

Principle 5 - Principle Diagrams (Broadleaved Woodland)

5

Plate 9.6.54. Broadleaved Woodland existing situation

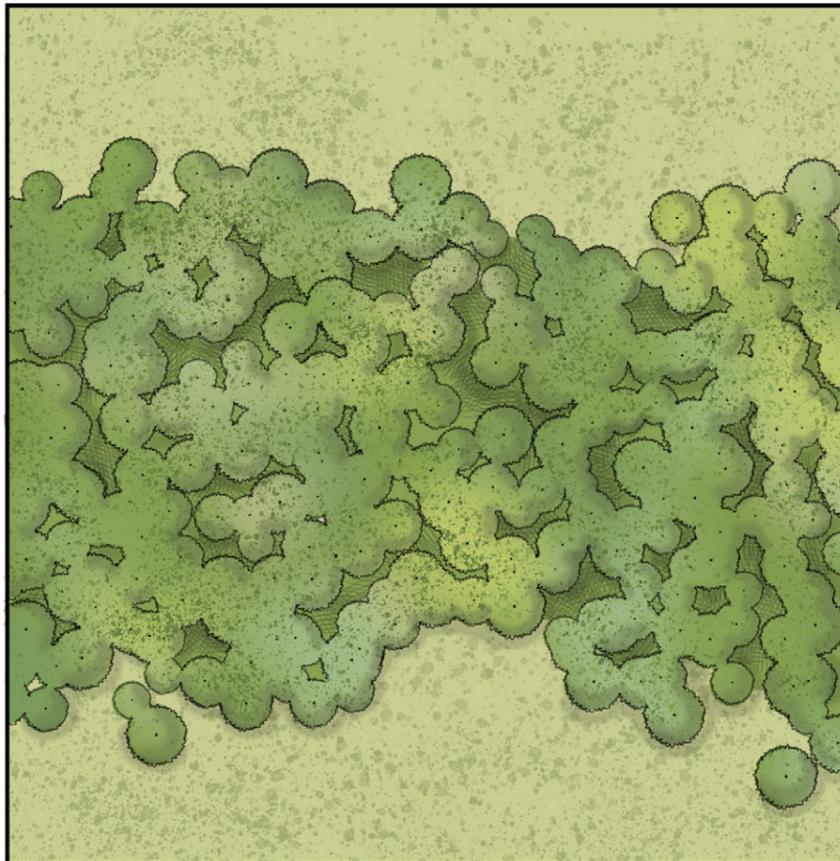


Plate 9.6.55. Broadleaved Woodland during construction

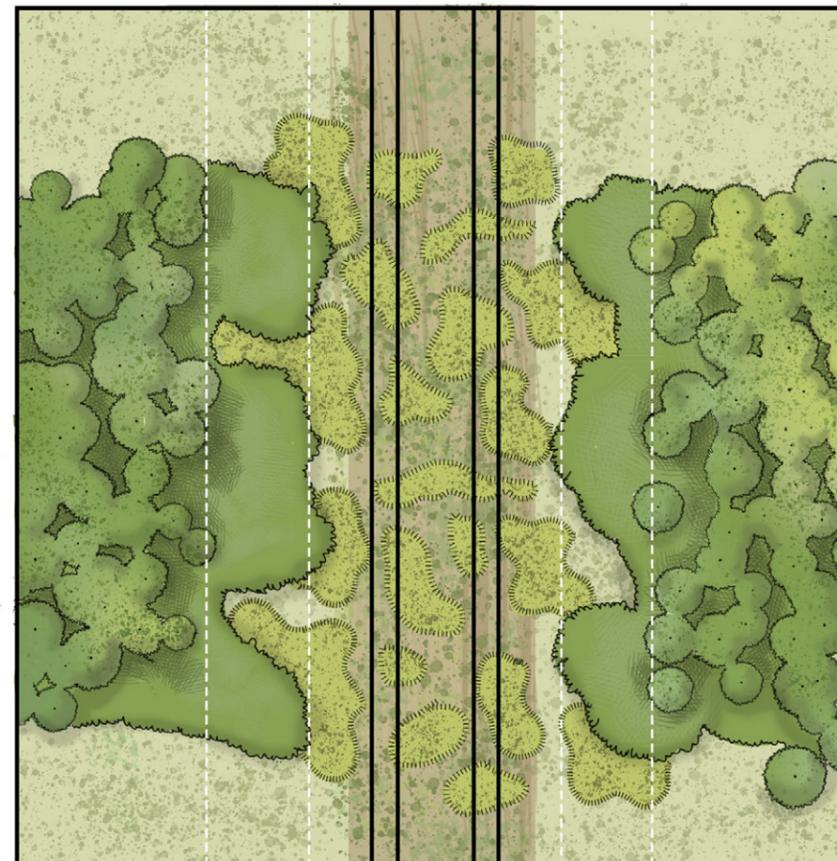
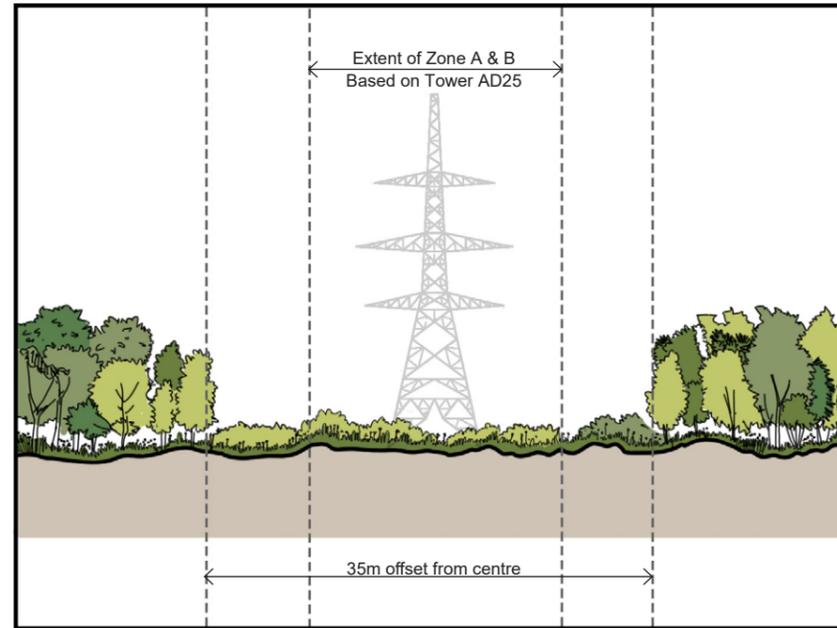
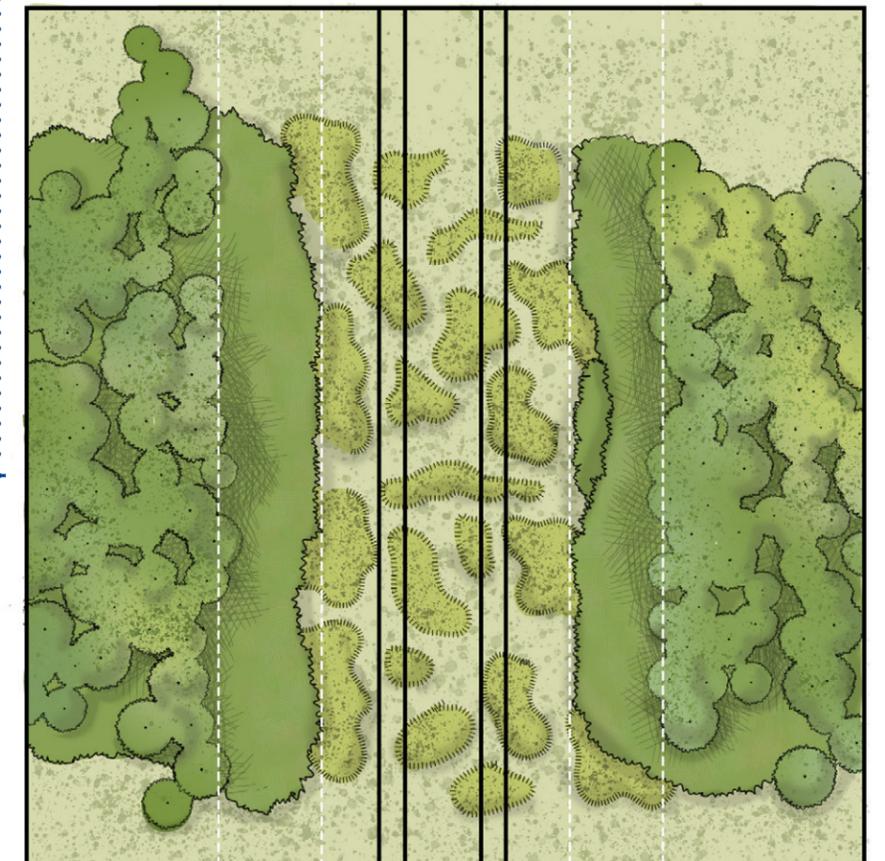
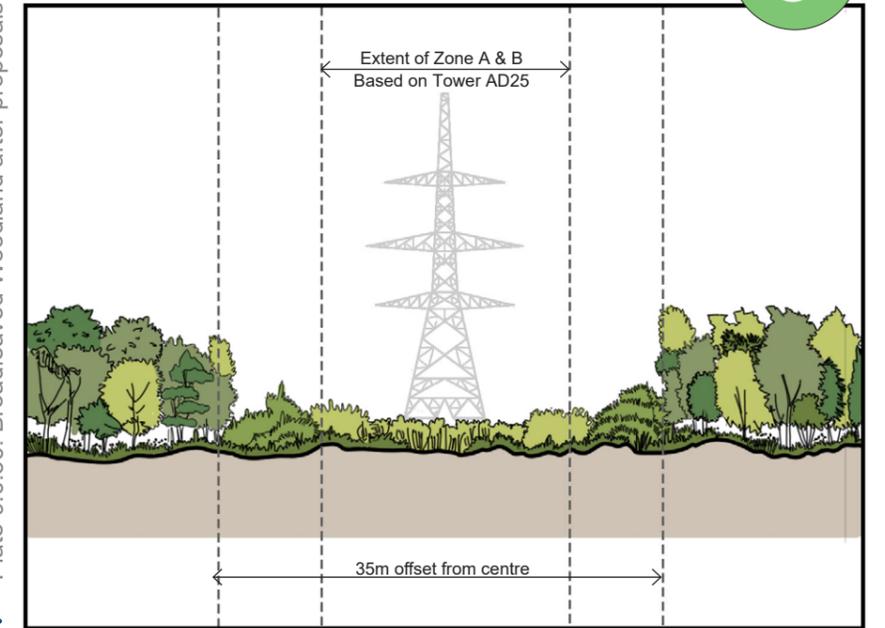


Plate 9.6.56. Broadleaved Woodland after proposals



Elevations

Plans

Principle 6 - Ditches/ Watercourses/ Wetland

Principle Description

Ditches & Watercourses

If any ditches or watercourses are disturbed then they would be restored to match areas away from the disturbance, including through re-grading to match existing profiles and sowing with locally appropriate native species. If any trees are removed in areas that would not lie beneath the lines or within 6-10 m to either side of them, then sapling trees and shrubs that are locally appropriate (native and of local provenance) are to be planted to reduce the gap that remains. Appropriate species include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), as well as seeding to the area using Scotia Seeds Wet Meadow Mix (SCM2) (<https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/wet-meadow-mix/>).

Wetland & Marshy Ground

If any wetland or marshy ground is disturbed in this area, then it would be restored to match areas away from the disturbance, including through re-grading to match existing profiles, and sowing with locally appropriate native species.

If any trees are removed in wetland areas that would not lie beneath the lines or within 6-10 m to either side of them, then sapling trees and shrubs that are locally appropriate (native and of local provenance) are to be planted to reduce the gap that remains. Appropriate species include alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), as well as seeding to the area using Scotia Seeds Wet Meadow Mix (SCM2) (<https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/wet-meadow-mix/>).



Plate 9.6.57. River



Plate 9.6.58. Ditches and watercourses



Plate 9.6.59. Wetland and Marshy ground

Best Practice:

Disturbed soil in general:

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

Ditches/ Watercourses/ Wetland

- re-grade to tie in with existing
- seeding with native wetland seed mix
- re-plant native trees and shrubs

Principle 6 - Principle Diagrams (Ditches/ Watercourses/ Wetland)

