

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

**Appendix 12.1.96 – Woodland Report Parcel 2821,
Haddoch Farm**



APPENDIX 12.1.96 – Woodland Report. Parcel 2821, Haddoch Farm

APPENDIX 12.1.96 – Woodland Report. Parcel 2821, Haddoch Farm.....	1
1 Introduction.....	2
2 Woodland property.....	2
3 Development Requirements.....	2
3.1 400 kV Overhead Line Infrastructure Requirements	2
3.2 Access Track Route Design.....	3
4 Woodland Characteristics.....	3
4.1 Woodland Composition and Site Conditions	3
4.2 Photo Record – Operational Corridor Assessment.....	4
5 Windblow Risk.....	5
6 Woodland Management Impact	6
7 Mitigation Opportunities.....	6
7.1 Woodland Mitigation Measures.....	6
7.2 Restructuring	6
7.3 Restocking	6
8 Net Effect / Summary.....	6
9 Compensatory Planting	7

Appendix Figures

Figure 12.1.96a: Parcel 2821 Location Map

Figure 12.1.96b: Parcel 2821 Proposed Felling Requirements

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 2821, Haddoch Farm. 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 12.1.96a: Parcel 2821 Location Map**. The woodland within Parcel 2821 is a semi-mature native woodland, situated 4.8 km north of Huntly in the Aberdeenshire council district (NJ 534066 444311).
- 2.1.2 The B9022 runs along the west of the woodlands, 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 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.

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](#)

- 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 native broadleaved woodland within Woodland Parcel 2821 and taking into account the requirements of the conductor blowout assessment. The OC is illustrated in **Figure 12.1.96b: Parcel 2821 Proposed Felling Requirement**.

3.2 Access Track Route Design

3.2.1 The proposed tracks are found within the OC.

4 Woodland Characteristics

4.1 Woodland Composition and Site Conditions

- 4.1.1 The woodland was surveyed in January 2025. The OC between towers BN2-8A and BN2-9A intersects a section of semi-mature native woodland, characterized by a diverse mix of broadleaf species. The dominant native species present include Downy birch (DBI), willow (WL), and ash (AH). Towards the roadside, the woodland composition transitions, with the presence of non-native species such as sycamore (SYC), Sitka spruce (SS), and Lodgepole pine (LP).
- 4.1.2 The woodland is classified within the NatureScot Ancient Woodland Inventory³ as Long Established of Plantation Origin (LEPO). This classification indicates that, while the woodland has historically been managed as a plantation, it has maintained continuous woodland cover for an extended period, contributing to its ecological and structural integrity. Over time, the plantation element of the woodland appears to have been progressively removed, allowing for a shift towards a more naturalised woodland structure. Despite its plantation origins, the site retains key characteristics of long-term woodland cover.
- 4.1.3 The woodland serves as an important access route for the landowner, providing connectivity to adjacent agricultural land. A well-used track runs west to east through the woodland, facilitating regular movement of farm vehicles, equipment, and livestock. This track is integral to daily farming operations and is likely to be a key infrastructure asset for the landowner.
- 4.1.4 The Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring (DAMS) score is showing a maximum of 12⁴, indicating a sheltered wind exposure.

³ NatureScot (2023). A guide to understanding the Scottish Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI). 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/>

- 4.1.5 The Ecological Site Classification⁵ describes the site as having a cool, sheltered and moist climate. The soils have a slightly dry moisture status and a very poor nutrient status.
- 4.1.6 The National Soil Map of Scotland⁶ indicates, the predominant soil type within the affected areas consists of brown earths. However, given the site's historical use as agricultural land, there is a high likelihood that the soil structure has been altered over time
- 4.1.7 The proposed section of OHL consists of a section of OC between towers BN2-8A and BN2-9A.
- 4.1.8 The closest road suitable for access within the ownership is the unclassified B9022, this is classed as an Agreed Route by the Timber Transport Forum^{7,8}. Considering the quality and quantity of the material operations can be carried out by a combination of hand felling/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: View from NJ 534401 445821, looking south from the public road B9022. The species composition and age suggest adequate wind firmness within the block, eliminating the need for additional management felling.



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.

