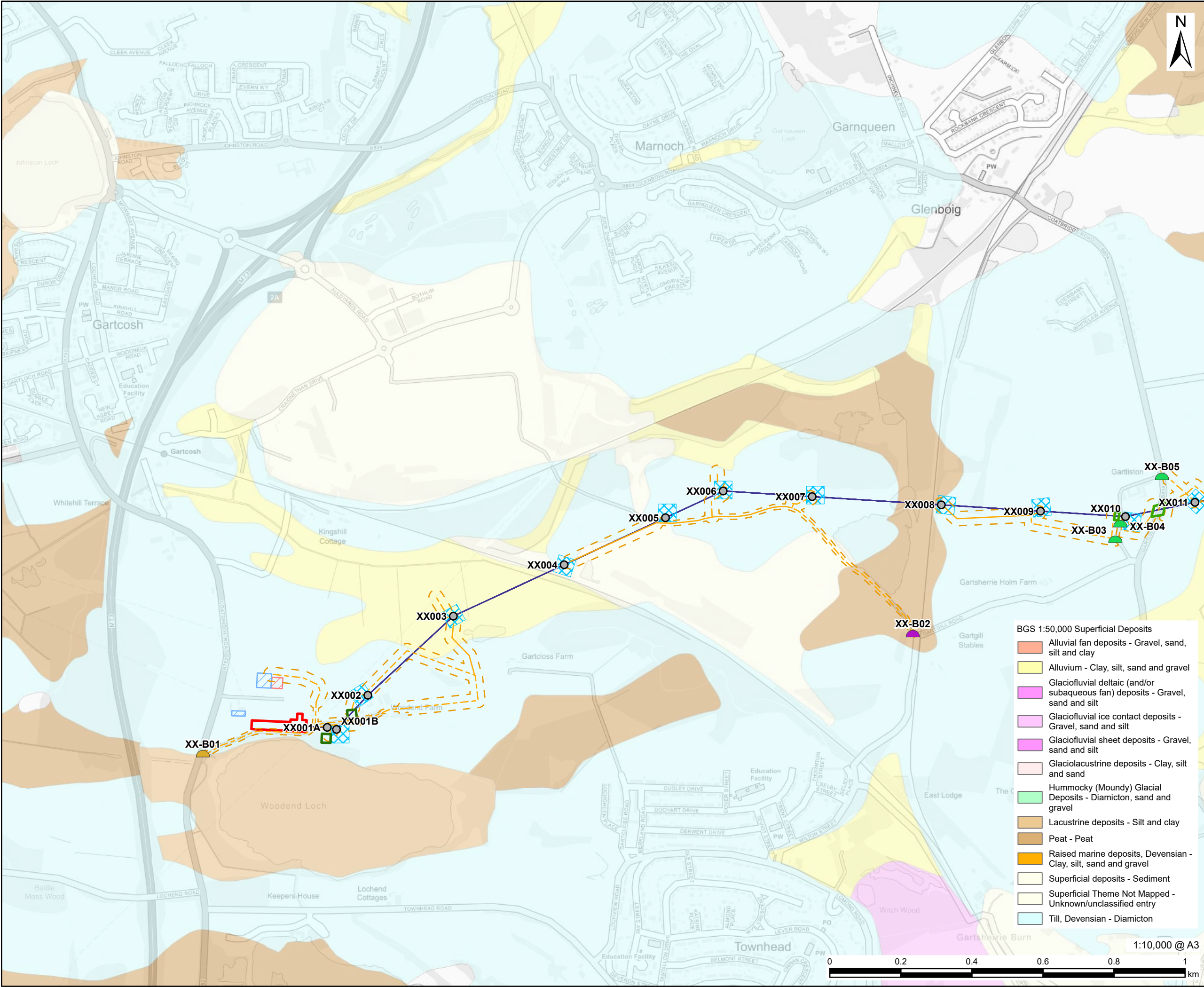
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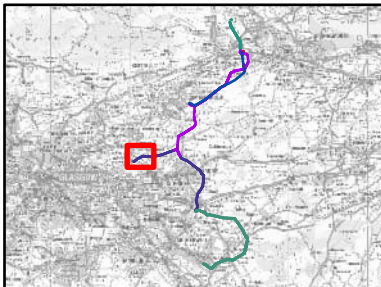


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- LEGEND**
- Easterhouse Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Substation Laydown Area
 - Pulling Position
 - Scaffolding



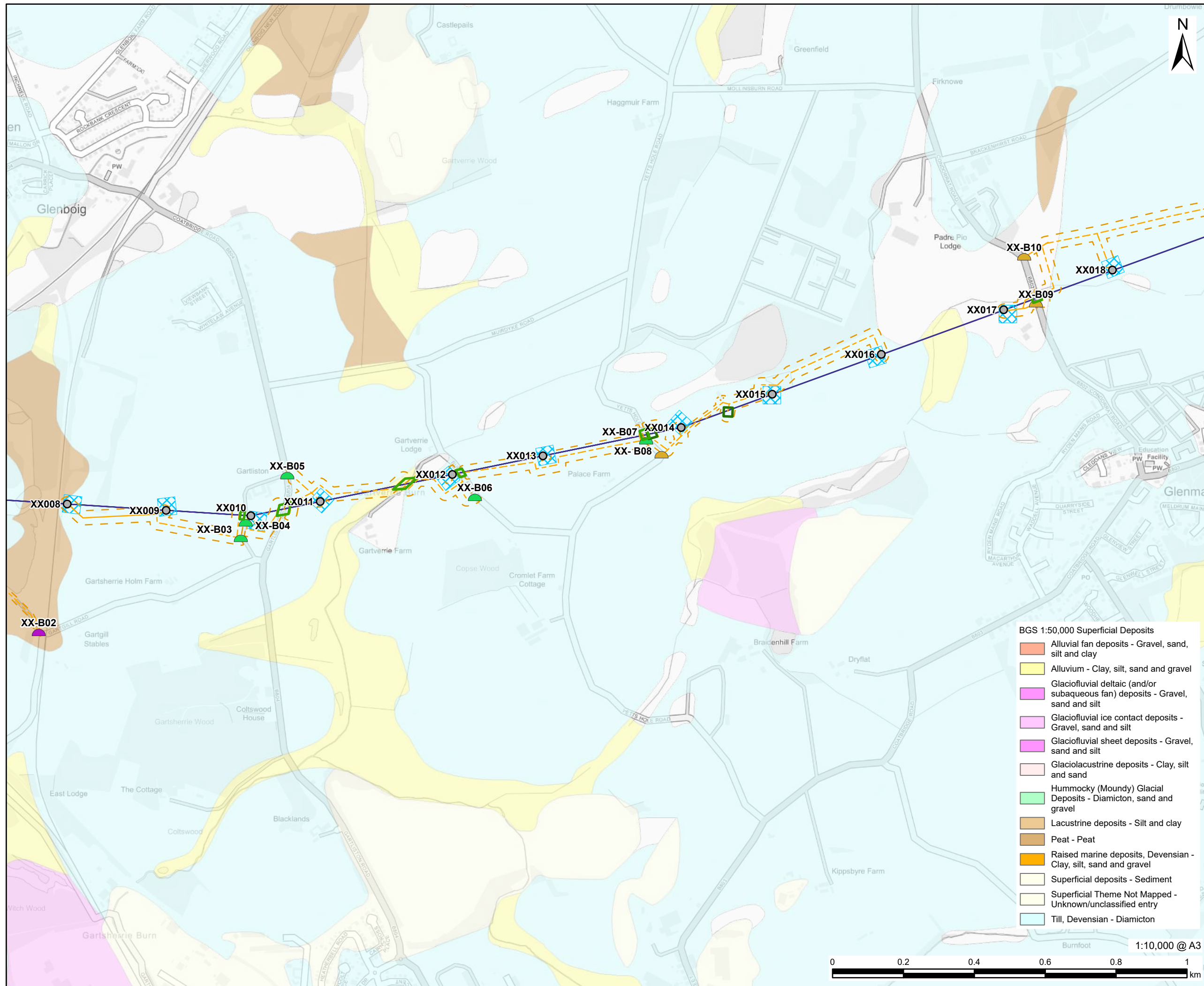
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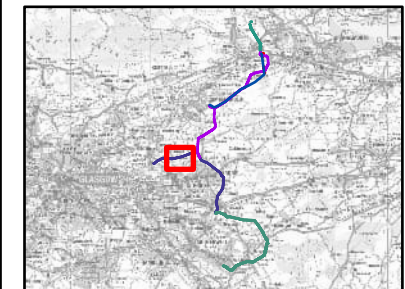
FIGURE TITLE
Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3 (Sheet 3 of 13)



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CLIENT	SP Energy Networks
CONSULTANT	AECOM Limited One Trinity Gardens Newcastle NE1 2HF www.aecom.com
LEGEND	 Existing Tower  XX Tower Compound  XX Upgraded Overhead Line  Existing Bellmouth  New Bellmouth  Upgrade Bellmouth  Temporary Trackway  Temporary Stone Track  Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation  Pulling Position  Scaffolding



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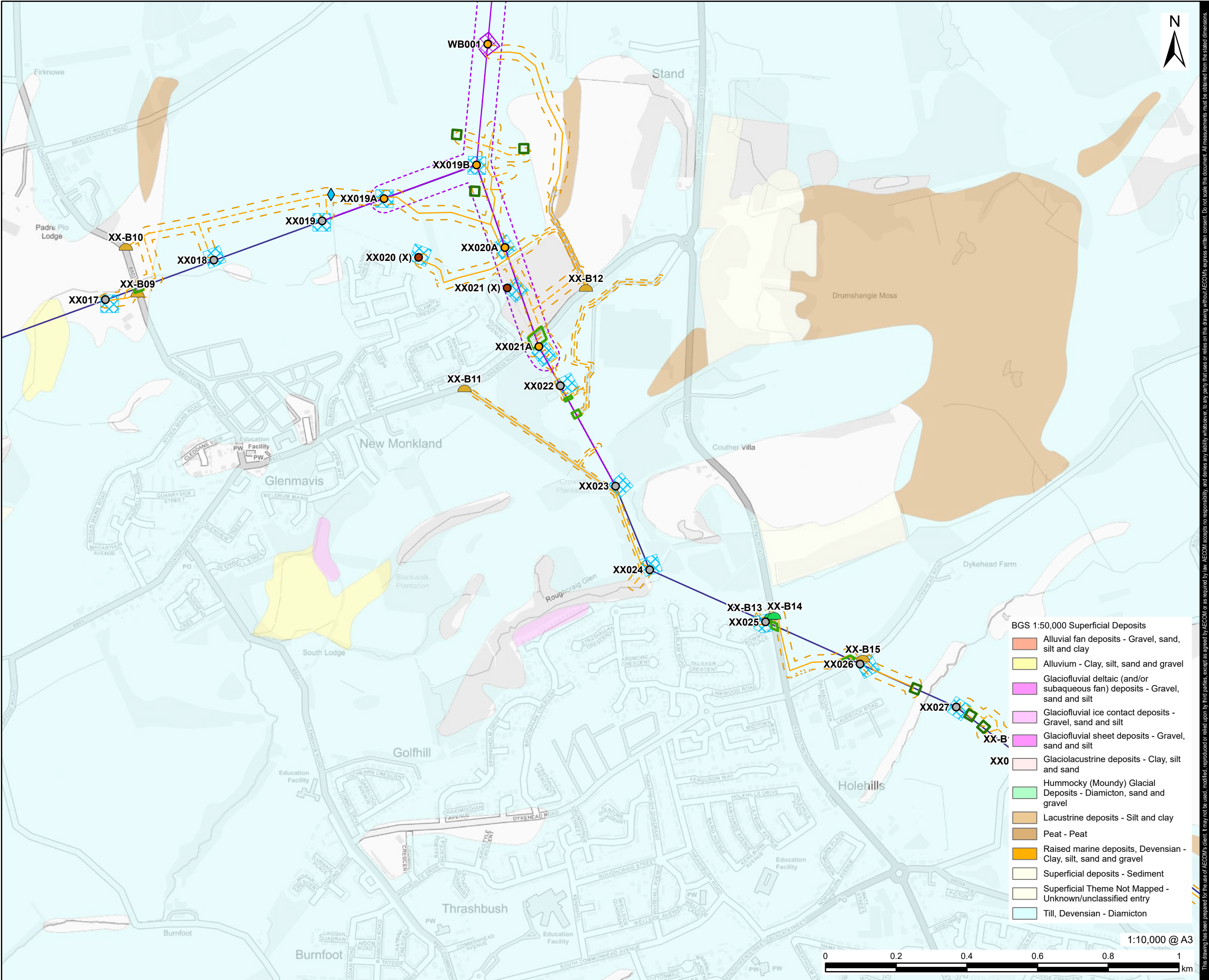
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FIGURE TITLE

Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3 (Sheet 4 of 13)



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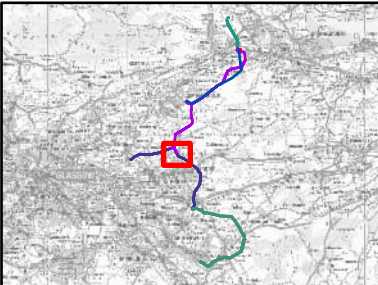
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- Tower to be Removed
- New Build Tower Compound
- New Build Overhead Line
- New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Upgraded Overhead Line
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Pulling Position
- Scaffolding
- Water Crossing

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
- Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamicton, sand and gravel
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Superficial deposits - Sediment
- Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton



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PROJECT NUMBER

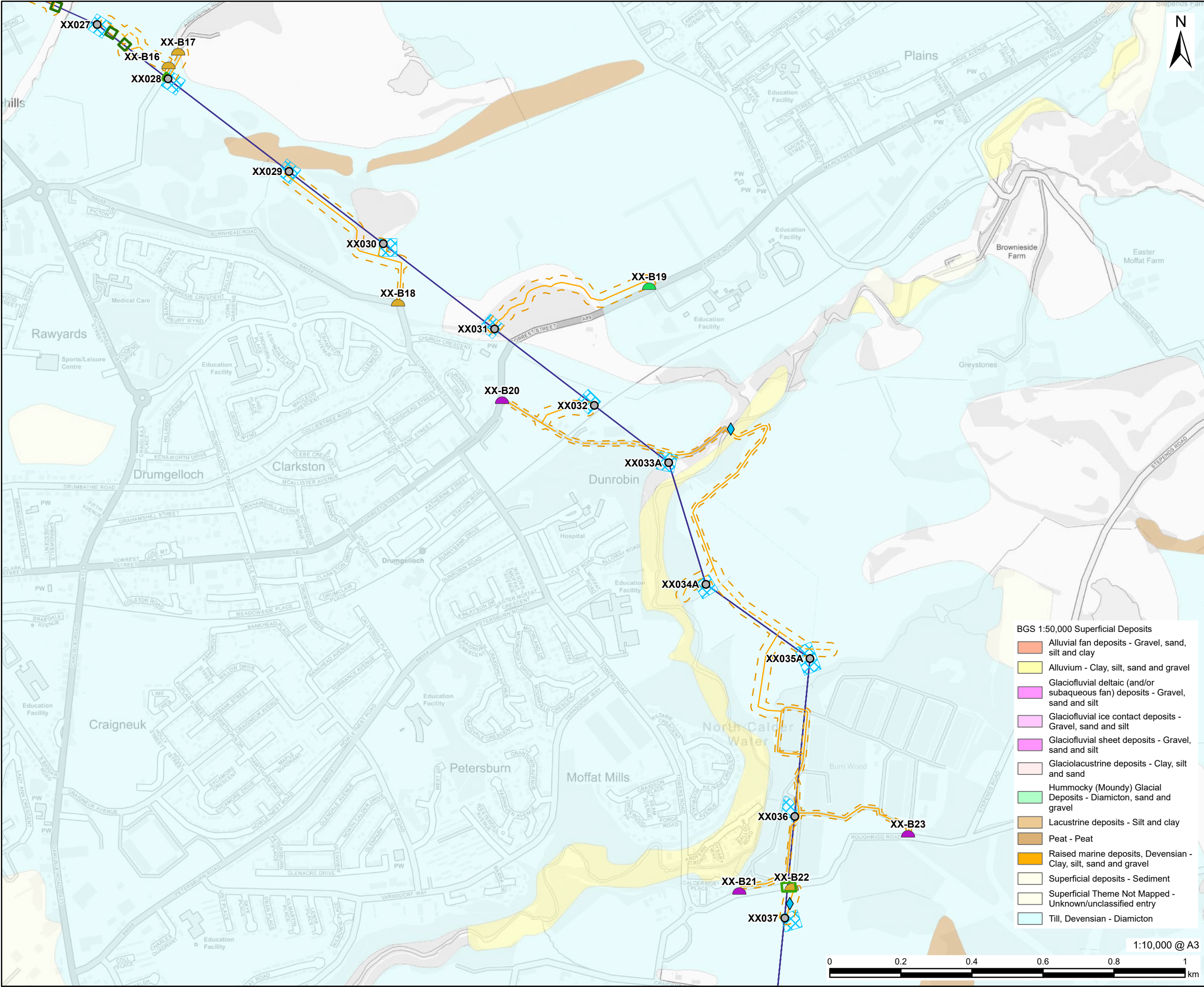
60602788

FIGURE TITLE

Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3 (Sheet 5 of 13)



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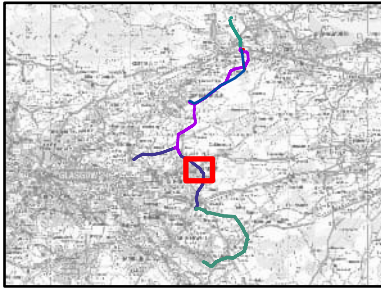
PROJECT
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SP Energy Networks

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Newcastle
NE1 2HF
www.aecom.com

- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Pulling Position
 - Scaffolding
 - Water Crossing

- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
 - Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamicton, sand and gravel
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Superficial deposits - Sediment
 - Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton



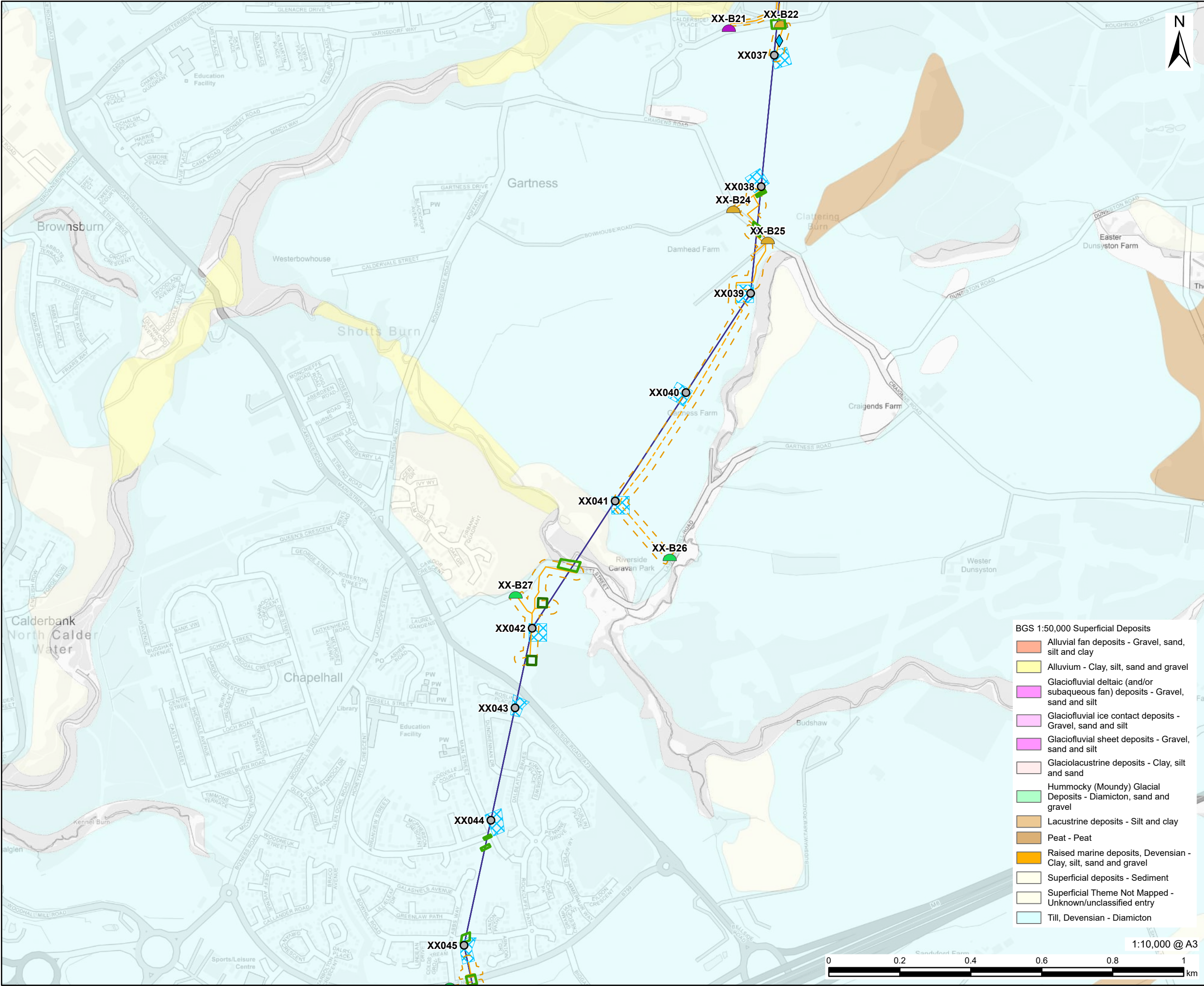
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PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3 (Sheet 6 of 13)

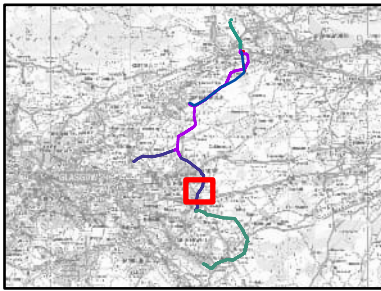


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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Pulling Position
 - Scaffolding
 - Water Crossing



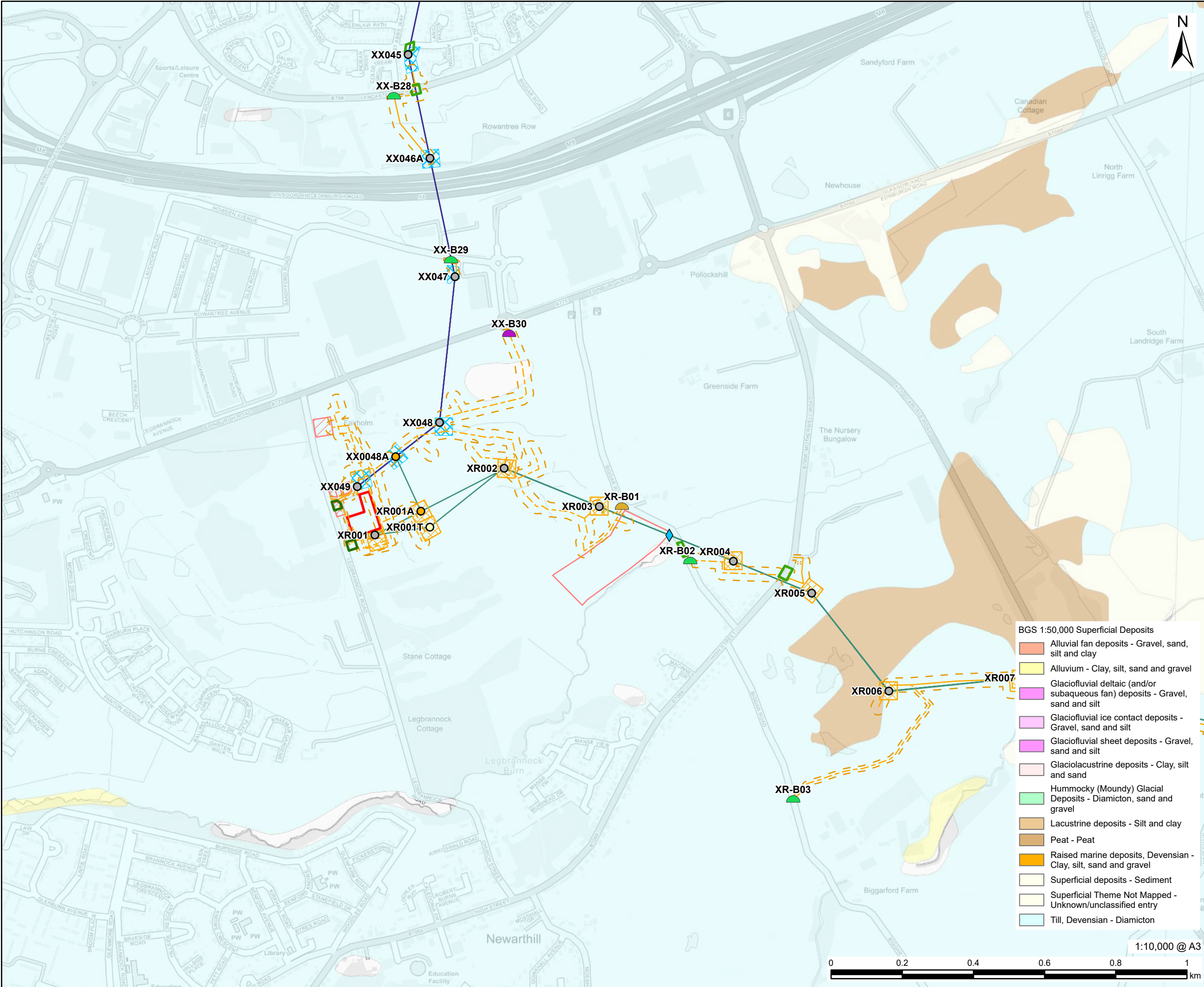
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PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3 (Sheet 7 of 13)

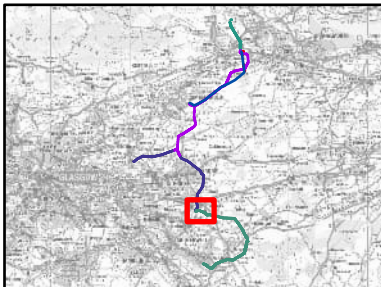


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- LEGEND**
- Newarthill Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Temporary Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Upgraded Overhead Line
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Overhead Line Site Compound
 - Pulling Position
 - Scaffolding
 - Water Crossing



