# Principle 1 - Principle Diagrams (Agricultural Land)

1

Plate 9.6 33. Agricultural Land existing situation

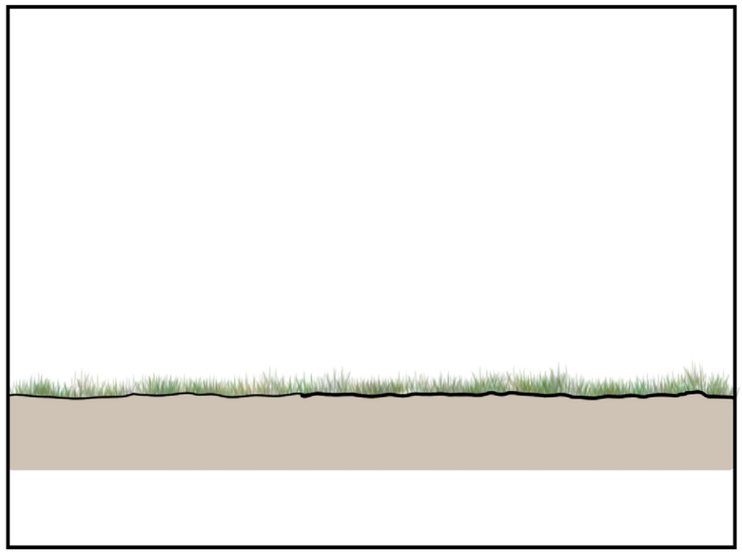


Plate 9.6.34. Agricultural Land During construction

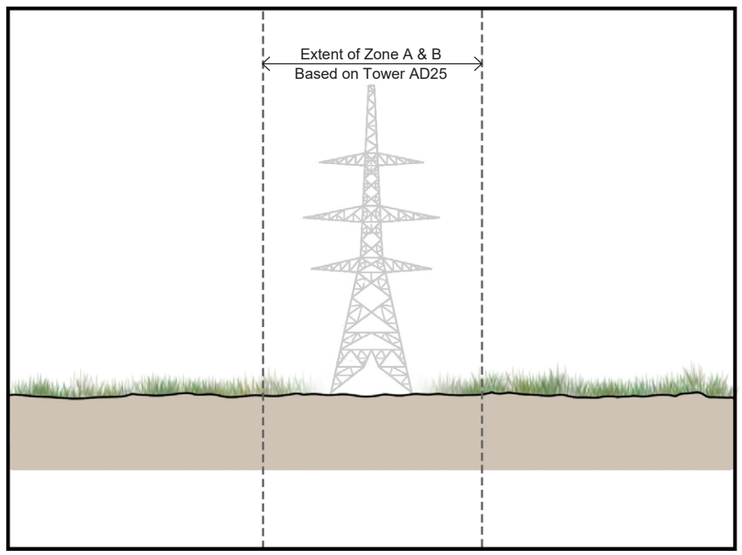
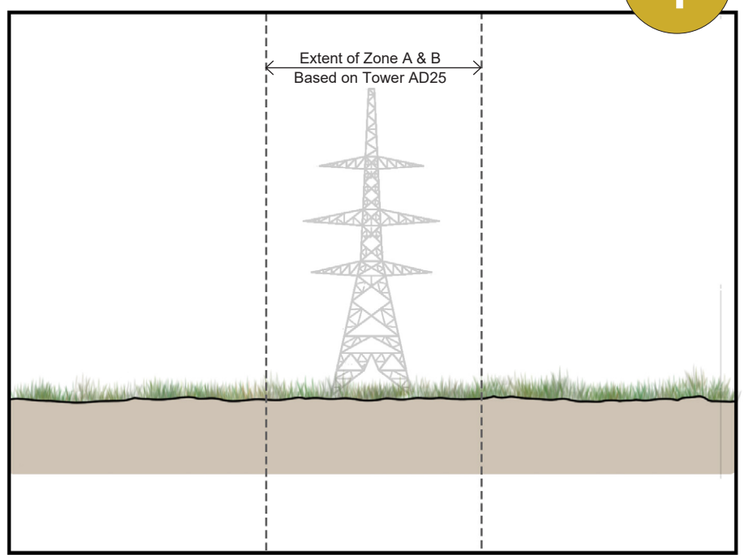
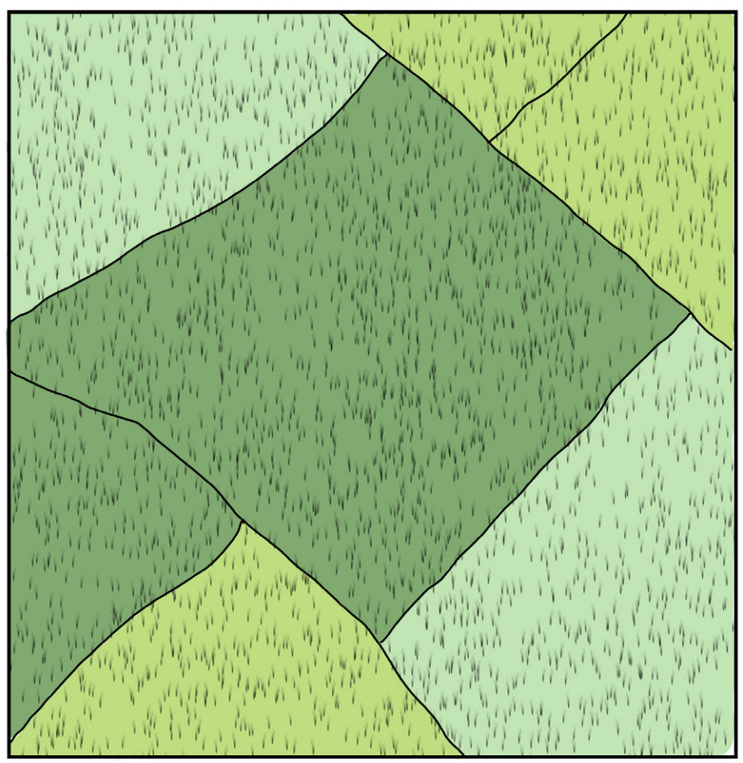
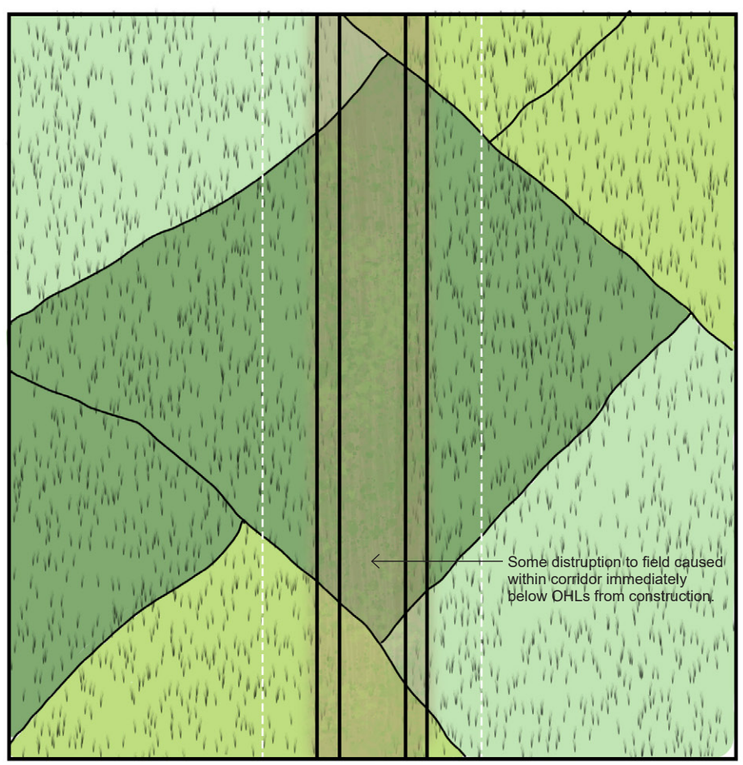


