

**Beauly to Blackhillock to New Deer to
Peterhead 400 kV Project
Environmental Impact Assessment Report
Volume 5 | Appendices**

**Appendix 12.1.52: Woodland Report Parcel 3512,
Glenferness**



APPENDIX 12.1.52: Woodland Report Parcel 3512, Glenferness

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix presents information relevant to the Beauly to Blackhillock to New Deer to Peterhead 400 kV Overhead Line (OHL) Project (the Proposed Development). It should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, specifically **Chapter 12: Forestry**, for full details of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.2 As part of the EIA, it has been identified that construction of the Proposed OHL Alignment and the associated access tracks would cross several woodland areas within private or publicly owned landholdings.
- 1.1.3 This woodland report has been prepared to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on Woodland, Parcel 3512, Glenferness. It includes the requirements for woodland removal and management recommendations to mitigate the impact of the woodland removal. The report provides an overview of the characteristics of the affected woodland, including woodland composition, site conditions, soil conditions, exposure levels and existing felling approvals. The report also provides details of existing infrastructure, and potential constraints related to forestry operations. It aims to inform decision-making by identifying key environmental and logistical considerations associated with the Proposed Development. Additionally, it evaluates the feasibility of timber extraction and access whilst highlighting necessary mitigation measures to minimise disruption to the woodland ecosystem and surrounding landscape.
- 1.1.4 Field surveys of the woodland areas have been undertaken and have been used to determine the various woodland characteristics, to identify the woodland removal required and recommended. This document also sets out the area quantity hectares (ha) to be compensatory planted to ensure no net loss of woodland is achieved.

2 Woodland property

- 2.1.1 The landholding property boundaries are identified in **Figure 12.1.52a: Parcel 3512 Location Map**. The Glenferness Estate woodlands forest plantation are situated 14 km southeast of Nairn within the Highland Council region (NH 970091 442192). Forming a key component of the region's rural and ecological landscape.
- 2.1.2 The woodlands within the Proposed Development area form part of the wider estate woodland holding, which consists predominantly of productive native conifer plantations. These woodlands have been actively managed for commercial forestry.
- 2.1.3 The B9007 Duthil road runs through the west of the estate, serving as a key access route.

3 Development Requirements

3.1 400 kV Overhead Line Infrastructure Requirements

- 3.1.1 The Study Area for this assessment initially focussed on a 100 m width either side of the centreline of the Proposed OHL Alignment and ancillary infrastructure, where relevant, prior to the identification of an Operational Corridor (OC). The Applicant defines the OC as the area in which it has rights to remove woodland for the purposes of the safe construction, resilience and continued maintenance of OHLs, or protection of electrical plant as required by the Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (ESQCR) 2002¹ and The Electricity Act 1989². The OC is defined based on two different factors as follows:
- The first factor in which the OC is determined is with reference to the distance at which a tree could fall and cause damage to the OHL, resulting in a supply outage. As a result, the OC width would be based on the safety distance required to allow for a mature tree falling towards the OHL at the mid-point on an OHL span between two towers, taking account of topography and tree height at maturity. Standard falling distance for a

¹ UK Gov (2002). The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002. Available at: [The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002](#)

² UK Gov (1989). Electricity Act 1989. Available at: [Electricity Act 1989](#)

mature conifer tree is considered to be a minimum of 45 m. Where the OC passes through areas of broadleaved woodland, it is noted that the width of woodland removal is likely to be reduced, due to the general lower height and characteristics of the tree species present.

- The second factor that is considered is the maximum distance that the OHL conductors can blow out from the tower under a 1 in 50-year return period wind condition, plus the required electrical clearance distance. This is to ensure that the OHL conductors do not come into contact with, or come close enough to, any object that could result in an electrical clearance infringement. This conductor blowout distance varies between each tower dependent on span length and must therefore be considered on a span-by-span basis.

3.1.2 The typical OC required within areas of commercial conifer forestry for a 400 kV OHL is 90 m (i.e. 45 m either side of the centre line). Where the OC passes through areas of broadleaved woodland, it is proposed that the extent of woodland removal is likely to be reduced due to the lower height of the tree species present. The OC for the Proposed OHL Alignment through areas of broadleaved woodland has been reduced to 70 m (i.e. 35 m either side of the centre line of the OHL). This has been based on the likely height of the woodland at maturity. Where any woodland removal within the OC is proposed to be reduced from the 45 m either side of the line, a site-specific assessment must be carried out to confirm that the conductor blowout does not exceed the OC width. If the conductor blowout exceeds the OC, then the width of the OC must be increased to meet the requirements of the blowout assessment as a minimum. This will ensure compliance with ESQCR requirements and that the required safety clearances are maintained.