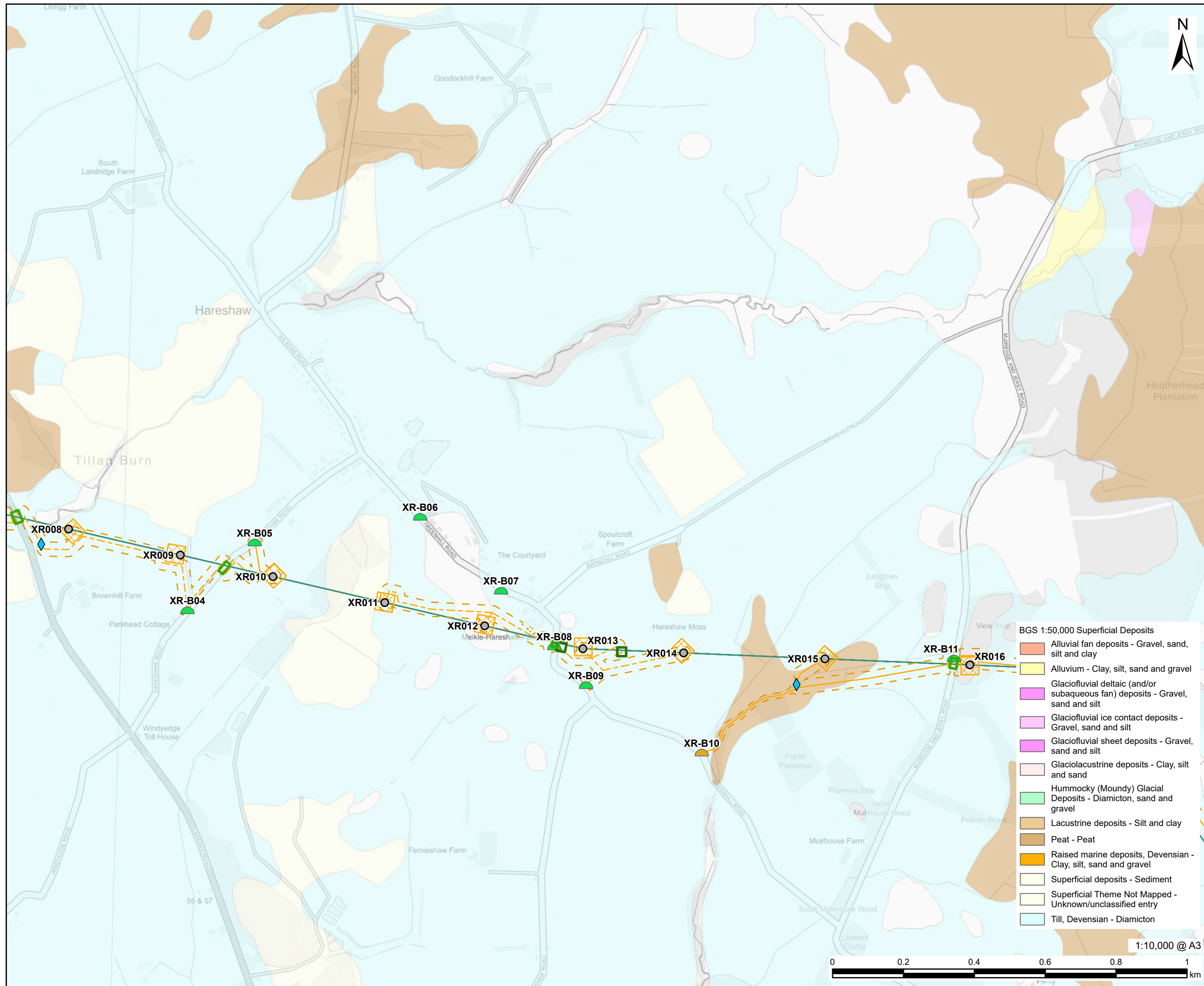
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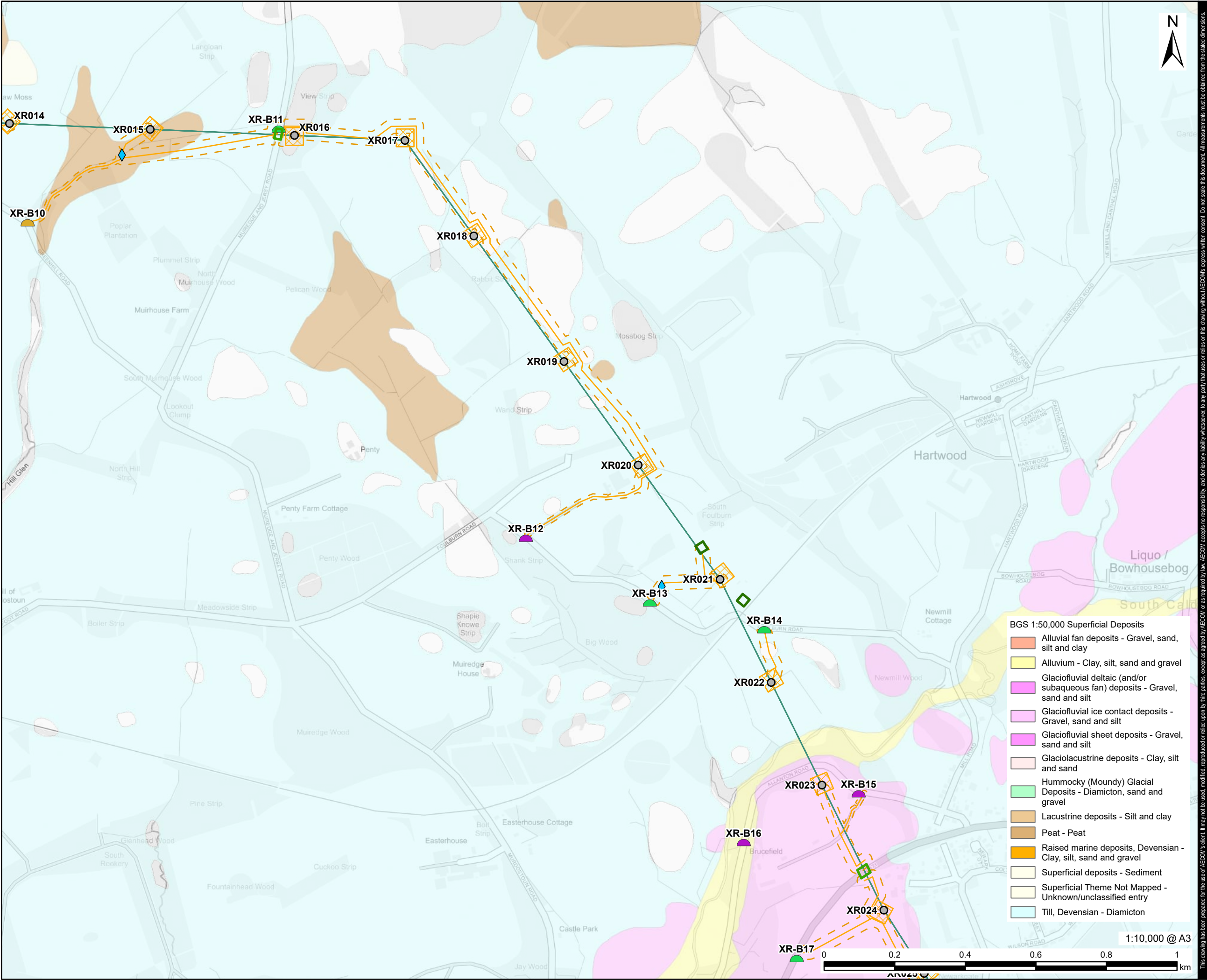
PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3 (Sheet 8 of 13)



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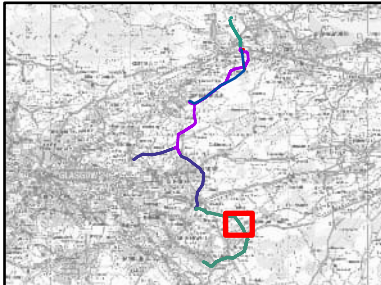
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Upgraded Overhead Line
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Pulling Position
- Scaffolding
- Water Crossing

- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
 - Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamicton, sand and gravel
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Superficial deposits - Sediment
 - Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton

1:10,000 @ A3



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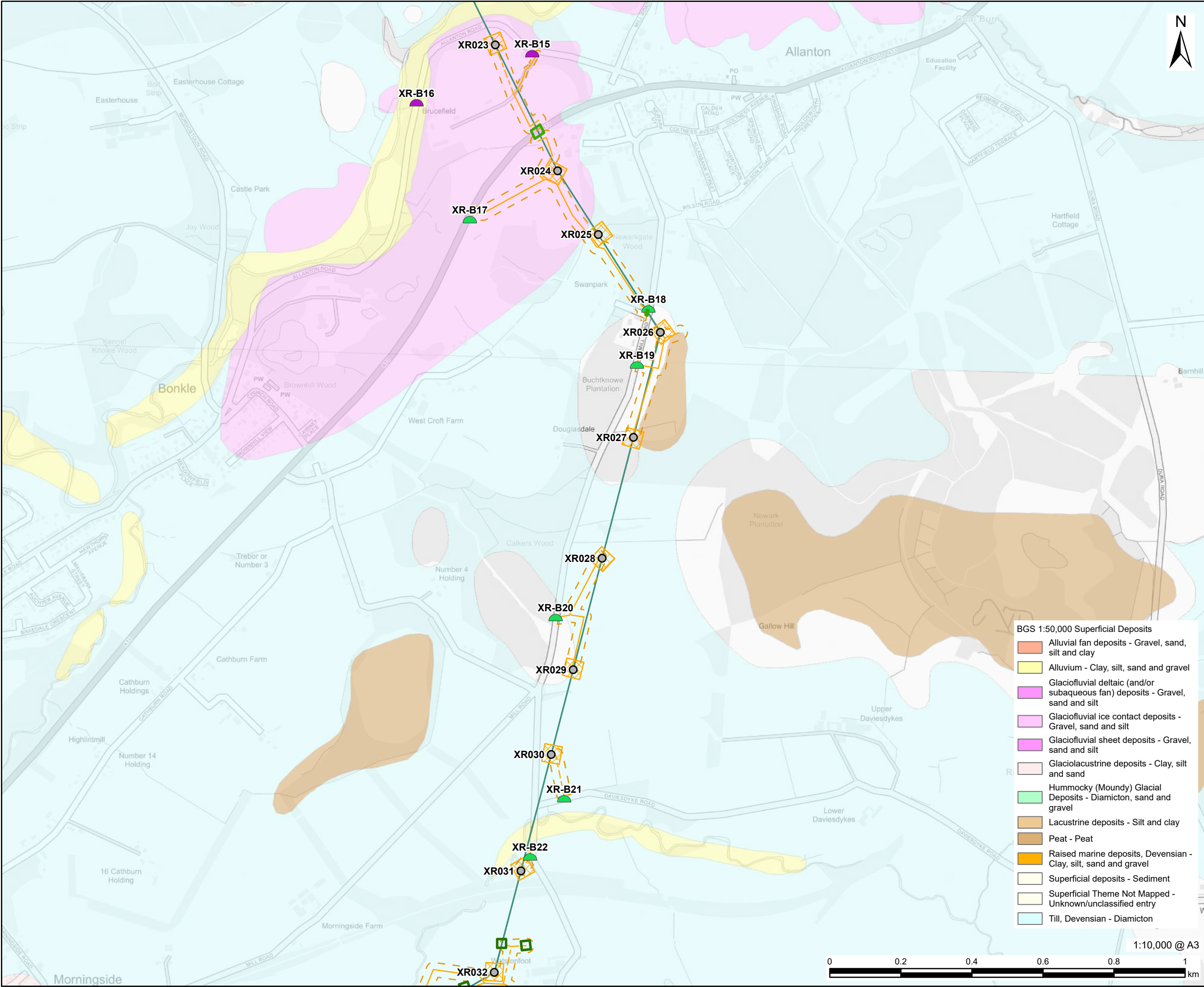
FIGURE TITLE

Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER

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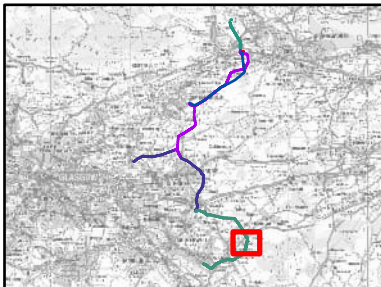
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Upgraded Overhead Line
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Pulling Position
- Scaffolding

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
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- Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
- Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamicton, sand and gravel
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Superficial deposits - Sediment
- Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton



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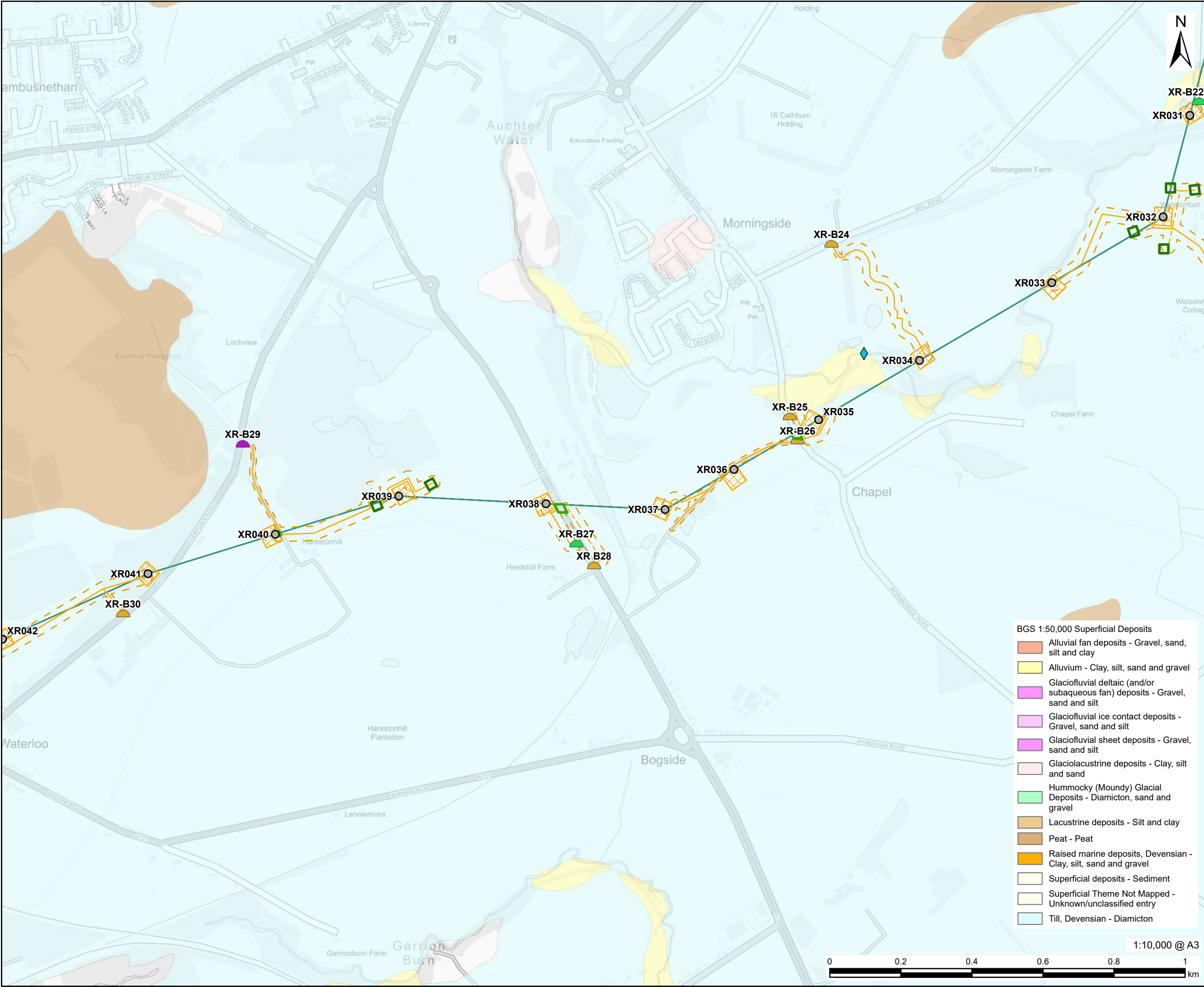
FIGURE TITLE

Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER

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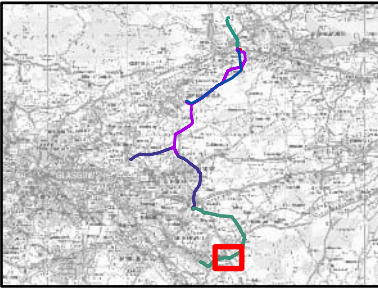
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Pulling Position
 - Scaffolding
 - Water Crossing

- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
 - Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamiction, sand and gravel
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Superficial deposits - Sediment
 - Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
 - Till, Devensian - Diamiction



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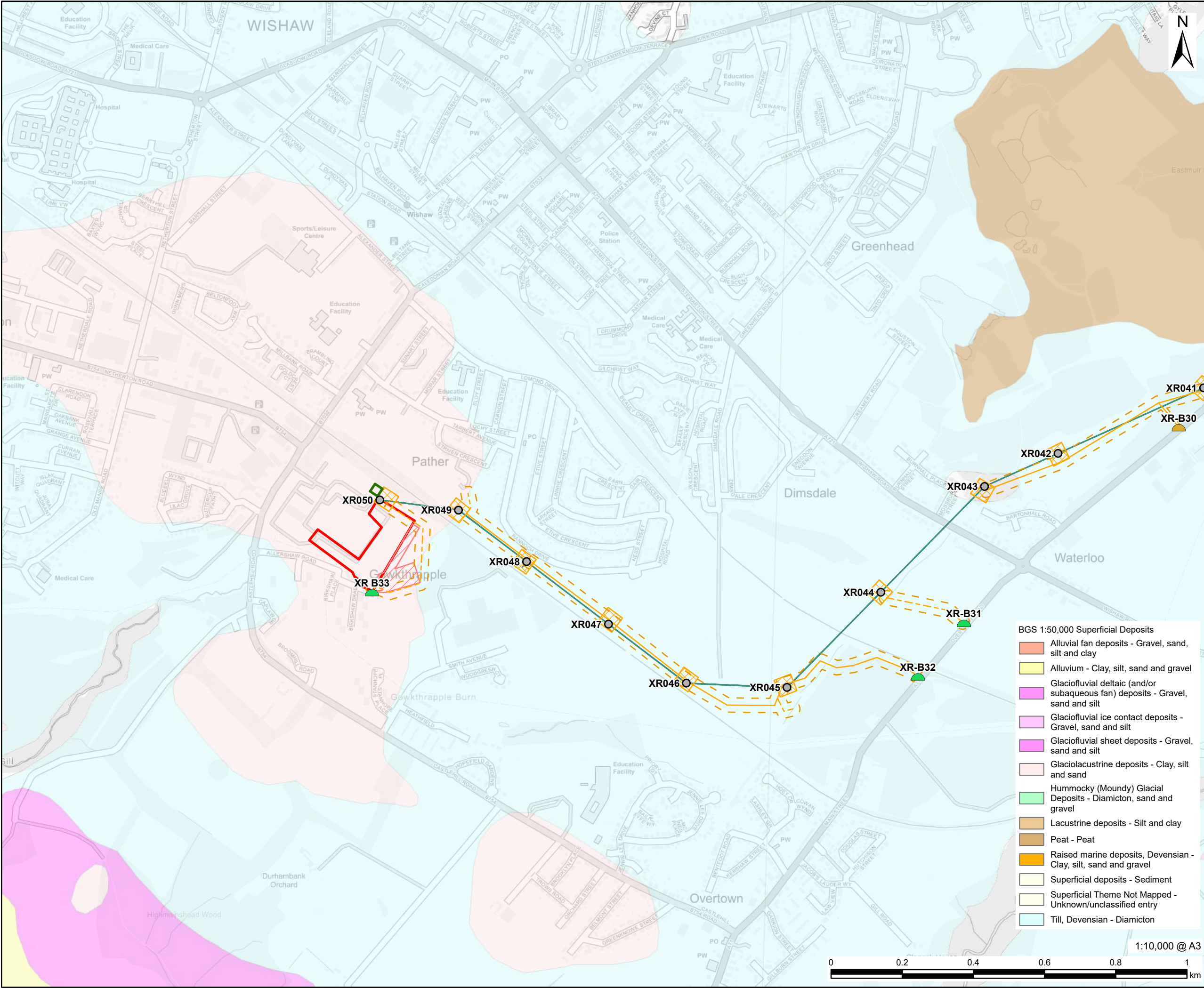
ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3 (Sheet 12 of 13)





BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvial fan deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial deltaic (and/or subaqueous fan) deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciofluvial sheet deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Glaciolacustrine deposits - Clay, silt and sand
- Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits - Diamicton, sand and gravel
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Raised marine deposits, Devensian - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Superficial deposits - Sediment
- Superficial Theme Not Mapped - Unknown/unclassified entry
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

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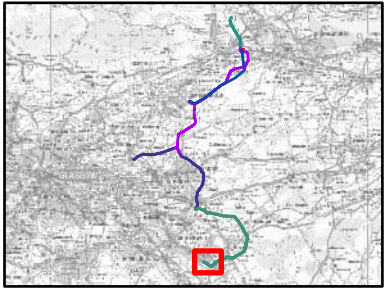
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LEGEND

- Wishaw Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Pulling Position



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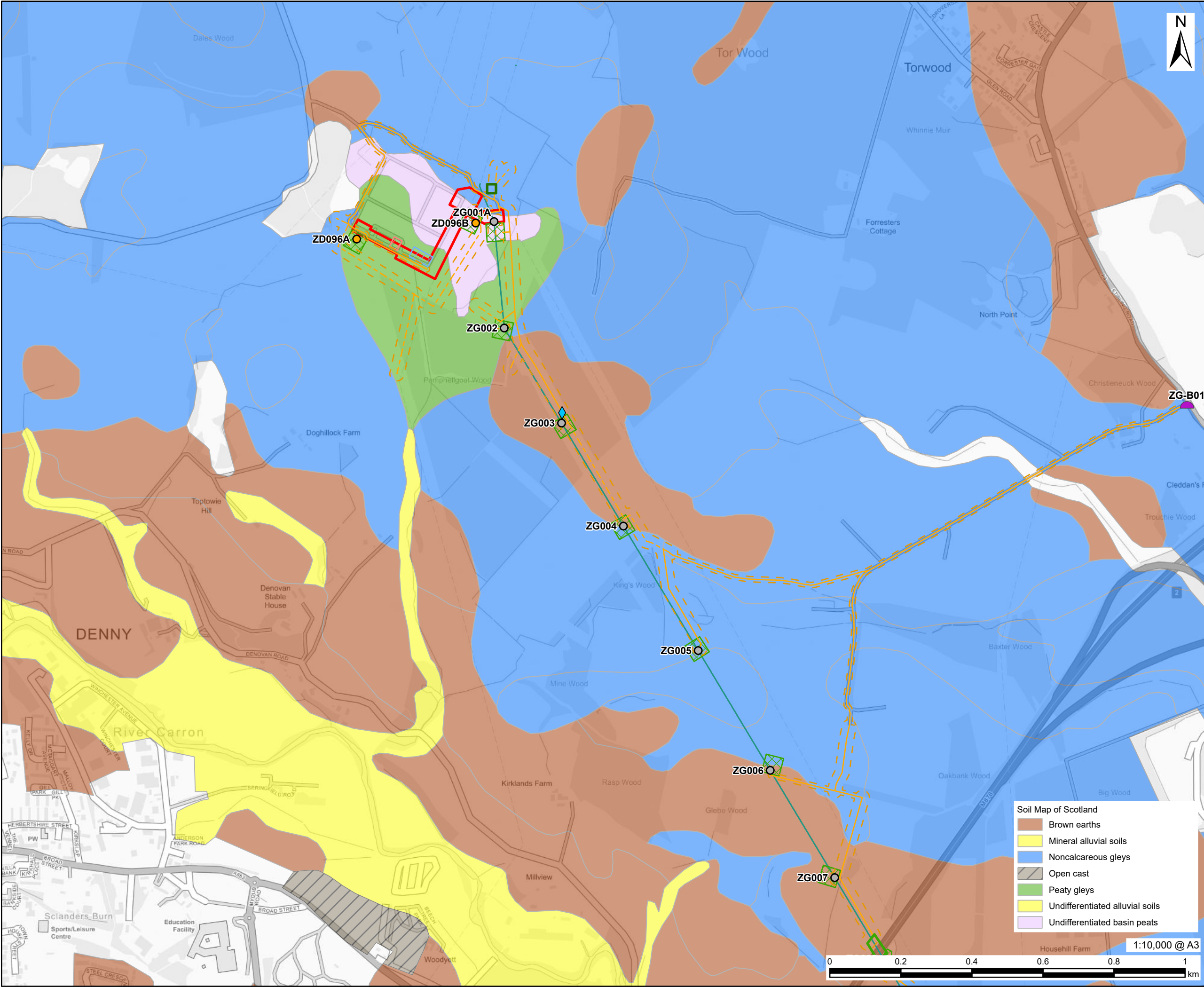
FIGURE TITLE

Superficial Geology

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3 (Sheet 13 of 13)





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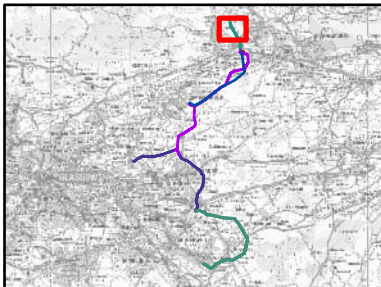
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LEGEND

- Denny North Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- ZG Tower Compound
- ZG Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Substation Laydown Area
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- Existing Bellmouth



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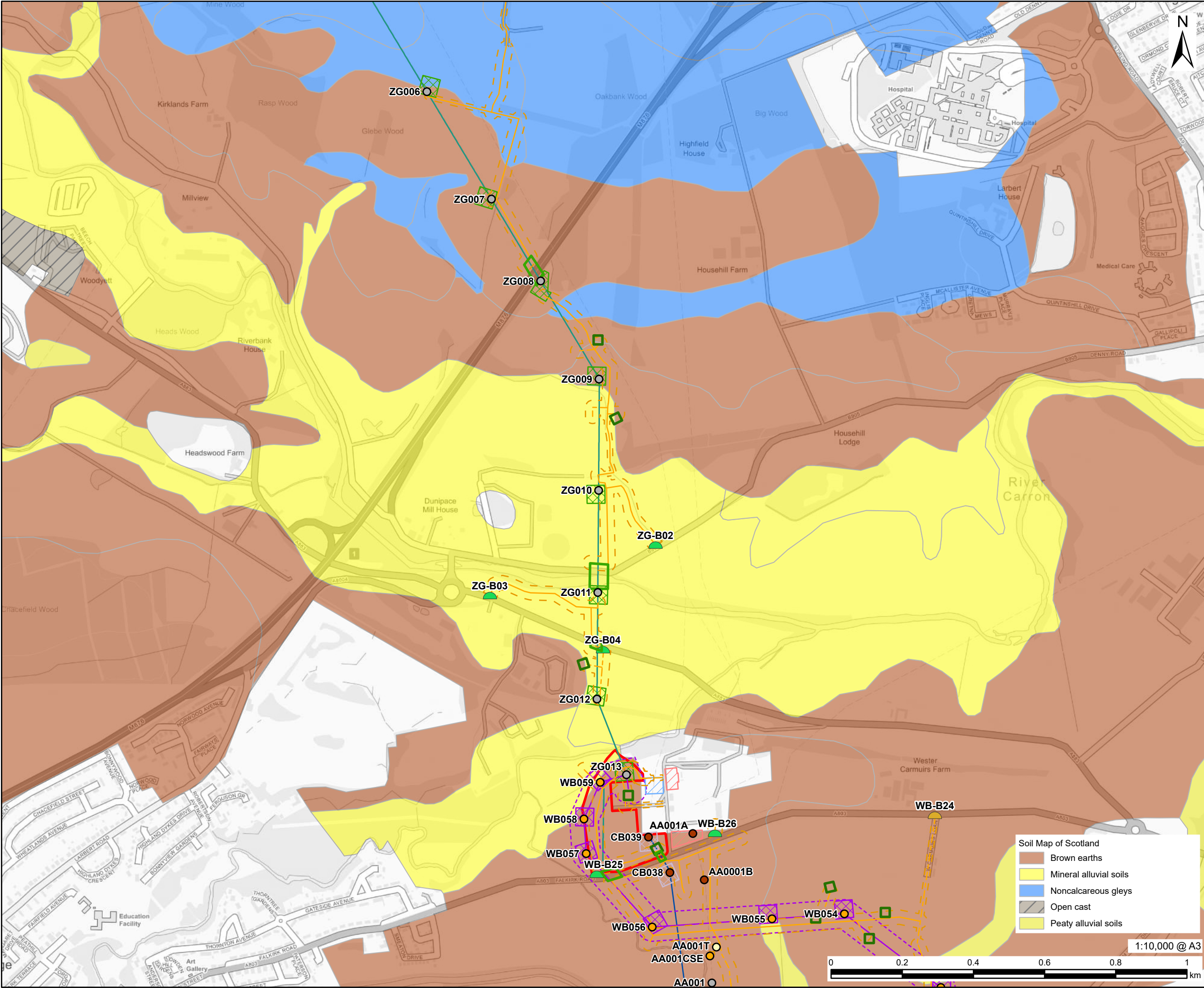
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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 1 of 13)