⁵ Ecological Site Classification, Available at: <http://www.forestdss.org.uk/geoforestdss/>

⁶ Scottish Government (2024). National soil map of Scotland. Available at: <https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/soil-maps/national-soil-map-of-scotland/>

⁷ The Timber Transport Forum. Introduction to Agreed Routes Map. Available at: <https://timbertransportforum.org.uk/agreed-routes-map/introduction-to-agreed-routes-map/>

⁸ Agreed Routes can be used for timber haulage without restriction (other than as regulated by the Road Traffic Act 1988). "A" roads (e.g. the A9) are assumed to be Agreed Routes unless covered by one of the other TTG classifications (e.g. Consultation Route)

Photo 2: View from NJ 534231 444531, looking northeast into the woodland. This image highlights the extent of woodland cover affected by the OC felling.



Photo 3: View from NJ 534231 444531, looking east into the woodland from the B9022. This image shows the access track regularly used by the landowner.



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 the **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 outwith 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 Standards (UKFS) for the implementation of the works required.

- 5.1.2 Considering the age and open grown nature of the species present 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).
- 6.1.3 The OHL 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”⁹).
- 6.1.4 The total loss of Native Broadleaved woodland resulting from the proposed alignment is 0.58 ha.

7 Mitigation Opportunities

7.1 Woodland Mitigation Measures

- 7.1.1 There is potential opportunity for compensatory planting outwith 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 BN2-8A and BN2-9A. 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)
Operational corridor felling	Native Broadleaved Woodland (70m)	0.58
Total area		0.58

Table 8.2: Compensatory Planting

Item	Woodland Type	Area (ha)
Compensatory Planting Area	Native Broadleaved Woodland	0.58
Total area		0.58

⁹ Forest Industry Safety Accord (2020), FISA 804 Electricity at Work: Forestry. Available at: <https://ukfisa.com/Safety/Safety-Guides/fisa-804>

Table 8.3: Woodland Removal Impact of Infrastructure

Item	Area (ha)
Total Loss of Woodland Area	0.58
Total Compensatory Planting Area	0.58
Total Net Loss of Woodland Area	0.00

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)¹⁰. 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 0.58 ha.

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 offsite compensatory planting within the same local authority area. It is proposed that full details of the areas subject to this offsite compensatory planting is notified to Scottish Forestry prior to energising the OHL.

