APPENDIX V2-7.3 – PEAT AND CARBON MANAGEMENT PLAN

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BASIS OF REPORT

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1.0 Appendix V2-7.3: Peat and Carbon Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

This Stage 1 Peat and Carbon Management Plan (PCMP) has been prepared by SLR Consulting Ltd and forms a Technical Appendix to **Volume 2, Chapter 7: Geology and Soils** of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, for the Skye Reinforcement Project (the Proposed Development).

The purpose of the PCMP is to demonstrate that there has been a systematic assessment to the management and treatment of peat that would be excavated during the construction of the Proposed Development.

This Stage 1 PCMP will be further developed during the detailed design process and will form part of the appointed Principal Contractor's Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Proposed Development.

1.2 Scope of Assessment

A comprehensive programme of soils and peat probing has been completed within the vicinity of the Proposed Development (also referred to in this report as 'the Site'). This document uses this information and provides indicative volumes for peat extraction and outlines recommendations for the handling, re-use and storage of peat during construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The peat volumes and re-use / storage proposals would be further developed as part of the detailed site design.

The assessment is based on the description of the Proposed Development provided in Volume 2, Chapter 3: Project Description of the EIA Report. This report includes consideration of the Alternative Alignment within Section 3 of the project, which is assessed within **Volume 6, Chapter 7: Geology and Soils**.

Areas of the Site where soils are less than 0.5 m thick are considered to be too thin to be classified as peat and are therefore classified as soils. Areas of the Site subject to the Proposed Development and which have been proven to have soil depths of <0.5 m are not within the scope of this PCMP.

1.2.1 Desk Study

An initial desktop assessment was undertaken by SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR) to establish the presence of peat forming habitats along the Proposed Development.

This desktop assessment was based primarily on the SNH Carbon and Peatland Map[1], supplemented by British Geological Survey plans for the entire route.

The assessment has been completed through a desk-based review of soil and geological maps, Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) mapping. Baseline data with respect to geology and soils environment has been collected from publicly available information and open-source data from a range of sources. The data review includes:

- NatureScot Environment map viewer[2]
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geoindex mapping[3]

[1] SNH and JHI (2016) Carbon and Peatland 2016 map, URL: http://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/#technicalAndReferenceMateria l (Accessed 22 March 2022)
[2] Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), The James Hutton Institute and Scottish Government., (2016). available at: www.environment.scotland.gov.uk [Accessed 22 March 2022]
[3] British Geological Survey (BGS) Online Viewer/Geoindex website, available at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html ; http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex / [Accessed 22 March 2022]

- NatureScot SiteLink[4]
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online viewer[5]
- Public Health England UK Radon Map[6]
- The Coal Authority Interactive Map[7]
- Zetica UXO Risk Maps[8]
- A review of current and historical Ordnance Survey maps

Site Investigation reports were produced by Card Geotechnics Ltd following Site Investigation (SI) works across large parts of the Proposed Development route. These were reviewed to compliment the data gathered as part of the peat probing campaign. SLR reviewed SI reports undertaken in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

1.2.2 Field Work

Detailed site visits and walkover surveys have been undertaken by SLR on the following dates:

- October 2021 – reconnaissance visits of the route. The entire length of the route was walked or driven.
- November / December 2021 – Section 3 peat probing to collect peat depth and condition data.
- January / February 2022 – peat probing to collect peat depth and condition data, primarily along Sections 0, 1, 2, 3 and 6. Limited probing has been undertaken along Sections 4 and 5, the assessment for these sections has been primarily desk based supported by SI information.

The field work has been undertaken to determine the thickness of peat along the route of the Proposed Development, including at steel lattice tower and wood pole locations, along the underground cable route (within Sections 2 and 6), at Cable Sealing End (CSE) compounds and at access tracks where they were not already constructed. The probing was undertaken at approximately 50 m intervals off set, and included Limits of Deviation (LoD). Where the peat was more prevalent, probing intensity was increased on Site. The field campaign sought to:

- verify the information collected during the desk and baseline study;
- undertake a visual assessment of the site and main geological features;
- inspect rock exposures and establish by probing, an estimate of overburden thicknesses, peat depth and stability;
- confirm underlying substrate, based on the type of refusal of a peat probe and by coring; and
- allow appreciation of the Site, determine gradients, access routes, ground conditions, etc., and to assess the relative location of all the components of the Proposed Development.

The desk study and field surveys have been used to identify potential development constraints and have been used as part of the iterative design process.

[4] NatureScot SiteLink, available at: https://sitelink.nature.scot/about [Accessed 22 March 2022]
[5] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2013), available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/ [Accessed 22 March 2022]
[6] UK Radon Map (2022), available at: https://www.ukradon.org/information/ukmaps [Accessed 22 March 2022]
[7] Coal Authority (2022), available at: https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html [Accessed 22 March 2022]
[8] Zetica UXO (2022), available at: https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/ [Accessed 22 March 2022]

Areas of the Site where soils are less than 0.5 m thick are too thin to be classified as peat and are therefore classified as soils. Areas of the Site subject to the Proposed Development and which have been proven to have soil depths of <0.5 m are not within the scope of this PCMP.

1.3 Summary of Geology along the Route

1.3.1 Bedrock Geology

The Isle of Skye can be divided in to three distinct geological areas. The north of Skye including the Watermish Peninsula (Sections 0 and Section 1) comprises the laterally extensive and thick Paleogene plateau type lava fields and pyroclastic rocks, overlying Jurassic sedimentary rocks which crop out along the east coast. The Skye Lava Group mainly comprise basalt and basic tuffs.

The central portion of the island is dominated by Skye Western and Eastern Red Hills Centre, the last focal point of volcanic activity preserved on Skye (Section 2). These, with the Cullins Hills give rise to the mountainous region in the centre of Skye. The Red Hills are formed by Lower Tertiary (Paleogene) intrusive rocks dominated by grabbro and granite. The igneous rocks have been intruded into the older Torridon and Lias Group sedimentary rocks, which still crop out in some locations.

The Sleat Peninsula and the eastern part of the island comprises Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Torridon and Sleat groups with Paleaogene igneous intrusions (Section 3). These units lie to the west of the Moine Thrust, which trends northeast southwest through the Sound of Sleat and the Sleat Peninsula, and have been subject to faulting and folding.

East of the Moine fault (Section 4), Archaean age basement gneiss inliers (the Lewisian Complex) overlain are by younger Morar and Glenfinnian psammites and pelites. The deposits typically follow a west to east younging pattern. Further southeast between Loch Quioch, Invergarry and Fort Augustus (Section 5 and Section 6) the psammites of the Loch Eil Group (Moine Supergroup) is the predominant geological unit with lithologies of the West Highland Granite Gneiss Intrusion and of the Argyll and Northern Highlands Granitic Suite. The region has been subject to significant metamorphism, thrusting and folding during tectonic and seismic activity during the Ordovician-Silurian Caledonian Orogeny. There are a range of igneous intrusions and dykes intersecting the older meta-sedimentary rocks.

1.3.2 Superficial Geology

The superficial geology across the north-western part of the Isle of Skye comprises areas of alluvium, peat and till deposits (Section 0 and Section 1). Sporadic areas within the study area are mapped without superficial deposits indicating that bedrock is at or near the surface. Alluvium is generally associated with the valleys of rivers and streams. The Varragill and Drynoch Rivers are also associated with Hummocky (moundy) Glacial Deposits. Between Loch Sligachan and Broadford Bay (Section 2) there is an absence of mapped superficial deposits across much of the area indicating the bedrock is at or near surface. Between Broadford and Kyle Rhea (Section 3) the coastal areas are mapped as marine deposits, while the upland areas around Beinne na Greine and other summits comprise sporadic till and moranic deposits or bedrock at the surface.

On the mainland the published mapping indicates that much of the area (Section 4, Section 5 and Section 6) is absent of superficial deposits and bedrock is marked at or near the surface. Where present the superficial geology comprise Quaternary age till and morainic deposits, hummocky glacial deposits, isolated pockets of peat and alluvium associated with the river valleys.

The Carbon and Peatland Map[9] shows the distribution of carbon and peatland classes across the whole of Scotland. The classification ranges from Class 1 and 2 Nationally Important carbon rich soils to Class 4 and 5

predominantly mineral soils with some peat. It is a coarse method for classifying peat areas and is uses as a guide to classify peat, which can be further modified by site specific mapping and assessment. The Map records the north and western part of Skye as Class 1 peatland, the central part of the island is generally recorded as Class 3, while the eastern part of the island where peat is mapped records a variety of Classes from 1 to 5. On the mainland where peat is mapped, it is generally Class 2 or 5, with pockets and isolated areas of other peat classes.

1.4 Limitations of the Assessment

Section 4 and Section 5 of the Proposed Development are both located along shallow bedrock and glacial till, with very little peat present. This was confirmed by the SI works undertaken along the route as well as site reconnaissance walkover and ecology surveys (see **Volume 2, Chapter 4: Ecology** and associated appendices) which confirmed the limited and very localised extent of peat along these Sections. Both the evidence from mapping, the SI and discussions with the ecology team confirmed the very limited, but in some places, localised presence of peat. This informed the decision to carry out a limited probing effort along these two Sections of the route.

1.5 Methodology

Scottish Planning Policy[10] states that *"Where peat and other carbon rich soils are present, applicants should assess the likely effects of development on carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. Where peatland is drained or otherwise disturbed, there is liable to be release of CO_2 to the atmosphere. Developments should aim to minimise this release."*

This Stage 1 PCMP considers the excavation of peat across the Site as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development.

SEPA[11],[12] has provided a hierarchy of management approaches through which the effectiveness of the approach to peat management is optimised at development sites, as summarised:

- **Prevention** – avoiding generating excess peat during construction (e.g., by avoiding peat areas or by using construction methods that do not require excavation such as floating tracks);
- **Re-use** – use of peat produced on site in restoration or landscaping, provided that its use is fully justified and suitable;
- **Recycling / Recovery / Treatment** – modify peat produced on site for use as fuel, or as a compost / soil conditioner, or dewater peat to improve its mechanical properties in support to re-use; and
- **Storage** – storage of peat up to a depth of 2 m is not classified as a waste and does not require authorisation from SEPA, however care must be taken to ensure that it does not cause environmental pollution.

The guidance identifies three main stages in the development process and describes what data should be gathered and assessed at each stage to inform a site-specific PCMP:

- Stage 1: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Stage 2: Post-consent / pre-construction; and

[9] Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy. URL: http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/5823 (accessed 16/3/18)
[10] NatureScot, (2016) Carbon and Peatland 2016 map. Available from: http://map.environment.gov.scot/soil_maps/ Scottish Government, 2016, [Last accessed 22 March 2022]

[11] Scottish Environment Protection Agency. 2010. Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on Peat.
[12] Scottish Renewables, Scottish Environment Protection Agency. 2012. Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste – Version 1

- Stage 3: Construction.

This report presents site specific data and proposals to address the requirements of Stage 1 of SEPAs guidance.

A comprehensive programme of soils and peat probing has been completed at the Site. This document uses this information and will provide indicative volumes for peat extraction and outlines recommendations for the handling, re-use and storage of peat during the construction phase. The peat volumes and re-use / storage proposals would be further developed as part of the detailed site design.

The assessment is based on the description of the Proposed Development provided in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description** of the EIA Report.