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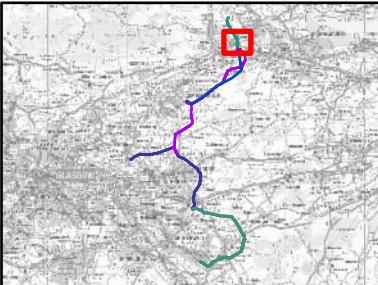
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LEGEND

- Bonnybridge Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- Temporary Tower
- Tower to be Removed
- New Build Tower Compound
- New Build Overhead Line
- New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
- ZG Tower Compound
- ZG Upgraded Overhead Line
- CB Tower Compound
- CB Route Removal
- Compound Area
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Substation Laydown Area
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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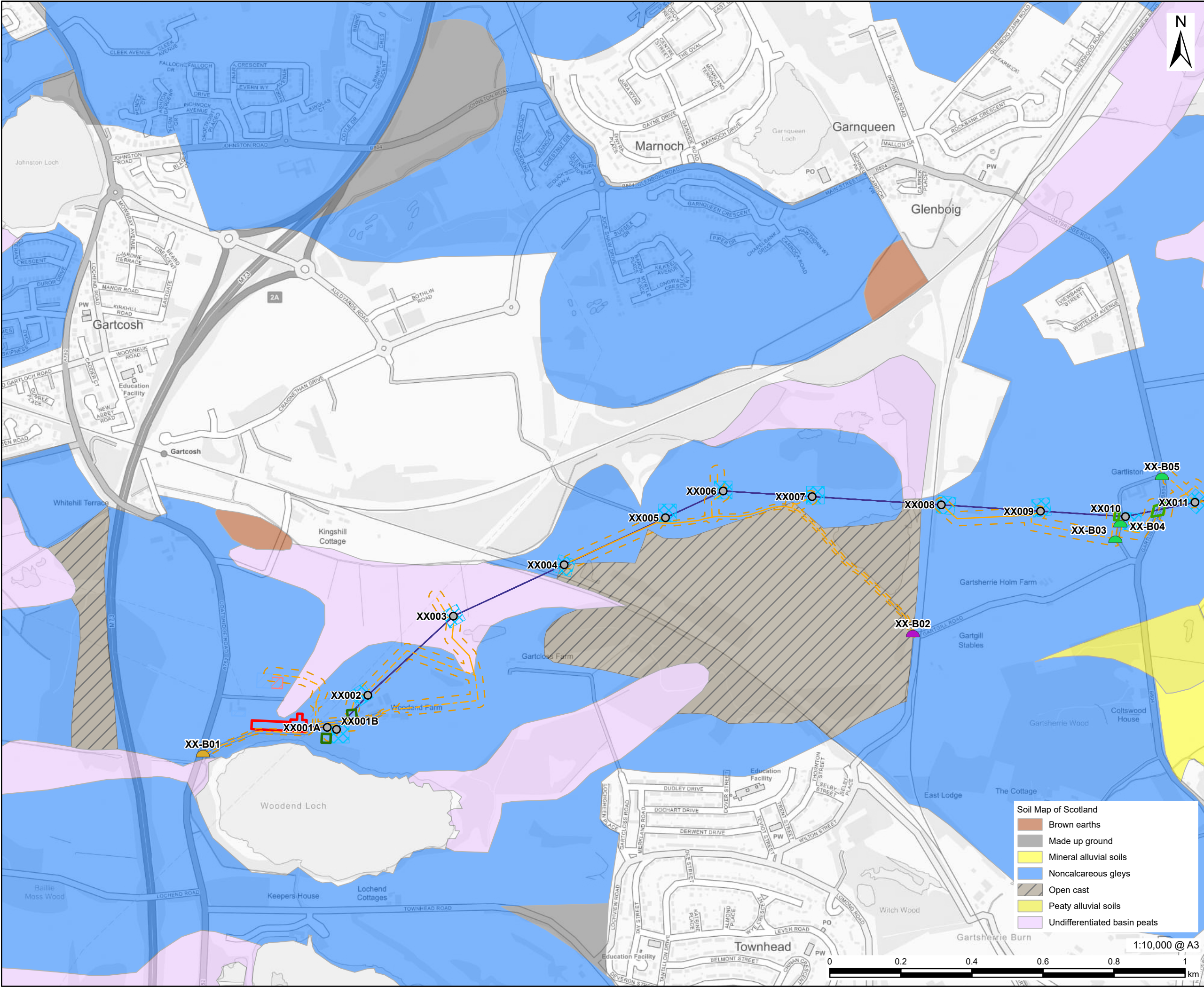
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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 2 of 13)

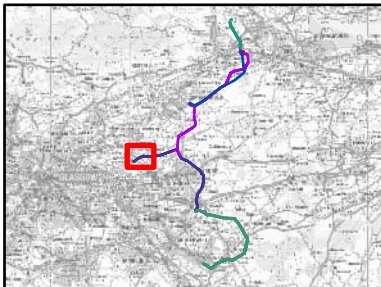


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- LEGEND**
- Easterhouse Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Substation Laydown Area
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



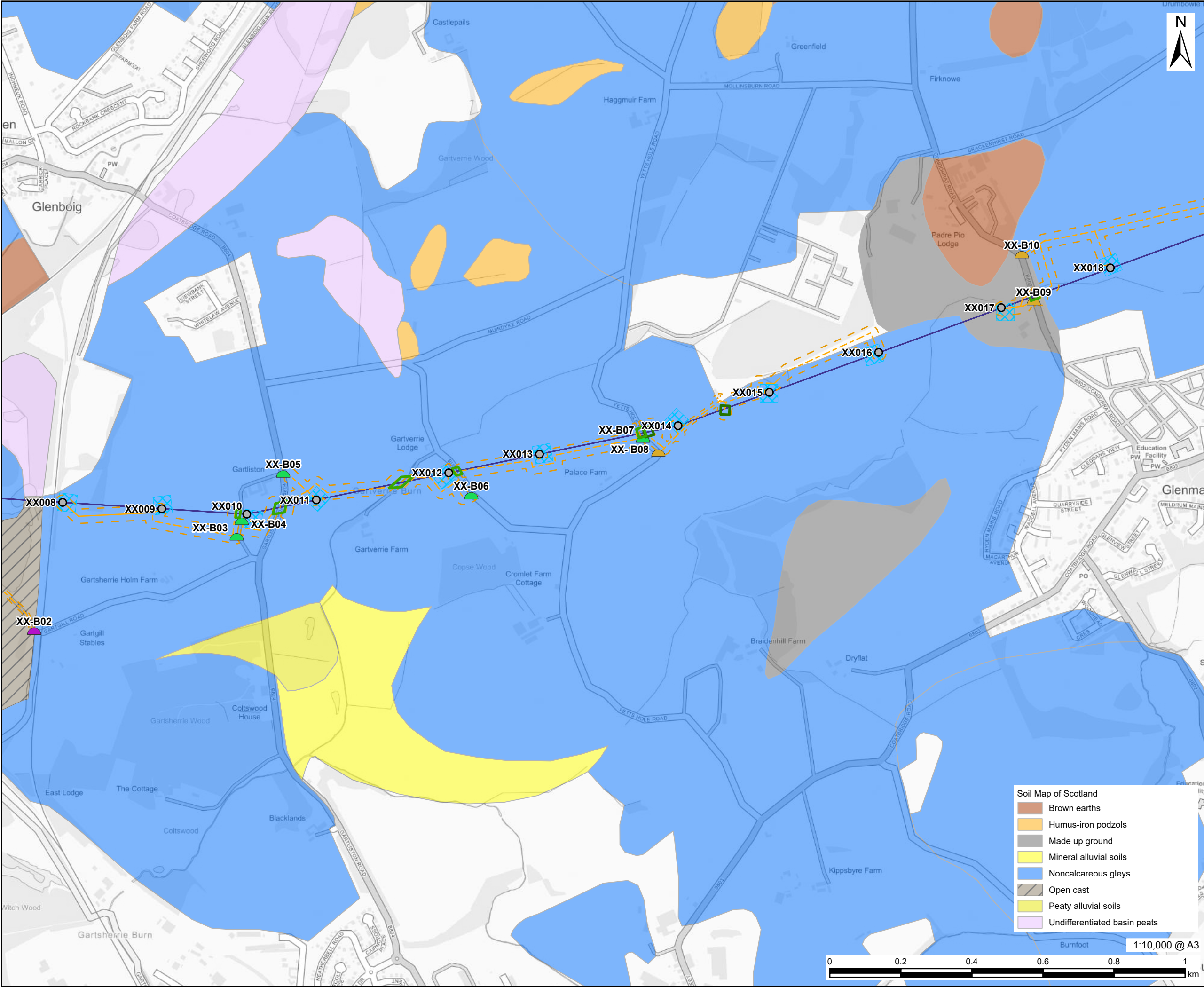
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FIGURE TITLE
Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4 (Sheet 3 of 13)



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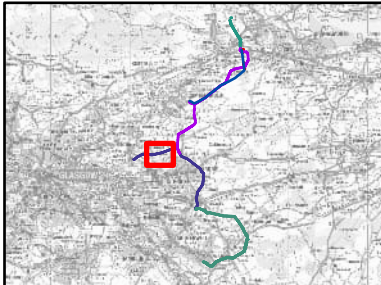
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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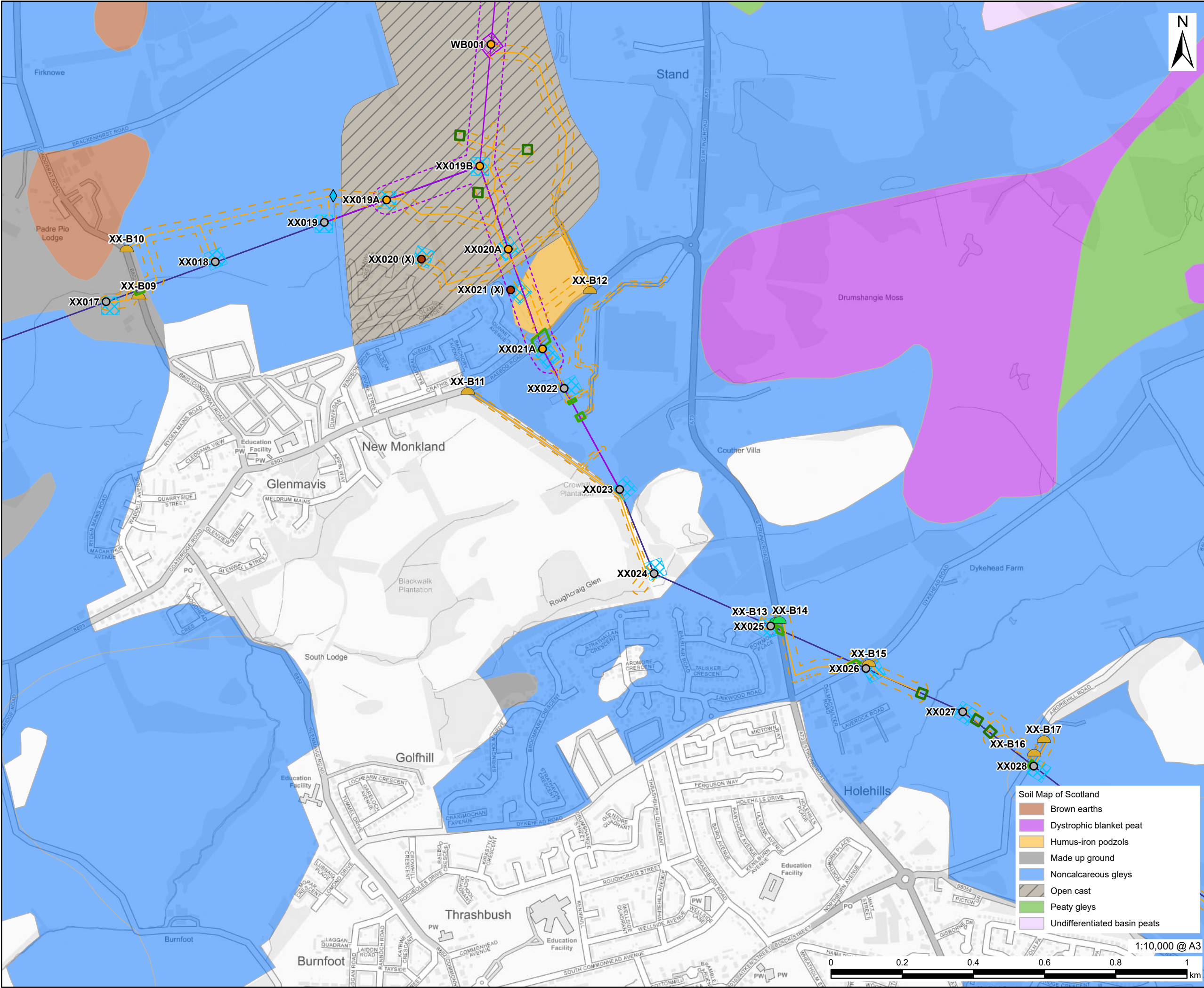
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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 4 of 13)



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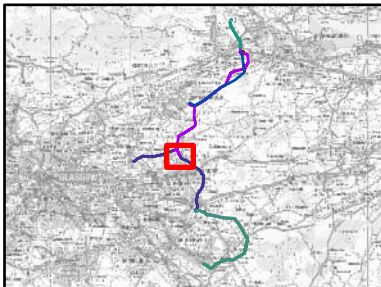
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www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- Tower to be Removed
- New Build Tower Compound
- New Build Overhead Line
- New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

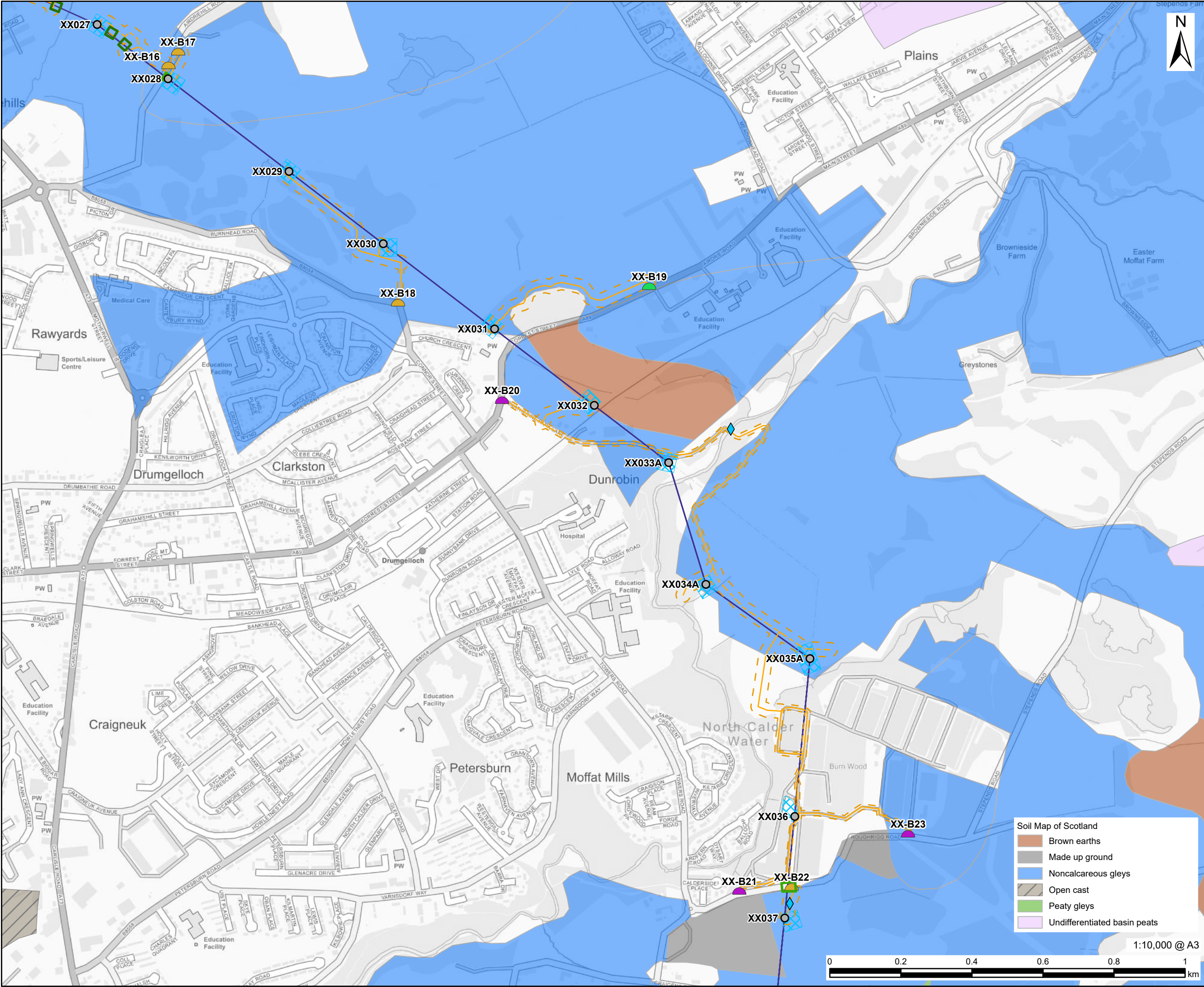
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 5 of 13)

- Soil Map of Scotland
- Brown earths
 - Dystrophic blanket peat
 - Humus-iron podzols
 - Made up ground
 - Noncalcareous gleys
 - Open cast
 - Peaty gleys
 - Undifferentiated basin peats

1:10,000 @ A3





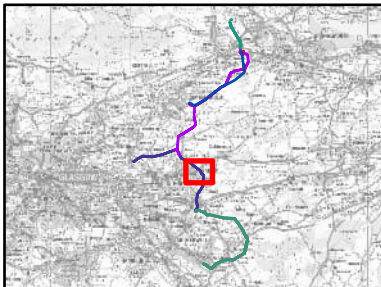
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Water Crossing
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



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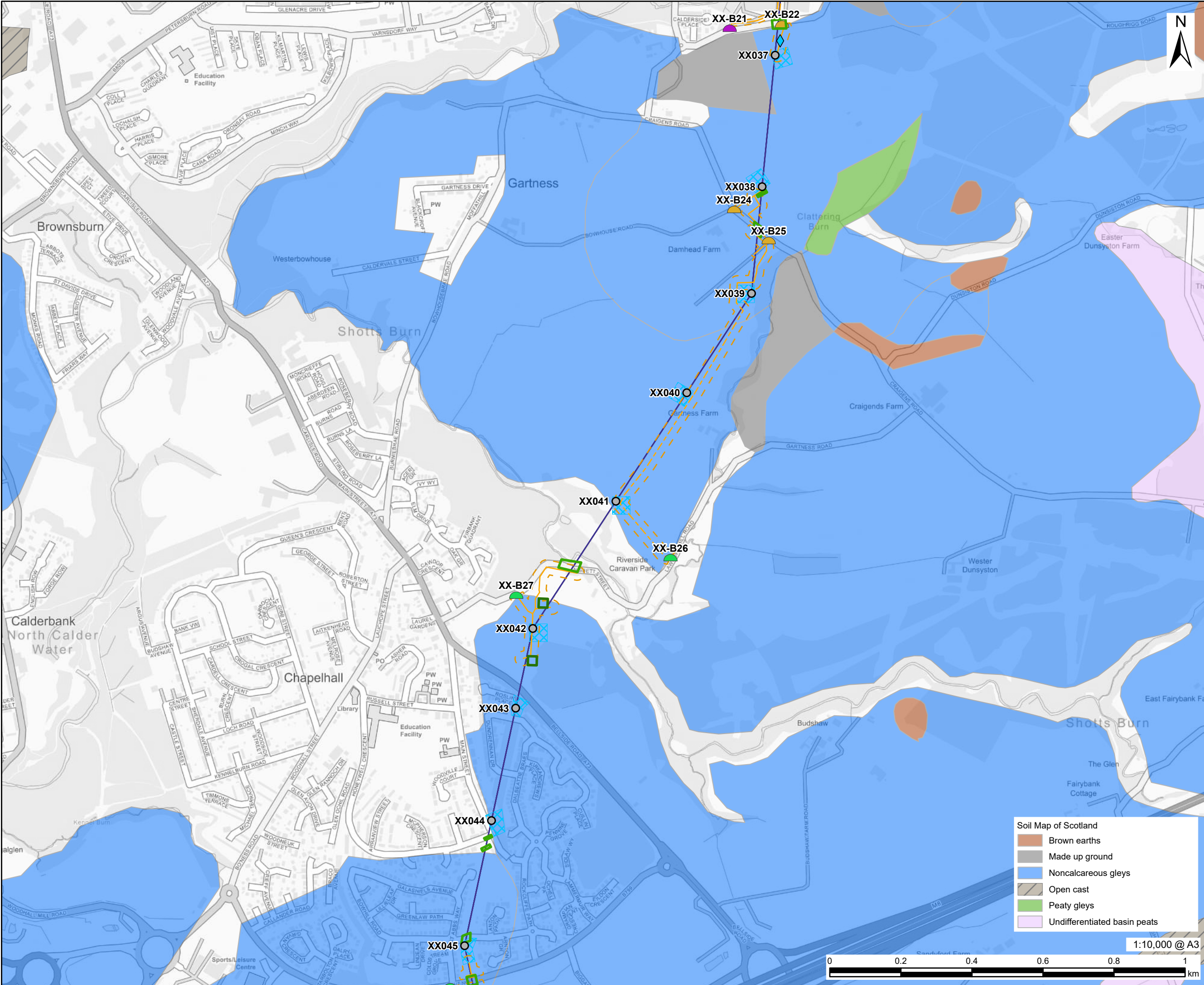
PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4 (Sheet 6 of 13)

- Soil Map of Scotland**
- Brown earths
 - Made up ground
 - Noncalcareous gleys
 - Open cast
 - Peaty gleys
 - Undifferentiated basin peats





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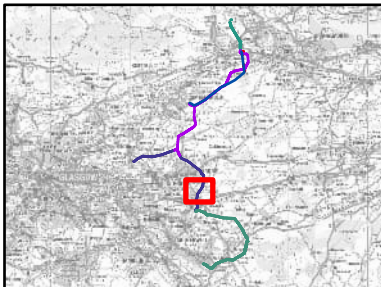
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth

Soil Map of Scotland

- Brown earths
- Made up ground
- Noncalcareous gleys
- Open cast
- Peaty gleys
- Undifferentiated basin peats



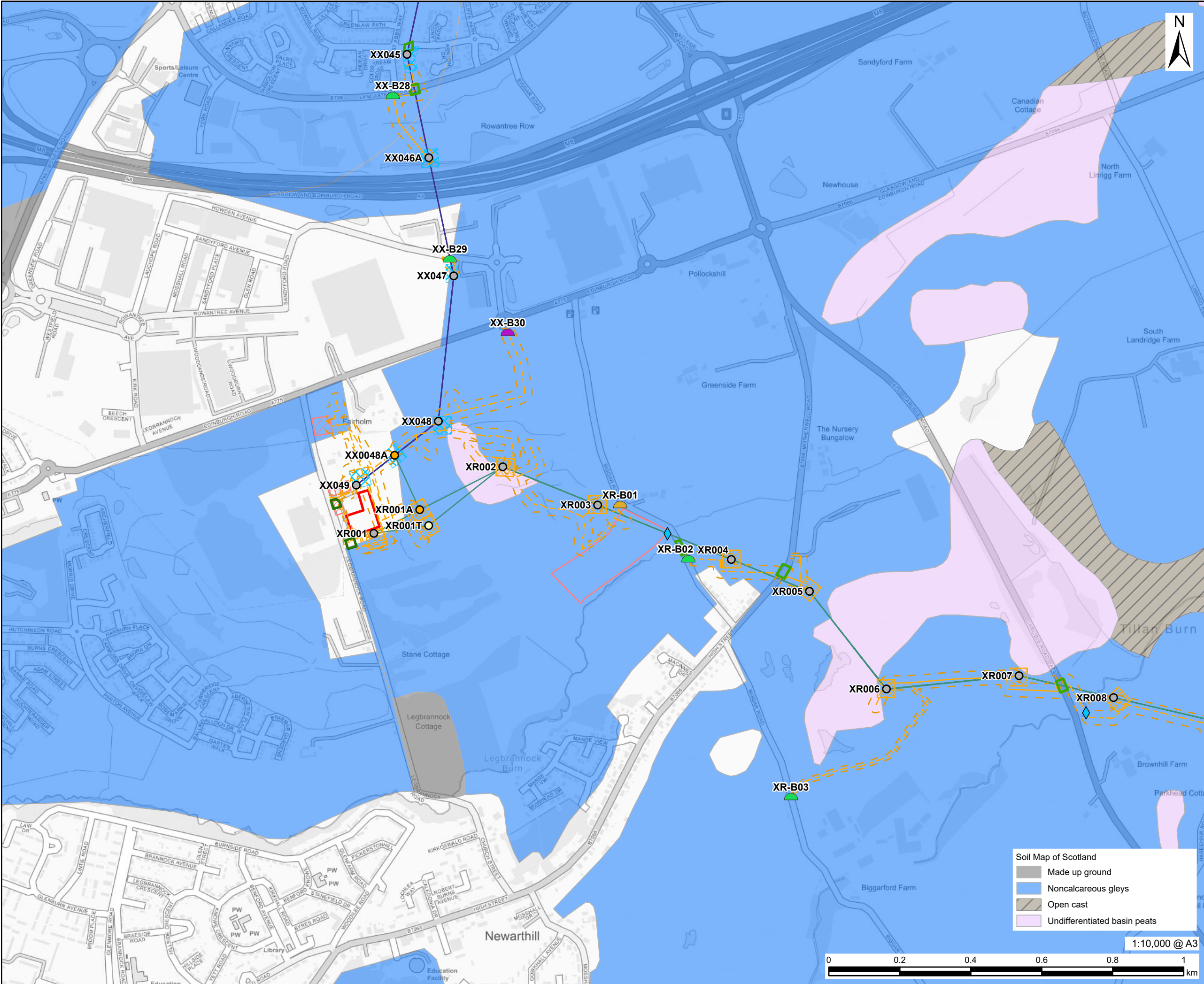
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Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4 (Sheet 7 of 13)