¹⁰ 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

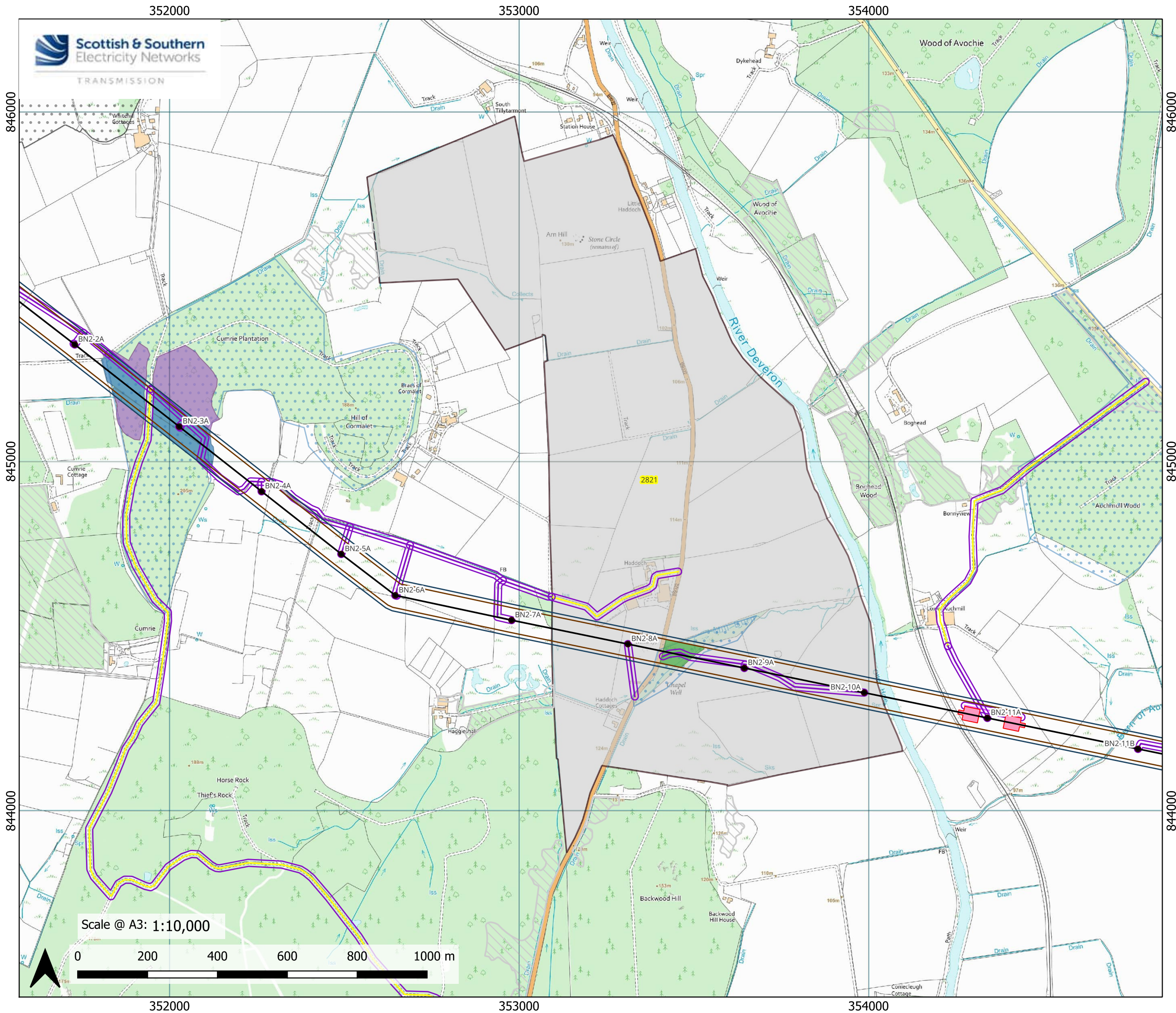
- Proposed Tower - 400 kV
- Proposed OHL Alignment - 400 kV
- ▭ Landownership Boundary/Parcel

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
Crown copyright and database right 2025 all rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Licence number 010002432.
SSEN Transmission take no responsibility for the release or accuracy of latest version Basemaps from Ordnance Survey

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

Title:
Figure 12.1.96a Parcel 2821 Location Map

Drawn by: LA



Legend

- Proposed Tower - 400 kV
- Proposed OHL Alignment - 400 kV
- Proposed Conductor Pulling Area (EPZ)
- 70m Operational Corridor - Broadleaved Woodland
- 90m Operational Corridor - Commercial Woodland
- Access Track 20m Buffer

Proposed Access Tracks

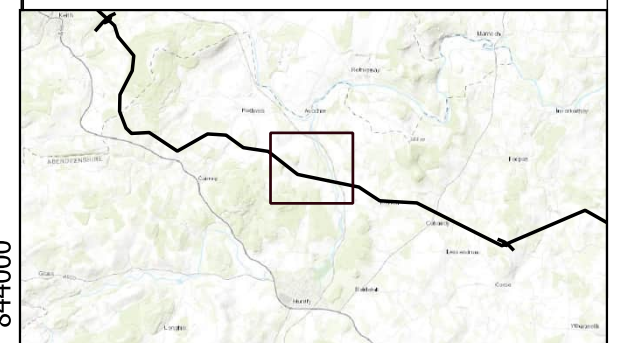
- Existing Access – Upgrade – Good/Fair Condition
- Proposed Access – ATV or Temporary Trackway
- Proposed Access – Temporary

Proposed Felling Requirements

- Native Woodland Operational Corridor Felling
- Mixed Conifer Operational Corridor Felling
- Mixed Conifer Management Felling
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Native Woodland Survey Scotland (NWSS)

Ancient Woodland Inventory

- Long-Established (of plantation origin)
- Landownership Boundary/Parcel



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
Crown copyright and database right 2025 all rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Licence number 0100022432.
SSEN Transmission take no responsibility for the release or accuracy of latest
version Basemaps from Ordnance Survey

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

Title: **Figure 12.1.96b** Parcel 2821 Proposed
Felling Requirements

Drawn by: LA