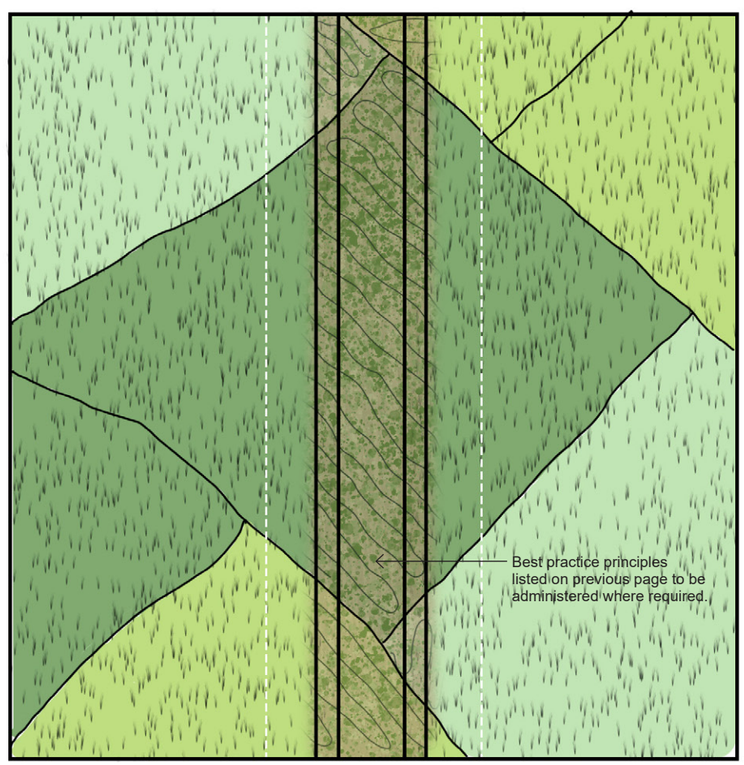

Plate 9.6.35. Agricultural Land After proposals




Elevations






Plans

# Principle 2 - Field Boundary

## Principle Description

### Hedgerow, Stone Wall, Ditch

Where field boundaries are disturbed and temporarily removed to enable construction, they are to be restored so that they match existing walls, hedgerows, or ditches to either side of the temporary working area.