6

Plate 9.6.60. Watercourse existing situation

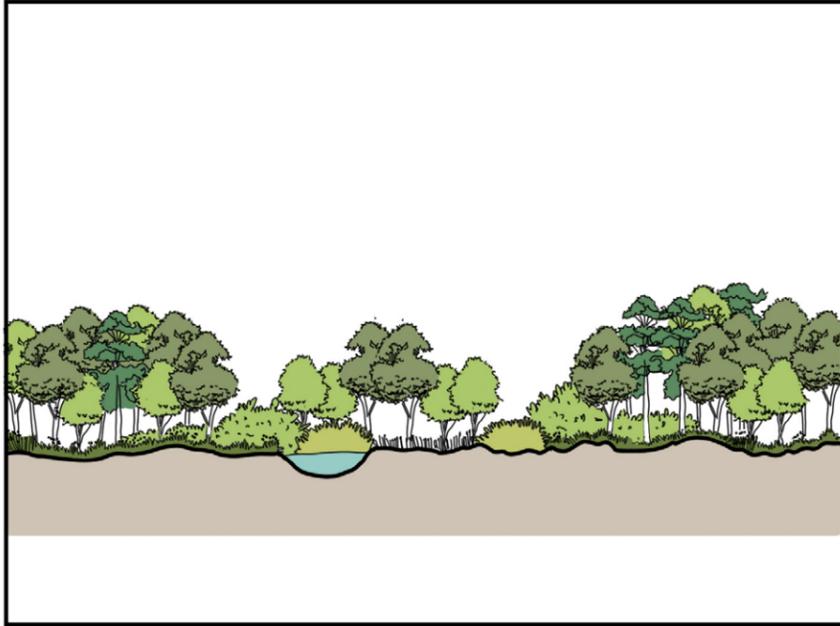


Plate 9.6.61. Watercourse during construction

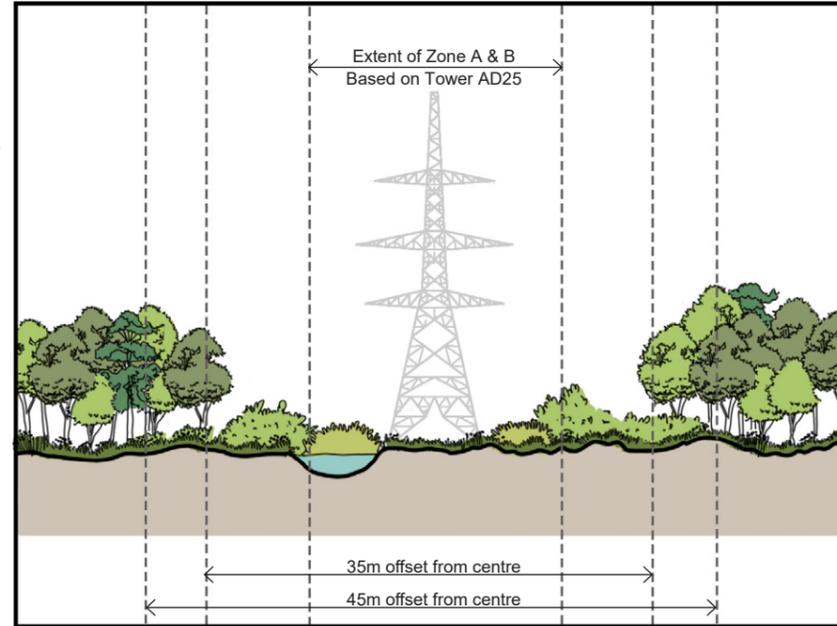
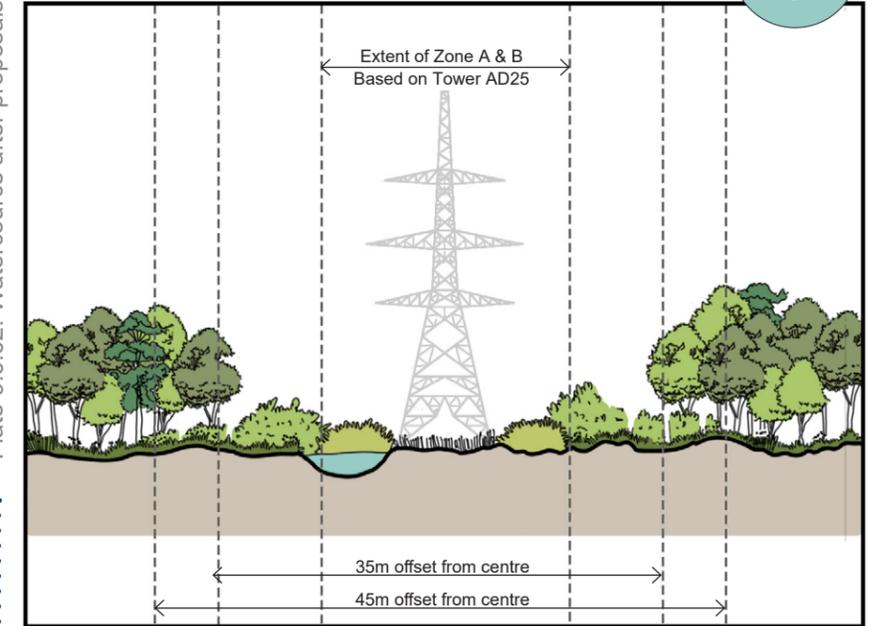
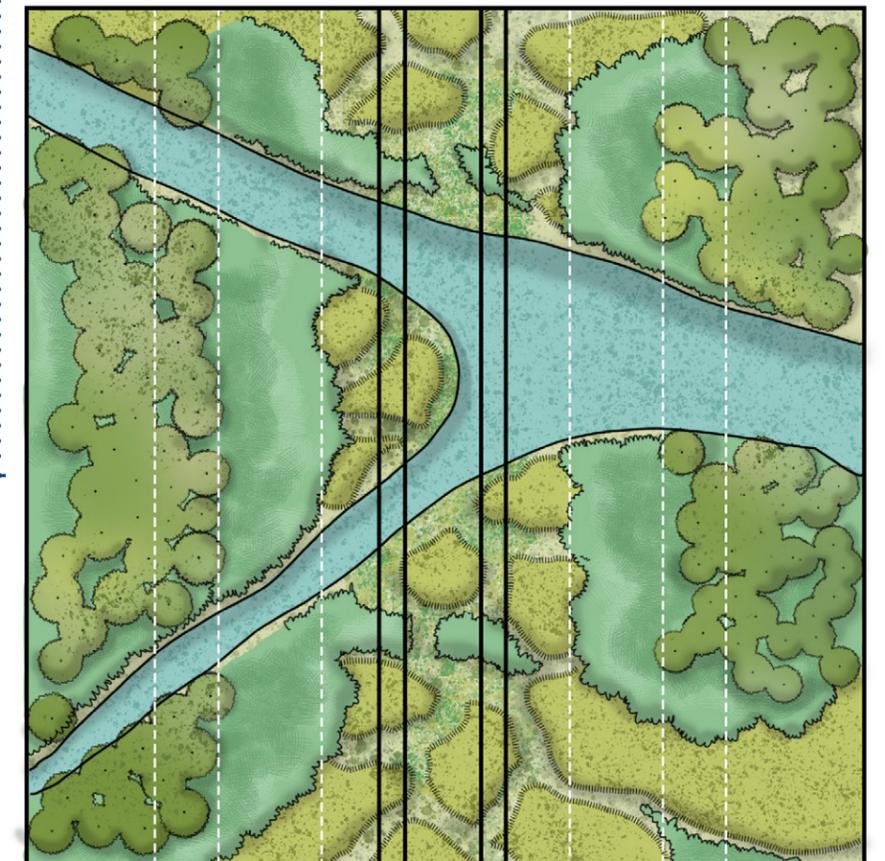
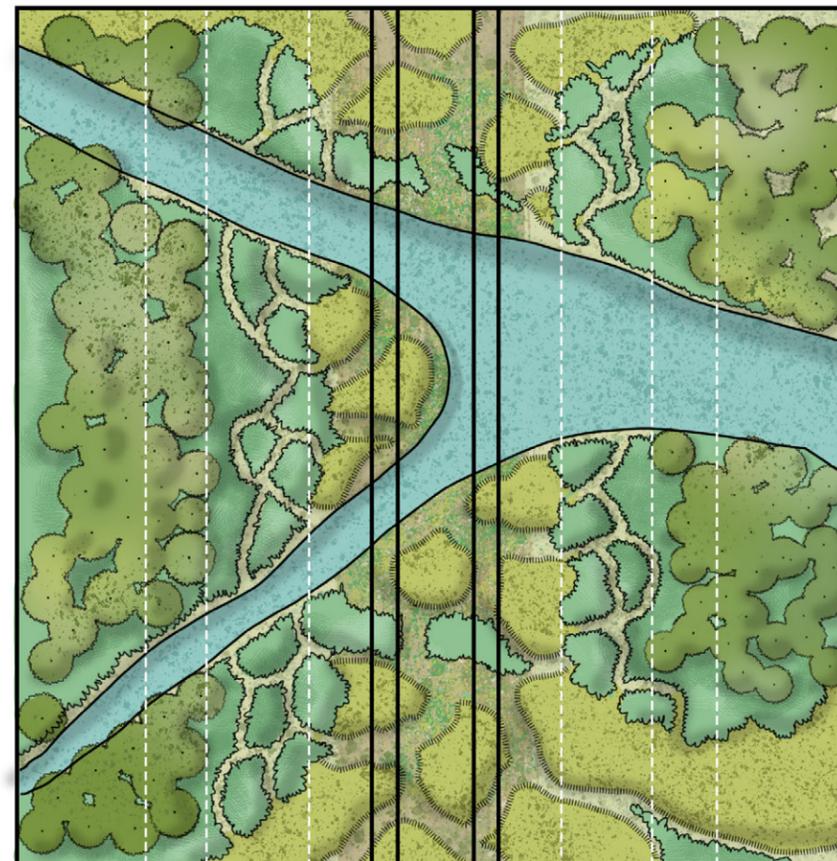