1.6 Guidance & Good Practice

Legislation relevant to the management of peat includes the following:

- The UK Climate Change Act 2008 (c 27);
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended);
- Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended); and
- The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

There are a number of guidance documents appropriate to the activities planned on Site which have been used to guide this assessment, as follows:

- SEPA Regulatory Position Statement - Developments on Peat (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2010);
- Good Practice during Windfarm Construction, 4th Edition (Scottish Renewables, Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot), Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Forestry Commission Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, Marine Scotland Science and AEECoW, 2019);
- Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments (Scottish Government, January 2017);
- Developments on Peatland - Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, re-use of excavated peat and the minimisation of waste (Scottish Renewables& SEPA, 2012);
- SNH Carbon and Peatland Map 201613;
- Floating Roads on Peat - Report into Good Practice in Design, Construction and Use of Floating Roads on Peat with reference to Wind Farm Developments in Scotland (Forestry Commission Scotland & Scottish Natural Heritage, 2010);
- Scottish Planning Policy (2014);
- Managing Geotechnical Risk: Improving Productivity in UK Building and Construction (Institution of Civil Engineers, 2001);
- Ground Engineering Spoil: Good Management Practice CIRIA Report 179 (CIRIA, 1997);
- Scottish Roads Network Landslides Study Summary Report (Scottish Executive, 2005); and
- Guidelines for the Risk Management of Peat Slips on the Construction of Low Volume/Low-Cost Roads on Peat (Forestry Commission, 2006).

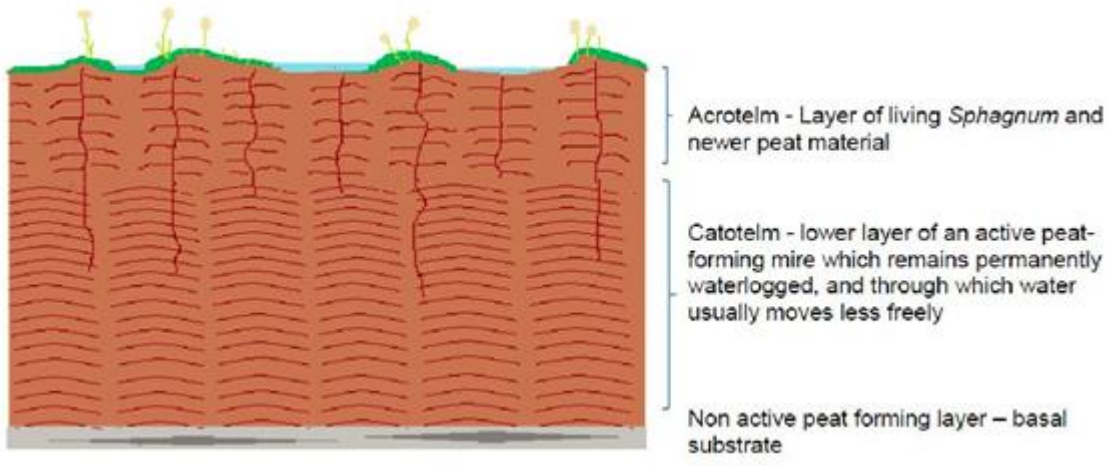
[13] SNH and JHI (2016) Carbon and Peatland 2016 map, URL: http://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/#technicalAndReferenceMateria l (accessed 16/3/18)

1.7 Definition of Peat

Peat is defined as a material consisting of the partially decomposed remains of plant material and organic matter preserved over a period in a waterlogged environment resulting in anaerobic conditions, and is of depths >0.5 m.

Peat can be classed as two principal types, the acrotelm layer, and the catotelm layer as shown on Plate 1-1 and described in the following paragraphs.

Plate 1-1
Drawing of two layered Structure of Active Bog Peatlands above Non-Active Peat



The acrotelm layer is found in the upper layer of peat where conditions are relatively dry and comprises living vegetation and partially decomposed plant material. Hydraulic conductivity in this layer tends to be higher in relation to distance from the water table. The thickness of the acrotelm layer varies depending on topography such as steepness of slope, peat hags, and hummocks. In particular, the acrotelm layer can be affected during periods of drought or as a consequence of drainage. Fibrous in texture, the acrotelm layer has some tensile strength and is generally considered to be stable for storage and re-use.

The catotelm layer is found under the acrotelm layer and comprises decayed plant material and organisms and is denser and with a very low hydraulic conductivity. The catotelm layer sits below the water table resulting in permanent anaerobic conditions. The catotelm layer is amphorous and has very low tensile strength making it less suitable for storage and re-use.

1.8 Occurrence of Peat

1.8.1 Existing Land Use

The Proposed Development crosses various land uses, including coniferous forestry, moorland and upland mountainous terrain. Further detail is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 7: Geology and Soils of this EIA Report.

1.8.2 Habitat Mapping

The findings of the habitat types are set out in Volume 1, Chapter 4: Ecology of this EIA Report and include details of the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) mapping across the Proposed Development area.

1.8.3 Peat Conditions

A comprehensive peat probing survey was undertaken by SLR in November, December 2021 and January, February 2022 by experienced geotechnical engineers at 451 tower locations and 403 wood pole locations, along the alignment of the underground cable (in Sections 2 and 6), new access tracks and cable sealing end (CSE) compounds (see **Figure V2-7.3.1 and V2-7.3.2**). These were probed along the centre of the proposed tower / wood pole location and along the route of the OHL, underground cable, access tracks, CSE compound at approximately 50 m intervals and at 25 m each side to establish the depth of peat, resulting in a total of over 5800 probes. Probing was undertaken in areas of forestry where access was possible and could be safely completed.

The depth of peat identified at the centre of each of the proposed tower / wood pole locations, underground cable routes and CSE Compounds is shown in **Annex A**.

1.9 Potential Impact on Peat from Construction

The key elements for construction of the OHL comprise the erection of the wood poles, the steel lattice towers, the underground cabling, CSE compounds and access to the Site. The following part of this Appendix outlines the engineering requirements and to what extent peat will be disturbed by each activity.

It is planned for limited use of helicopters (Section 0 and Section 3) to minimise habitat disturbance and to allow distribution of construction materials at appropriate areas along the route thereby minimising impact to the Site.

In general, peat was found to be limited along the Proposed Development footprint with the majority (472 of 854 tower and wood pole locations) being classified as a soil (i.e., less than 0.5 m depth)) draped extensively across glacial till and bedrock and dissected by watercourses.

1.10 Section 0: Construction effects of the Proposed Development (Wood Poles)

The proposed H wood pole is based on a Trident design requiring a matched pair of wood poles erected 2.5 m apart with supporting crossarm steelwork linking the wood poles at the top. The proposed H wood pole would have a nominal height of approximately 13 m, depending on ground conditions and topography (including insulators and support). The OHL would be composed of a combination of suspension wood poles, angle / tension wood poles and terminal wood poles.

The foundations for the wood poles would be installed via the use of a tracked excavator to excavate a trench approximately 2 m wide, 4 m in length, and 2.5 m deep, into which the poles would be installed before the excavated material is reinstated. During excavation, different soil horizons would be stored separately and backfilled in the order they were removed. Where suitable turves are available, they would be stripped and stored separately from sub soils to be reused in final reinstatement.

In areas of soft ground and / or very deep peat where firm ground cannot be found ‘bog shoes’ may be added to the foundations to maximise stability of the structure by floating the structure with wider foundations.

Foundation types and designs for each wood pole would be confirmed utilising the detailed geotechnical investigation at each position. In some wood pole locations, it may be necessary to add imported hardcore backfill around the wood pole foundations to provide additional stability in areas where the natural sub soils have poor compaction qualities; however, this would be minimised as far as reasonably practicable.

H wood poles would be erected utilising one or two tracked excavators, dependant on the complete H wood pole assembled weight. Stays would be installed at angle and terminal wood poles and potentially on cross slopes for stability.

Following commissioning of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that all areas disturbed during construction would be reinstated. Reinstatement would form part of the contract obligations for the successful Principal Contractor and would include all works sites and wood pole locations.

Reinstatement principles would be in accordance with the Applicant's site-specific CEMP and best practice measures, as well as mitigation proposals recommended by the environmental professionals undertaking the assessment which would be incorporated into the project CEMP.

Site clearance and preparation works for installation of the wood pole OHL has the potential to result in the following effects without appropriate controls or mitigation:

- over compaction of soils caused by the use of heavy machinery onsite;
- structural deterioration of soil materials during excavation, soil handling, storage and replacement;
- erosion and loss of soils during soil handling, storage and replacement;
- disturbance and loss of deposits of peat;
- ground instability (including peat slide risk) and contamination;
- impact to sensitive geological receptors (e.g., SSSI's); and
- an adverse effect on geological setting from pollution, fuel, oil, concrete or other hazardous substances.

1.10.1 Soils

During the construction phase there is potential from the siting of site infrastructure for the degradation, removal or loss of soils. The construction methodology chosen ensures that the direct impacts on soil resulting from excavation will be limited spatially to the Proposed Development within Section 0 and temporally to a one off process of excavation, storage and replacement.

1.10.2 Peat

The presence of peat within the study area[14] formed a key consideration in the design of the Proposed Development within Section 0. Informed by the extensive programme of peat probing undertaken across the Site, the design has avoided areas of deeper peat, where possible.

1.10.3 Geotechnical and Ground Stability

The potential presence of peat and ground stability within the study area formed a key consideration in the design of the Proposed Development. Informed by the extensive programme of peat probing undertaken across the site, the design has avoided areas of deeper peat, where possible.

1.10.4 Operational effects of the Proposed Development

During the operation of the Proposed Development within Section 0, it is anticipated that routine maintenance of infrastructure would be required. It is not anticipated that there would be any excavation or need to stockpile large volumes of soils or peat, reducing the potential effects on soils or ground stability. Should any excavation be required, this is likely to be limited. Any excavation, handling and placement of material would be subject to the same safeguards that would be used during the construction phase of the project.

Should any maintenance be required onsite which would involve construction activities; mitigation measures would be adhered to along with the measures in the CEMP to avoid potential effects.

[14] The study area is defined in Volume 2, Chapter 7: Geology and Soils Environment as "an area of at least 250 m from the Proposed Development"

1.11 Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5: Construction effects of the Proposed Development (Primarily steel lattice towers)

The proposed working area around each steel lattice tower is assumed to be 50 m x 50 m (regardless of the foundation solution), with a depth of up to 4 m. In each instance the superficial cover would be removed and set aside for restoration as soon as the towers are complete.

Site clearance and preparation works for installation of the OHL and the preparation of temporary and permanent access tracks have the potential to result in the following effects without appropriate controls or mitigation:

- over compaction of soils caused by the use of heavy machinery onsite;
- structural deterioration of soil materials during excavation, soil handling, storage and replacement;
- erosion and loss of soils during soil handling, storage and replacement;
- disturbance and loss of deposits of peat;
- ground instability (including peat slide risk) and contamination;
- impact to sensitive geological receptors (e.g., SSSI's); and
- an adverse effect on geological setting from pollution, fuel, oil, concrete or other hazardous substances.

1.11.1 Soils

During the construction phase there is potential from the siting of infrastructure for the degradation, removal or loss of soils. The construction methodology chosen ensures that the direct impacts on soil resulting from excavation would be limited spatially to the Proposed Development and temporally to a one off process of excavation, storage and replacement.

1.11.2 Peat

The potential presence of peat within the study area formed a key consideration in the design of the Proposed Development. Informed by the extensive programme of peat probing undertaken across the Site, the design has avoided areas of deeper peat, where possible.