Where this area is characterised by stone walls, existing building materials are to be carefully set aside and saved, then used to restore the field boundaries after construction, using a building style that matches that which is existing. Gaps are not to be left remaining in previous boundary lines.

Where sections of hedgerows are removed for the works, these are to be replanted with young plants, with the species matching those that are present to either side. Species are generally to be native and of local provenance, but if any ornamental hedgerows are to be removed, then species selection is to match existing. Appropriate species include hazel, holly, beech (only where beech exists), hawthorn, and blackthorn.

Plate 9.6.36. Hedgerow

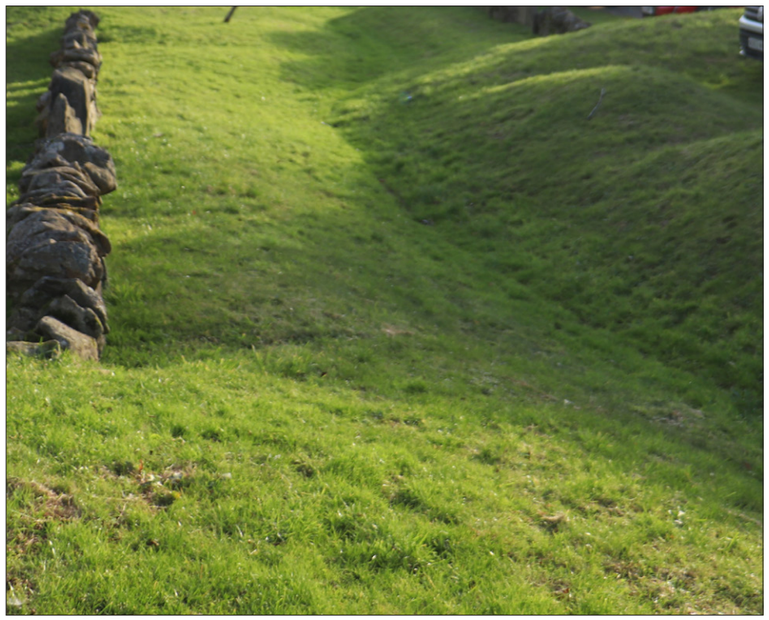


Plate 9.6.37. Ditch

Plate 9.6.38. Dry stone wall

## Best Practice:

**Disturbed soil in general**:

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

**Field boundaries:**

- re-build walls and fences
- re-plant hedgerows
- re-create boundary ditches
- maintain existing character

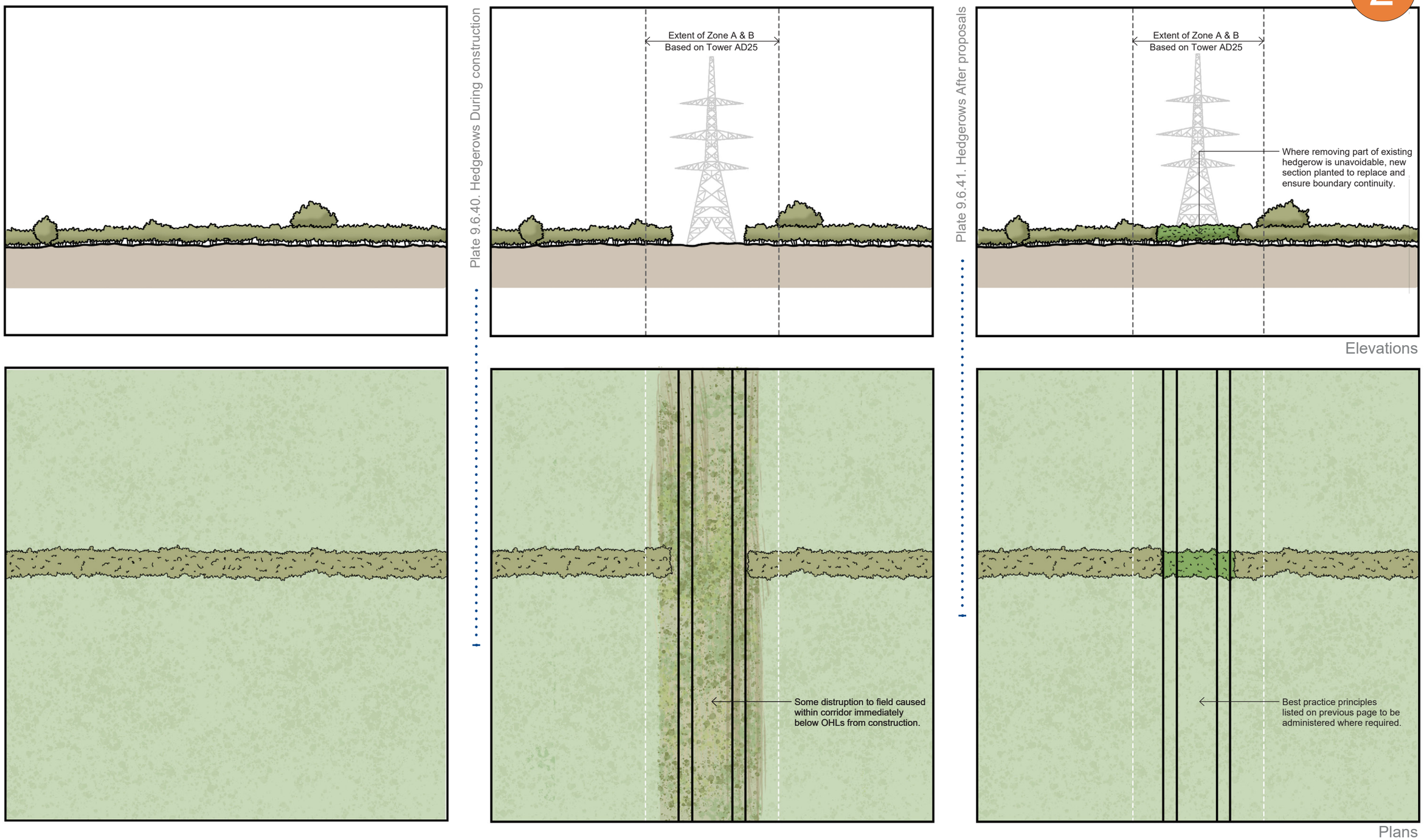
# Principle 2 - Principle Diagrams (Hedgerows)