Plate 9.6.62. Watercourse after proposals



Elevations



Plans

Principle 7 - Road Edge and Boundaries

Principle Description

Road Edge

Where the Proposed Development passes over a road, the edge planting of hedgerows and trees may be lost or disturbed. The restoration of the road edge following the construction of the Proposed Development is to prioritise re-establishing a visually cohesive and ecologically functional roadside landscape.

To begin, soil compaction is to be alleviated in the affected area and it would be properly prepared to support healthy plant growth.

In areas where existing hedgerows remain, restoration is to follow the established hedgerow principles to ensure continuity. The primary goal is to reinstate the road edge to its original landscape quality, seamlessly integrating it with the surrounding environment.

Replanting should use native species that match the existing vegetation, ensuring both ecological and visual coherence. Additionally, verges should be seeded with an appropriate plant mix to enhance biodiversity and support long-term landscape resilience.



Plate 9.6.63. Road Edge



Plate 9.6.64. Boundaries

Best Practice:

Disturbed soil in general:

- soil separation
- compaction alleviation
- soil grading

Road edge:

- restore the character of the road edge
- re-plant hedgerow and native planting

Principle 7- Principle Diagrams (Road Edge and Boundaries)

7

Plate 9.6.65. Road Edge & Boundaries Existing situation



Plate 9.6.66. Road Edge & Boundaries during construction

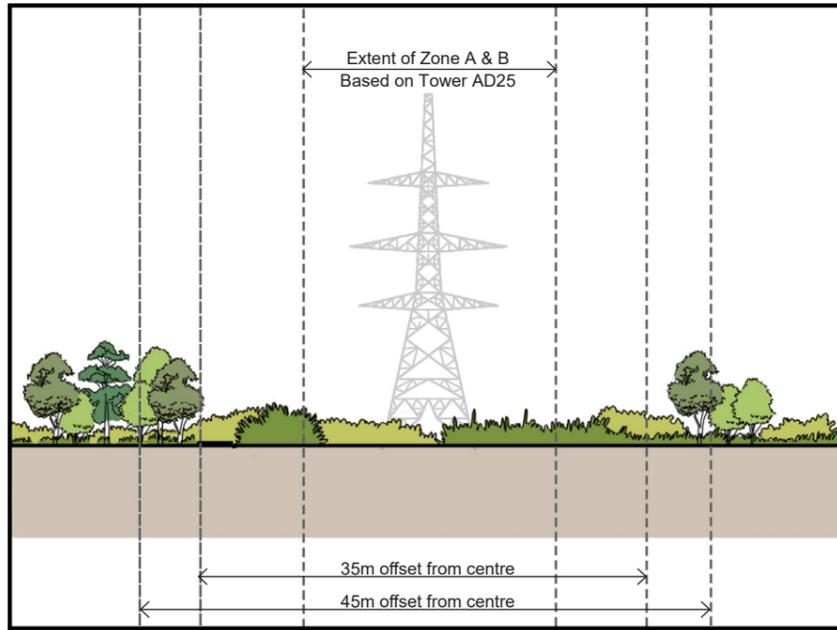
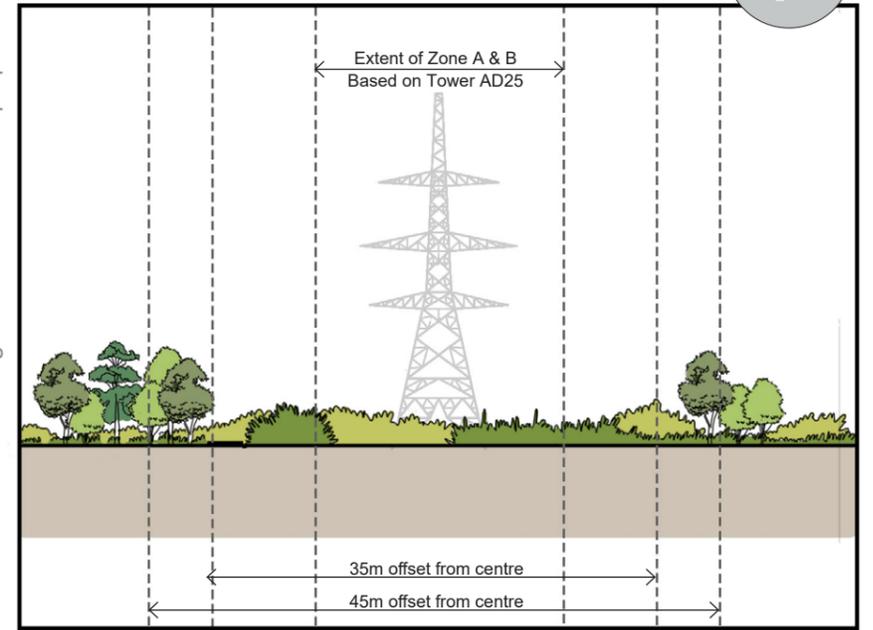
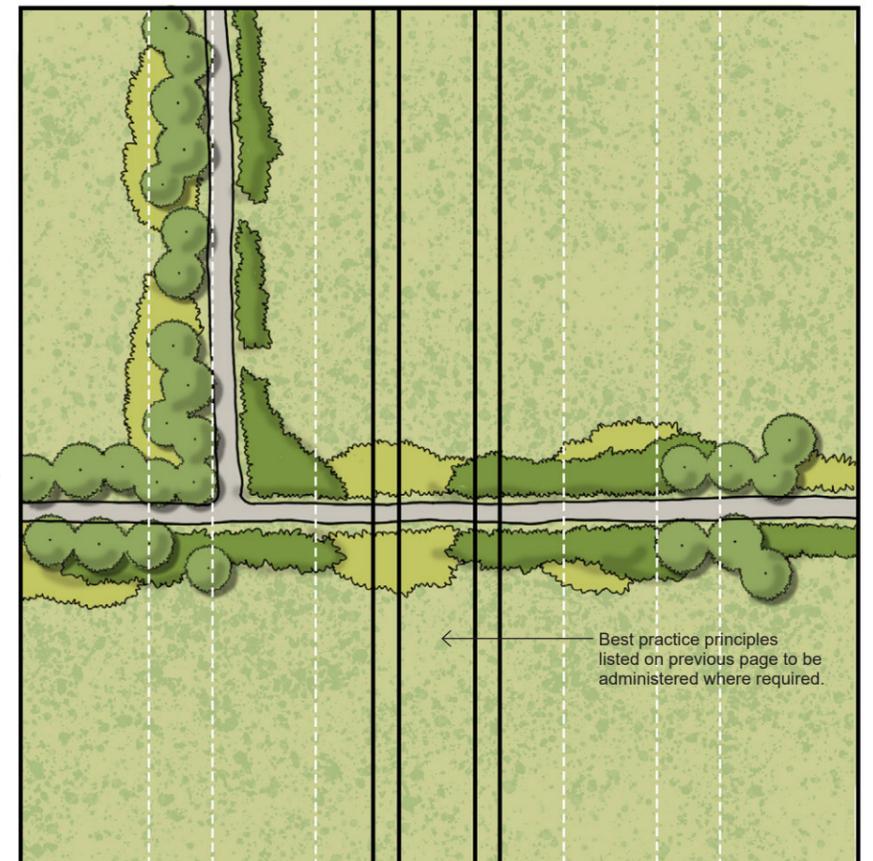
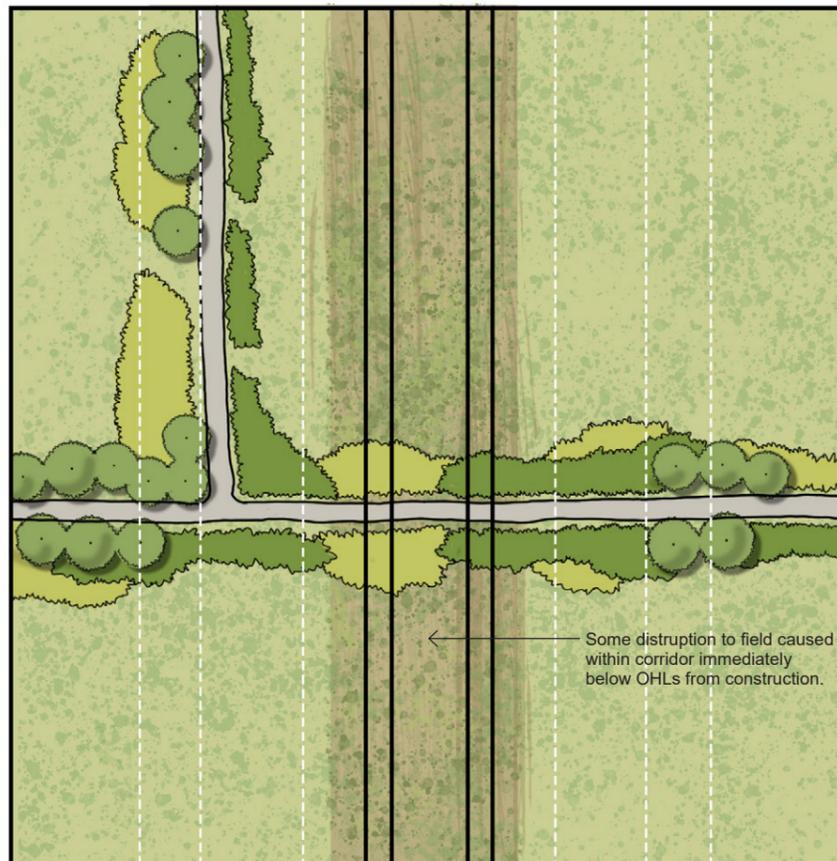
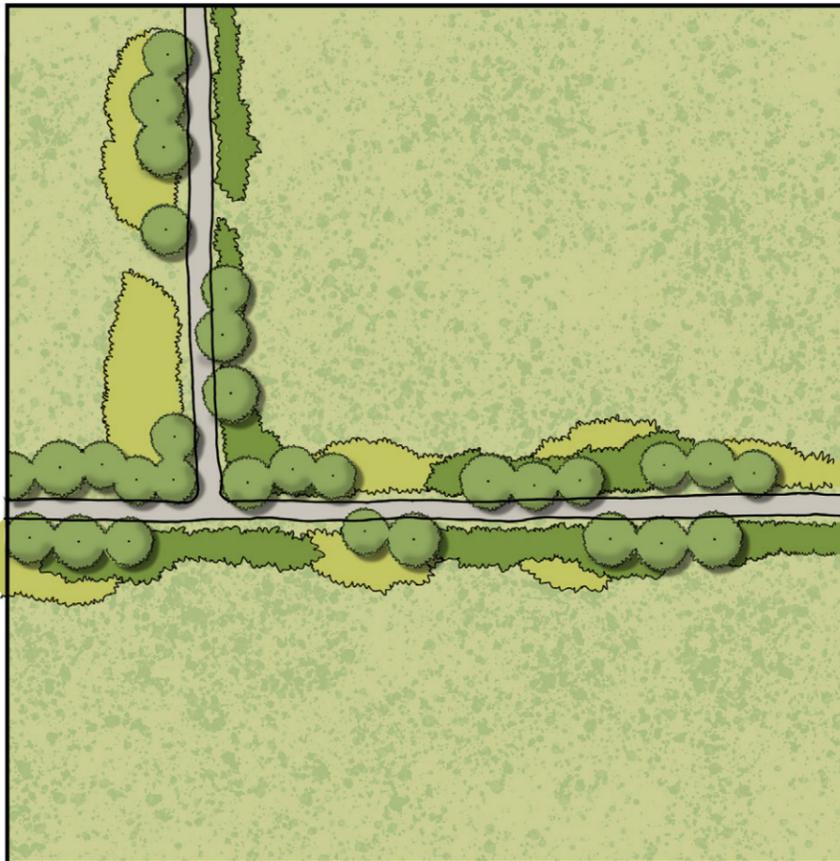