1.11.3 Operational effects of the Proposed Development

During the operation of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that routine maintenance of infrastructure and tracks would be required. It is not anticipated that there would be any excavation or need to stockpile large volumes of soils or peat, reducing the potential effects on soils or ground stability. Should any excavation be required, this is likely to be limited and required for maintenance of tracks etc. Any excavation, handling and placement of material would be subject to the same safeguards that would be used during the construction phase of the project.

Should any maintenance be required onsite which would involve construction activities; mitigation measures would be adhered to along with the measures in the CEMP to avoid potential effects.

1.12 Section 2 (part) Section 6: Construction effects of the Proposed Development (underground cable)

Approximately 24 km length of single circuit 132 kV underground cable would be installed in two Sections; 15 km in Section 2 and 9 km in Section 6. The proposed location of the underground cables is shown on **Figure V2-7.1.1 (Map 8-9)** for Section 2 and **Figure V2-7.1.1 (Map 20-21)** for Section 6 .

A working corridor of approximately 37 m would be required during the installation of the 132 kV underground cables. To facilitate a more efficient installation, cables would be installed via ducts in the open cut trenches (approximately 1.6 m depth[15] x 1.5 m width) which would be backfilled to avoid the need for open-cut trenches over long distances.

All excavated material would be carefully stored a minimum of 10 m away from and downslope of any adjacent watercourse with particular care taken to prevent any risk of runoff or windborne dry sediment being discharged into the watercourses.

Engineered backfill would be placed around the cable ducts in appropriate layers to protect the cable from accidental damage.

Reinstatement of the surface layers would be completed by returning the remaining excavated material to the trench in layers, in reverse order with the existing vegetation placed on the trench where possible.

On the successful installation of the cables all temporary works would be removed and the land reinstated.

Site clearance and preparation works for installation of the underground cable and the preparation of temporary access routes have the potential to result in the following effects without appropriate controls or mitigation:

- over compaction of soils caused by the use of heavy machinery onsite;
- structural deterioration of soil materials during excavation, soil handling, storage and replacement;
- erosion and loss of soils during soil handling, storage and replacement; and
- disturbance and loss of deposits of peat;
- ground instability (including peat slide risk) and contamination;
- impact to sensitive geological receptors (e.g., SSSI's); and
- an adverse effect on geological setting from pollution, fuel, oil, concrete or other hazardous substances;
- because of their temporary nature, peat excavated for HDD compounds would normally be stored and reinstated, and therefore re-use is required.

1.12.1 Soils

During the construction phase there is potential from the siting of site infrastructure for the degradation, removal or loss of soils. The construction methodology chosen ensures that the direct impacts on soil resulting from excavation will be limited spatially to the Proposed Development and temporally to one off process of excavation, storage and replacement.

The sensitivity of the soil is rated as low. The magnitude of impact is considered negligible due to the careful micro-siting that has occurred during the Site design and, therefore, the significance of effect to potential soils receptors is assessed as Negligible and requires no further mitigation.

1.12.2 Peat

The potential presence of peat within the study area formed a key consideration in the design of the Proposed Development. Informed by the extensive programme of peat probing undertaken across the Site, the design has avoided areas of deeper peat, where possible.

[15] Installation depth will vary depending on ground conditions and other factors.

1.12.3 Operational effects of the Proposed Development

During the operation of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that routine maintenance of infrastructure would be required. It is not anticipated that there would be any excavation or need to stockpile large volumes of soils or peat, reducing the potential effects on soils or ground stability. Should any excavation be required, this is likely to be limited and required for maintenance of existing tracks etc. Any excavation, handling and placement of material would be subject to the same safeguards that would be used during the construction phase of the project.

Should any maintenance be required onsite which would involve construction activities; mitigation measures would be adhered to along with the measures in the CEMP to avoid potential effects.

1.13 Construction Compound

Temporary compounds and laydown areas would be required to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development. The locations of these compounds would be determined by the Principal Contractor. Indicative area(s) have been identified, and the Principal Contractor will consult with the planning authority, and any other relevant statutory authority, to ascertain whether statutory permissions are required. Where statutory permissions are required, the Principal Contractor would be responsible for securing all permissions necessary to operate these sites.

1.14 Access Tracks

Typically, access will be established through a combination of:

- Use of existing tracks, to be upgraded where required;
- Installation of temporary new stone tracks; and
- Installation of permanent new stone tracks.

In general, proposed construction site access would be taken via the existing public road network and would make use of existing forest and estate tracks as far as practicable, upgraded as required. Existing bellmouths would be utilised where possible, subject to improvements. New bell mouths would be required at a number of locations.

It is anticipated that the majority of access will be achieved through upgrade of existing and installation of new tracks. Floating stone road may be installed in sensitive areas such as over deeper areas of peat. All new tracks would be constructed in accordance with best practice construction methods, and with reference to NatureScot's good practice guide on constructing tracks in Scottish uplands.

Track widths during construction are typically expected to have a running width of 6 m, with an overall construction corridor of approximately 8 m to allow for suitable drainage and pollution prevention measures. Where helicopters are proposed to be utilised to erect steel lattice towers, track widths can be reduced to approximately 4 m (not including drainage and pollution measures) as the requirement for cranes is removed.

Where operational access is required, this would likely range from all-terrain vehicle (ATV) routes with no formal track to a stone road suitable for 4x4 vehicle access, approximately 2.5 m in width. The selection of the type of track required depends on the proximity to a public road, structure type and potential maintenance activities / vehicles required in future to a given location (taking legal health & safety requirements into account). Operational access track requirements are shown on **Figures V1-3.1a to V1-3.1qq: The Proposed Development** of the EIA Report.

With excavated tracks, the surface vegetation (i.e. habitat) would be lost unless stored and reinstated elsewhere, however the intention will be to re-use excavated turves and peat on verges and track shoulders (including along the verges of floated track sections) and hardstandings for landscaping and restoration purposes.

Access tracks have the potential to disrupt natural hydrological drainage pathways, and appropriate drainage will be designed to mitigate this.

2.0 Assessment of Peat along the Entire Route

To determine the extent of peat along the route, plans have been prepared to show all elements of the Proposed Development where the peat is greater than 0.5 m deep. **Table 1-1** below indicates where in each Section of the route this occurs.

Table 2-1
Summary of Each Section along the Route Section 0-6 (not including Alternative Alignment in Section 3)

Section	Wooden poles	Steel Lattice Towers	Cable Route	Total Number of towers/poles	Peat >0.5 m present at wood poles/towers
Section 0 Ardmore to Edinbane; (Ardmore to Dunvegan Substation)	AD 001 - AD225			225	71
Section 0 Ardmore to Edinbane; (Dunvegan Substation to Edinbane)	ED001 - ED115			115	67
Section 1 Edinbane to North of Sligachan;		BE31-BE105		75	65
Section 2 Sligachan to Luib;			Cable 15,187m	0	
Section 2 – Luib to Broadford;		BE1 – BE30		30	7
Section 3 Broadford to Glen Arroch;		BF1-QB35		35	14
Section 4 Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich;		BF88-BF89 and BF101-BF263		163	85
Section 5 Loch Cuaich to Invergarry; and		BF267-BF283 BF1-BF74 BF264		95	30
Section 6 Invergarry to Fort Augustus			Cable 9049m	0	

Summary of Each Section along Alternative Alignment in Section 3

Section 3B Glen Arroch to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment);		BF1- BF87		79	14

In summary along the entire route:

- Peat between 0.5 – 1.0 m was recorded at 229 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A)
- Peat between 1.0 – 1.5 m was recorded at 77 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A7.2.1).
- Peat between 1.5 – 2.0 m was recorded at 36 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A7.2.1).
- Peat between 2.0 – 2.5 m was recorded at 18 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A7.2.1).
- Peat between 2.5 – 3.0 m was recorded at 12 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A7.2.1).
- Peat between 3.0 – 4.0 m was recorded at 10 tower / wood pole locations (see Annex A7.2.1).

The assessment identified a total of 153 tower or wood pole locations potentially located within areas of deep peat (>1.0 m deep) and only 22 over 2.5 m. The underground routes are very limited with extent of peat and are mainly on either shallow rock or glacial till.

There is very limited erosion to peat as a consequence of fluvial activity, grazing or natural movement, although locally in particular around Broadford there is evidence of peat cutting.

Peat has been proven to be virtually absent from the hill tops locally and on steeper hills sides.

2.2 Construction Activity and Peat Management

The main activities which have the potential to impact on the peat resource are the construction of access tracks and the construction of tower foundations, wood poles, CSE compounds and the underground cable sections. Construction activities are described in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description of the EIA Report. This part of the PCMP outlines the general approach that will be taken by the Principal Contractor to minimise disturbance of peat during the construction period.

This part of the outline PCMP includes the method for dealing with peat which could potentially be classified as waste (only if the above volumes estimate significant quantities of catotelmic peat, which cannot be re-used). **Table 2-1** below outlines where those materials that are likely to be generated on-site fall within the Waste Licensing Regulations.

Based on the results presented in **Table 2-1**, it has been concluded that all of the materials to be excavated on-site would fall within the non-waste classification as the topsoil and peaty soils would be re-used on-site. Based on a detailed probing exercise and visual inspection of the peat, the peat is predominantly fibrous – pseudo-fibrous peat to depths of around 1.5 m which would be suitable to be re-used on-site. Typically, the peat was found to be fibrous and fairly dry within the top 1.5 m before becoming more amorphous with depth (highlighted in green).

The majority of the excavated peat is therefore entirely re-useable as it is predominantly fibrous and easily re-used on-site. Areas of deep peat have been avoided by design where possible. A number of deeper areas have been identified and appropriate engineering may be required to manage the deeper peat, which will be more amorphous/catotelmic (highlighted in orange). This will need to be addressed on a site by site basis.

Table 2-2
Excavated Materials – Assessment of Suitability

Excavated Material	Indicative Volume on-site by % of total excavated soils	Is there a suitable use for material	Is the material required for use on-site	Is the material classified as waste	Is there re-use potential	Re-use on-site
Mineral Soil	25	Yes	Yes	Not classified as waste	Yes	Soils can be completely re-used in reinstatement
Turf (Surface layer of vegetation and fibrous matt)	35	Yes	Yes	Not classified as waste	Yes	Peat can be completely re-used in reinstatement
Acrotelmic peat	35	Yes	Yes	Not classified as waste	Yes	Peat will be completely re-used in reinstatement
Catotelmic Peat (amorphous material unable to stand unsupported when stockpiled >1 m)	5 Very limited as it has been avoided by design.	Potentially	Potentially	Potentially if not required as justifiable restoration of habitat management works	Limited	If peat does not require treatment prior to re-use it can be used on-site providing adequate justification and method statements are provided and approved by SEPA. If it is unsuitable for use without treatment then it may be regarded as a waste. However, every attempt to avoid this type of peat has been incorporated into the design.

2.2.1 Outline Peat Management Proposal

The construction of the tower foundations and wood poles would not require permanent excavation of peat. Excavations to install the towers would include the stripping of a working area and excavation for foundations, subject to the detailed foundation design. It is anticipated that all excavated materials would be used to backfill and reinstate disturbed areas following construction, resulting in no surplus peat.

To install the wooden H wood poles at each location, an excavation trench of the dimensions 2 m wide, 4 m long and 2.5 m deep is to be dug. The depth of peat at each location will determine how much peat is excavated. Where the peat is deeper than 2.5 m, the trench will continue to be dug until the substrate below is reached. Every wood pole location will need 8-10 m^3 of peat to be reinstated and so any quantity of peat over this value will need relocation. Having assessed the depths at each wood pole location, only one has in excess of 2.5 m peat depths and will require to be managed to ensure no surplus peat is generated. See **Annex A**.