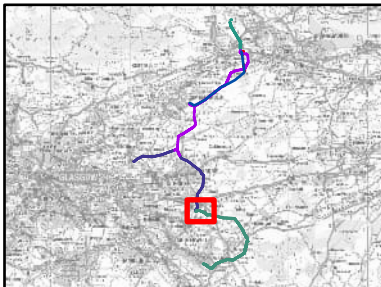
AECOM

PROJECT
Denny Wishaw Network Upgrade

CLIENT
SP Energy Networks

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AECOM Limited
One Trinity Gardens
Newcastle
NE1 2HF
www.aecom.com

- LEGEND**
- Newarthill Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Temporary Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Upgraded Overhead Line
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Overhead Line Site Compound
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Water Crossing
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



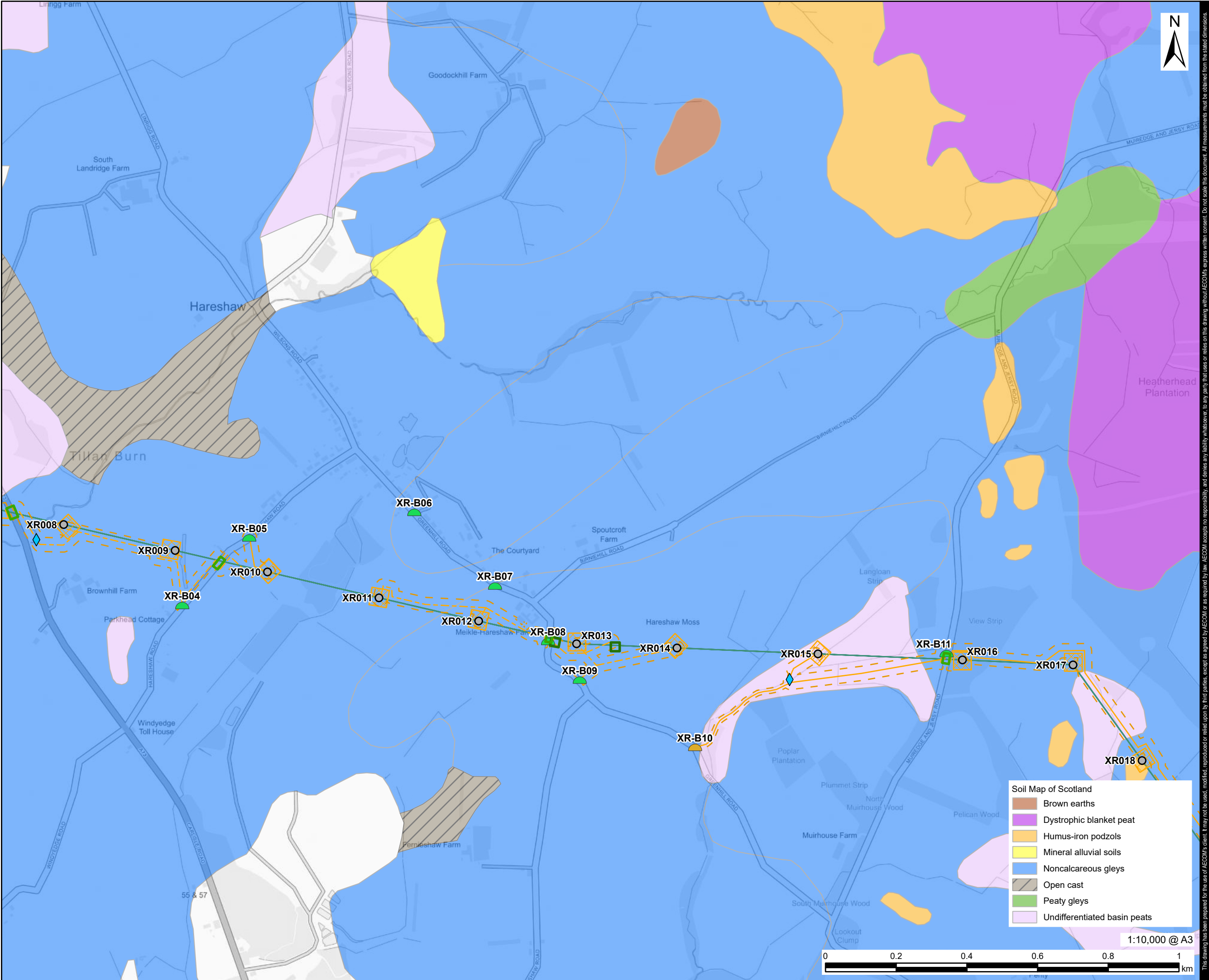
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4 (Sheet 8 of 13)



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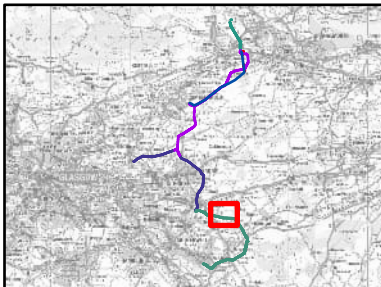
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NE1 2HF
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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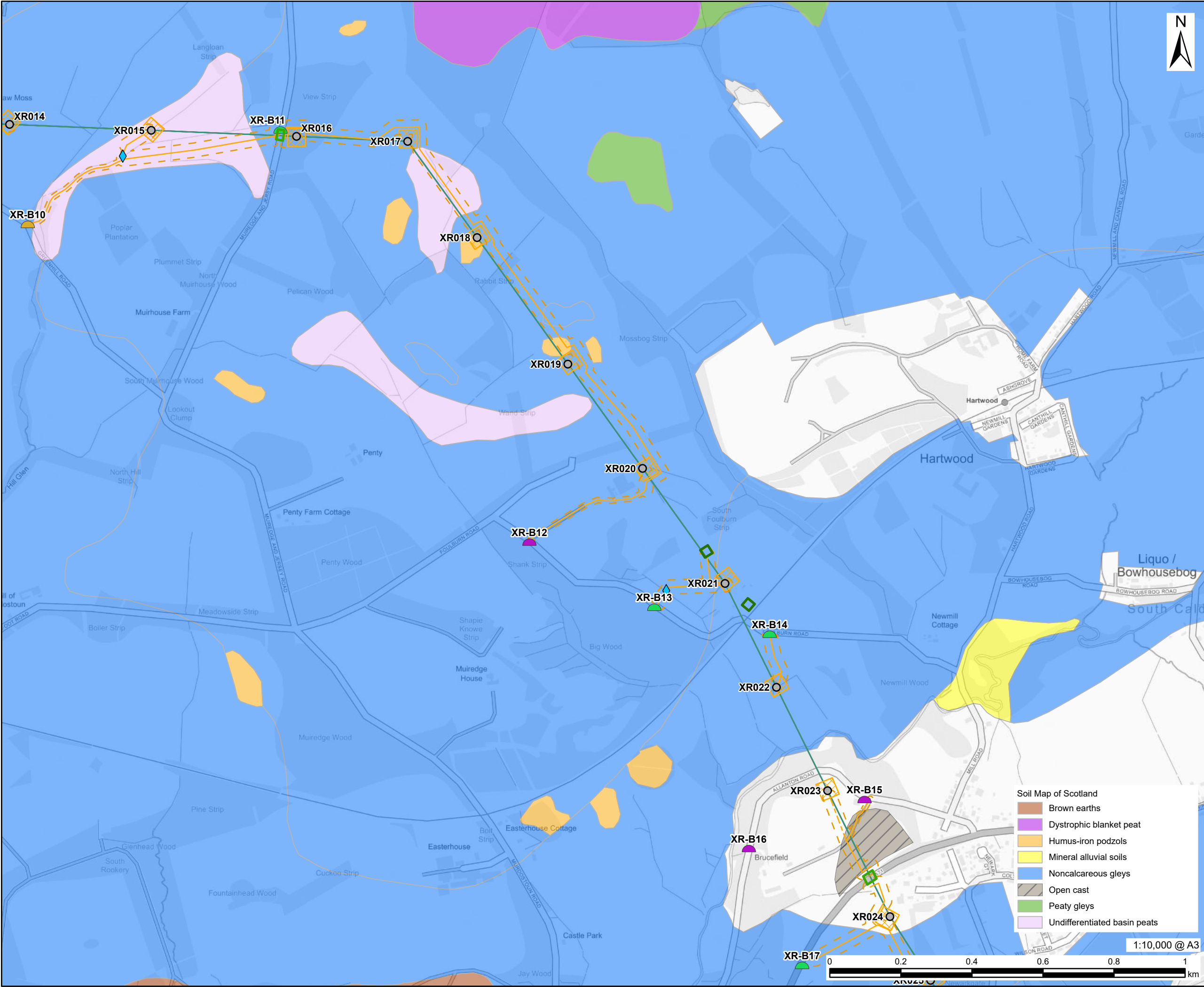
60602788

FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 9 of 13)



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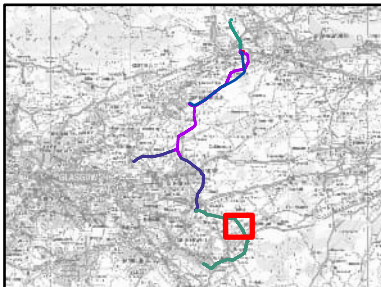
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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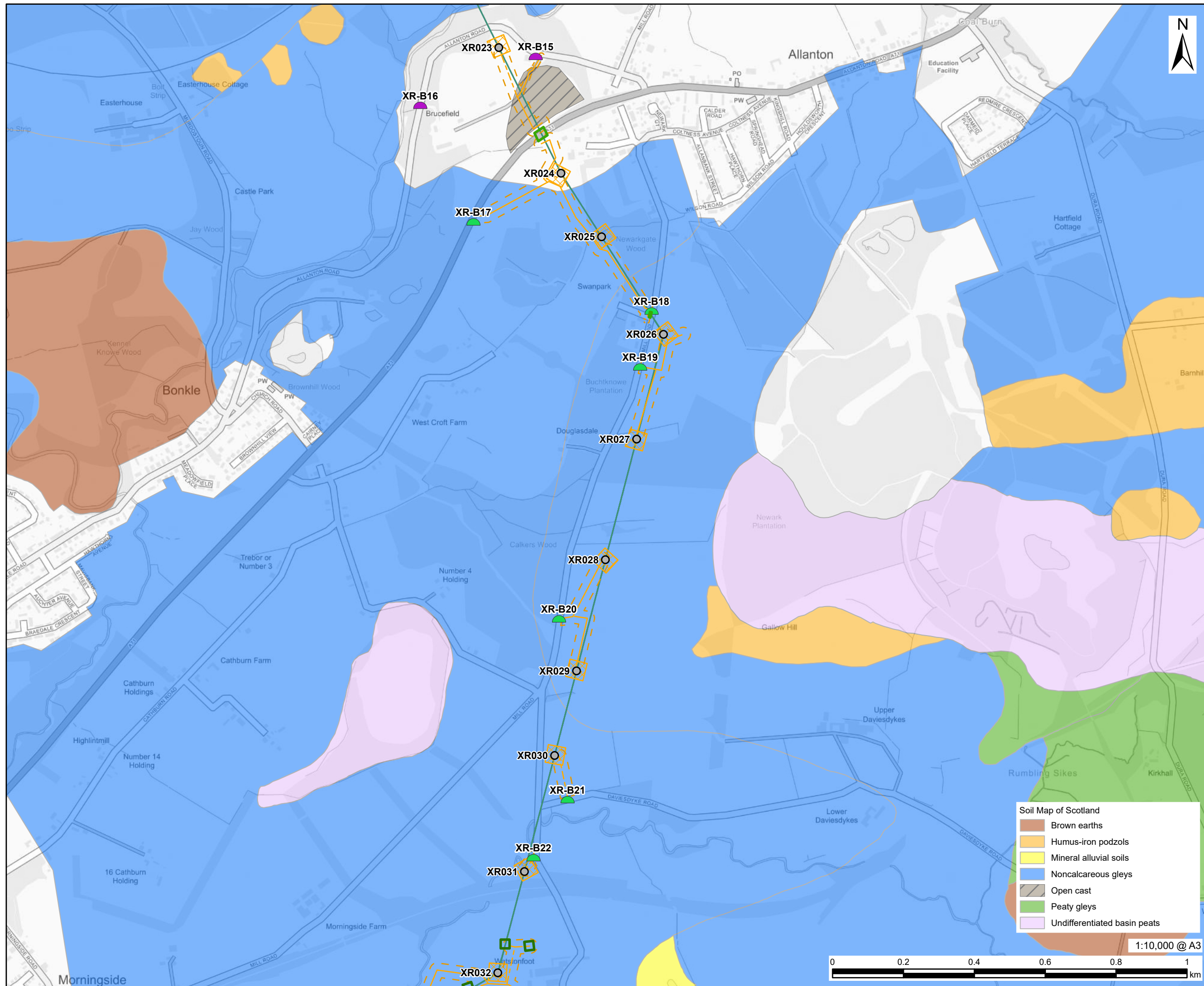
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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 10 of 13)



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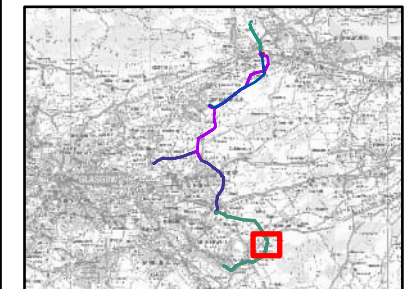
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LEGEND

-  Existing Tower
-  XR Tower Compound
-  XR Upgraded Overhead Line
-  Temporary Trackway
-  Temporary Stone Track
-  Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
-  Scaffolding
-  Pulling Position
-  Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth



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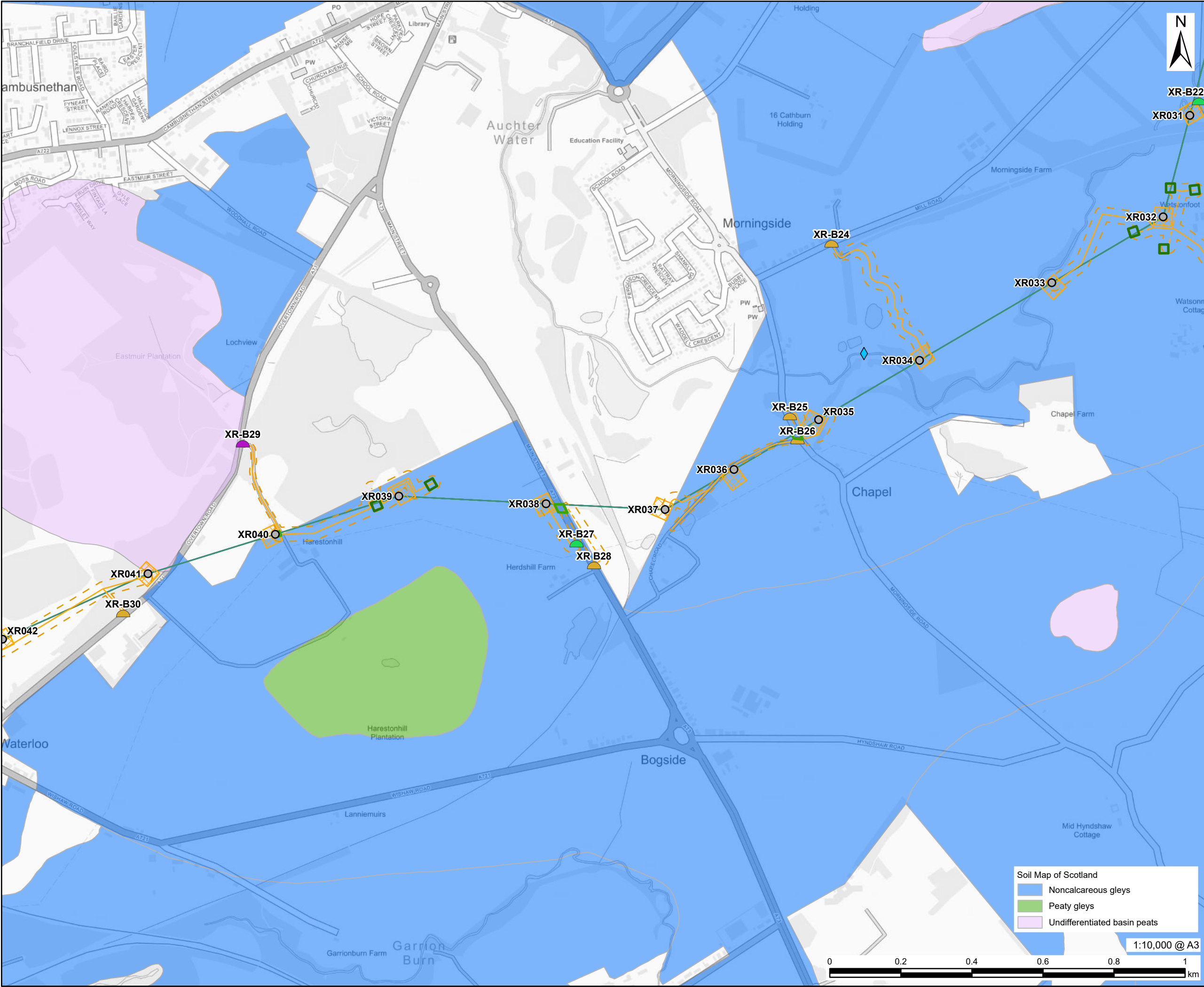
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FIGURE TITLE

Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 11 of 13)



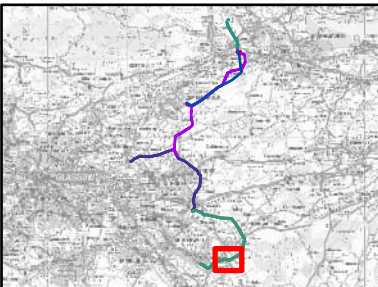
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Water Crossing
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



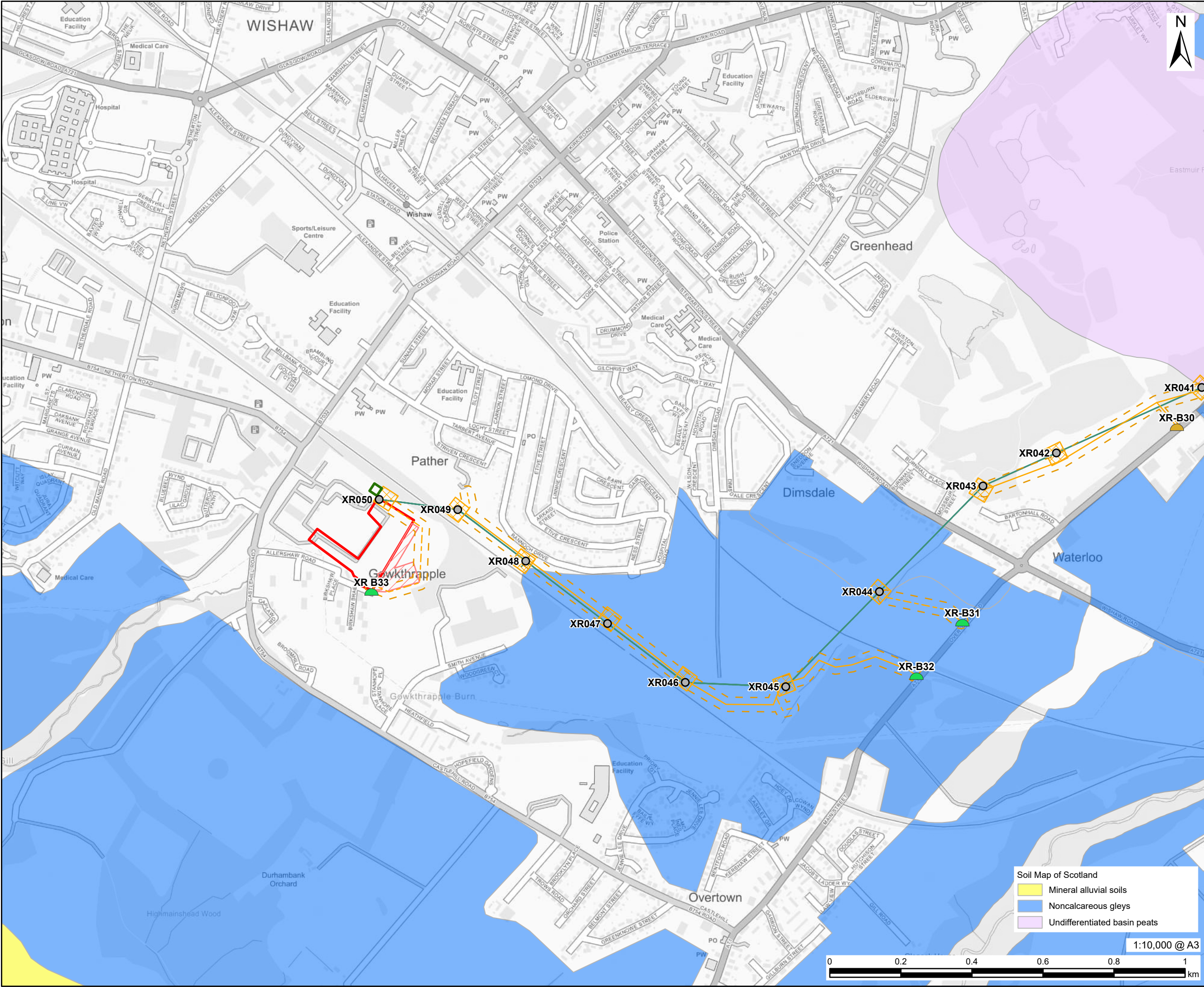
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FIGURE TITLE
Soil Map of Scotland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4 (Sheet 12 of 13)



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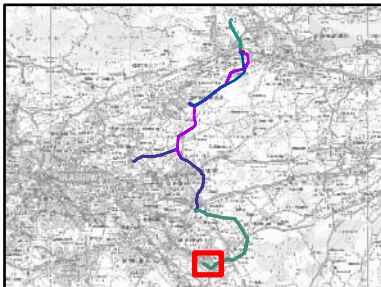
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LEGEND

- Wishaw Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Pulling Position
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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FIGURE TITLE

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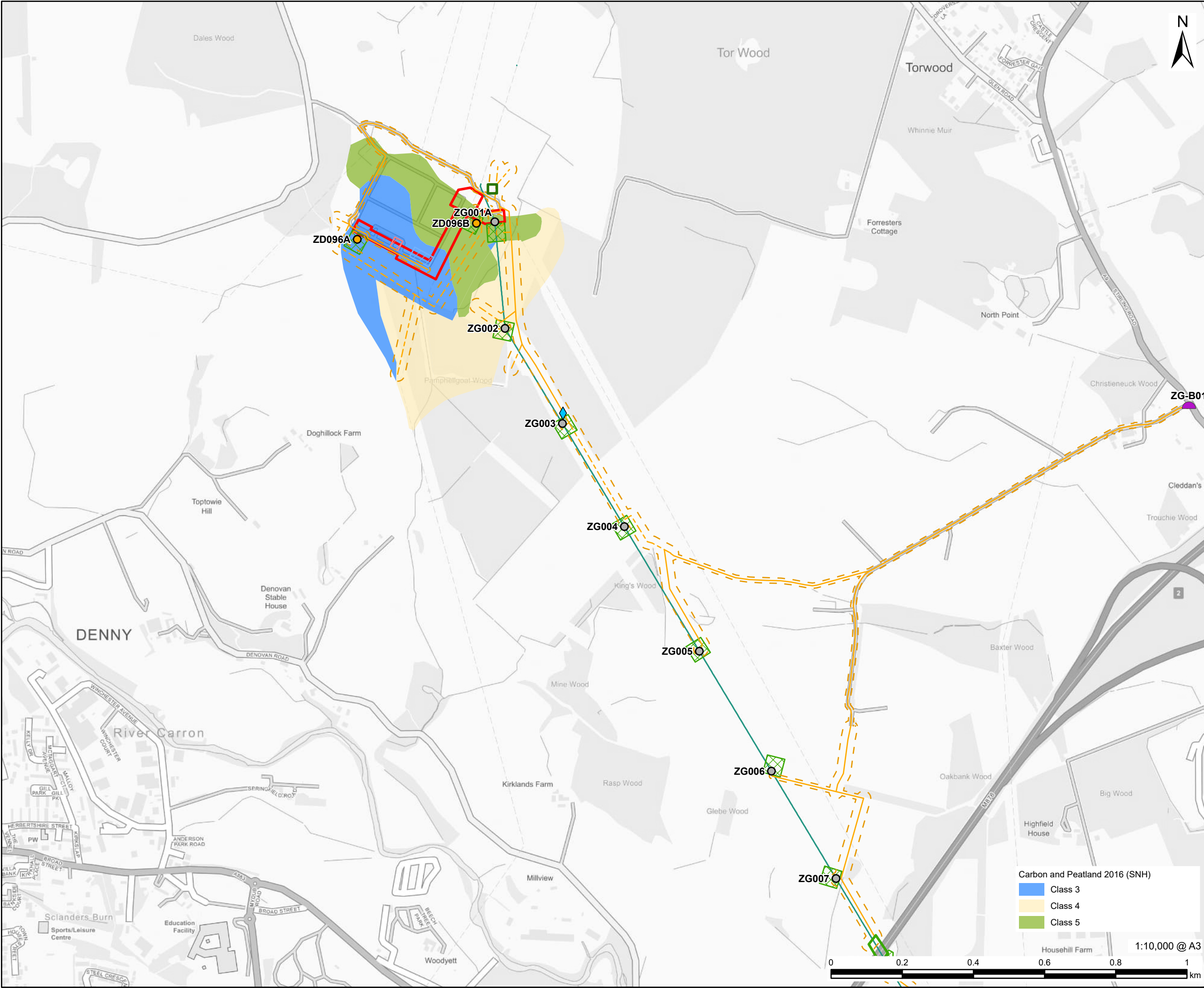
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4 (Sheet 13 of 13)

- Soil Map of Scotland
- Mineral alluvial soils
 - Noncalcareous gleys
 - Undifferentiated basin peats

1:10,000 @ A3





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LEGEND

- Denny North Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- ZG Tower Compound
- ZG Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Substation Laydown Area
- Water Crossing
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 km