Plate 9.6.67. Road Edge & Boundaries after proposals



Elevations



Plans

4. Mitigation Tools

Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL

Typical Details

To restore key landscape features following construction and disturbance caused by the Proposed Development, a range of 'Mitigation Tools' would be implemented. These 'tools' are laid out over the following pages of this report through a series of typical details, outlining best practices for ecological and visual restoration.

Collectively, these mitigation tools aim to promote ecological recovery, enhance landscape integration, and support long-term sustainability. A key focus is the reuse of materials removed during construction wherever possible, reducing waste and maintaining the site's natural character.

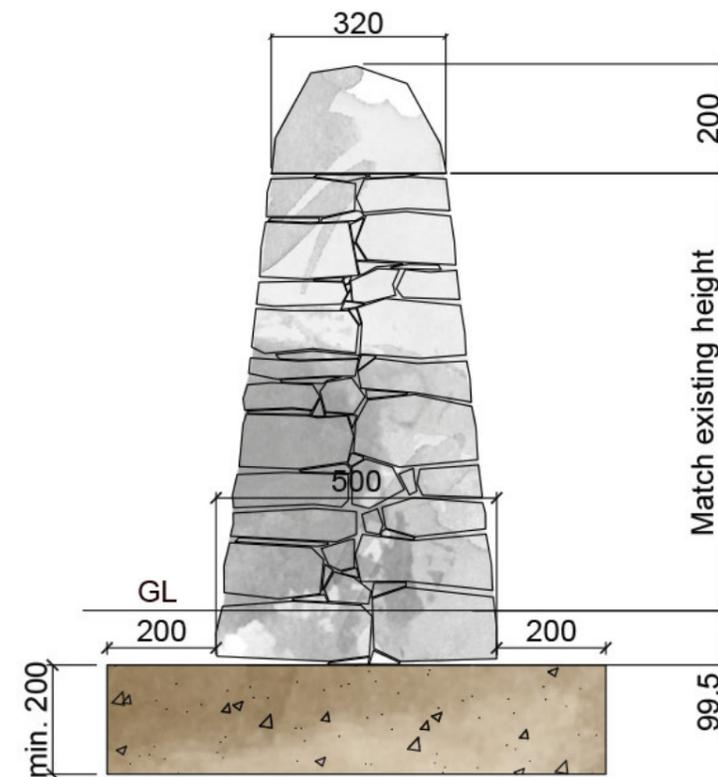


Plate 9.6.68. Drystone wall section

Drystone Wall Detail

When sections of existing dry stone walls need to be removed to facilitate the construction of the OHL the walls are to be carefully dismantled, all walling materials are to be set aside and stored to prevent damage or loss. Using the set aside materials the walls are re-built to restore the field boundaries to their original line and state.

The reconstruction of the walls should use the set aside materials and should match the existing structure in height, width, construction style and materials, ensuring continuity with the remaining sections in terms of appearance and character.

Once completed the field boundary should align precisely with its original path to preserve the historical and functional integrity of the landscape. There should be no gaps or alterations that were not present before the construction.

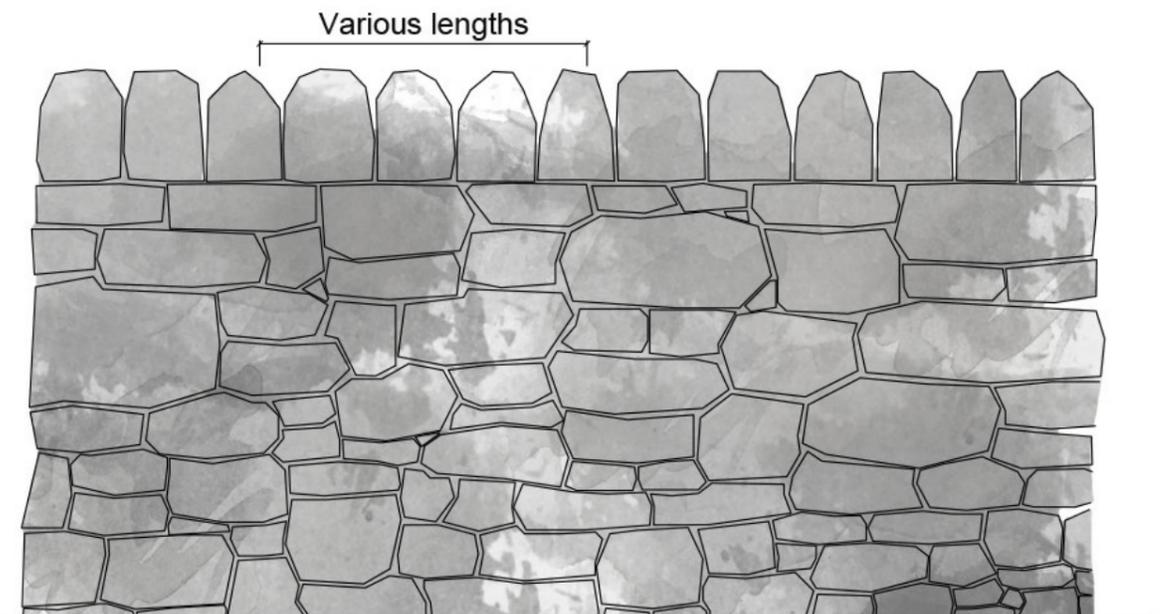


Plate 9.6.69. Drystone wall elevation

Hedgerow Detail

Any sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate the construction Proposed Development works should be replanted using young plants to restore the landscape. The replacement hedgerow should consist of species that match the adjacent sections, ensuring continuity. All species should be native and of local provenance to support the surrounding habitat.