With the steel lattice towers, 21 towers exceed 2.5 m of peat with only one in excess of 4 m deep (4.15 m). Therefore, this is the only tower (BE149) which will exceed the maximum extraction depth. It is therefore

anticipated that all of the peat can be reused and restored at each tower location, with careful management of peat on the isolated site identified.

Similarly, the underground cable construction would not require permanent excavation of peat. Excavations to install the cables would include the stripping of a working area and excavation of the cable trench, subject to the detailed design. It is anticipated that all excavated materials would be used to backfill and reinstate disturbed areas following construction, resulting in no surplus peat.

The proposed access strategy includes the use of 78 km of existing tracks, with 75 km of new temporary track, and 53.5 km of new permanent track proposed. All excavated materials from the proposed temporary tracks would be stored in the short-term in suitably designed stockpiles and would be used to backfill and reinstate disturbed areas following construction.

Tracks to be retained would be partially reinstated on commissioning of the Proposed Development to reduce their width to approximately 2.5 m for maintenance access. Other tracks noted as temporary would be removed and the land reinstated.

Excavated materials from the proposed permanent tracks would be used to dress the track edges and form landscaped bunds along the track edge. Assuming the use of 1 m width and 0.5 m high landscaped bunds to dress the track edge, this volume of peat would be accommodated through the formation of bunds along approximately 60% of the proposed permanent tracks.

It is anticipated that where peat is more than 1 m depth the construction would incorporate a floating track design to avoid excavating peat. Overall, no surplus peat is anticipated.

2.2.2 Excavation

Peat should be excavated as turves, including the acrotelm (surface vegetation) typically up to 500 mm thick. The following best practice should be applied:

- the turves should be as large as possible to minimise desiccation during storage;
- turves should be kept vegetation side up to avoid damage to living vegetation;
- contamination of excavated peat with substrate materials should be avoided; and
- the timing of excavation activities should be considered to avoid very wet weather and multiple handling to minimise the likelihood of excavated peat losing structural integrity.

2.2.3 Storage

This Stage 1 PCMP assumes the temporary storage will be provided within the corridor LoD and will be reused during restoration of each tower / wood pole and underground cabling site.

Further stockpiles would be formed along access tracks where required and where appropriate to do so.

During storage, the following best practice should be applied:

- stripped materials should be carefully separated to keep peat and other soils apart;
- to minimise handling and haulage distances, excavated material should be stored local to the site of excavation or end point of restoration;
- stockpiles should be isolated from watercourses or drains with appropriate bunding to minimise pollution risks;
- storage locations should be designed to minimise impact on sensitive habitats and species;
- peat turves should be stored in wet conditions or irrigated to prevent desiccation (once dried, peat will not rewet);

- stockpiling of peat should be in large volumes to minimise exposure to wind and sun (and desiccation), but with due consideration for slope stability and environmental constraints;
- peat storage areas should be monitored during periods of very wet weather, or during snowmelt, to identify early signs of peat instability; and
- excavated peat that requires to be stored temporarily should be placed to a maximum of 1 m in height and to reduce impact to habitat, on pre stripped areas.

Where the development goes through Class 1 peatlands, National Scenic Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, the management and restoration in these areas will be particularly important and a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works and Landscape Clerk of Works should be employed to oversea the works in these areas.

2.2.4 Transport

During transportation, the following good practice should be applied:

- 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 the time of excavation; and
- if dump trucks that are used for transporting non-peat material are also to be used for peat, measures should be taken to minimise cross-contamination of peat with other materials.

2.2.5 Handling & Storage

Material stored in the track stockpiles would be used for the progressive reinstatement on cut and fill slopes and verges as well as the reinstatement of access tracks. No mineral / soil will be used as final top dressing. Peat will be used as a top dressing to depths of 500 mm, to ensure any reseeding in the absence of turves is successful.

2.2.6 Access Tracks

There is guidance available to support access track design in peatlands. Guidance is focussed on floating tracks on areas of deeper peat and excavated tracks; the latter being applicable for the Proposed Development, due to the depth of peat in some areas.

Excavated tracks require complete excavation of peat to a competent substrate. Excavated tracks are typically undertaken where peat depths are less than 1 m. This peat would require temporary storage ahead of re-use in the reinstatement of track verges. Good practice guidance relates to drainage in association with excavated tracks as follows:

- trackside ditches should capture surface water (within the acrotelm) before it reaches the road;
- interceptor drains should be shallow and flat bottomed (and preferably entirely within the acrotelm to limit drawdown of the water table);
- any stripped peat turves should be placed back in the invert and sides of the ditch to assist regeneration; and
- culverts and cross drains should be installed under excavated tracks to maintain subsurface drainage pathways (such as natural soil pipes or flushes). Discharge from constructed drainage should allow for much diffuse dispersion of clean (silt free) water as possible while minimising disturbance to existing peatland as far as possible. Silt mitigation measures will be incorporated into all constructed drainage and will be detailed in the site-specific CEMP.

Although excavation is normally undertaken in peat of minor thickness (< 1 m), there is a possibility of minor slippage 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).

2.3 Conclusion

A comprehensive programme of peat depth probing has been completed at Site as part of this Stage 1 assessment of the Proposed Development. The findings will be used to quantify the volume of peat that may be disturbed and require to be managed as part of the Proposed Development. Towers and wooden poles highlighted in red are those where depth of peat exceeds acceptable limits and may need relocation to distribute excess peat. The numbers are very small and only one wooden pole exceeds the limit of 2.5 m depth and one steel lattice tower exceeds 4 m, with a further 20 between 2.5 m and 4.0 m.

Whilst the detailed proposals for peat management would be developed and agreed with stakeholders prior to construction as part of the Stage 2 PCMP, principles for the handling, storage and use of peat have been presented. The Stage 2 PCMP assessment would also be informed by the site-specific peat landslide and hazard risk assessment and the site investigations that are being completed as part of the detailed site design. The finalised PCMP will then form an appendix to the CEMP.

The peat probing and geomorphological mapping completed at Site has confirmed that there are few areas of deep peat and that the site design has avoided these where technically possible. The underground cable routes and CSE Compounds have very little peat present and is likely to only be impacted by peat in very limited areas.

Much of the peat at Site has been proven to be fibrous and thus readily handled and suitable for storage and re-use on site. Proposals for the re-use and management of peat on site have been outlined. It has been shown that provision can be made to store and re-use peat on site and in a manner which does not pose a hazard to the environment and maintains the existing carbon store within the peat. Peat can be stored for short terms prior to reuse in stockpiles which are effectively sealed at the edges and kept wet during storage to prevent drying out, dessication and subsequently oxidation of the peat.

Specifically, the assessment has shown that no waste peat would be generated by the Proposed Development.

FIGURE V2-7.3.1 (MAP 1-21)

Infrastructure with Peat Depths in excess of 0.5m along entire route

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TRANSMISSION

Section 0
Section 1
Section 2
Section 3
Section 4
Section 5
Section 6

Map 1
Map 2
Map 3
Map 4
Map 5
Map 6
Map 7
Map 8
Map 9
Map 10
Map 11
Map 12
Map 13
Map 14
Map 15
Map 16
Map 17
Map 18
Map 19
Map 20
Map 21

N

0 2.25 4.5 9 13.5 18 Kilometres
Scale - 1:400,000

Key

Proposed OHL Alignment

Proposed Underground Cable

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Overview

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Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

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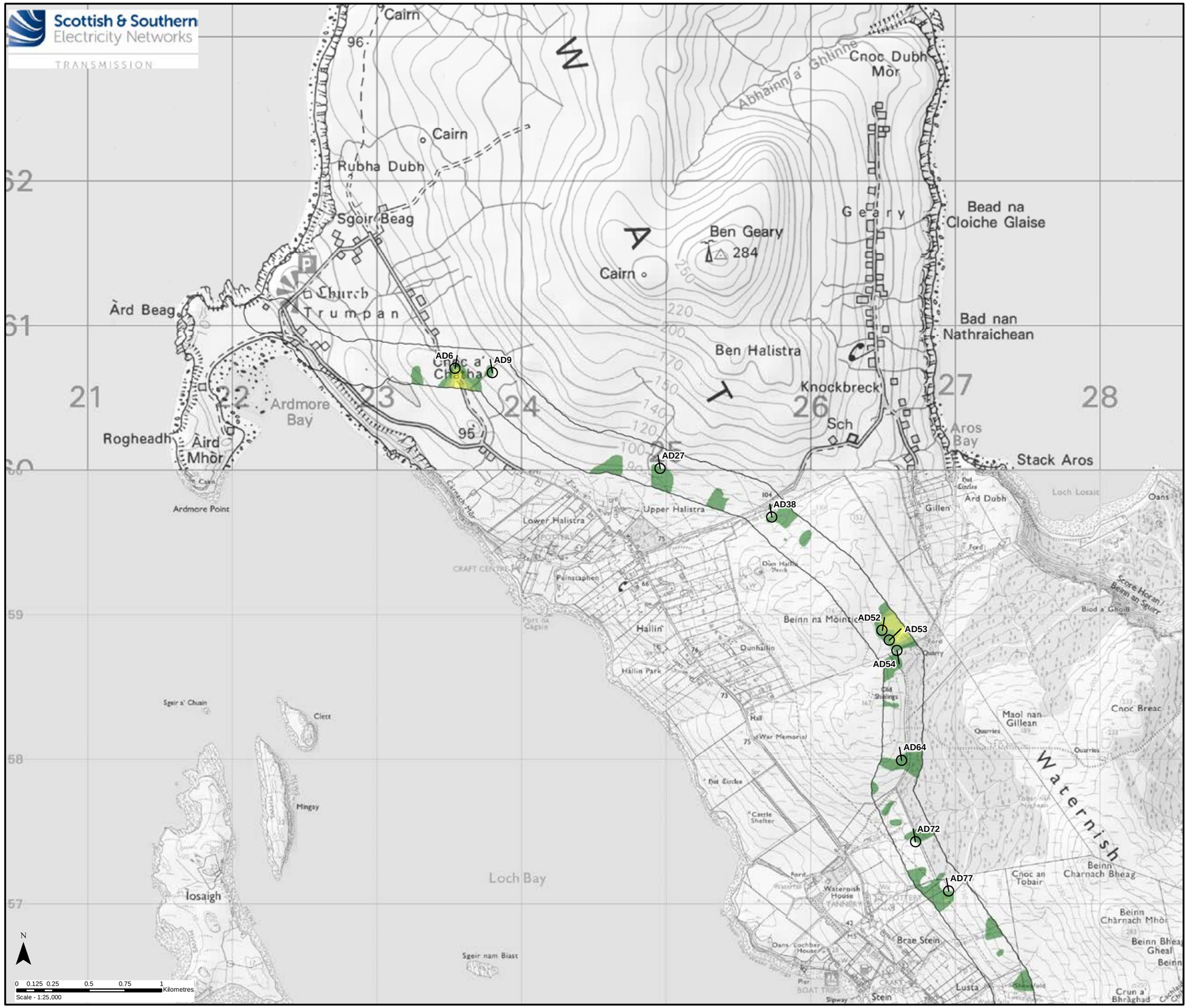
TRANSMISSION



Key

- Proposed Wood Pole (H Pole) Section 0 on Peat > 0.5m

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

Project No:	LT91
Project:	Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report
Title:	Figure V2-7.3.1 Infrastructure with Peat Depth Map 1 - Section 0
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Drawing:	04707.00020.0114.0