1:10,000 @ A3

NOTES

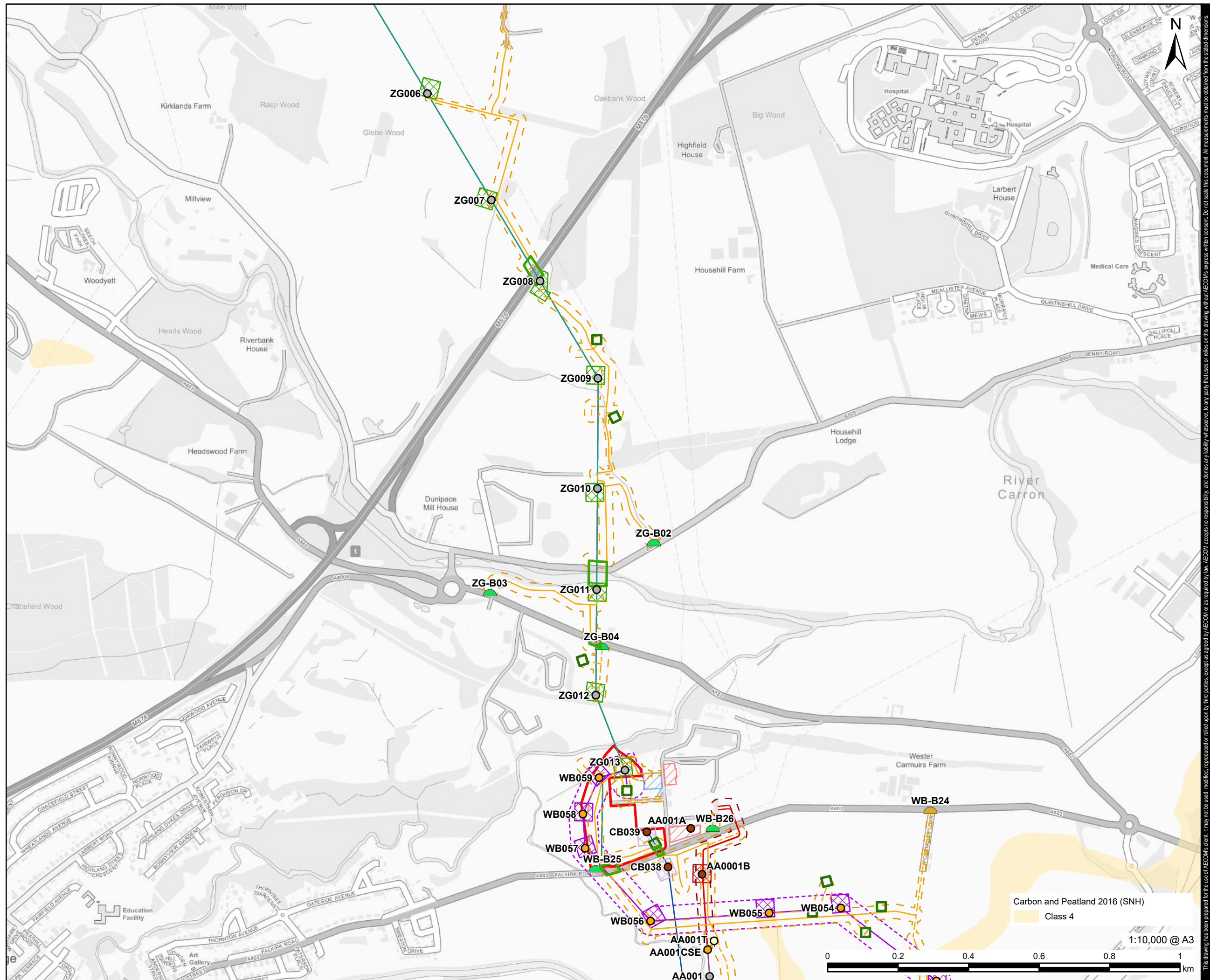
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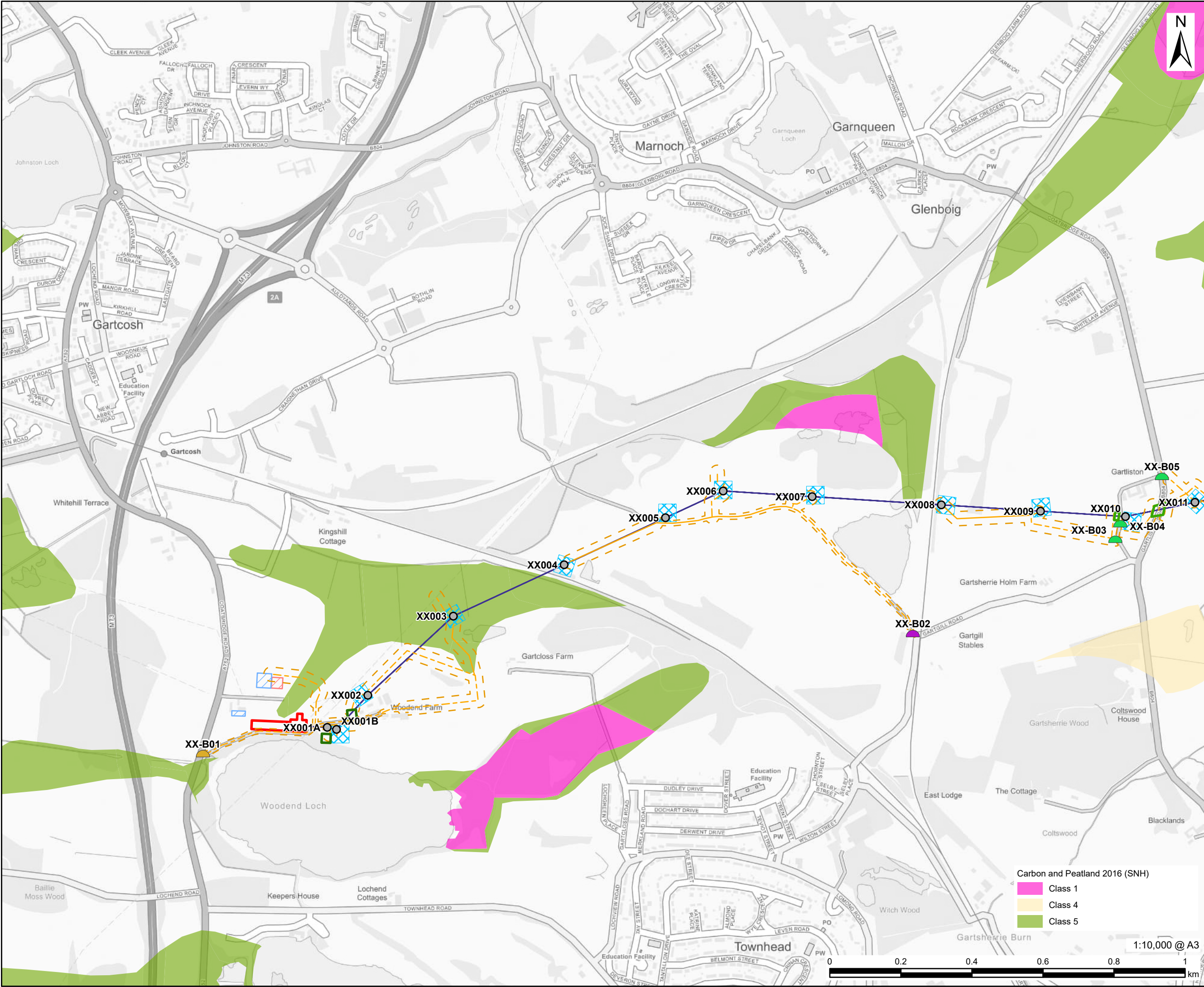
ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 1 of 13)





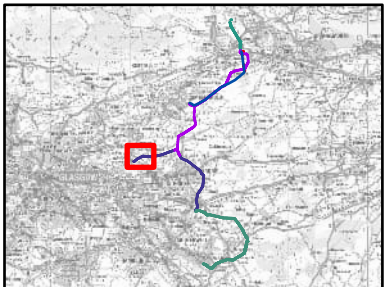
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- LEGEND**
- Easterhouse Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Substation Laydown Area
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 3 of 13)

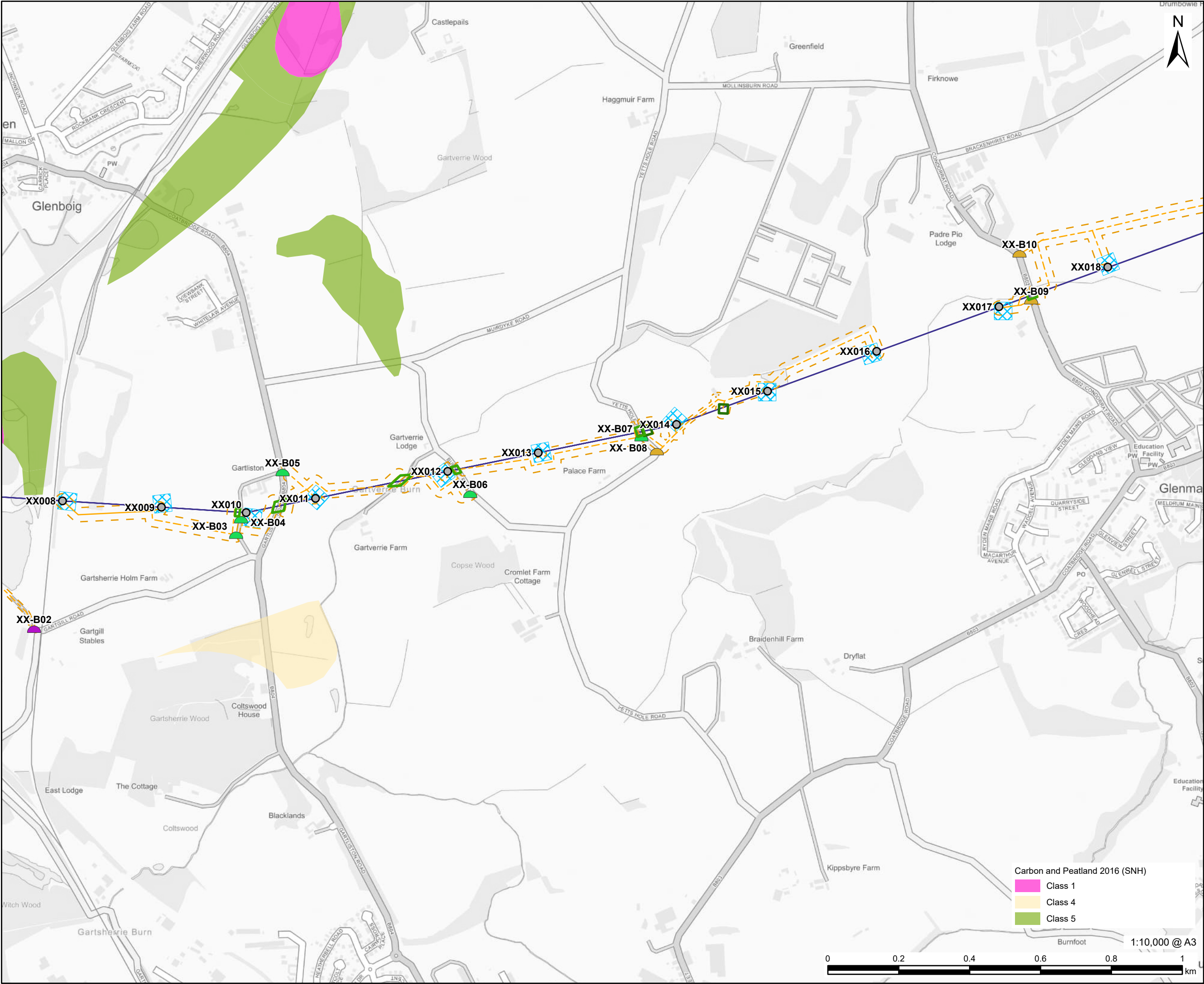
Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 1
- Class 4
- Class 5

1:10,000 @ A3



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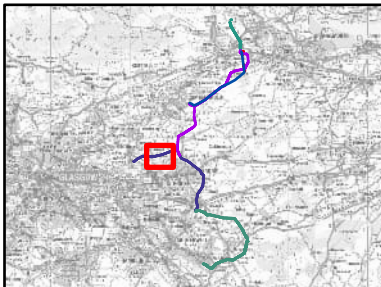
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



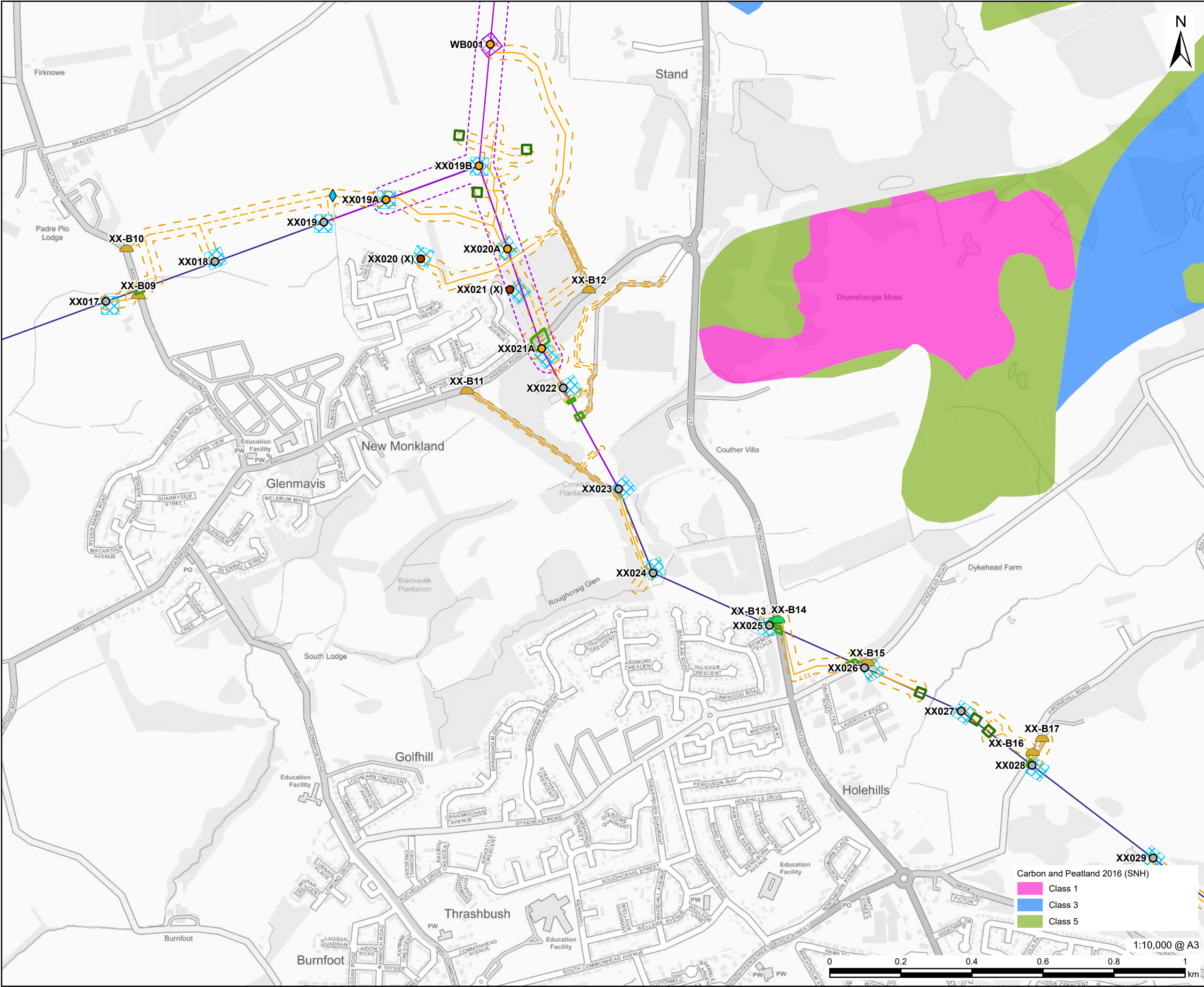
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 4 of 13)

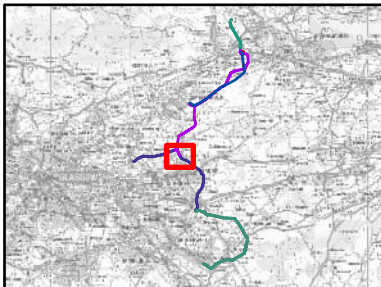


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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Tower to be Removed
 - New Build Tower Compound
 - New Build Overhead Line
 - New Build Overhead Line Limit of Deviation
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Water Crossing
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



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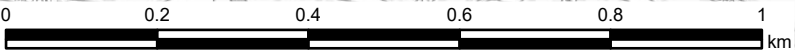
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Carbon and Peatland

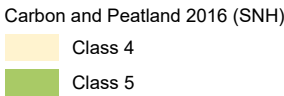
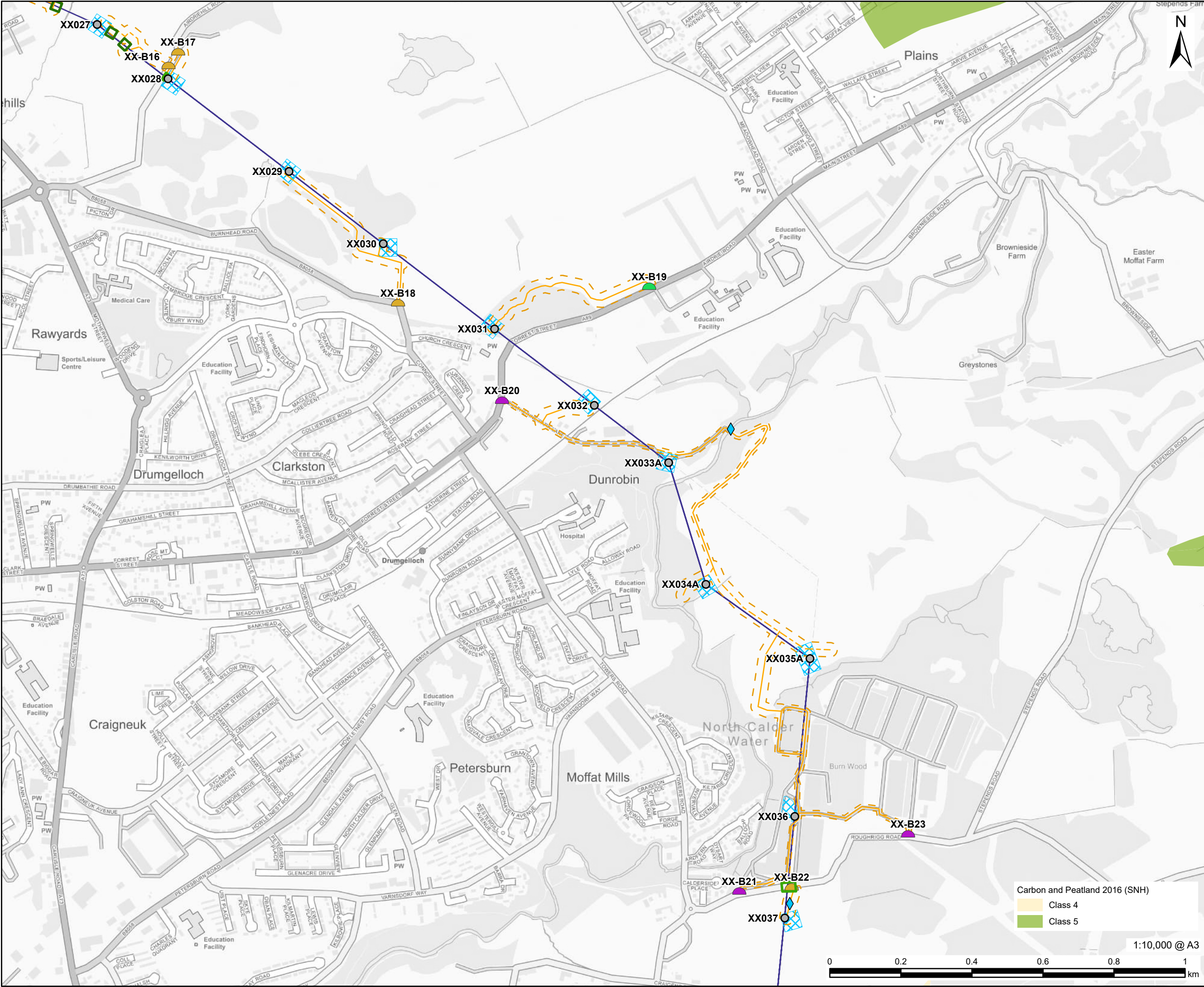
FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 5 of 13)

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 1
- Class 3
- Class 5

1:10,000 @ A3



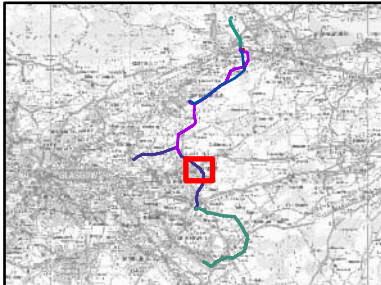


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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Water Crossing
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



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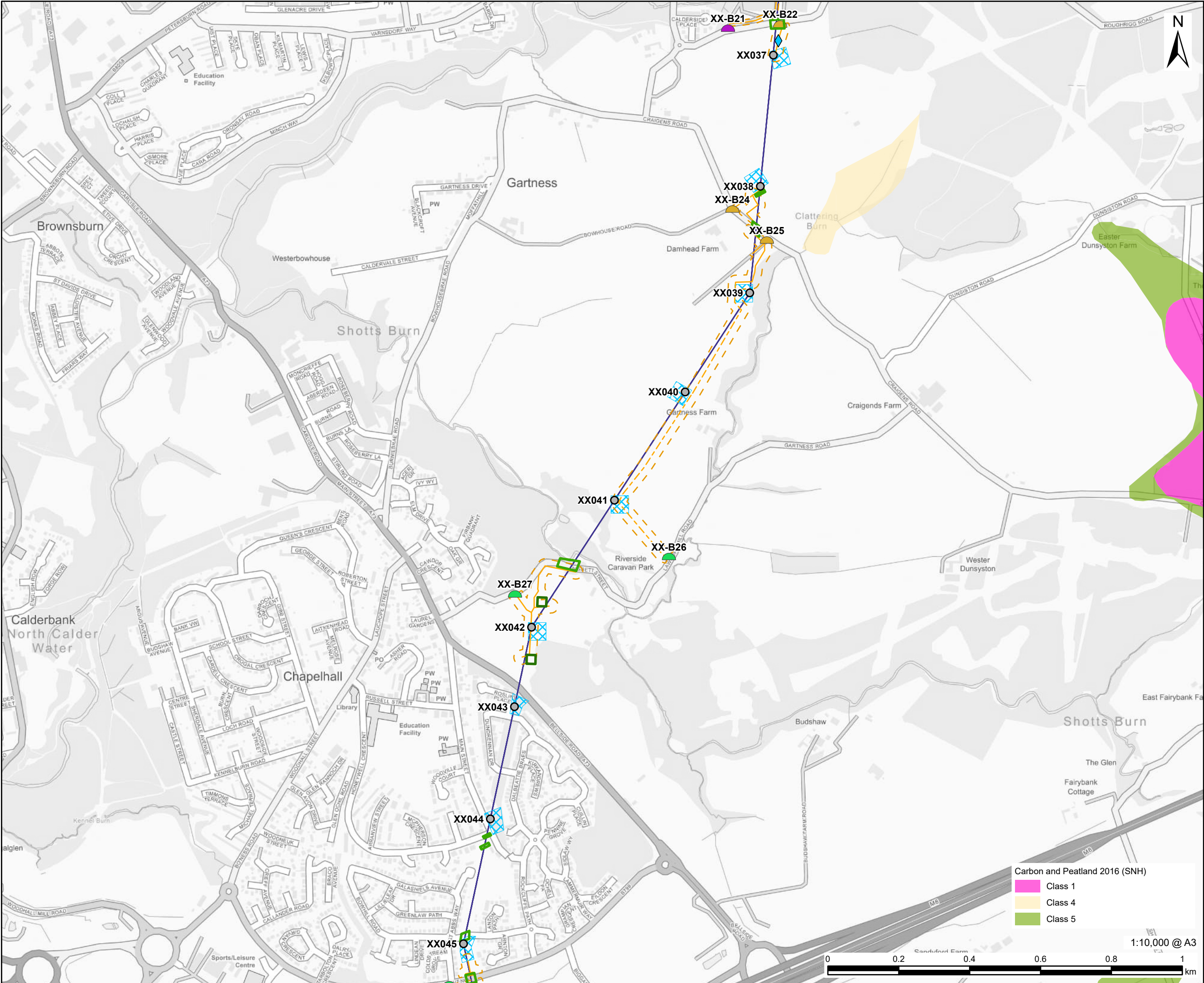
ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 6 of 13)

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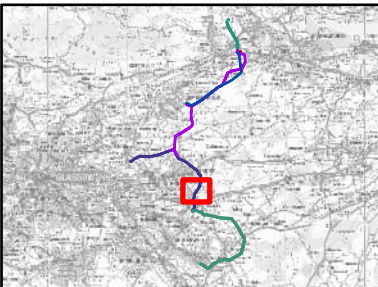


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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Water Crossing
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



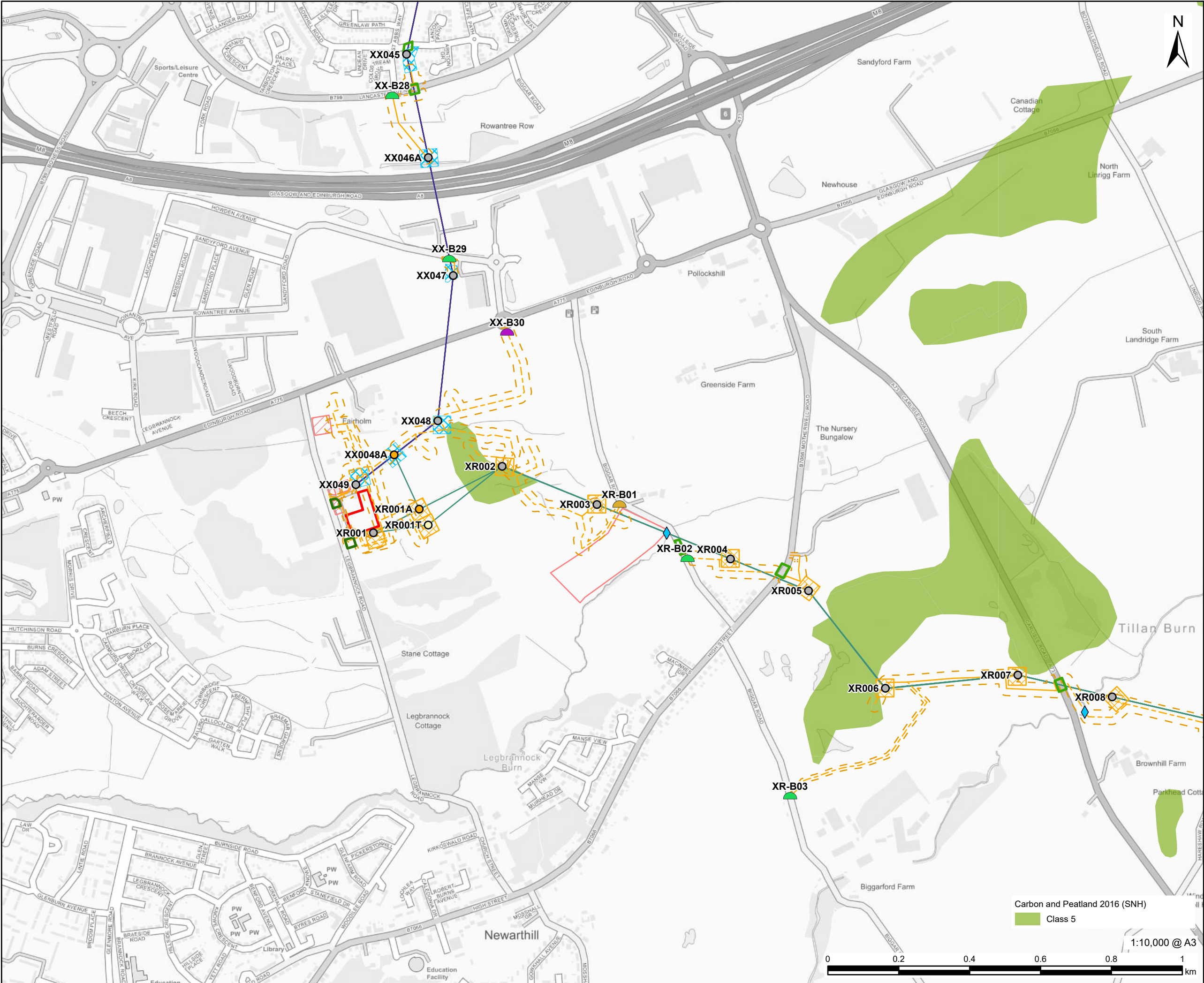
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 7 of 13)