3.1.3 A resilient OC of 70 m in width is required throughout the woodland area within Woodland Parcel 3512 taking into account the requirements of the conductor blowout assessment. The OC is illustrated in **Figure 12.1.52b: Parcel 3512 Proposed Felling Requirements**.

3.2 Access Track Route Design

3.2.1 Temporary and permanent access tracks are proposed through woodland and open ground to facilitate access.

4 Woodland Characteristics

4.1 Woodland Composition and Site Conditions

4.1.1 The woodland was surveyed in November 2024. The estate woodlands are managed under a Long-Term Forest Plan (LTFP), Case no.4886773. The woodlands between towers CA1 / CU2-160-05 and CA1 / CU2-166-05 are open bog habitat with naturally regenerating Scots pine (SP), Downy birch (DBI) and willow (WL). These are partially categorised within NatureScots Ancient Woodland Inventory³ as Long Established of Plantation Origin (LEPO). These areas retain structural and ecological characteristics indicative of long-term woodland cover.

4.1.2 The woodlands are managed as Long-Term Retention (LTR) for biodiversity value.

4.1.3 The area is moderately exposed with a maximum Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring score (DAMS) of 12^{4,5}, indicating a heightened risk of windthrow.

4.1.4 The Ecological Site Classification⁶ describes the site as having a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils have a moist moisture status and are of a rich nutrient status.

³ NatureScot Ancient Woodland Inventory. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/guide-understanding-scottish-ancient-woodland-inventory-awi>

⁴ Forest Research (2025). Available at: <http://www.forestdss.org.uk/geoforestdss/>

⁵ The Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring (DAMS) is a system used to assess wind exposure in forestry and land management. It provides a numerical score that quantifies the level of exposure a site experiences based on factors such as elevation, topography, and aspect (the direction a slope faces). The DAMS score helps foresters predict wind risk, which is crucial for understanding tree stability, growth potential, and the likelihood of windthrow (trees being uprooted or broken by wind). The scoring system ranges from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating more exposure to wind.

⁶ Ecological Site Classification, Available at: <http://www.forestdss.org.uk/geoforestdss/>

- 4.1.5 The Soil Map of Scotland⁷ identifies the soils as being predominantly Noncalcareous gleys with peaty gleys. Soil conditions throughout the ownership are varied depending on altitude and slope. Within the higher ground podzols / podzolic ironpans dominate whereas the soils on the slopes towards the A939 appear more gleyed in nature.
- 4.1.6 The Proposed OHL Alignment consists of a section of OC between towers CA1 / CU2-160-05 and CB7-4 (70-2). The majority of the proposed tracks in this section are found within the OC.
- 4.1.7 The closest forest road suitable for haulage within the ownership is the A939. This is classed as a Consultation Route by the Timber Transport Forum⁸. The existing internal forest roads and estate infrastructure can be utilised for timber extraction, minimising additional construction requirements. Considering the quality and quantity of the material and the landform operations can be carried out by mulching.

4.2 Photo Record – Operational Corridor Assessment

- 4.2.1 The following photographs provide a visual record of key locations along the OC. Each image illustrates existing vegetation types, land use, and notable landscape features relevant to the planning and management of the OC. Particular attention has been given to areas of mature woodland, natural regeneration, and locations where proposed works may intersect with ecologically or visually sensitive habitats. The photos are intended to support site assessments and inform mitigation strategies.

Photo 1: Aerial view at NH 969941 442235 looking at the naturally regenerating SP / DBI woodland.



⁷ National Soil Map of Scotland. Available at: <https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/soil-maps/national-soil-map-of-scotland/>

⁸ The Timber Transport Forum. Introduction to Agreed Routes Map. Available at: <https://timbertransportforum.org.uk/agreed-routes-map/introduction-to-agreed-routes-map/>

Photo 2: View at NH 970601 441228 looking east towards tower CA1 / CU2-162-05. Showing the naturally regenerating SP / DBI / WL and open bog habitat.