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TRANSMISSION

AD72
AD77
AD96
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AD149
AD152
AD154
AD153
AD155
AD157
AD156
AD162
AD158
AD165

Loch Bay
Waternish House
Brae Stein
Stein
Lusta
Brae Lusta
Sgeir nam Biast
Rubha Maol
Rubha nam Bòth
Sgurr a' Bhaigh
Staoan Sgurr a' Bhaigh
Creag a' Ghamhna
Cnoc an Tobair
Beinn Charnach Bheag
Beinn Chàrnach Mhòr
Beinn Bheag Ghleal
Beinn Bhuidhe
Garradh Mòr
Crun a' Bhràghad
Càrn Chaluim
Beinn a' Sgùmain
Beinn Falaisge
Cnoc a' Chrochaire
Airigh Nic a' Phersoin
Beinn a' Gharbhlaich
Cnoc nan-Uan
Dùn an Iarla
Beinn Mheadhonach
Beinn Chreagach
Beinn na Boineide
Sròn nan Aighean
Fairy Bridge
Torra Mugh
Glen Suardal
Creag-à' Ghuail
Beinn Mhic Uilleim
Beinn Bhreac
Coralach
Claigan
Sluganan
Forsechreggan
Achabeg
Cnoc na Faing
Creagan Ghlas

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000
N

Key

Proposed Wood Pole (H Pole) Section 0 on Peat > 0.5m

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 2 - Section 0

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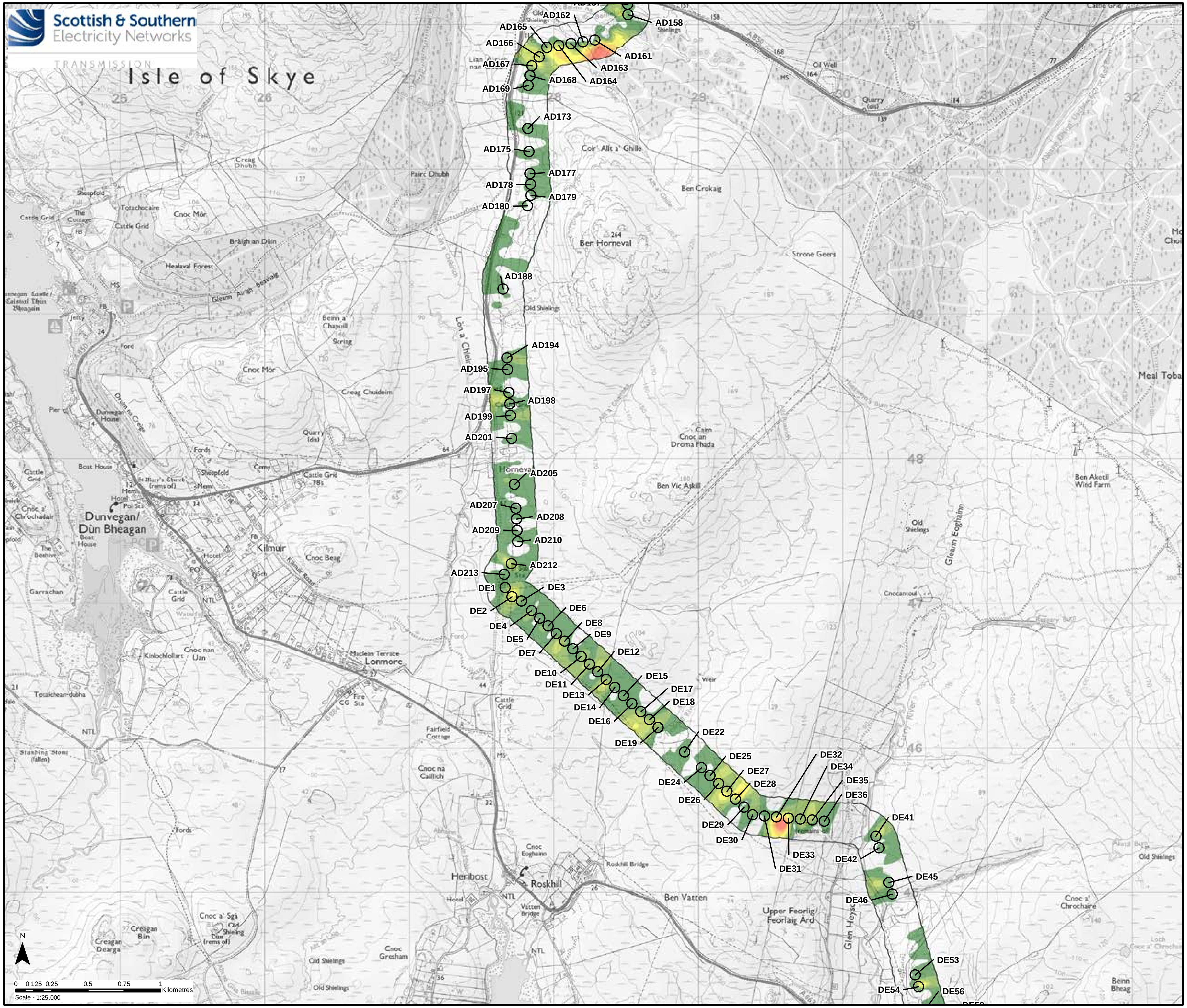
Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION
Isle of Skye
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DE56
Dunvegan/
Dùn Bheagan
Kilmuir
Lonmore
Roskhill
Heribost
Ben Horneval
Ben Crokaig
Strone Geers
Ben Vic Askill
Ben Aketil Wind Farm
Meal Toba
Ben Vatten
Upper Feorlig/
Feorlaig Ard
Glen Heysdal
Gleann Eoghainn
Healaval Forest
Bràigh an Dùin
Cnoc Mòr
Creag Dhubh
Pairc Dhubh
Coir' Allt a' Ghille
Old Shielings
Cnocantoul
Cnoc a' Chrochaire
N
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

○ Proposed Wood Pole (H Pole) Section 0 on Peat > 0.5m

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 3 - Section 0

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DE32 DE34 DE35 DE36 DE41 DE33 DE42 DE31 DE45 DE46 DE53 DE54 DE56 DE59 DE57 DE60 DE63 DE65 DE67 DE70 DE61 DE62 DE64 DE66 DE68 DE69 DE76 DE85 DE84 DE86 DE94 DE98 DE100 DE97 DE101 DE102 DE108 DE107 DE106 DE112 BE105 BE104 BE103 BE102 BE101 BE100 BE99 BE97

Section 0
Section 1

Ben Sca
Ben Aketil
Edinbane Wind Farm
Beinn a' Cheapaill
Cruachan Beinn a' Cheapaill
Cruachan Glen Vic Askill
Sròn an Aighe
Old Shielings
Beinn a' Chleirich
An Cleireach
Cnoc a' Chrochaire
Beinn Bheag
An Groban
Feorlig/ Feolaig
Caroy/ An Cadha Ruadh
Balmeanach/ Baile Meadhanach
Glen Ullinish
Mullach Glen Ullinish
Glen Collaig
Dun Arkaig Broch
Sloc a' Mhadaidh
Beinn na Cloiche
Creag Bhreac
Dun Feorlig Broch (remains of)
Loch Caroy
Ose Point
Ose/ Os
Gearrymore/ An Gearraidh Mòr
Croglan
Cnoc a' Fhradhaire
Am Bidean
Broigill More
Ben Scudaig
Beinn nan Braclaich

N
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Wood Pole (H Pole) Section 0 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 1 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 4 - Sections 0 & 1

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Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Isle of Sky

BE95 BE94 BE93 BE92 BE91 BE90 BE89 BE88 BE87 BE86 BE84 BE83 BE82 BE81 BE80 BE79 BE78 BE77 BE76 BE75 BE74 BE73 BE72 BE71 BE70 BE69 BE67 BE66 BE65

Beinn a' Ghlinne Bhig
Coulnacraggan
Leachd
Garalapin
Glengrasco
Ben Grasco
Creagan Mora
Loch Connan
Beinn a' Mhadaidh
Am Maol
Lubhainn an Achadh Leathain
Coireag Mhòr
Braon a' Mheallain
Creagan Breaca
Ach'an Locha
Loch Duagrich
An t-Sròn
Glen Bracadale
Ben Duagrich
Kintore
Skriaig
Glenmore
Stepping Stones
Old Shielings
Sheepfold
Bealach Mòr
Mugeary

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 1 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 5 - Section 1

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BE66
BE65
BE62
BE61
BE60
BE59
BE58

Ben Duagrich
Beinn Sheilg
Beinn Mheadhonach
Beinn Totaig
Glen Tungadal
Drum na Criche
Leac Choinnich
Mugeary
Meallan Gainmhich
Beinn Suaithealain
Bealach na Feadan
An Coire Luachrach
Glas Bheinn
Beinn nan Lochan
Sumardale
Glen Vidigill
Creag Liarth
Monadh Meadale
Creag Bhreac
Bealach Mòr
Brae Meadale
Sheepfolds
Inver Meadale
Ford
Roineval
Rath-soluis
NTL
Coire Réidh nan Loch
Uchd Mòr
Coir' a' Ghobhainn
Leathad Allt na Guile
Cnoc a' Chapuill
Broc-bheinn
Coire an t-Sagairt
Cnoc an t-Sithein
Old Shielings
Gravel Pit
Castle Grid
Pier

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 1 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 6 - Section 1

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BE62 BE61 BE60 BE59 BE58 BE55 BE54 BE53 BE52 BE51 BE50 BE49 BE48 BE47 BE46 BE45 BE44 BE42 BE41 BE40 BE39 BE38 BE37 BE36 BE35 BE33 BE32

Section 1
Section 2

Glen Varragill
Varragill
Dub Bhràigh
Meallan Gainmhich
Meall an Fhuarain
Coire Rèidh nan Loch
Meall Doir' a' Bhuilg
Broc-bheinn
Coire an t-Sagairt
Strath Barragill
Meall Odhar Beag
Meall Odhar Mor
Beinn nan Capull
Cnoc na h-Airgh Duibhe
Druim na Criche
Leac Chòinnich
Leathad Allt na Guile
Coire a' Ghlinne

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

N

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 1 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Underground Cable Section 2
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 7 - Sections 1 & 2

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BE41
BE40
BE39
BE38
BE37
BE36
BE35
BE33
BE32

Section 1
Section 2

Beinn Bhoidheach
Old Shielings
Cnoc Mòr
Balmeanach/ Am Baile Meadhanach
Balmeanach Bay
Ben Lee
Meall Odhar Beag
Meall Odhar Mòr
Cattle Grid
Tòrr Mòr
Peinachorrain/ Peighinn a' Chorrain
Tòrr Beag
Pier (dis)
Rubha an Tòrra Mhòir
Sgeir Dhubh
Corran Glas
FERRY SHIP Raasay
An Corran
Loch Sligachan
An Leitir
Sconser/ Sgonnsair
Pier
Fish Farm
Rubha Garbh
Cairidh
Sconser Lodge Hotel
Isle of Skye Golf Club
Cairn
Tormichaig
Achadh Mòr
Quarry
Ceann a' Chreagain
Gleann Torra-mhichaig
Meallan a' Bhealaich Bhric
Caiplach
Loch Mòr na Caiplich
Loch Caol
Loch nan Eilean
Coire Ghaisgeach
Cnoc an t-Sithein
Tòrr Dubh
Glac Fheàrna
Leathad Dubh
Coire na h-Airighe
An Coileach
Leathad Sobhrag
Glamaig
Sgùrr Mhairi 775
Sligachan Hotel
Allt-Dairaich
Allt Dearg House
River Sligachan
Druim nan Cleochd
Coire na Sgàirde
Beallach na Sgairde
Coire nan Laogh
Tearga Mhòr
Tearga Bheag
Beinn Dearg Mhòr