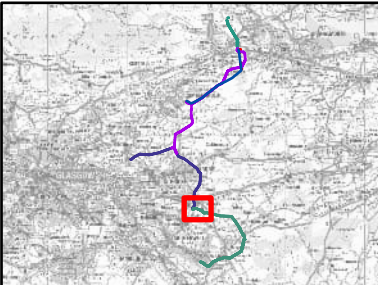
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- LEGEND**
- Newarthill Substation Site Boundary
 - Existing Tower
 - New Tower
 - Temporary Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Upgraded Overhead Line
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Upgraded Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Substation Site Compound
 - Overhead Line Site Compound
 - Water Crossing
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



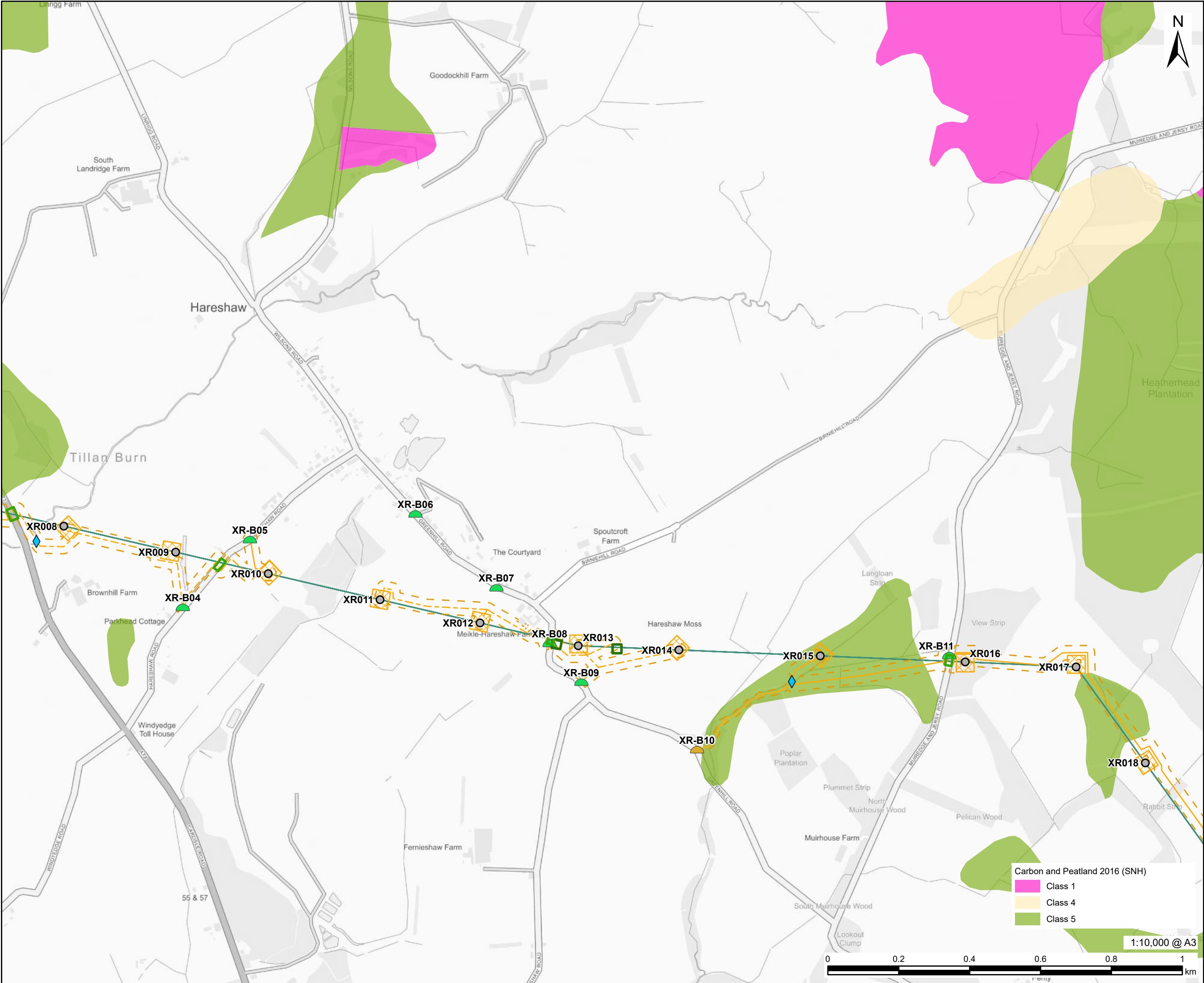
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FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Water Crossing
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 1
- Class 4
- Class 5

1:10,000 @ A3

NOTES

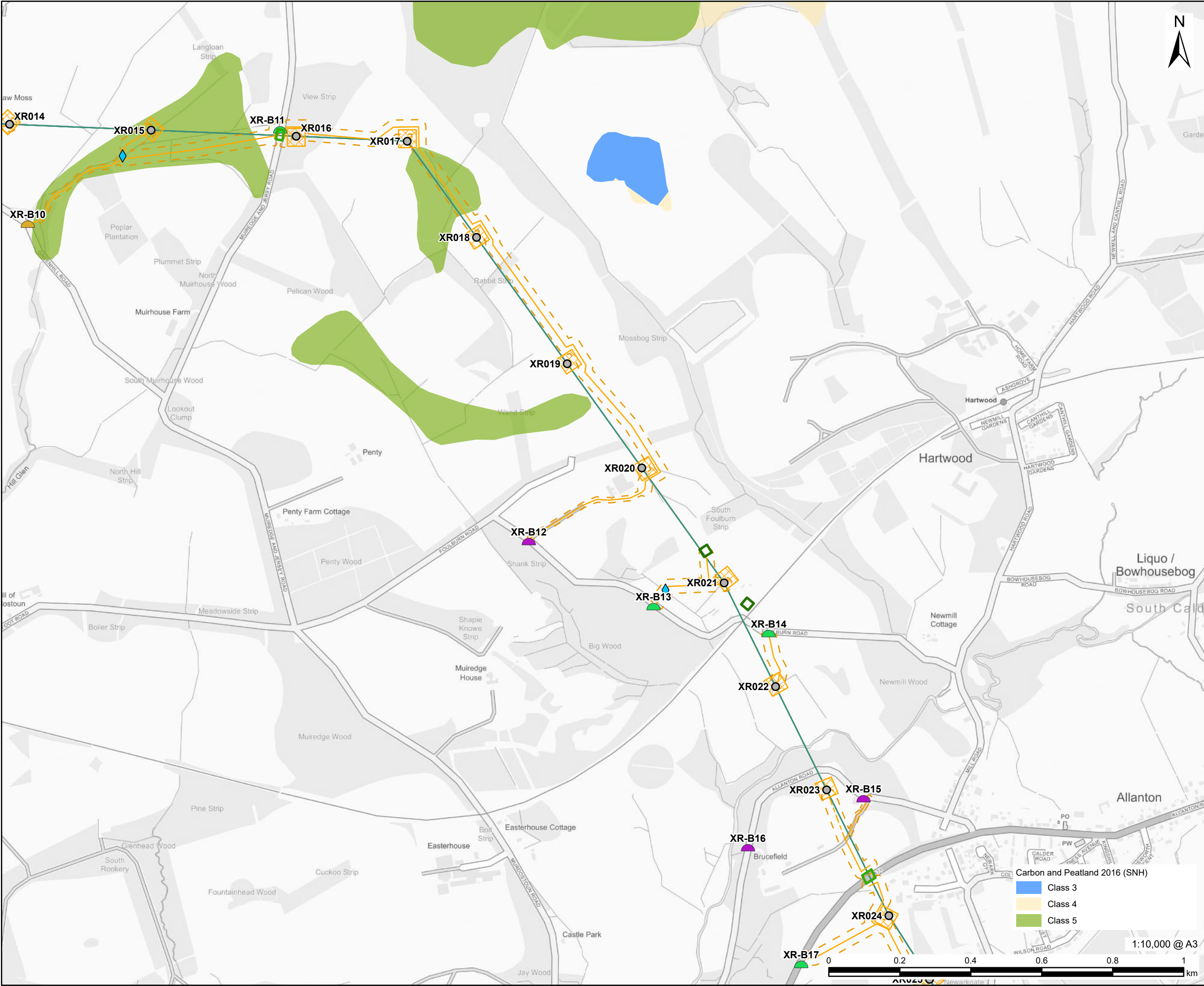
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 9 of 13)



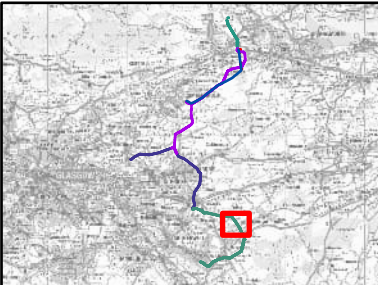
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- LEGEND**
- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Stone Track
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Water Crossing
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Existing Bellmouth
 - New Bellmouth
 - Upgrade Bellmouth



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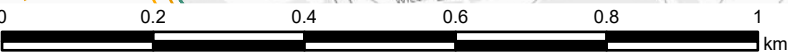
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Carbon and Peatland

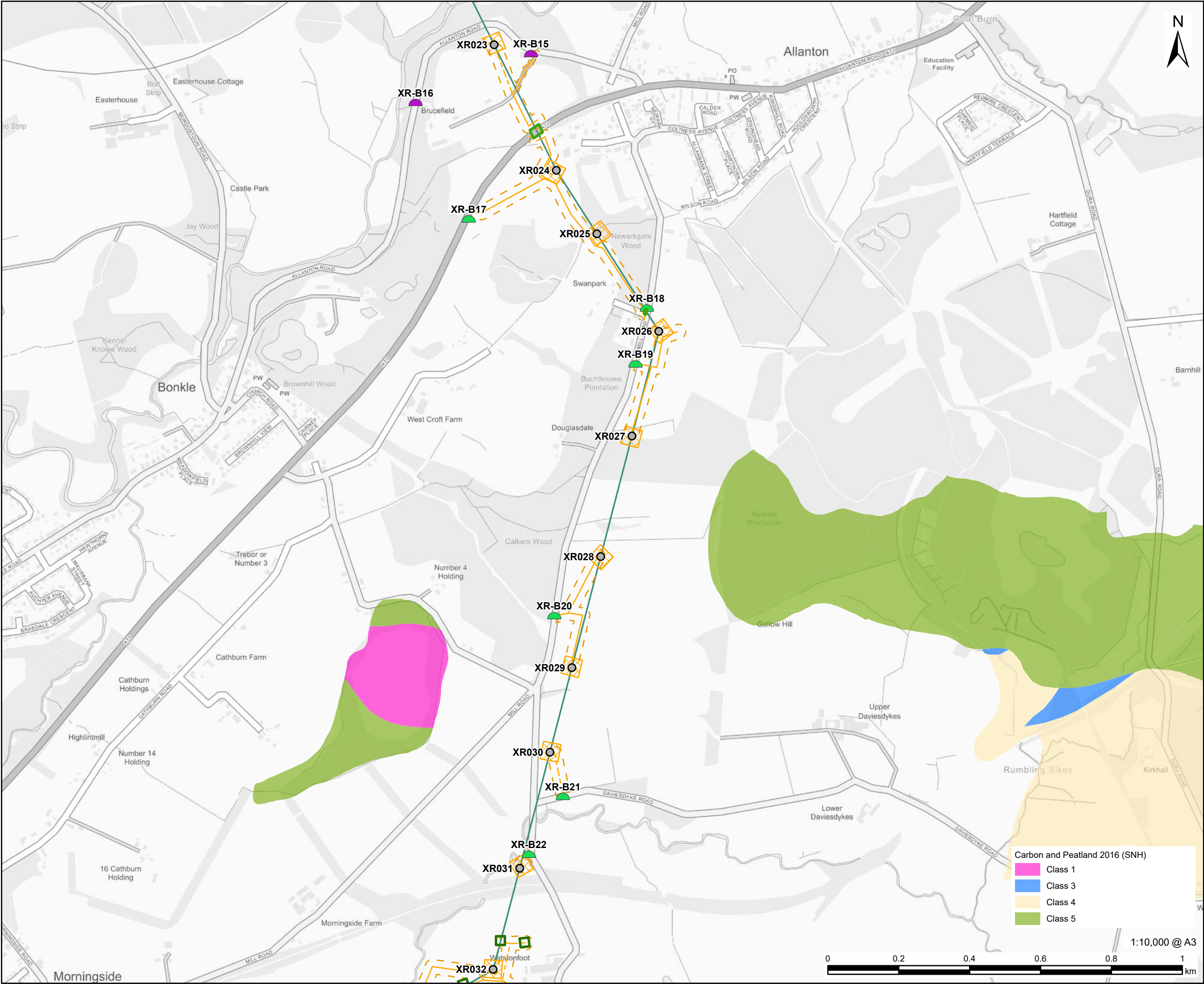
FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 10 of 13)

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5

1:10,000 @ A3





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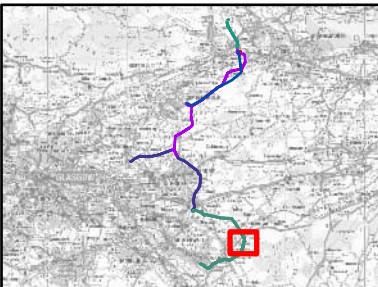
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Updated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth



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FIGURE TITLE

Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER

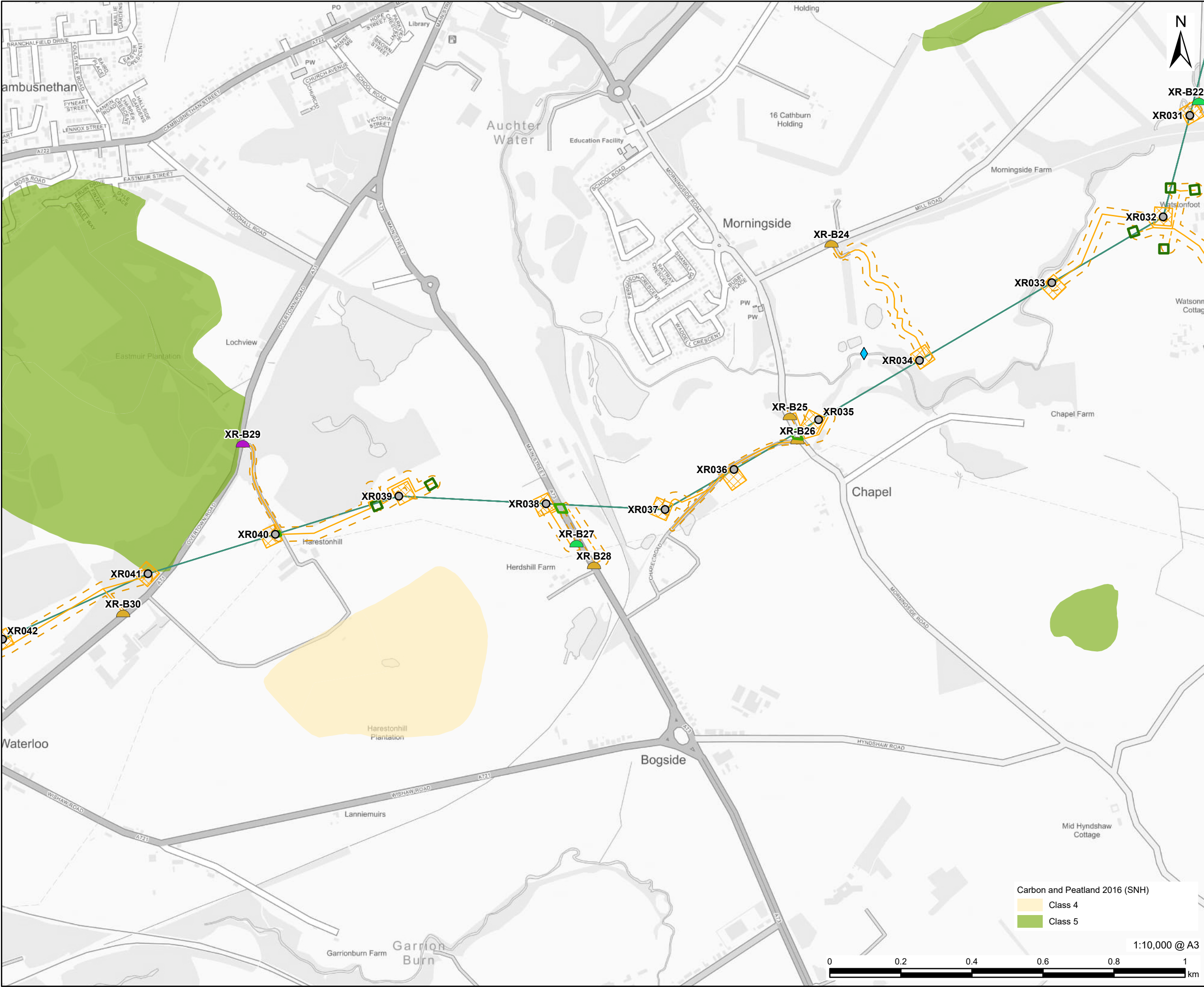
Figure 5 (Sheet 11 of 13)

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)

- Class 1
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5

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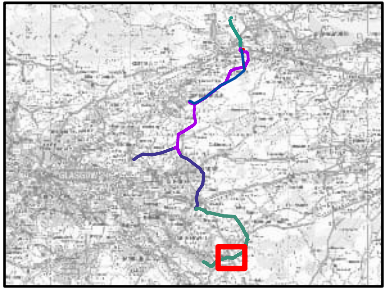
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Water Crossing
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



NOTES

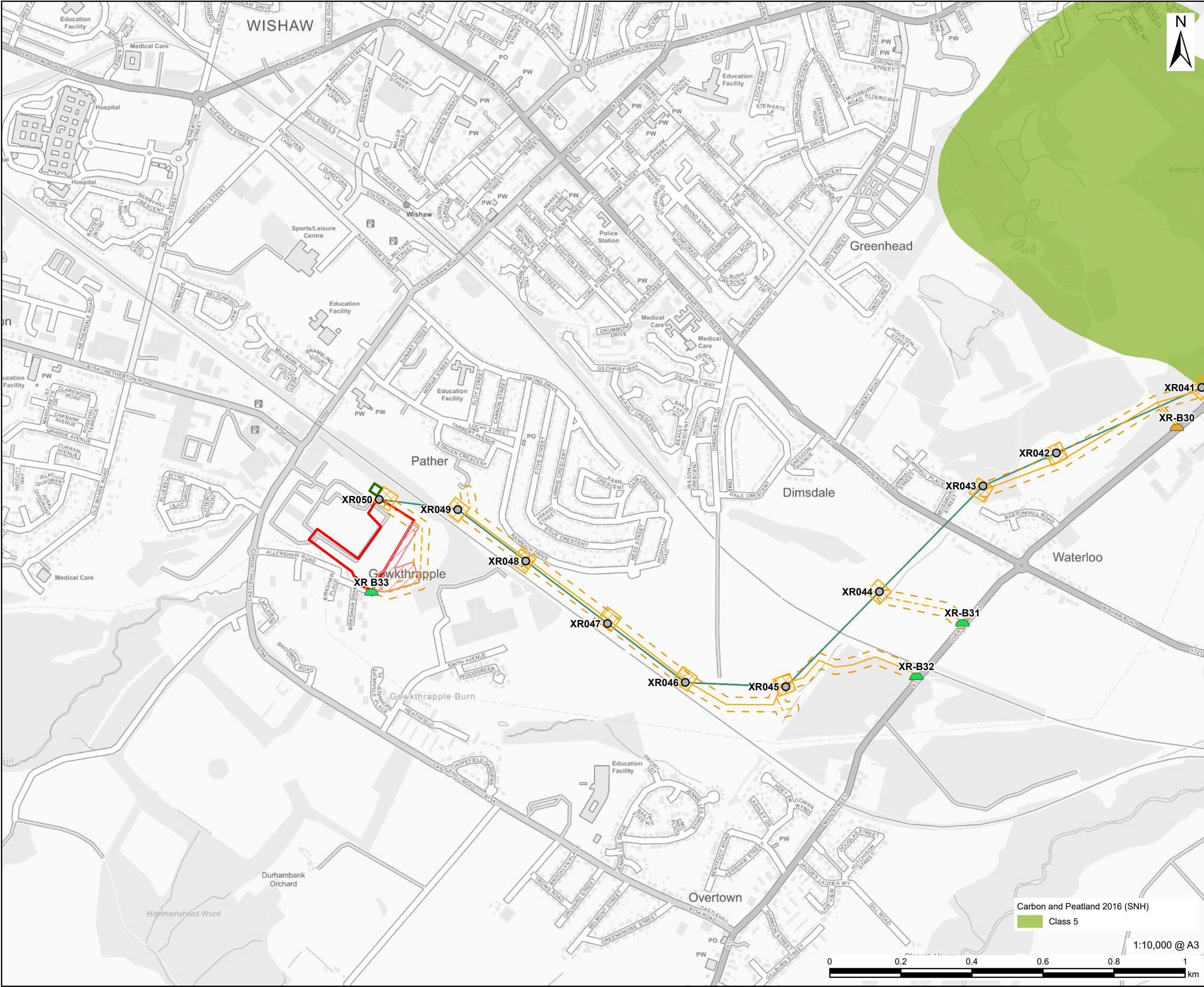
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5 (Sheet 12 of 13)



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Denny Wishaw Network Upgrade

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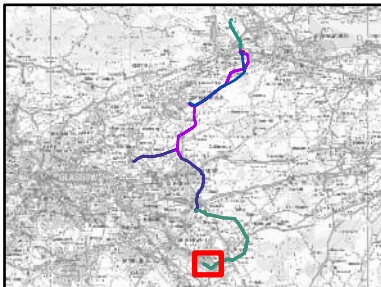
SP Energy Networks

CONSULTANT

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One Trinity Gardens
Newcastle
NE1 2HF
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Wishaw Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Stone Track
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Pulling Position
- New Bellmouth
- Upgrade Bellmouth



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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

60602788

FIGURE TITLE

Carbon and Peatland

FIGURE NUMBER

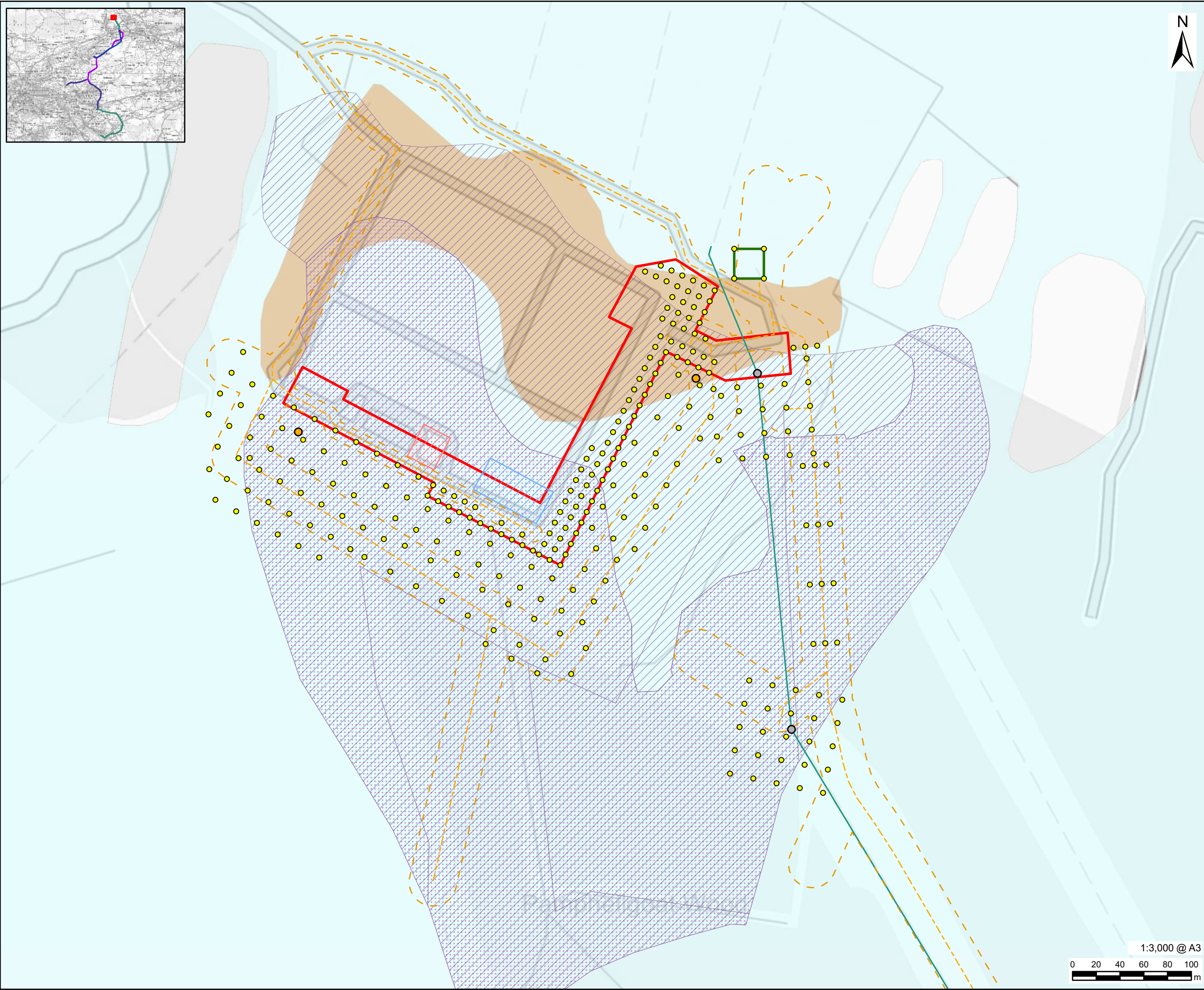
Figure 5 (Sheet 13 of 13)