2

Plate 9.6.39. Hedgerows existing situation

Plate 9.6.40. Hedgerows During construction

Plate 9.6.41. Hedgerows After proposals




Elevations

Plans

# Principle 3 - Moorland Heath

## Principle Description

In areas of moorland and heath which may be disturbed to enable construction, the landscape is to be restored to moorland and heathland to tie in with the adjacent landscape, using an appropriate native seed mix including heathland species, which would be agreed with the project ecologists.

If peat is present, it should be restored in line with Appendix 13.4 Outline Peat Management Plan (PMP). The primary reuse strategy for peat management is to use peat to reinstate temporary construction locations (i.e. returning peat back to its source location post-construction).

All permanently excavated peat will be used to restore afforested peatland adjacent to two of the three towers that overlap peat (N77, N78) and in an area affected by crossing scaffold that is to be erected over an existing forestry track. The restoration proposals utilise a shallow translocation technique being applied on the Forestry & Land Scotland (FLS) estate elsewhere in Scotland.

Appropriate species include native heathers, bilberry, crowberry, fescue grasses (eg: https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/highland-grassland-mix/).

Plate 9.6.42. Moorland

Plate 9.6.43. Heathland

## Best Practice:

**Disturbed soil in general:**

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

**Moorland heath:**

- re-seeding with native heathland mix
- peat separated and protected, re-laid on top