N
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 1 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Underground Cable Section 2
- Existing Access Track
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1 Infrastructure with Peat Depth Map 8 - Sections 1 & 2

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BE27

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

N

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 2 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Underground Cable Section 2
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 9 - Section 2

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Section 2
Section 3
BE10
BE5
BE2
BE1
BF1
BF3
BF4
BF5
BF6
BF15
BF18
BF19
BF20

N
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 2 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 10 - Sections 2 & 3

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BF19 BF20 BF23 BF25 BF26 BF28 BF30 BF31 BF32 BF35 BF36 BF37 BF38 BF39 BF40 BF47 BF49 BF51

Market Stance

Broadford Airstrip / Port Adhair Asaig

Ardnish

Lower Breakish / Breacais Iosal

Breakish / Breacais

Cnoc Glac na Luachrach

Glen Arroch

Old Kyle Farm

Quarry (Sand & Gravel)

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres

Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (Floating Construction)
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 11 - Section 3

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Section 4
Section 3

BF47 BF49 BF51 BF52 BF54 BF61

Section 3
Section 4

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (Cut / Fill Construction)
- New Permanent Access Track (Floating Construction)
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

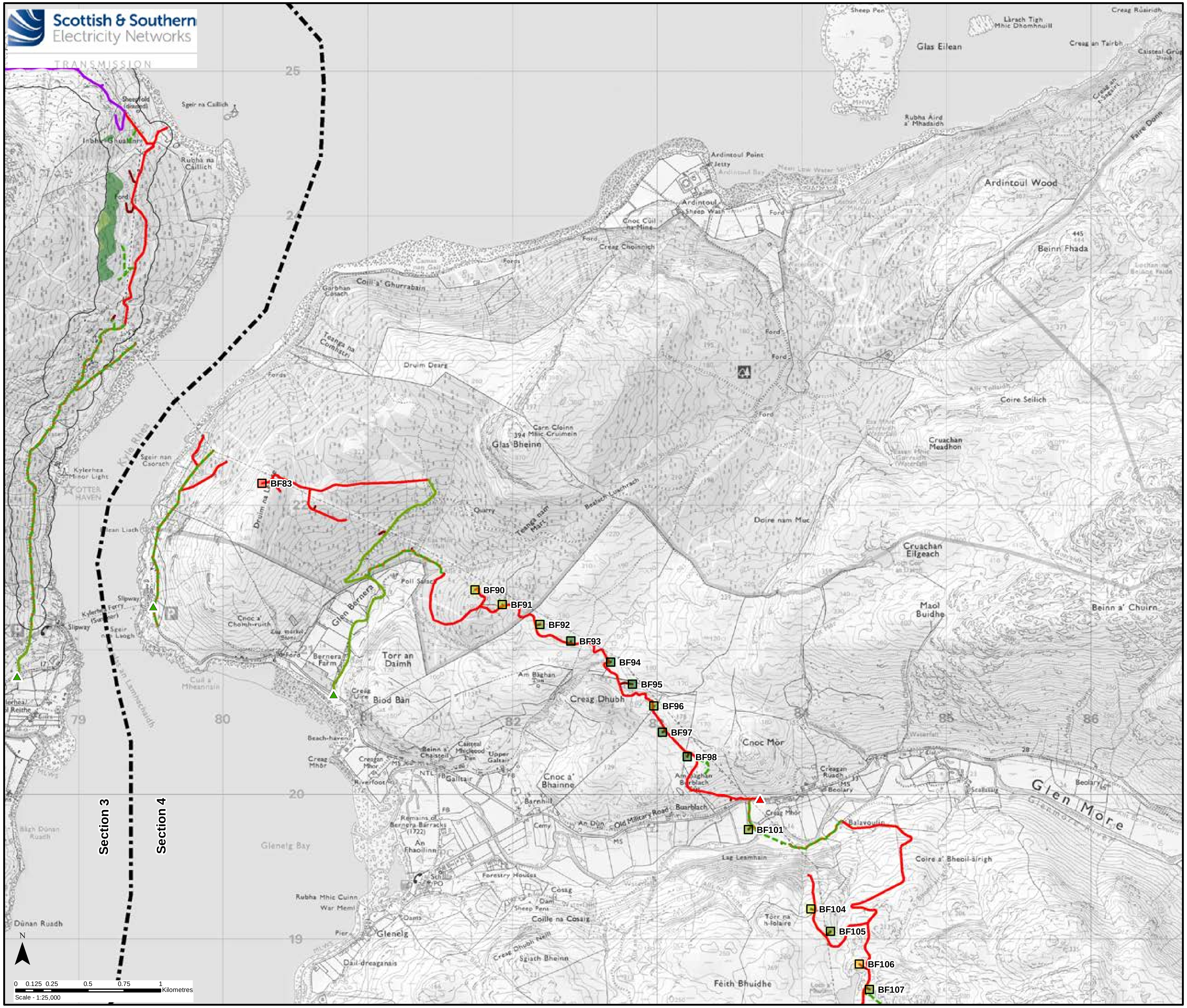
Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 12 - Sections 3 & 4

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0



Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 4 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (Floating Construction)
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth

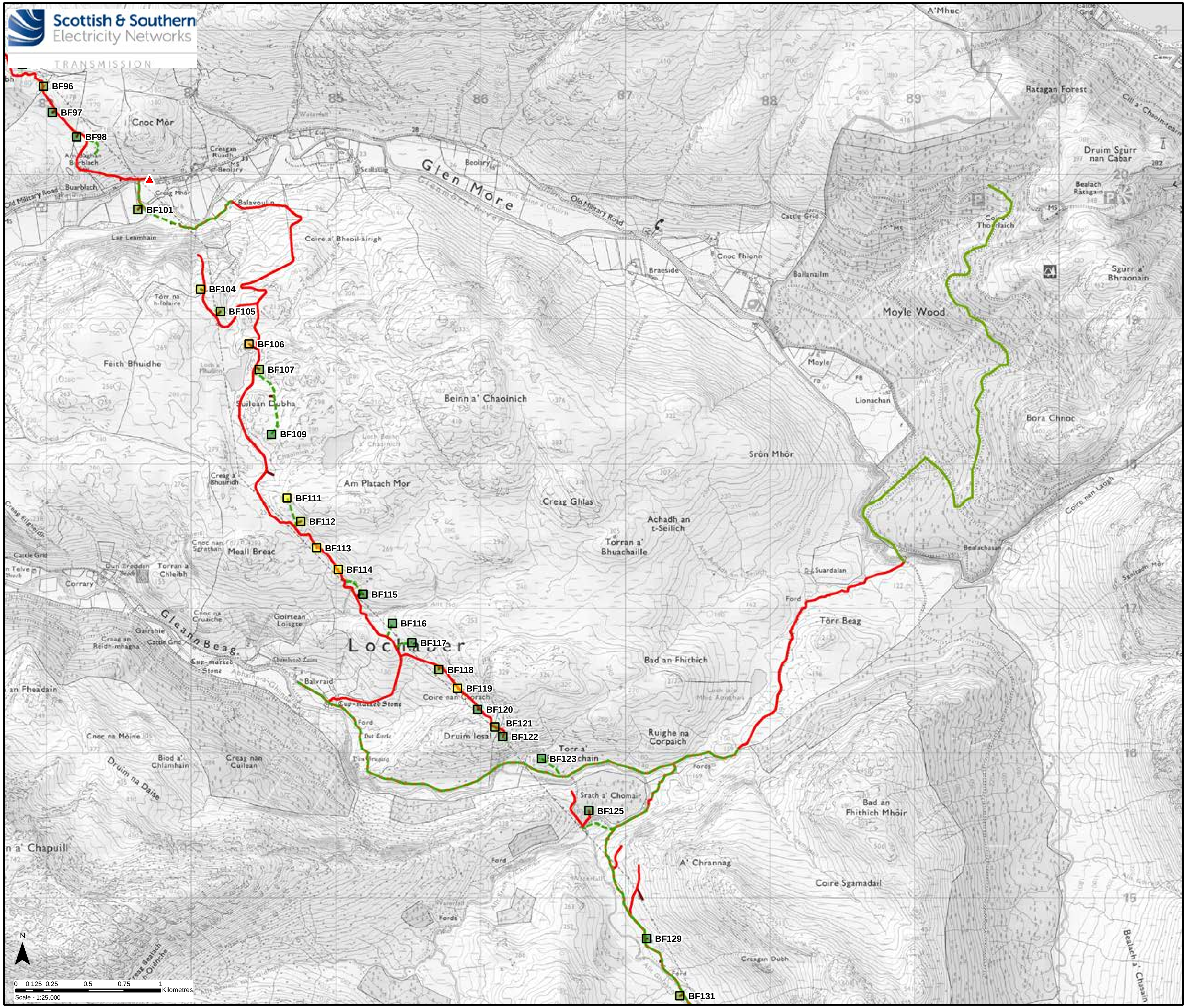
Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2.5 - 3
- > 3.5

Project No:	LT91
Project:	Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report
Title:	Figure V2-7.3.1 Infrastructure with Peat Depth Map 13 - Sections 3 & 4
Drawn by:	AA — Date: 07/09/2022
Drawing:	04707.00020.0114.0



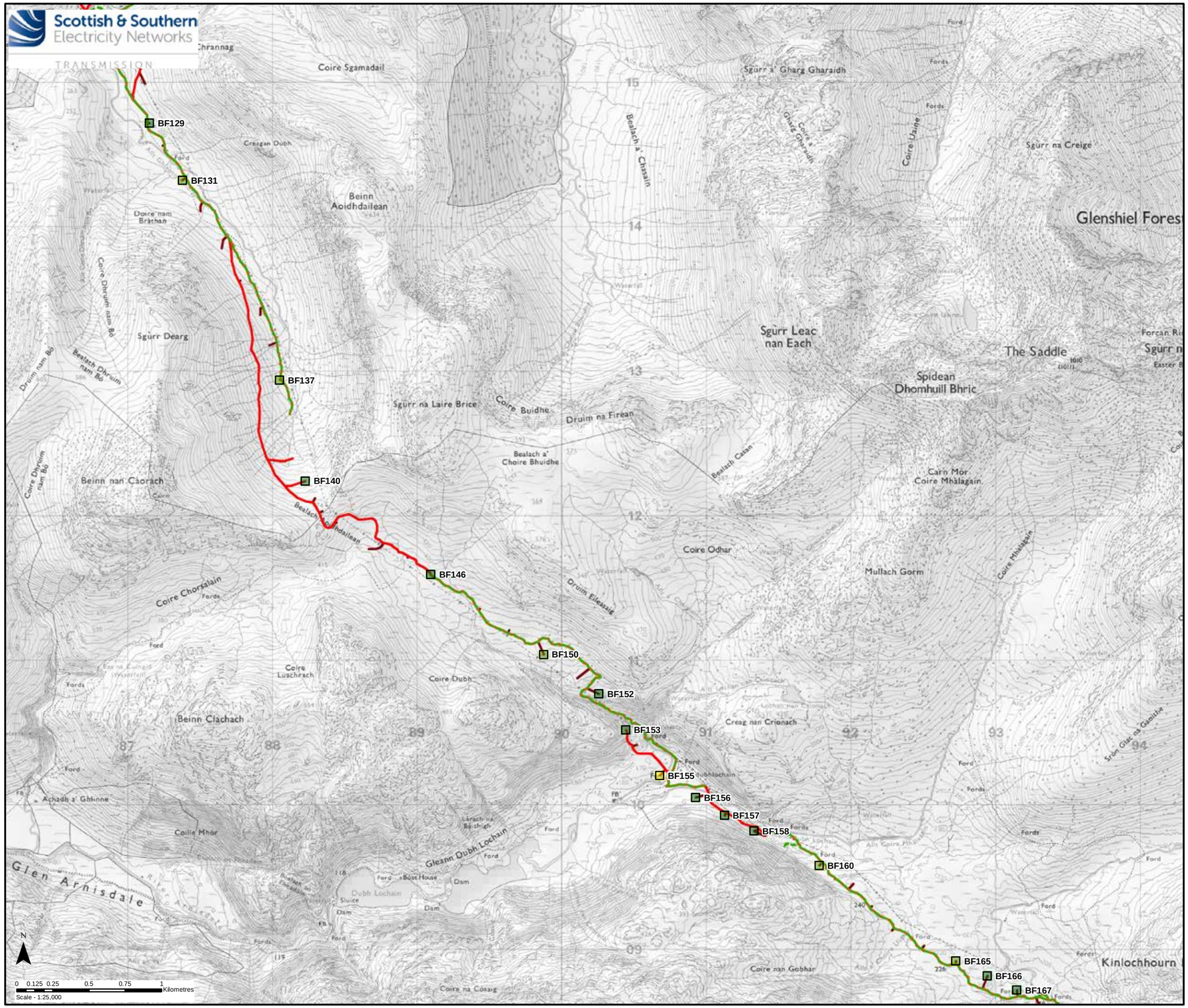
Key

- ☐ Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 4 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- ▲ New Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3