5 Windblow Risk

- 5.1.1 It is acknowledged that the creation of the OC would result in wider potential indirect effects on the surrounding woodland areas. These areas would be subject to potential increased risk of damage (windblow). Each woodland report identifies further areas of felling to a windfirm edge, defined as 'Management Felling' (categorised as an indirect secondary impact), which is covered in more detail in **Chapter 12: Forestry** in **Section 12.4**. Management felling would be considered as part of any application for felling permission. This would provide restocking as agreed with Scottish Forestry which would result in balancing the loss of woodland. Any felling undertaken out with the OC would be solely under the control of the relevant landowner (and not the Applicant). It is the intention of the Applicant to encourage the landowners to follow this good practice in terms of redesign of their current Long-Term Forest Plans, which in-turn would aim to follow UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)⁹ for the implementation of the works required.
- 5.1.2 Considering the open grown nature of the trees there is little risk of windblow as a result of the felling of the trees in the OC.

6 Woodland Management Impact

- 6.1.1 As the forest is not managed commercially, there will be no long-term negative impact on woodland management.
- 6.1.2 The infrastructure built for this section of the OHL could provide a benefit to the landowner for future forest management as it could provide long term access. As part of construction works, dedicated crossing points and long-term access opportunities should be discussed with the landowner(s).

⁹ Scottish Forestry (2024). Available online at: <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/publications/sustainable-forestry/uk-forestry-standard-ukfs>

- 6.1.3 The Proposed OHL Alignment furthermore introduces an electrical hazard, but the constraint associated with the electrical hazard will be reduced by regular maintenance of the OC which will avoid the incidences of “Red Zone” trees (reference Forest Industry Safety Accord, FISA 804 “Electricity at Work: Forestry”¹⁰).
- 6.1.4 The total loss of Native Broadleaved woodland resulting from the proposed alignment is 0.26 ha.

7 Mitigation Opportunities

7.1 Woodland Mitigation Measures

- 7.1.1 There is potential opportunity for compensatory planting north of the OC. This opportunity could be explored with the landowner.

7.2 Restructuring

- 7.2.1 Considering the size of the felling the proposals there is no impact on structure expected.

7.3 Restocking

- 7.3.1 It is anticipated that native broadleaved regeneration is likely to occur within the OC, as a result of its proximity to existing seed sources.

8 Net Effect / Summary

- 8.1.1 **Tables 8.1 to 8.4** outline the operational requirements for forestry management within the OC between towers CA1 / CU2-160-05 and CA1 / CU2-166-05. They detail the areas designated for clear felling within the OC and forest design considerations.

Table 8.1: Woodland removal for Infrastructure, within OC

Item	Woodland Type	Area (ha)
OC felling	Native Broadleaved Woodland (70 m)	0.26
Total area		0.26

Table 8.2: Compensatory Planting

Item	Woodland Type	Area (ha)
Compensatory Planting Area	Native Broadleaved Woodland	0.26
Total area		0.26

Table 8.3: Woodland Removal Impact of Infrastructure

Item	Area (ha)
Total Loss of Woodland Area	0.26
Total Compensatory Planting Area	0.26
Total Net Loss of Woodland Area	0.00

¹⁰ Forest Industry Safety Accord (2020), FISA 804 Electricity at Work: Forestry. Available at: <https://ukfisa.com/Safety/Safety-Guides/fisa-804>