# Principle 3 - Principle Diagrams (Moorland Heath)

3

Plate 9.6.44. Moorland heath existing situation

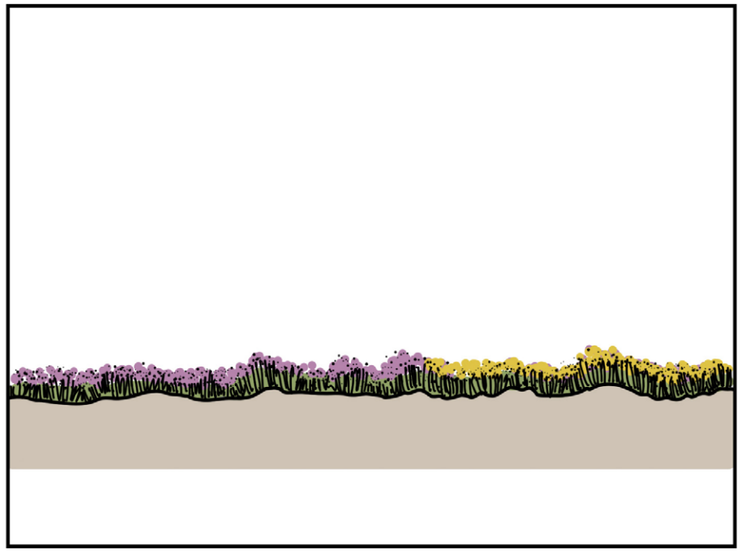


Plate 9.6.45. Moorland heath during construction

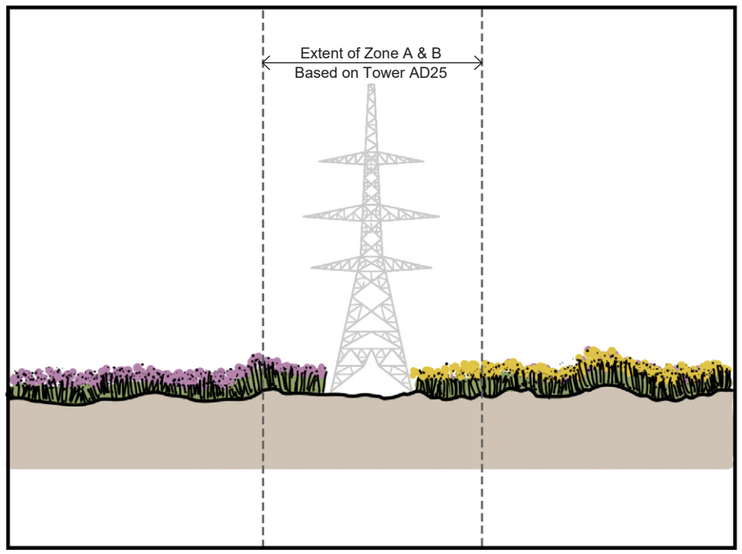
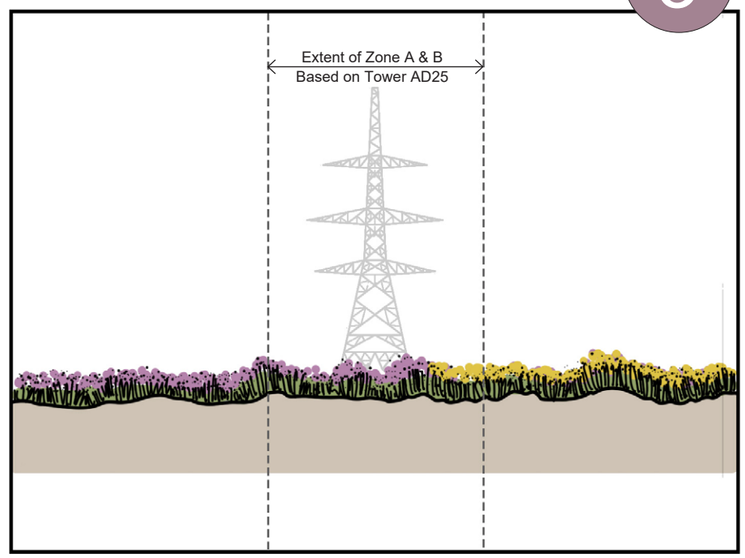
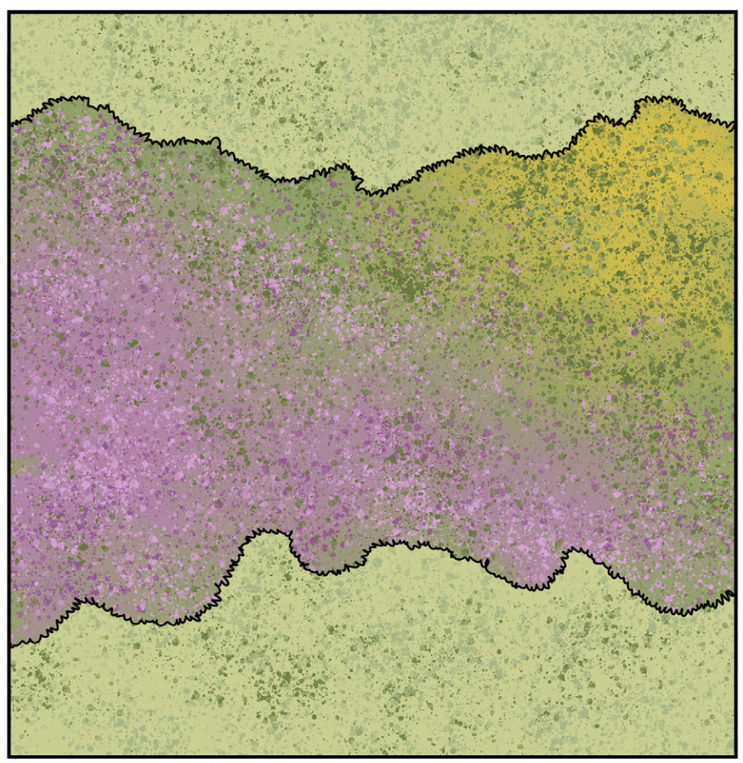
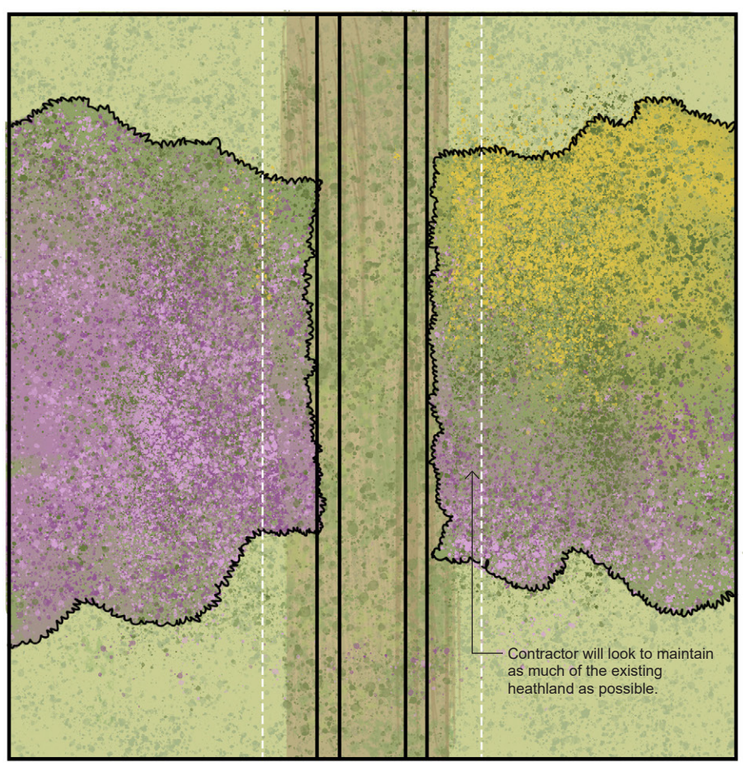