Project No:	LT91
Project:	Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report
Title:	Figure V2-7.3.1 Infrastructure with Peat Depth Map 14 - Section 4
Drawn by:	AA — Date: 07/09/2022
Drawing:	04707.00020.0114.0



Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 4 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 2 - 2.5

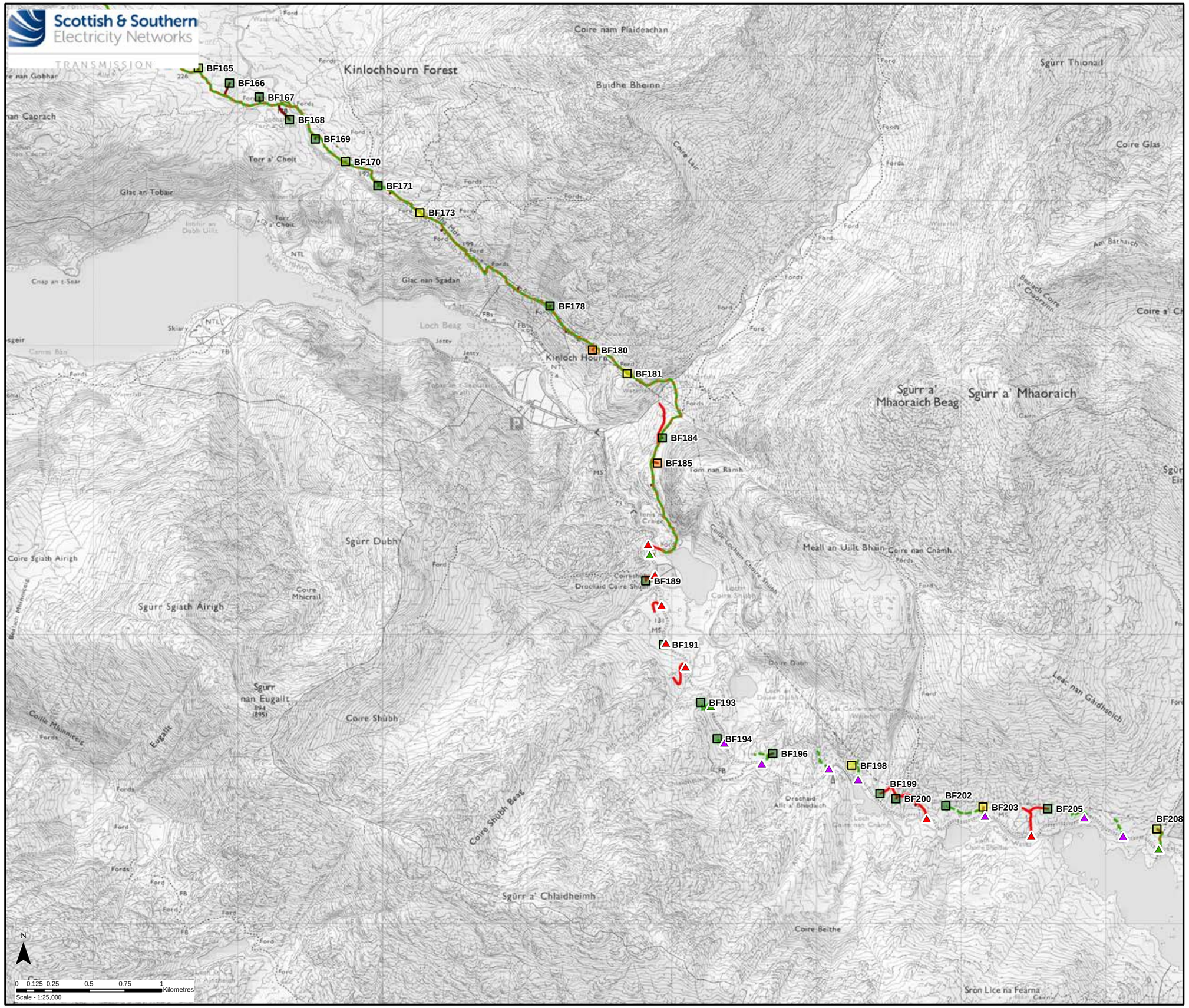
Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 15 - Section 4

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0



Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 4 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 3 - 3.5

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 16 - Section 4

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Glenquoich Forest
Lochaber
Loch Cuaich
Easter Glen Quoich
Srön na Breun-Leitire
Garbh Choire Mor
Fraoch Choire
Gleouraich
Creag Coire na Fiar Bhealaich
Coire Dubh
Spidean Mialach
Coire Mhèil
Meall nan Carn
Meall a' Mhèil
Meall a' Choire Leith
Coire Glas
Glen Quoich
Coire Peitireach
Srön a' Chuilinn
Coire Leacach Mor
Coire Leacach Beag
Leac Doire Lochaidh
Coire an Dubh Bhain
Coire an
Creag Mhor
Glacachuilinn
Coire a' Chaorainn
Coire a' Bhuirich
Coille a' Bhuirich
Sgurr Coire nan Eirricheallach
Coire nan Eirricheallach
Bac nan Canaichean
Leathad a' Mheallain
Druim Seileach
Coire na Fiar Bhealaich
Fiar Bhealaich
Coire an Spidein
Rubha Dubh nam Fiadh
Lochan Doire Feadh an Eilich
Lochan Fhigheadair

BF209
BF210
BF211
BF218
BF221
BF223
BF224
BF225
BF226
BF228
BF229
BF230
BF234
BF235
BF236
BF239
BF241
BF246

Section 4
Section 5

N
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 4 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 5 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2.5 - 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 17 - Sections 4 & 5

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BF246 BF247 BF252 BF253 BF254 BF255 BF257 BF258 BF259 BF260 BF261 BF266 BF269 BF270 BF271 BF276

Glen Loyne
Loch Loyne
East Glenquoich Forest
Glen Garry
Loch Poulary
Coire Mhalach
An Aiteannach
Glac Raineach
Coire Dubh Mam na Seilg
Mam na Seilg
Coire an t-Seasgaich
Doire na h-Achlaise
Druim na h-Achlaise
Creag Poll-airigh
Teangan na Cas Ruith
Kingie Lodge
Doire Dubh
Coille Mhorgil
Power Station
Eilean Dubh
Eilean a' Mhorair
Aultnaslat
Tom an Doire Dhuinn
Eilean an Fheidh
Bunkingie
Beinn Bheag
Claon Leitir
Beatach an t-Slugain
Coille Dhubh Innis an t-Saoir
Bad an t-Seobhaig
Cnoc Dhoire Mhartuin

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 5 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- Temporary Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

Project No: LT91

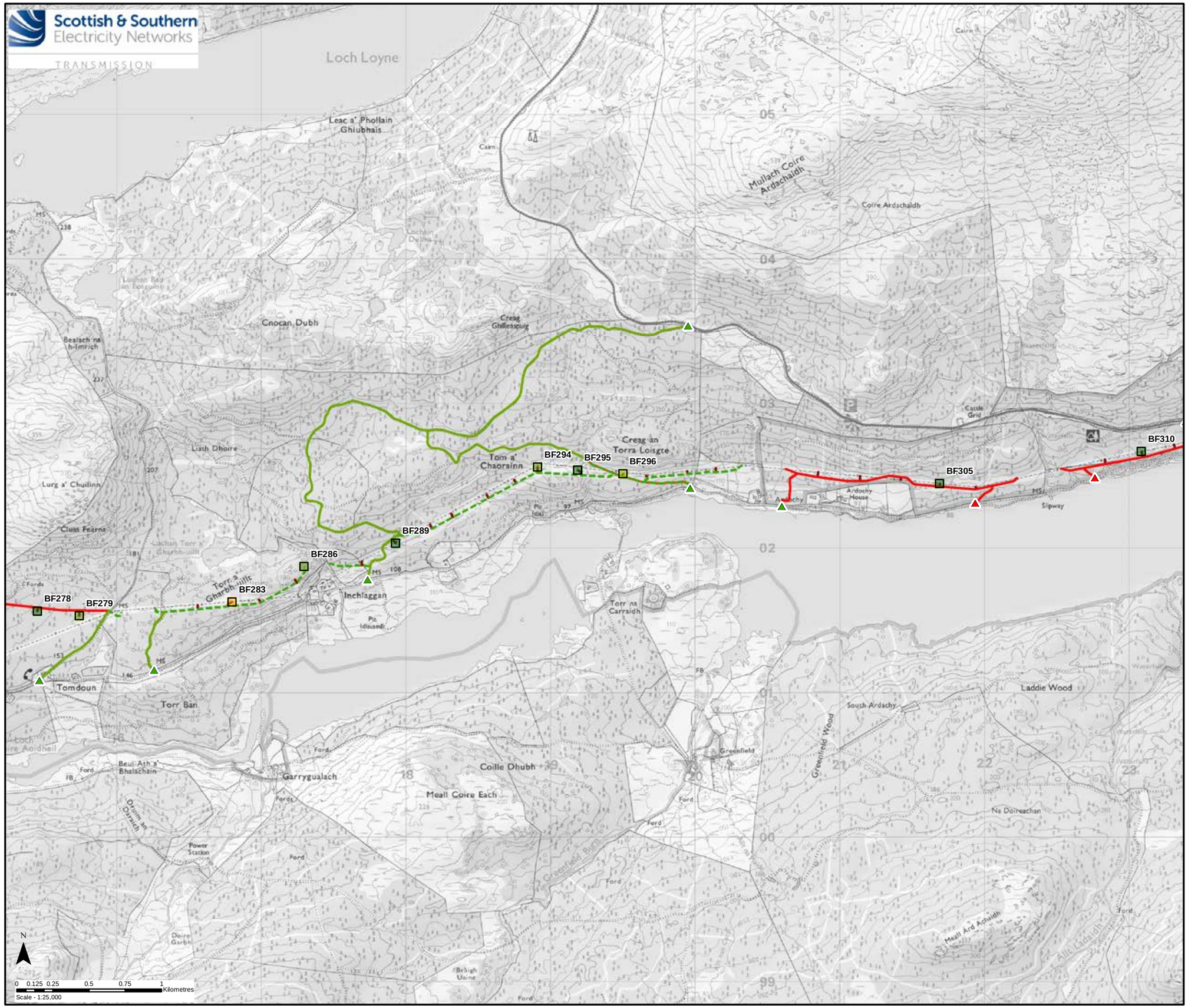
Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 18 - Section 5