Suitable native hedgerow species for replanting include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) (only where beech is already present), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

For ornamental hedgerows that require removal, the replacement plants should closely match the existing species to maintain the original aesthetic and character.

To protect the newly planted hedgerow while it established, rabbit-proof fencing should be installed on either side. Additionally, tree tubes are to be placed around individual plants to provide further protection and promote healthy growth.

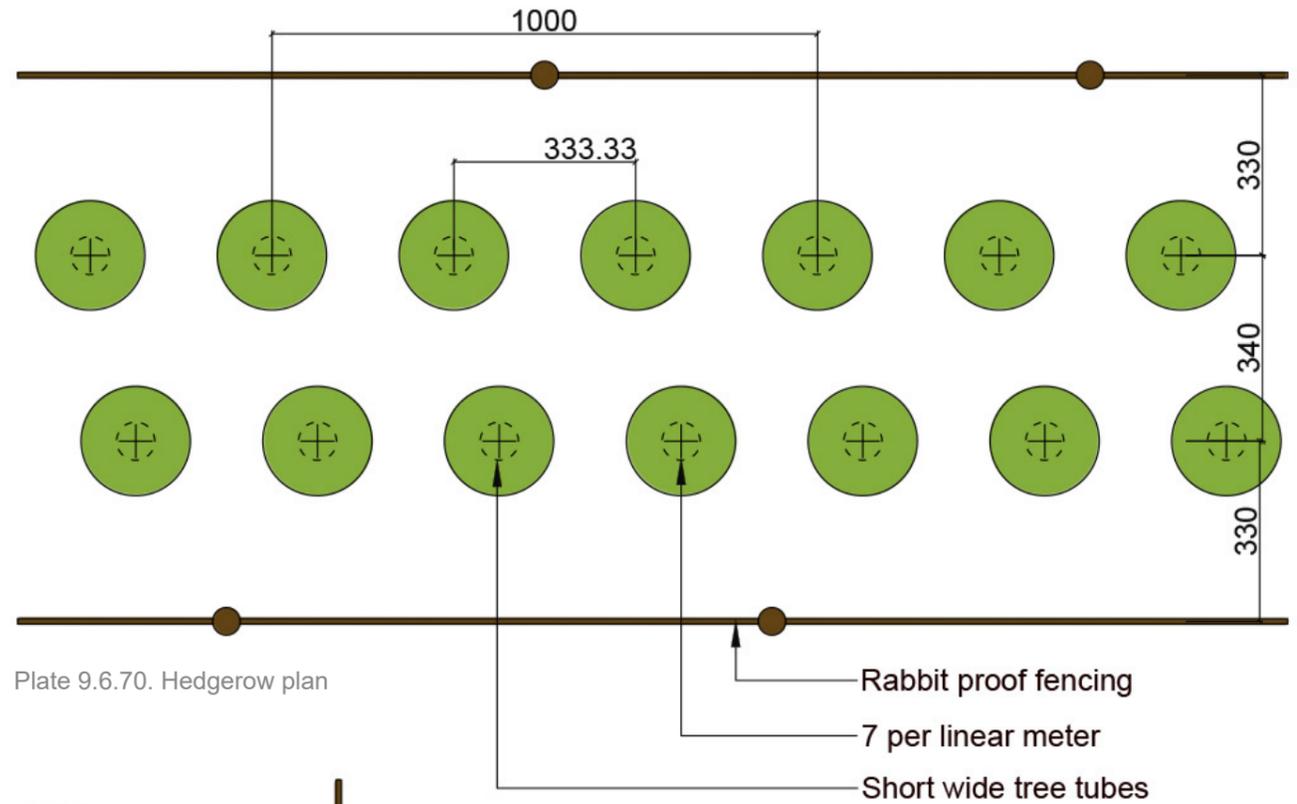


Plate 9.6.70. Hedgerow plan

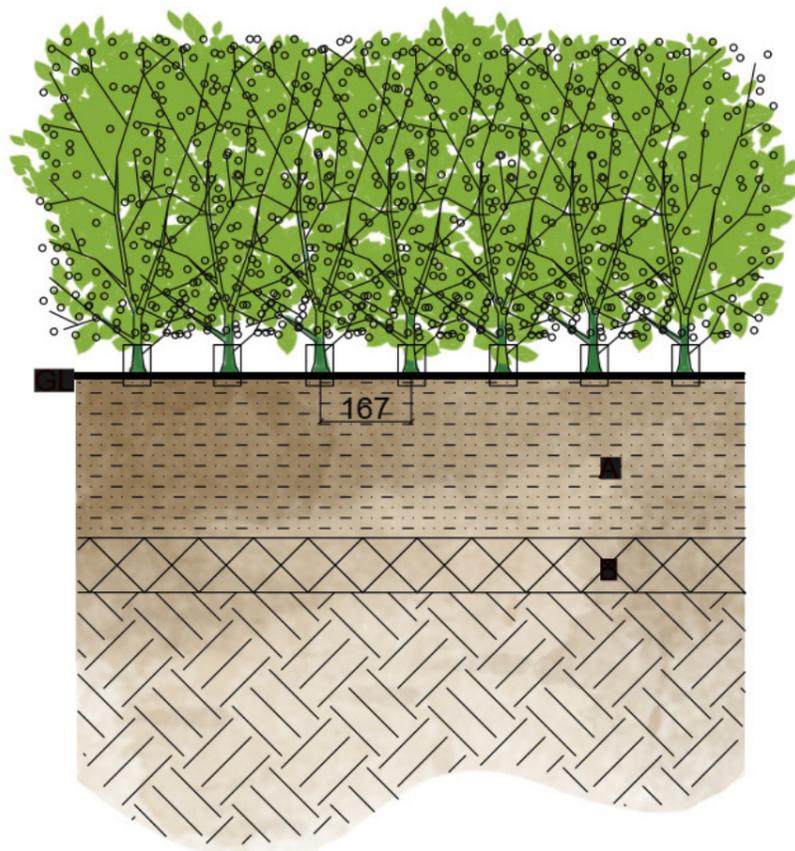


Plate 9.6.71. Hedgerow elevation

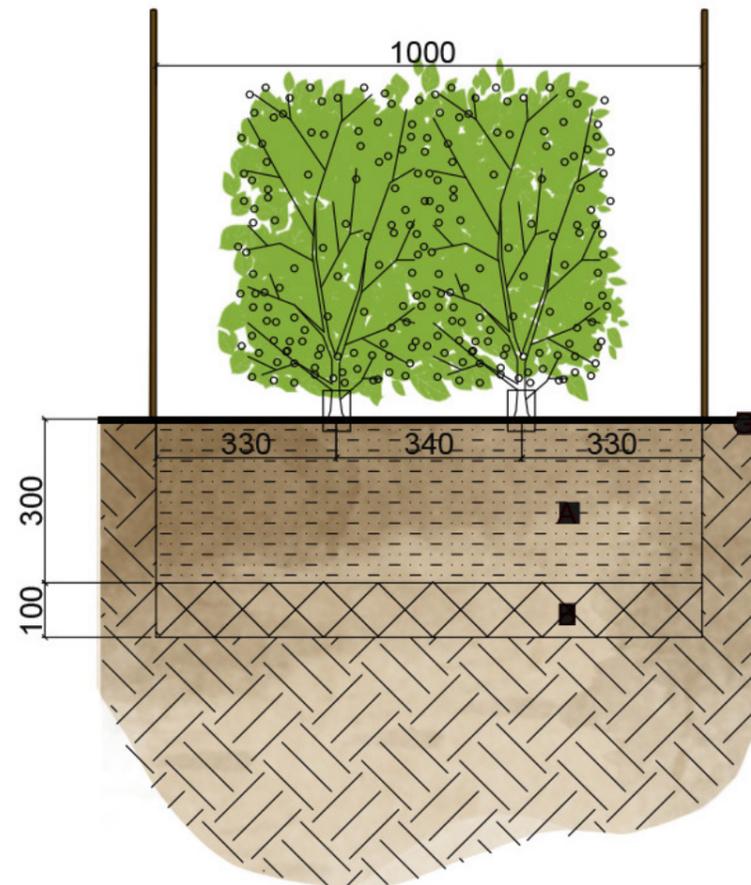


Plate 9.6.72. Hedgerow section

Woodland Planting Matrix Details