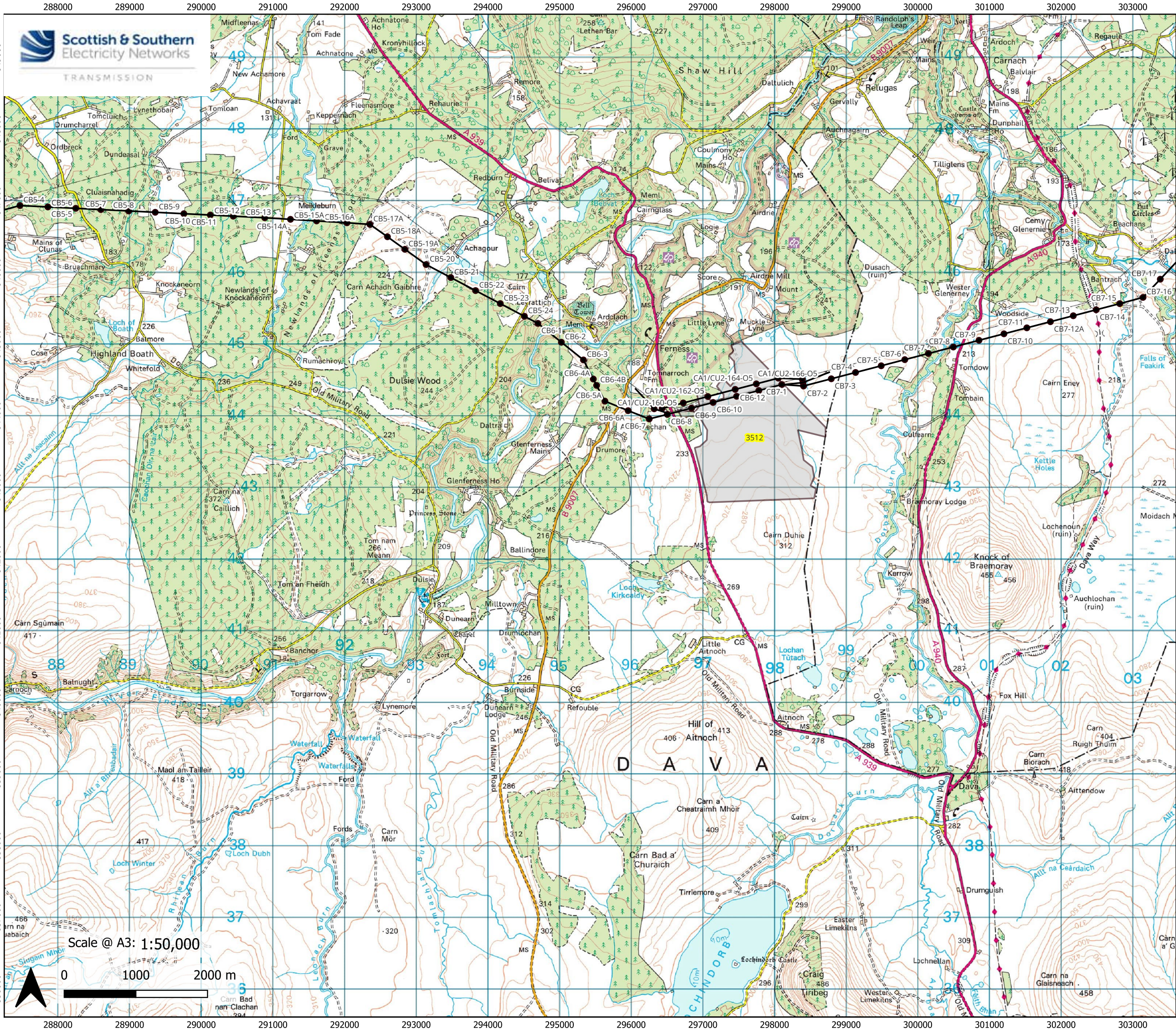
Table 8.4: Woodland removal for Management Felling, outwith OC

Item	Woodland Type	Area (ha)
Management Felling		0.00
Replanting / Restocking Opportunities		0.00
Net Loss of Woodland Area		0.00

9 Compensatory Planting

- 9.1.1 Only areas directly impacted by the OC will be included in the compensatory planting total, in accordance with the Control of Woodland Removal Policy (CoWRP)¹¹. This policy ensures that woodland loss due to development is mitigated by appropriate replanting or regeneration efforts, but it specifically applies to areas where tree removal is necessary for the Proposed Development. See **Appendix 12.3 Compensatory Planting Management Strategy**.
- 9.1.2 Any additional felling outside the OC, such as areas cleared for windthrow management or forest design improvements, falls under the responsibility of the landowner and is not included in the compensatory planting requirements. Instead, these areas may be replanted under a forest plan revision or felling license at the landowner's discretion. This approach aligns with national forestry guidelines, balancing infrastructure development with sustainable woodland management.
- 9.1.3 The total amount of net felling requiring compensation under the CoWRP is 0.26 ha.
- 9.1.4 In order to provide a greater balance limiting long-term impacts on forestry interests it is proposed that the majority of this woodland loss is compensated via off-site compensatory planting within the same local authority area. It is proposed that full details of the areas subject to this off-site compensatory planting is notified to Scottish Forestry prior to energising the OHL.

¹¹ Forestry Commission Scotland (2009). Control of Woodland Removal Policy. Available at: <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/publications/285-the-scottish-government-s-policy-on-control-of-woodland-removal/viewdocument/285>



Legend

- Proposed Tower - 400 kV
- Proposed OHL Alignment - 400 kV
- ▭ Landownership Boundary/Parcel

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Project:
Beauly to Blackhilllock to New Deer to Peterhead 400 kV
OHL Project

Title:
Figure 12.1.52a Parcel 3512 Location Map

Drawn by: LA