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH)
Class 5

1:10,000 @ A3



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LEGEND

- Denny North Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- ZG Upgraded Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Substation Laydown Area
- Pulling Position
- Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits**
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Soil Map of Scotland**
 - Peaty gleys
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5**
 - Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

60602788

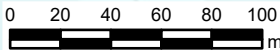
FIGURE TITLE

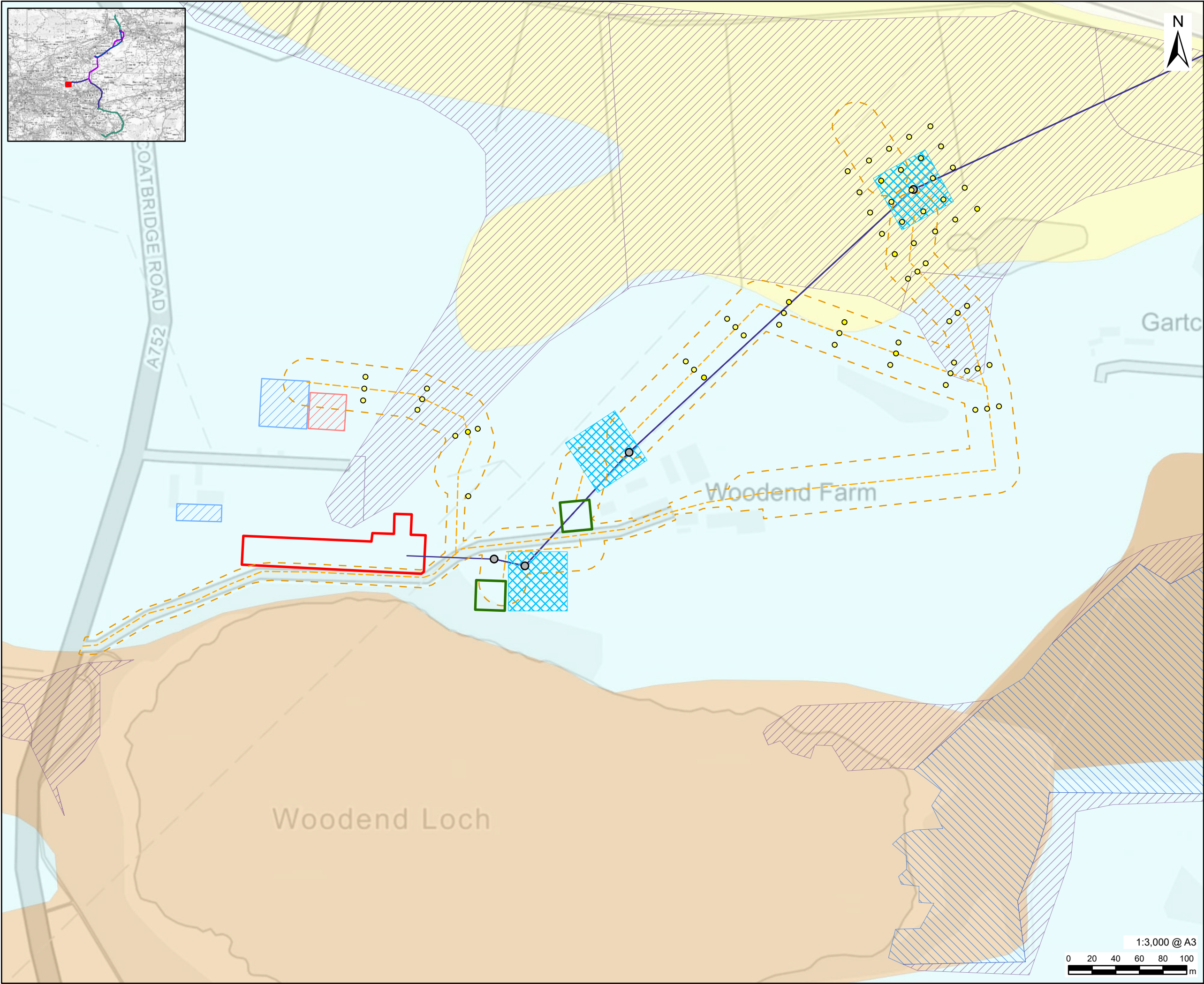
Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 1 of 14)

1:3,000 @ A3





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PROJECT

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LEGEND

Easterhouse Substation Site Boundary

Existing Tower

XX Tower Compound

XX Alignment

Temporary Trackway

Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation

Substation Site Compound

Substation Laydown Area

Pulling Position

Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel

Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt

Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay

Peat - Peat

Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 1 and 2

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

60602788

FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 2 of 14)

1:3,000 @ A3

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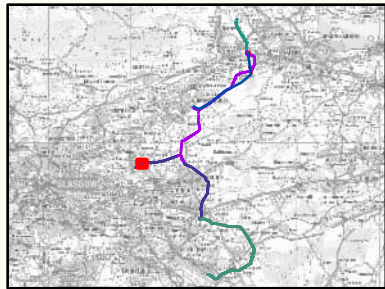
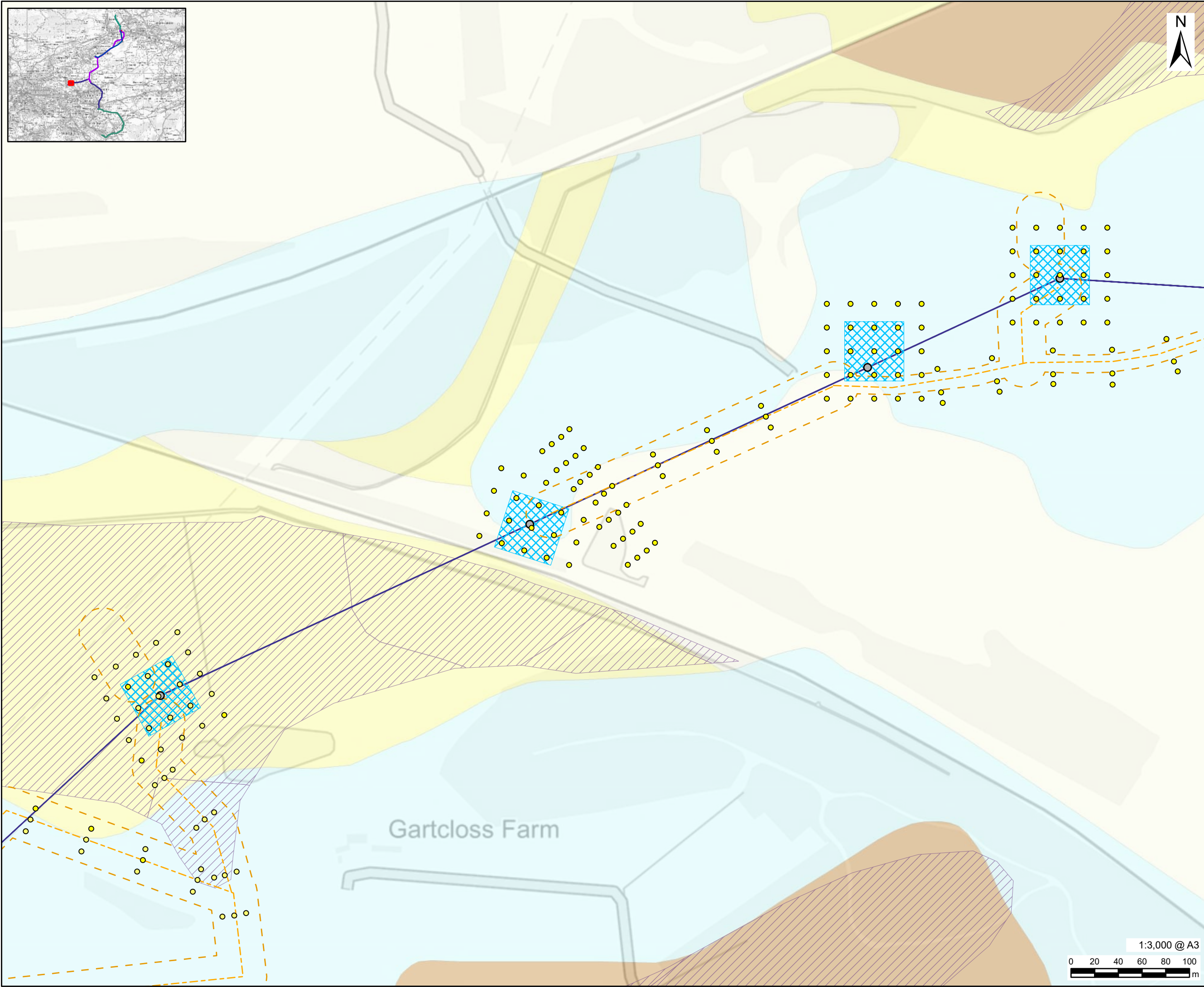
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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Alignment
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5
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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

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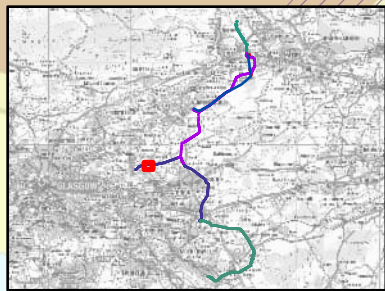
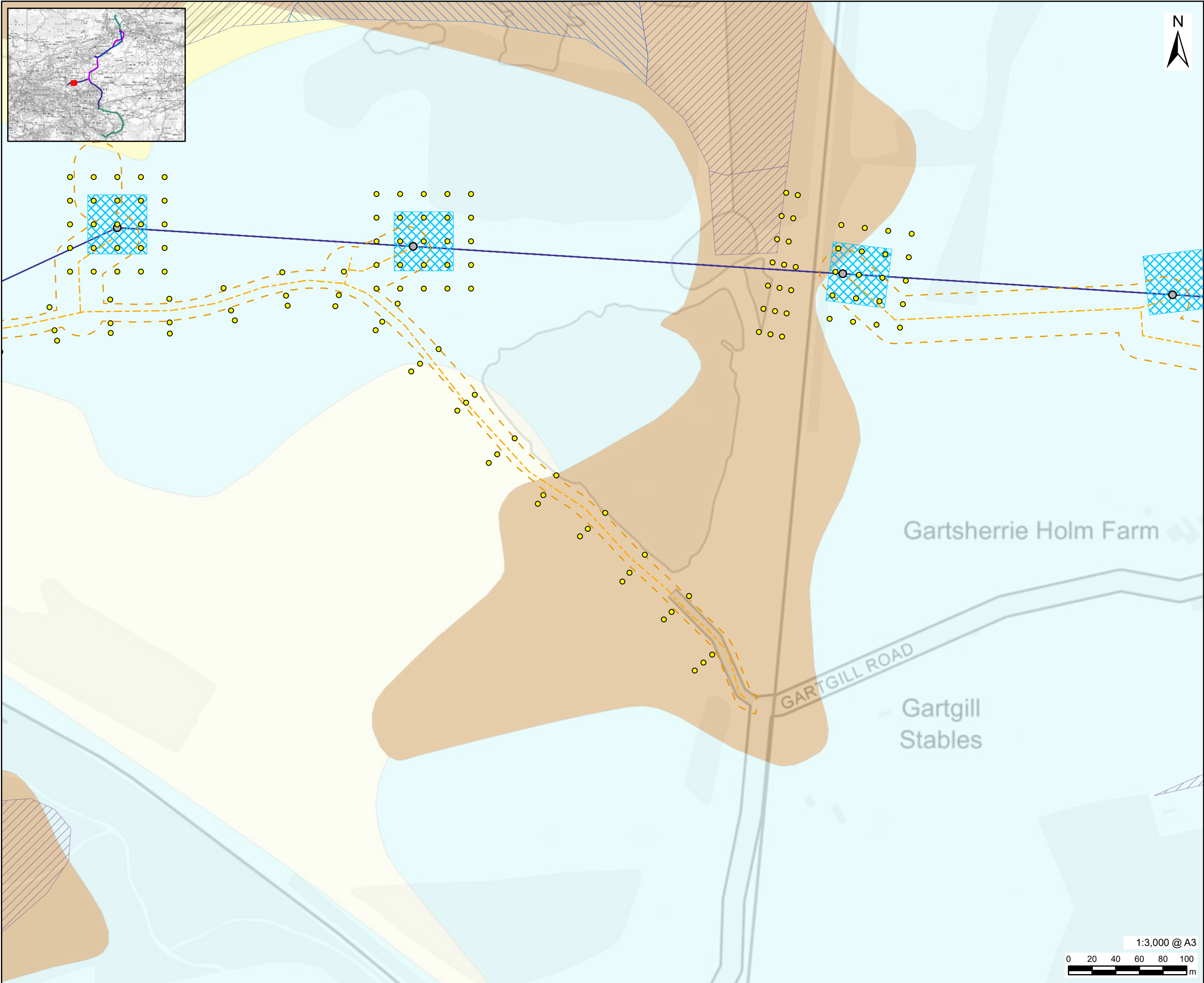
FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 3 of 14)

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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Alignment
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 1 and 2

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

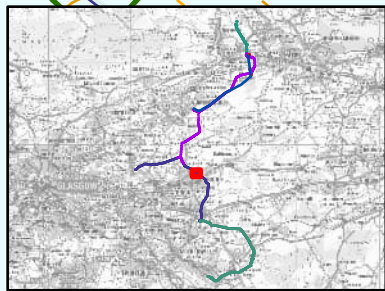
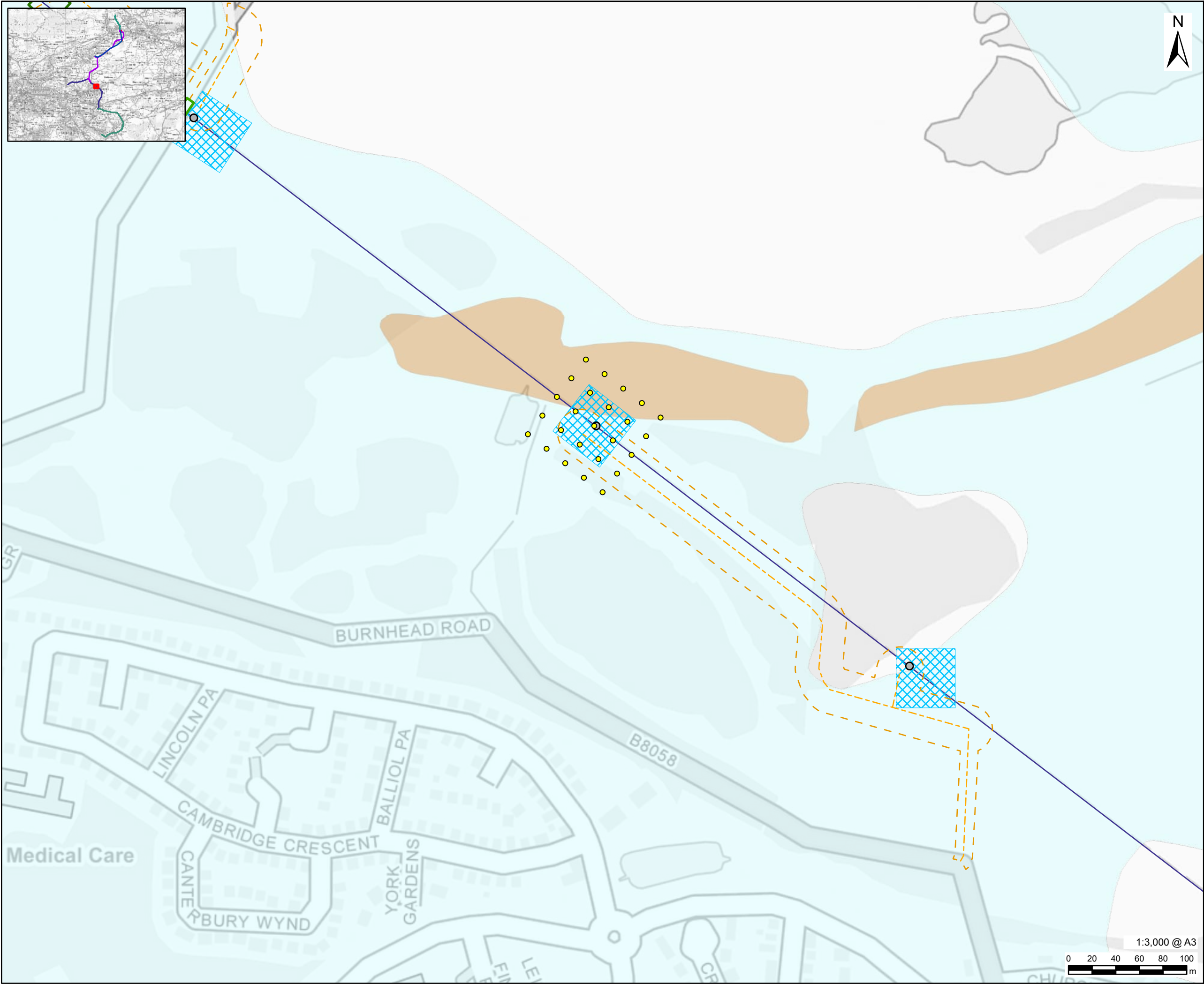
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FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 4 of 14)



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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
 - XX Tower Compound
 - XX Alignment
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Scaffolding
 - Pulling Position
 - Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton

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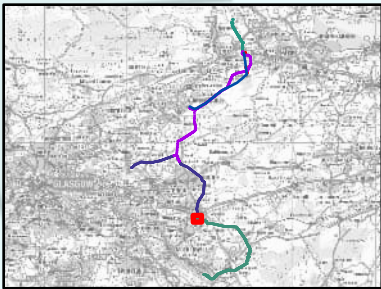
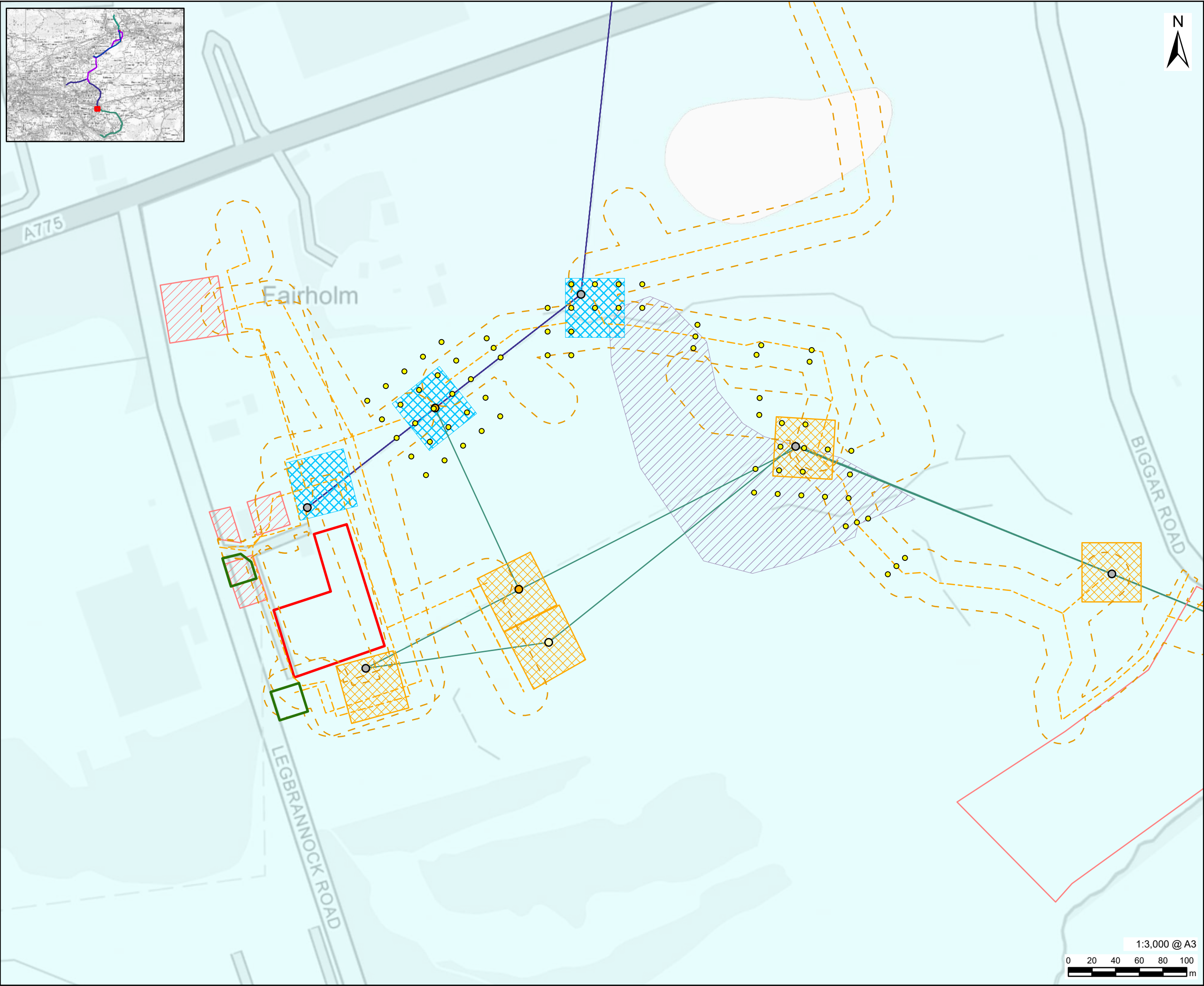
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FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 5 of 14)



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LEGEND

- Newarthill Substation Site Boundary
- Existing Tower
- New Tower
- Temporary Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- XX Tower Compound
- XX Alignment
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Substation Site Compound
- Overhead Line Site Compound
- Pulling Position
- Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5
 - Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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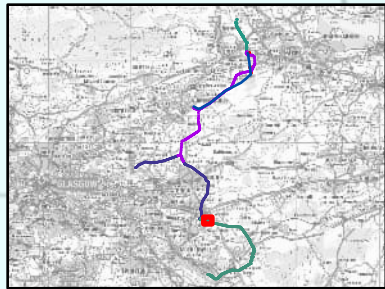
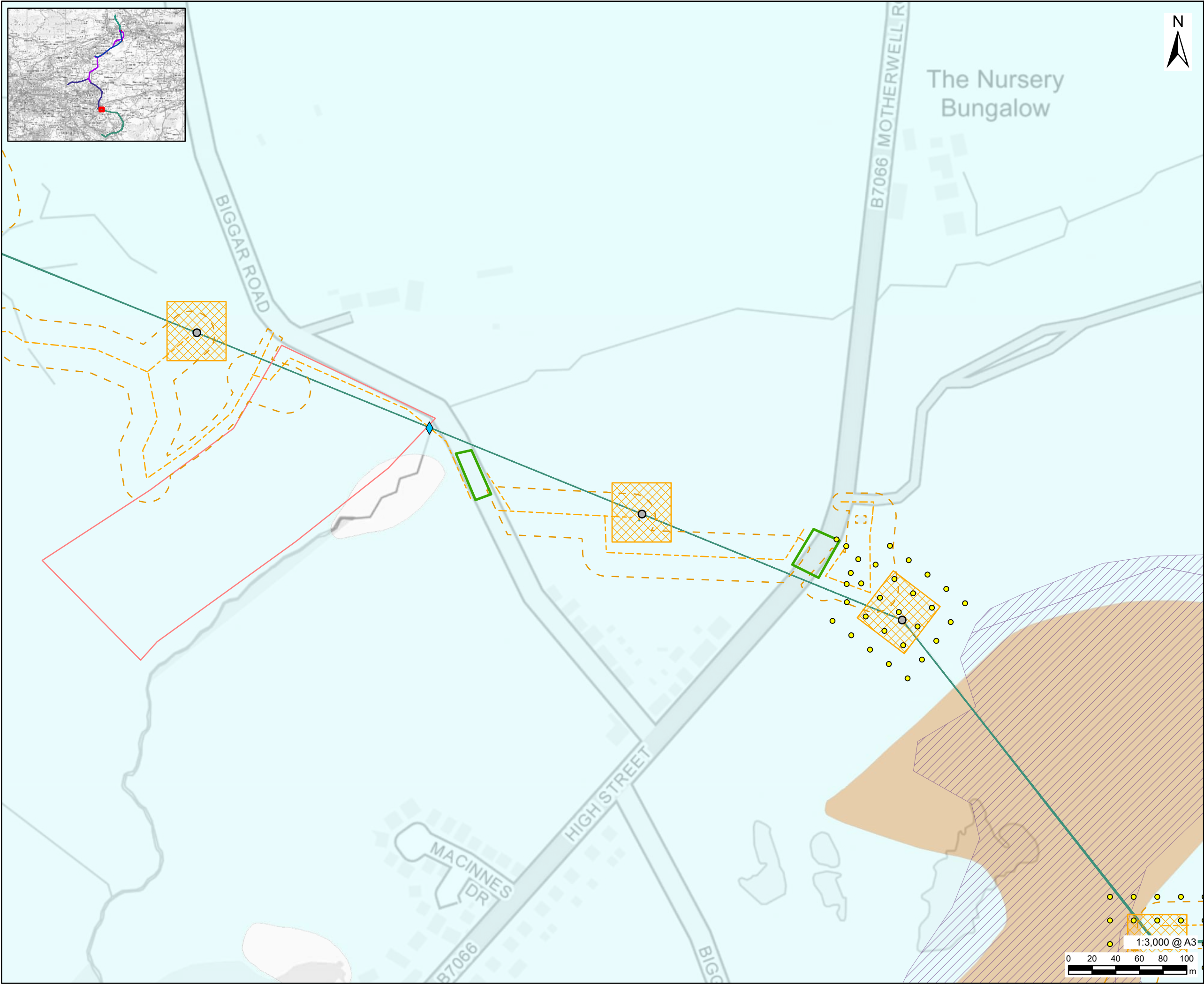
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FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 6 of 14)