A woodland edge matrix is to be developed that is recommended to be used for both broadleaved and coniferous cut woodland edges, softening the transition by layering native species. Trees that are appropriate to the woodland edge are recommended, for example, oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula*), and rowan (*Sorbus acuparia*), with shrubs such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) beneath for structural diversity.

At ground level grasses, ferns, and wildflowers. The planting should be irregular for a natural look, Tree guards, and fencing to be installed to protect the new planting through establishment.

-  Trees
-  Shrub Type 1
-  Shrubs Type 2
-  Perennials Mix 1
-  Perennials Mix 2
-  Grasses and Ground covers

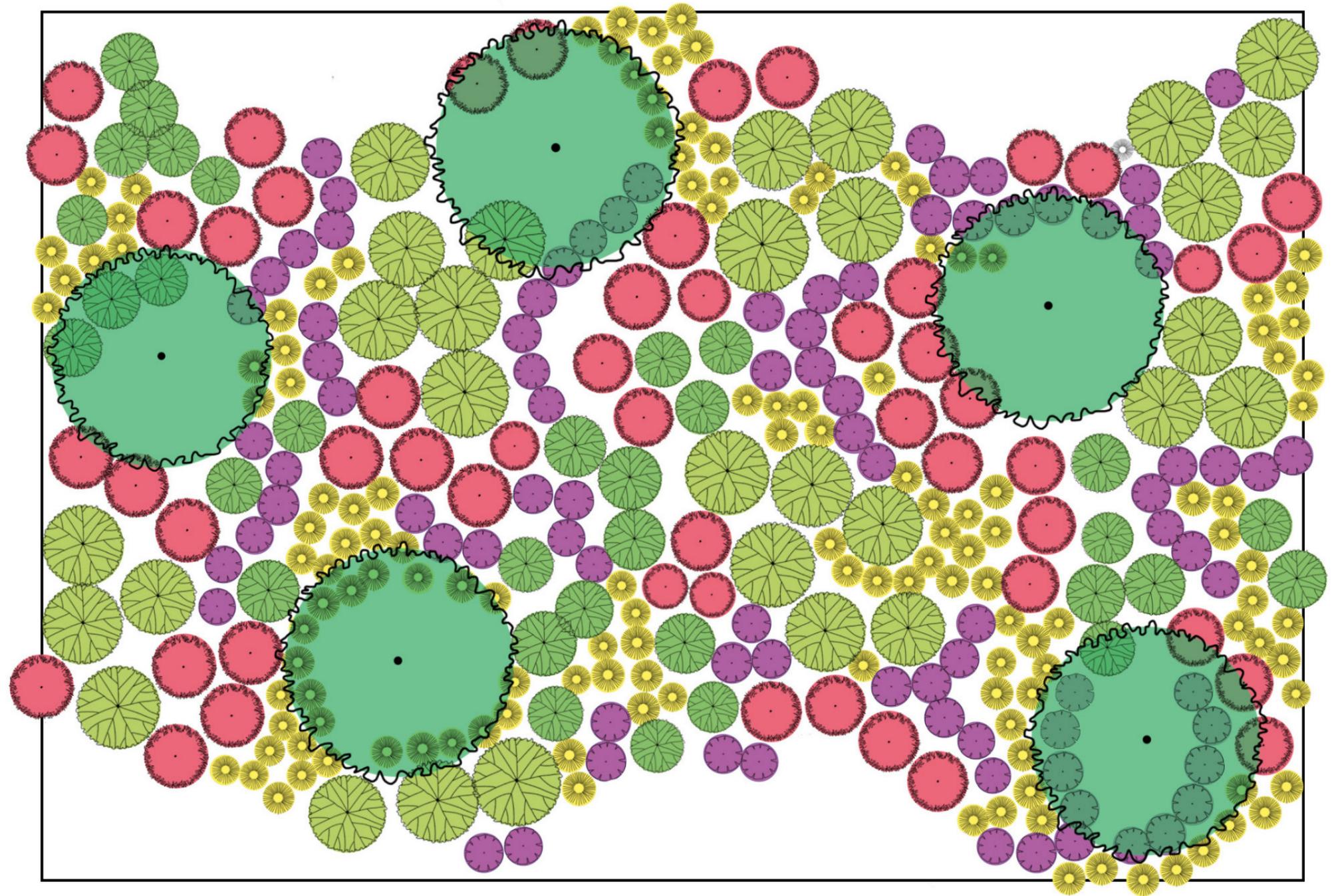


Plate 9.6.73. Planting Matrix diagram