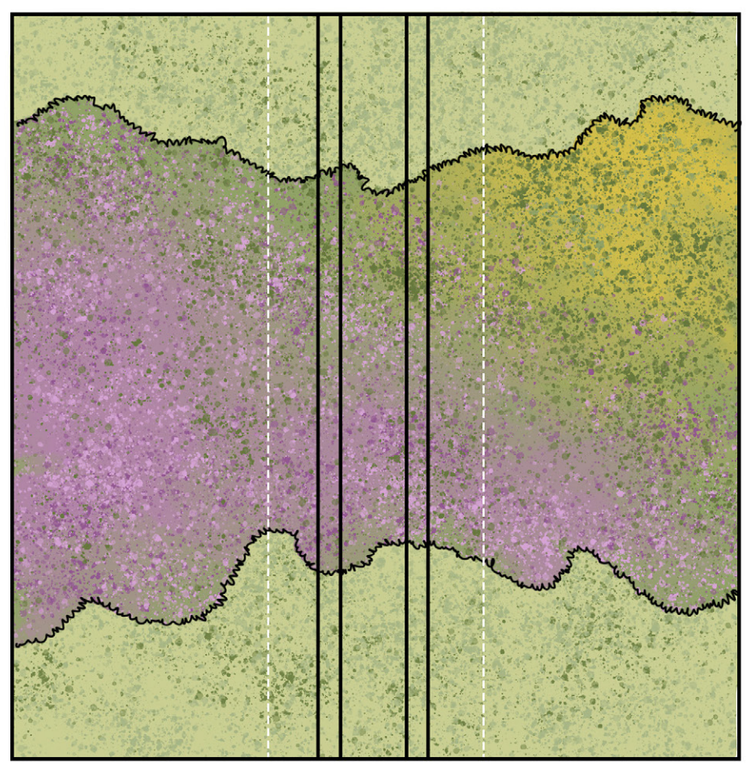

Plate 9.6.46. Moorland heath after proposals




Elevations





Plans

# Principle 4- Coniferous Woodland

## Principle Description

### Coniferous Woodland

In areas of Coniferous Woodland, where plantation edges need to be felled, or wayleaves cut through them to facilitate construction, planting is to be undertaken within the felled areas using native species that reflect natural areas of woodland locally.  The aim is to soften freshly cut forest edges and create a more naturalistic-looking, irregular, and graded profile, falling to an irregular-sided grassy clearing extending between approximately 6-10 m to either side of the lines.

Trees to grade down to a shrubby edge, with wildflowers and grassland beyond. All species to be native, and of local provenance. Where appropriate to local character, the use of edge species that can be coppiced, such as hazel, is preferable, and they would resprout after cutting back for maintenance. This use of native species would be more appropriate than replanting with coniferous species, given these grow tall, and could not be replaced near the lines.

Smaller height native species would be less prone to falling and would provide a softer edge to wayleaves. Appropriate species include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), and for the grassland between species to include bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) and upright hedge parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), as well as red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and smooth-stalked meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*). For a full list of species refer to the Scotia Seeds Woodland Meadow Mix (SCM3) (https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/woodland-mix/).

Plate 9.6.47. Coniferous Woodland

Plate 9.6.48. Coniferous trees

## Best Practice:

**Disturbed soil in general:**

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

**Commercial plantation:**

- re- plant corridor edge with native species
- soften line of felled forest edge
- create a more naturalistic edge
- grade planting heights tree to shrub to wildflower meadow
- grassy clearings created