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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
 - XR Tower Compound
 - XR Uprated Overhead Line
 - Temporary Trackway
 - Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
 - Overhead Line Site Compound
 - Scaffolding
 - Water Crossing
 - Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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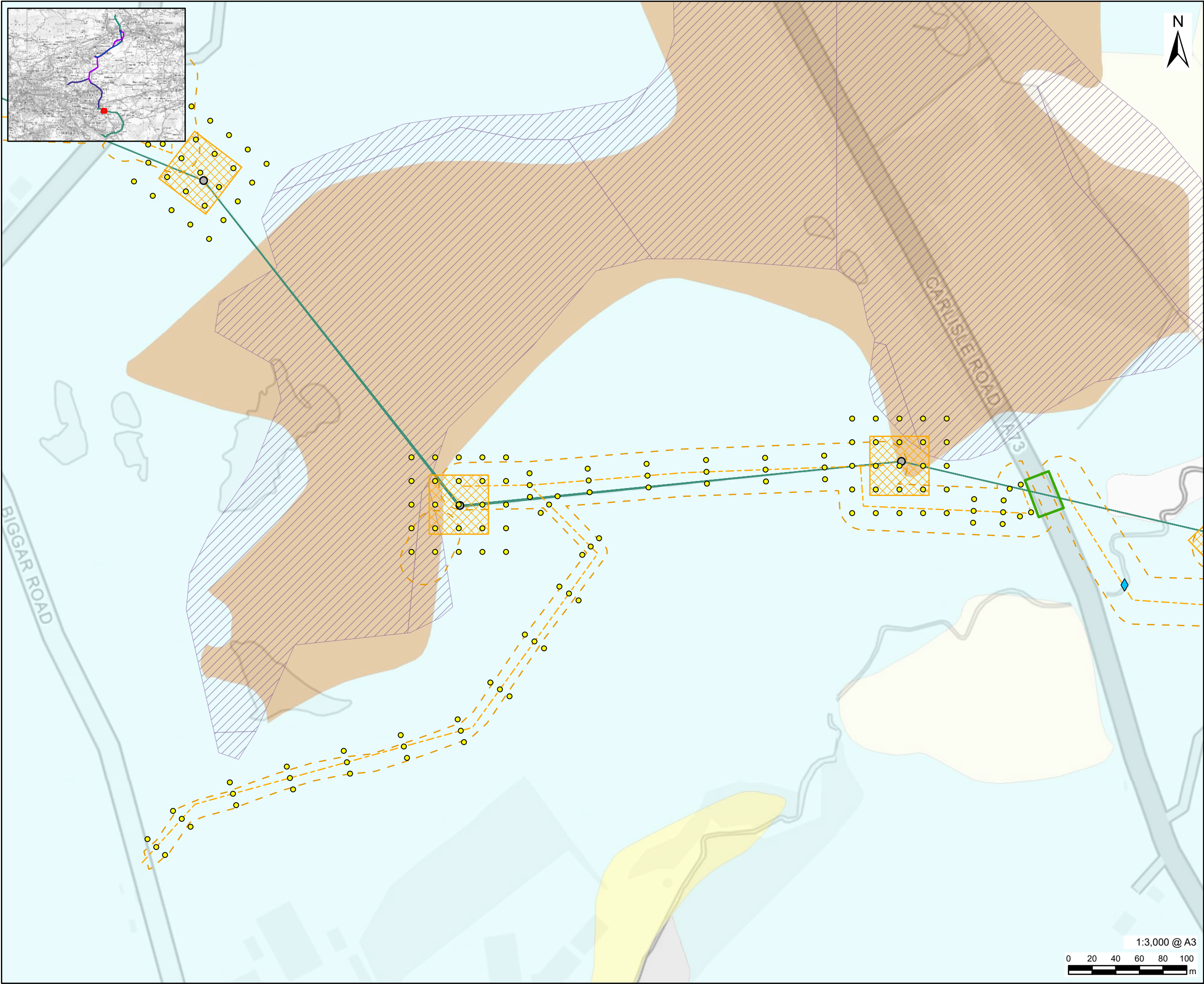
FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 7 of 14)

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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Water Crossing
- Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3, 4 and 5
 - Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3, 4 and 5

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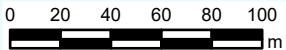
FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

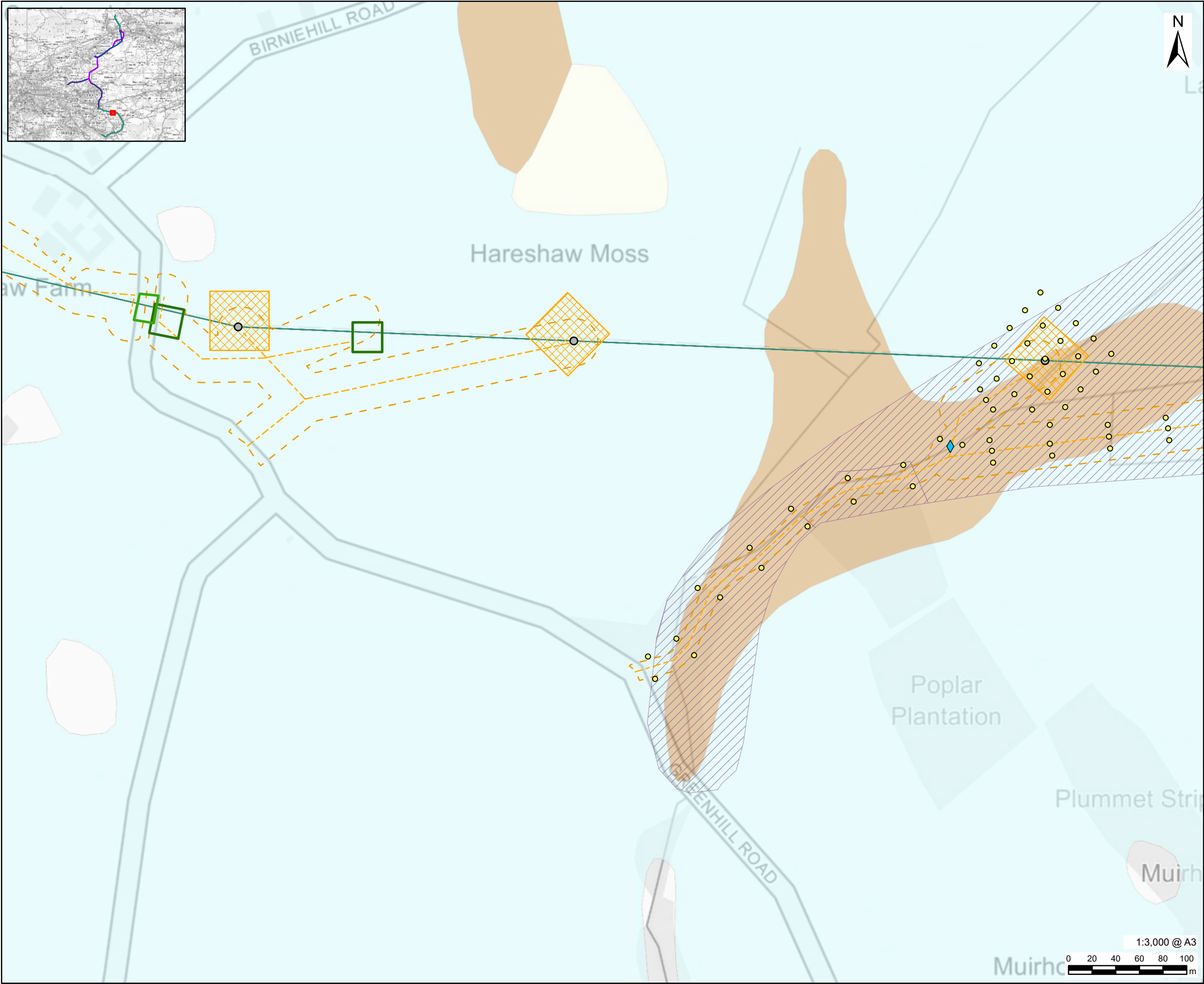
FIGURE NUMBER

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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Water Crossing
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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PROJECT NUMBER

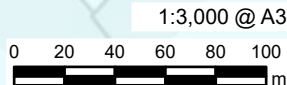
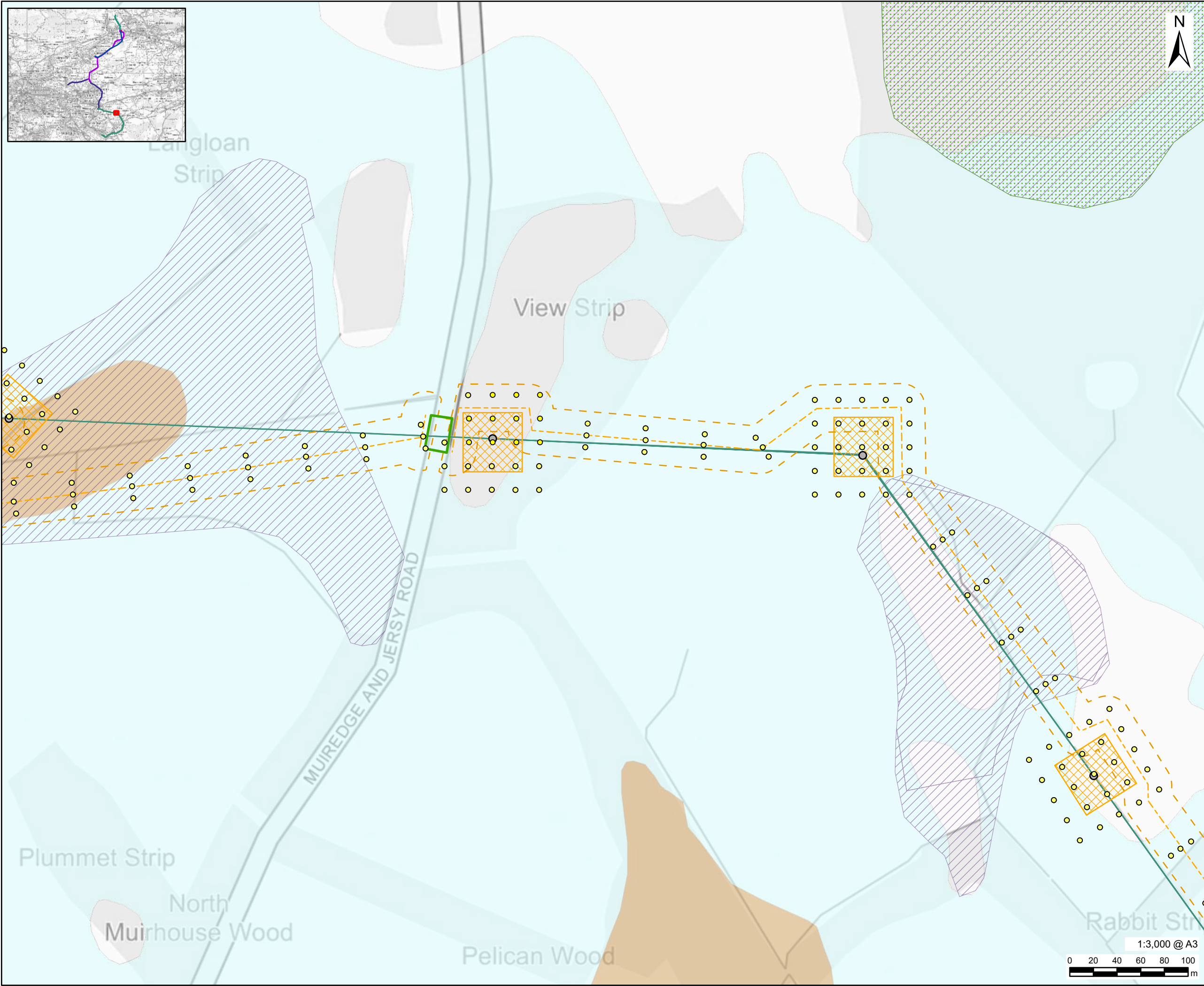
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FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 9 of 14)



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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Soil Map of Scotland

- Dystrophic blanket peat

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

NOTES

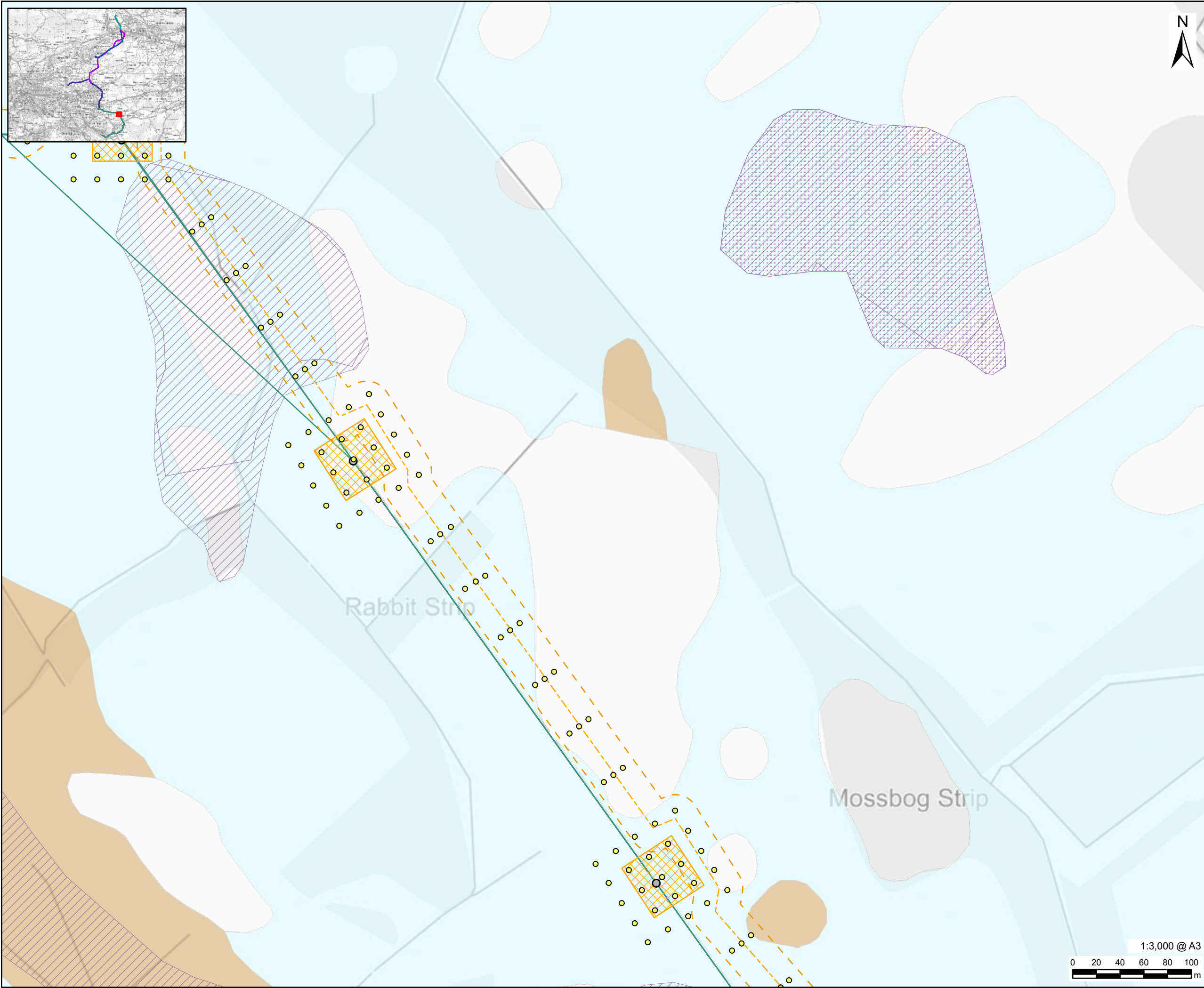
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 6 (Sheet 10 of 14)



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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Soil Map of Scotland

- Peaty gleys

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

NOTES

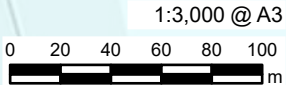
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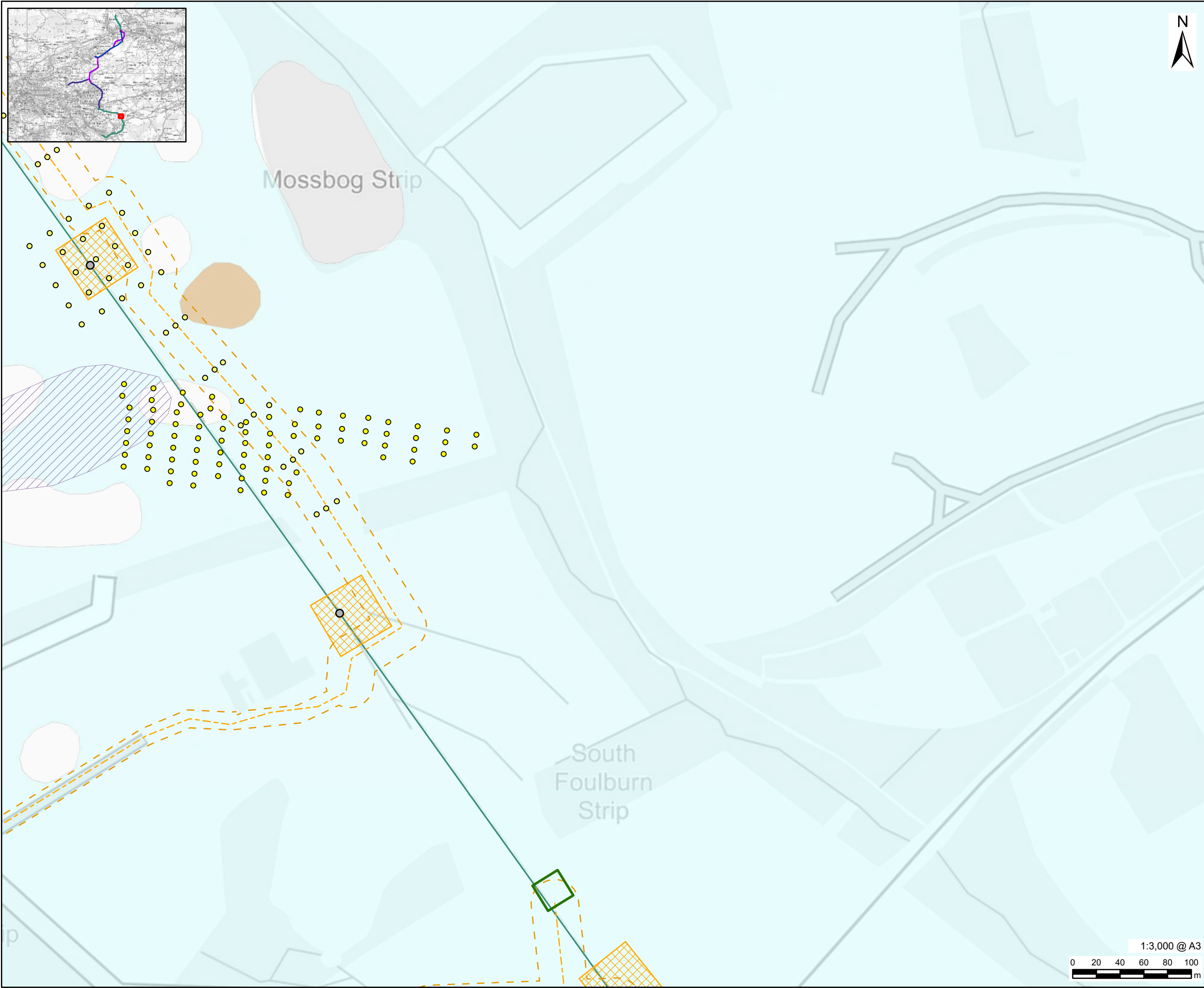
ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 6 (Sheet 11 of 14)





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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Pulling Position
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

NOTES

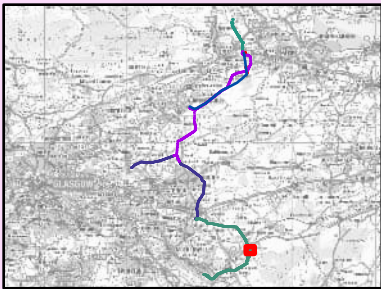
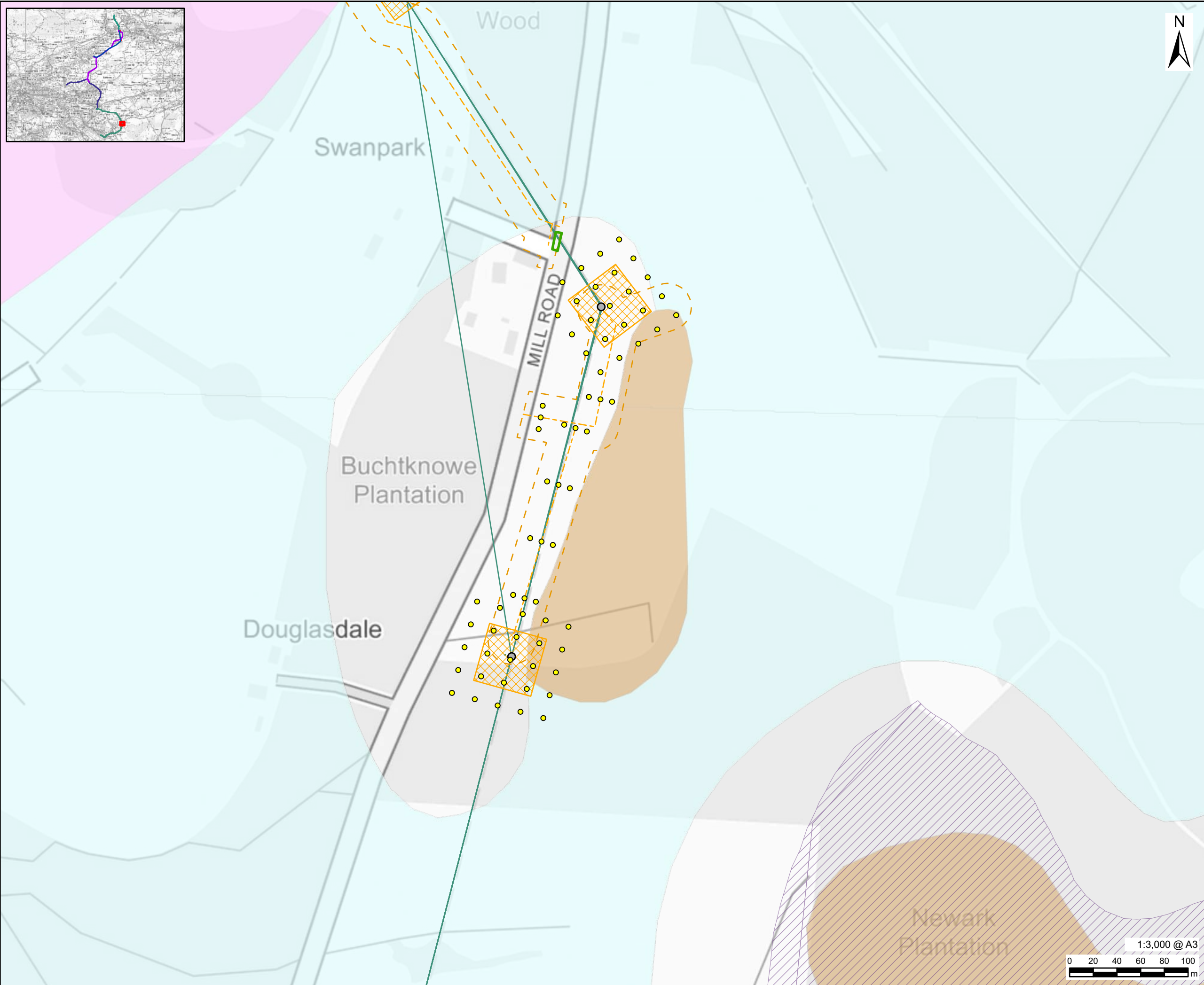
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ISSUE PURPOSE
Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER
60602788

FIGURE TITLE
Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 6 (Sheet 12 of 14)



AECOM

PROJECT

Denny Wishaw Network Upgrade

CLIENT

SP Energy Networks

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
One Trinity Gardens
Newcastle
NE1 2HF
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Proposed Peat Probe Location

BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
- Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
- Peat - Peat
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton

Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Peat Management Plan

PROJECT NUMBER

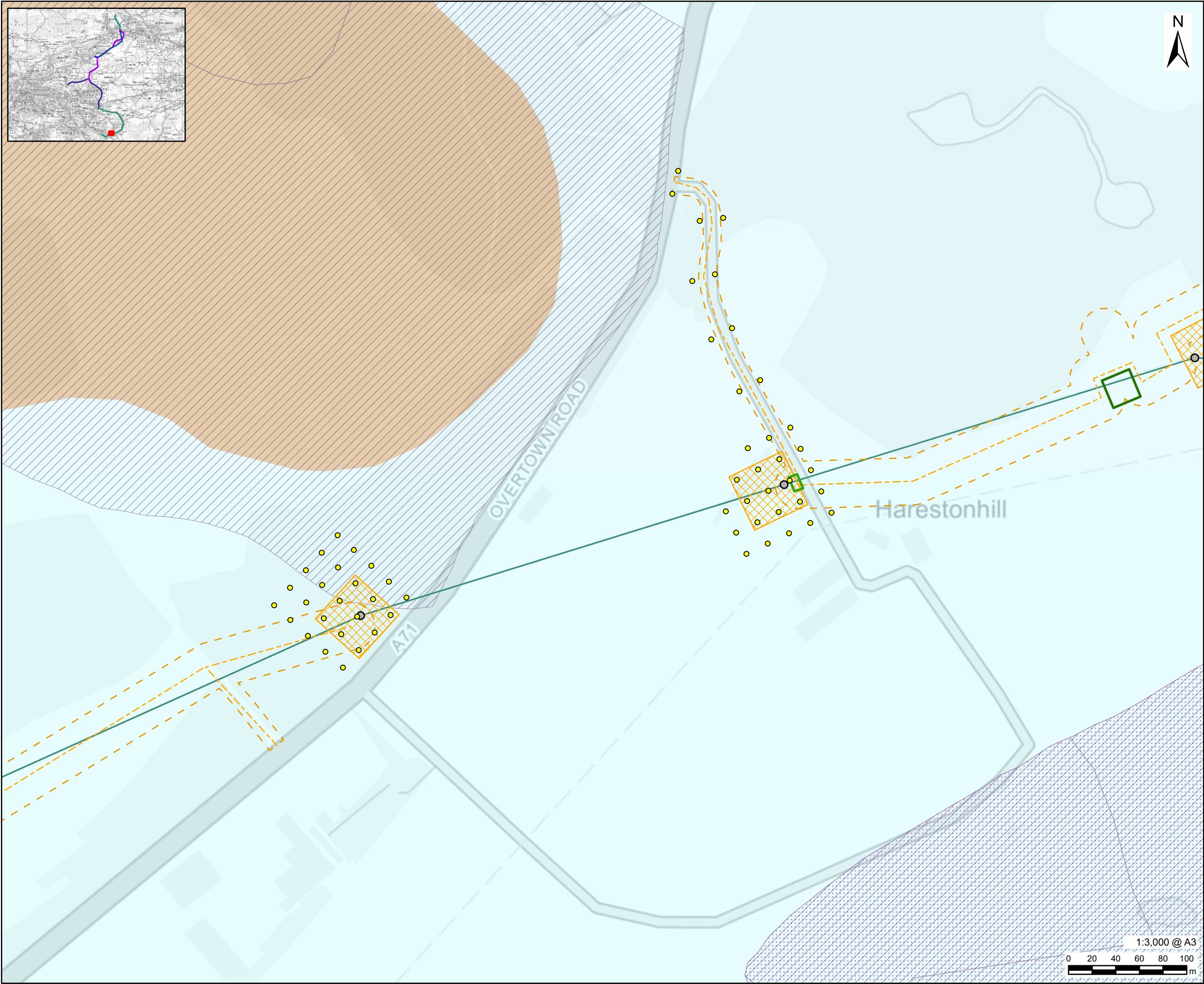
60602788

FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 13 of 14)



AECOM

PROJECT

Denny Wishaw Network Upgrade

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LEGEND

- Existing Tower
- XR Tower Compound
- XR Uprated Overhead Line
- Temporary Trackway
- Temporary Trackway and Temporary Stone Track Limit of Deviation
- Scaffolding
- Pulling Position
- Proposed Peat Probe Location
- BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - Gravel, sand and silt
 - Lacustrine deposits - Silt and clay
 - Peat - Peat
 - Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Soil Map of Scotland
 - Peaty gleys
- Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5
 - Carbon and Peatland 2016 (SNH) Class 3,4 and 5

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Peat Probing Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 (Sheet 14 of 14)

1:3,000 @ A3
0 20 40 60 80 100 m