# Principle 4 - Principle Diagrams (Coniferous Woodland)

4

Plate 9.6.49. Coniferous Woodland existing situation

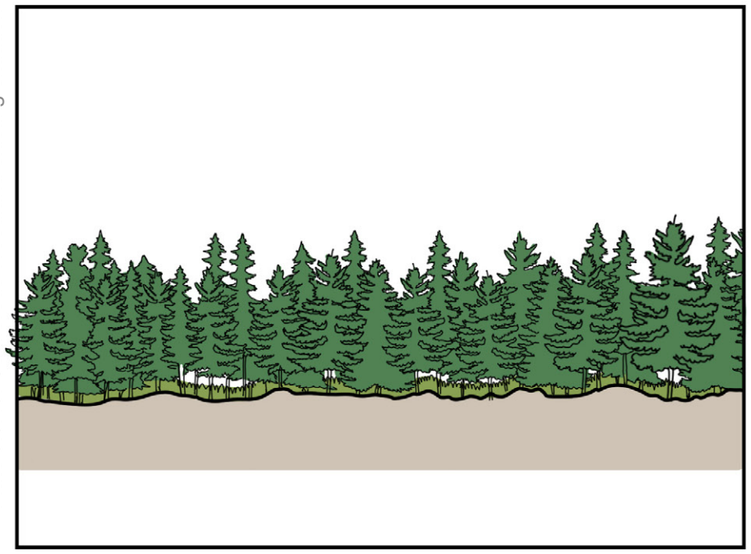


Plate 9.6.50. Coniferous Woodland during construction

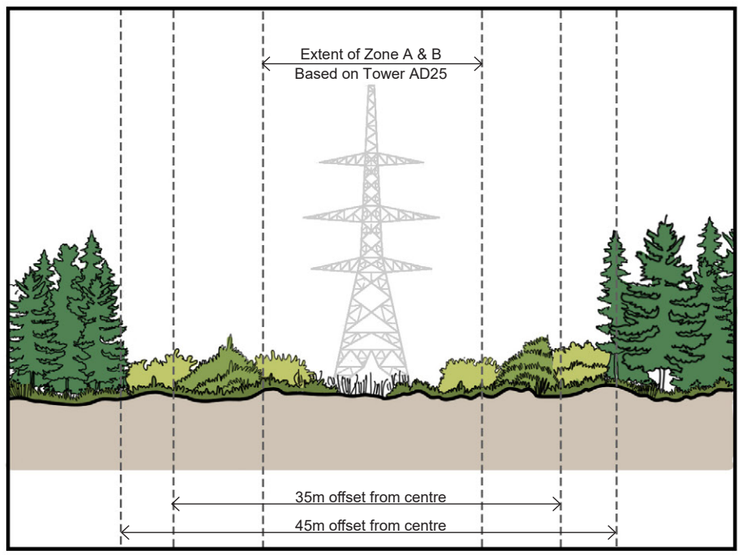
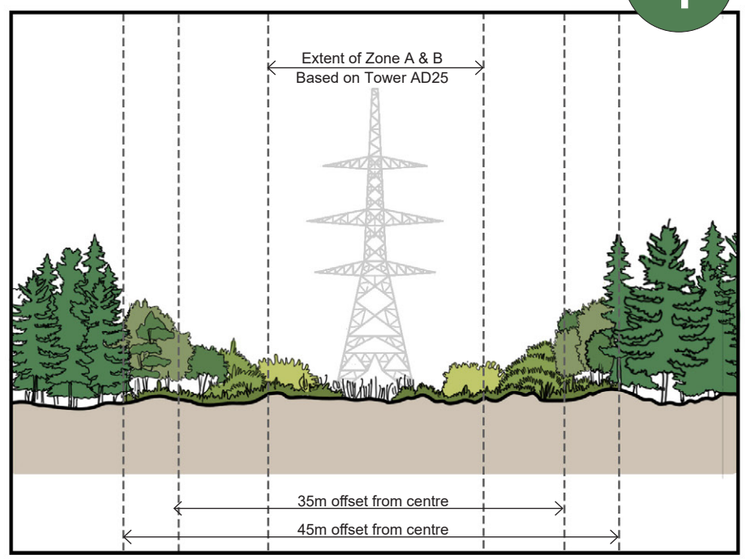
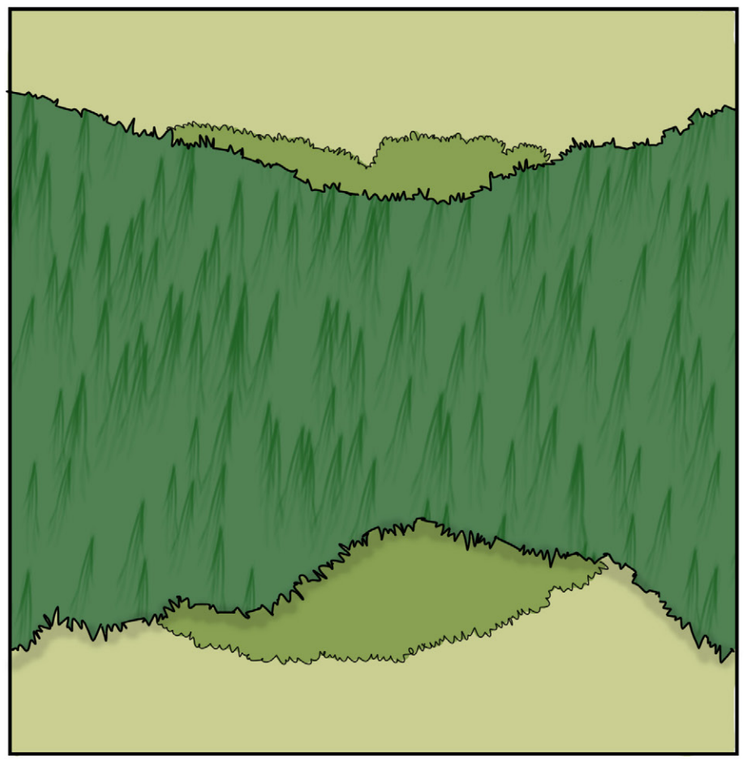
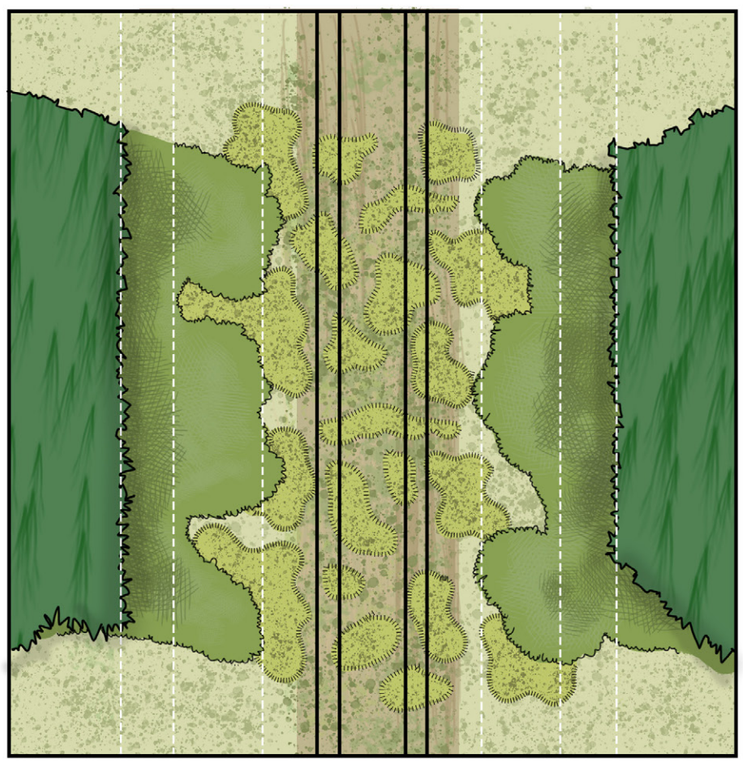


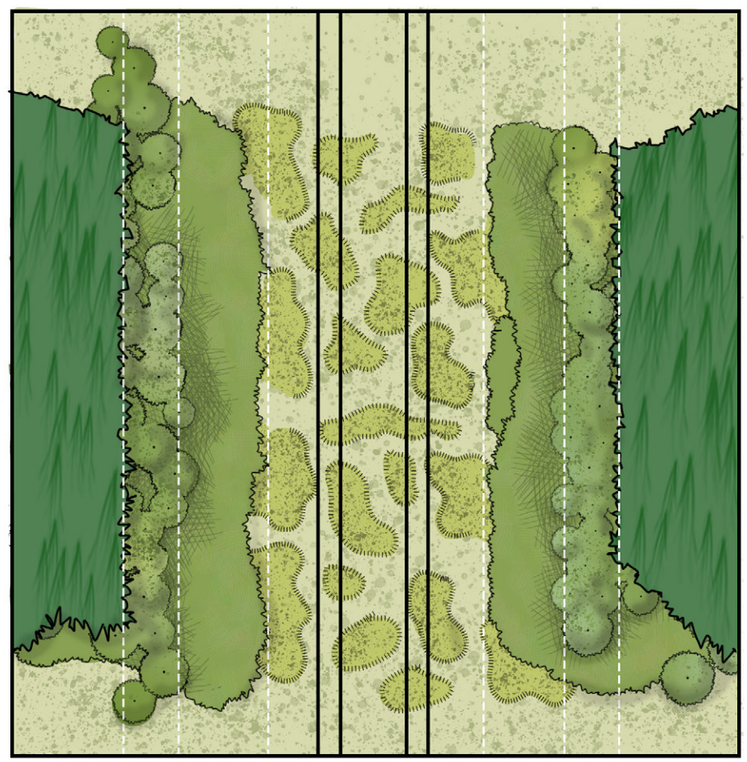

Plate 9.6.51. Coniferous Woodland after proposals




Elevations







Plans

# Principle 5 - Broadleaved Woodland

## Principle Description

### Woodland Edge

Where woodland edges need to be felled in this area, or wayleaves cut through them to form the Operational Corridor, planting is to be undertaken within the felled areas using species that would tie in with the remaining areas of woodland. The aim is to soften freshly cut woodland edges and create a more naturalistic-looking, irregular, and graded profile, falling to an irregular-sided grassy clearing extending between approximately 6-10m to either side of the lines. Trees to grade down to a shrubby edge, with wildflower and grassland beyond. All species to be native, and of local provenance.

Appropriate species include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and downy birch (*Betula pubescens*). Species that are appropriate for the intervening grassland and wildflower species including wild garlic (Allium ursinum), meadowsweet (Filipendula ulmaria), and grasses such as crested dogs tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*). The full list of plants is listed in the Scotia Seeds Woodland Meadow Mix (SCM3) (https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/woodland-mix/).

Where appropriate to local character, the use of edge species which can be coppiced, such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), is preferable, and they would re-sprout after cutting back for maintenance.

Plate 9.6.52. Woodland edge

Plate 9.6.53. Broadleaved Woodland

## Best Practice:

**Disturbed soil in general:**

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

**Broadleaved Woodland:**

- re- plant with species to reflect remaining woodland
- soften line of felled forest edge
- create a more naturalistic edge
- grassy clearings created
- native species suitable for coppicing introduced to edge