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION



Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 5 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth
- New Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2.5 - 3

Project No:	LT91
Project:	Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report
Title:	Figure V2-7.3.1 Infrastructure with Peat Depth Map 19 - Section 5
Drawn by:	AA Date: 07/09/2022
Drawing:	04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Section 5
Section 6
BF316
BF317
BF321
BF333
Meall a' Chrom Dhoire
Meall nam Fairneag
Meall nan Ruadhag
Coill Daingean
Daingean
Monadh Achaidh Luachraich
Coille Achaidh Luachraich
Munerigie Wood
Loch Garry
Glen Garry
Coille Torr an Eas
Coille Bolinn
Bolinn Hill
Coille Falcheum Ard
Coille Creag an t-Sagairt
Falchem
Fairchemard Farm
Glac Dhubh
Coille Craige Leithe
Mandally Wood
Invergarry
Loch Lundie
Dail Lundie
Doire nan Clar
Doire Mor
Beinn Bhreac
Meall nan Ruadhag
Leac Ladaidh
Coire Bo Chaitein
Meall nan Reitheachan
North Laggan Plantation
Ardrishaig
Druim na Garry
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000
N

Key

- Proposed Steel Lattice Tower Section 5 on Peat > 0.5m
- Proposed Underground Cable Section 6
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (construction type to be determined)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Peat Depth (m) (On Tower Location)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 2.5 - 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 20 - Sections 5 & 6

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Section 5
Section 6

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Proposed Underground Cable Section 6
- Existing Access Track
- New Temporary Access Track

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.1
Infrastructure with Peat Depth
Map 21 - Section 6

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0114.0

FIGURE V2-7.3.2 (MAP 1-3)

Alternative Alignment Infrastructure with Peat Depths in excess of 0.5m along entire route

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

Map 1

Map 2

Map 3

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 Kilometres
Scale - 1:70,000

N

Key

Alternative OHL Alignment

Project No:	LT91
Project:	Skye Reinforcement Project EIA Report
Title:	Figure V2-7.3.2 Alternative Alignment Infrastructure with Peat Depth - Overview
Drawn by:	AA Date: 07/09/2022
Drawing:	04707.00020.0131.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BF1
BF3
BF4
BF5
BF6
BF15
BF18
BF19
BF20
BF23
BF25

Broadford Bay

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

Alternative Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.2
Alternative Alignment Infrastructure with Peat Depth - Map 1

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0131.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BF20
BF23
BF25
BF26
BF28
BF30
BF31
BF32
BF35
BF36B
BF37B
BF38B
BF41B
BF43B
BF48B
BF49B
BF50B
BF51B
BF52B

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Alternative Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- New Permanent Access Track (Floating Construction)
- New Temporary Access
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 3.5
- > 3

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.2
Alternative Alignment Infrastructure with Peat Depth - Map 2

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0131.0

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
TRANSMISSION

BF48B
BF49B
BF50B
BF51B
BF52B
BF57B
BF66B

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometres
Scale - 1:25,000

Key

- Alternative Steel Lattice Tower Section 3 on Peat > 0.5m
- Existing Access Track
- Existing Access Track to be Upgraded
- New Permanent Access Track (Cut / Fill Construction)
- New Permanent Access Track (Floating Construction)
- New Temporary Access Track
- New Temporary Spur to Towers
- Existing Bellmouth

Peat Depth (m)

- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 2.5

Project No: LT91

Project: Skye Reinforcement Project
EIA Report

Title: Figure V2-7.3.2
Alternative Alignment Infrastructure with Peat Depth - Map 3

Drawn by: AA Date: 07/09/2022

Drawing: 04707.00020.0131.0

ANNEX A

Proposed Tower / Wood pole Locations with Peat Depth in Excess of 0.5m

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
0	DA001	127659	847199	0.67	Thin Peat
0	DA002	127708	847272	1.48	Thick Peat
0	DA004	127752	847424	0.51	Thin Peat
0	DA005	127747	847504	0.50	Thin Peat
0	DA006	127743	847582	0.51	Thin Peat
0	DA007	127738	847656	0.62	Thin Peat
0	DA009	127729	847821	0.85	Thin Peat
0	DA013	127710	848139	0.67	Thin Peat
0	DA015	127701	848298	0.90	Thin Peat
0	DA016	127696	848377	0.69	Thin Peat
0	DA017	127692	848456	0.55	Thin Peat
0	DA019	127683	848615	0.86	Thin Peat
0	DA020	127678	848695	0.90	Thin Peat
0	DA026	127650	849171	0.56	Thin Peat
0	DA034	127819	849748	0.50	Thin Peat
0	DA035	127844	849819	0.52	Thin Peat
0	DA036	127840	849896	0.61	Thin Peat
0	DA037	127837	849970	0.60	Thin Peat
0	DA039	127830	850123	0.70	Thin Peat
0	DA041	127822	850280	0.74	Thin Peat
0	DA045	127824	850580	0.60	Thin Peat
0	DA046	127837	850647	0.68	Thin Peat
0	DA047	127850	850714	1.47	Thick Peat
0	DA048	127901	850777	1.71	Thick Peat
0	DA049	127953	850843	1.26	Thick Peat
0	DA050	128036	850855	1.65	Thick Peat
0	DA051	128120	850867	0.85	Thin Peat
0	DA052	128203	850880	0.79	Thin Peat
0	DA053	128286	850892	1.00	Thick Peat
0	DA056	128515	851068	0.81	Thin Peat
0	DA057	128512	851140	0.70	Thin Peat
0	DA058	128508	851213	0.78	Thin Peat
0	DA059	128505	851285	0.85	Thin Peat
0	DA060	128449	851341	0.51	Thin Peat
0	DA061	128393	851397	0.67	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
0	DA062	128337	851453	0.56	Thin Peat
0	DA063	128281	851510	0.58	Thin Peat
0	DA064	128225	851566	0.84	Thin Peat
0	DA065	128169	851622	1.13	Thick Peat
0	DA066	128113	851678	0.64	Thin Peat
0	DA070	127972	851949	0.57	Thin Peat
0	DA075	127901	852345	0.63	Thin Peat
0	DA076	127887	852424	0.80	Thin Peat
0	DA078	127858	852583	0.66	Thin Peat
0	DA080	127830	852741	0.61	Thin Peat
0	DA081	127816	852820	0.56	Thin Peat
0	DA083	127787	852979	0.52	Thin Peat
0	DA084	127773	853058	0.78	Thin Peat
0	DA085	127759	853137	0.75	Thin Peat
0	DA086	127744	853217	1.13	Thick Peat
0	DA087	127730	853296	0.83	Thin Peat
0	DA089	127702	853454	0.53	Thin Peat
0	DA091	127673	853613	0.75	Thin Peat
0	DA092	127659	853692	0.57	Thin Peat
0	DA093	127645	853771	0.72	Thin Peat
0	DA094	127631	853850	0.69	Thin Peat
0	DA095	127616	853930	0.61	Thin Peat
0	DA102	127431	854465	0.55	Thin Peat
0	DA105	127412	854703	0.83	Thin Peat
0	DA109	127386	855027	0.55	Thin Peat
0	DA118	127412	855737	0.50	Thin Peat
0	DA137	126956	857087	0.53	Thin Peat
0	DA142	126727	857428	0.52	Thin Peat
0	DA150	126631	857992	0.62	Thin Peat
0	DA160	126598	858753	0.55	Thin Peat
0	DA161	126545	858824	0.92	Thin Peat
0	DA162	126496	858891	1.14	Thick Peat
0	DA176	125733	859675	0.54	Thin Peat
0	DA187	124961	860012	0.52	Thin Peat
0	DA205	123800	860675	0.56	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
0	DA208	123541	860703	1.13	Thick Peat
0	ED004	134764	844246	0.85	Thin Peat
0	ED008	134518	844083	1.68	Thick Peat
0	ED009	134467	844027	1.39	Thick Peat
0	ED010	134416	843971	1.89	Thick Peat
0	ED014	134137	843882	1.26	Thick Peat
0	ED015	134061	843871	0.55	Thin Peat
0	ED016	133985	843859	0.71	Thin Peat
0	ED018	133832	843836	3.08	Thick Peat
0	ED019	133755	843824	1.24	Thick Peat
0	ED022	133527	843826	0.66	Thin Peat
0	ED030	132835	843913	0.54	Thin Peat
0	ED031	132755	843892	0.87	Thin Peat
0	ED032	132674	843871	1.07	Thick Peat
0	ED040	132039	843769	0.62	Thin Peat
0	ED046	131568	843742	0.91	Thin Peat
0	ED047	131490	843738	0.77	Thin Peat
0	ED048	131416	843768	0.72	Thin Peat
0	ED049	131343	843799	0.98	Thin Peat
0	ED050	131269	843829	0.85	Thin Peat
0	ED051	131195	843860	0.60	Thin Peat
0	ED052	131122	843890	0.74	Thin Peat
0	ED053	131048	843921	0.97	Thin Peat
0	ED054	130975	843951	1.15	Thick Peat
0	ED055	130901	843982	0.66	Thin Peat
0	ED056	130827	844012	1.11	Thick Peat
0	ED057	130759	844041	0.92	Thin Peat
0	ED059	130592	844110	0.53	Thin Peat
0	ED060	130569	844190	0.55	Thin Peat
0	ED062	130524	844349	1.59	Thick Peat
0	ED063	130501	844429	0.77	Thin Peat
0	ED070	130342	844988	0.62	Thin Peat
0	ED071	130319	845068	0.70	Thin Peat
0	ED074	130251	845308	0.62	Thin Peat
0	ED075	130228	845388	1.08	Thick Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
0	ED080	129872	845493	0.75	Thin Peat
0	ED081	129789	845500	1.27	Thick Peat
0	ED082	129706	845507	1.30	Thick Peat
0	ED083	129623	845514	2.30	Thick Peat
0	ED084	129541	845522	2.07	Thick Peat
0	ED085	129458	845529	0.59	Thin Peat
0	ED086	129375	845536	0.87	Thin Peat
0	ED087	129316	845590	0.55	Thin Peat
0	ED088	129257	845645	1.75	Thick Peat
0	ED089	129199	845699	1.79	Thick Peat
0	ED090	129140	845753	1.30	Thick Peat
0	ED091	129081	845808	0.82	Thin Peat
0	ED092	129022	845862	0.56	Thin Peat
0	ED094	128905	845971	0.69	Thin Peat
0	ED097	128721	846141	1.17	Thick Peat
0	ED098	128663	846195	1.28	Thick Peat
0	ED099	128603	846250	0.98	Thin Peat
0	ED100	128543	846306	0.75	Thin Peat
0	ED101	128483	846361	0.63	Thin Peat
0	ED102	128423	846417	0.76	Thin Peat
0	ED103	128363	846472	1.32	Thick Peat
0	ED104	128305	846526	0.90	Thin Peat
0	ED105	128248	846579	1.22	Thick Peat
0	ED106	128191	846632	1.08	Thick Peat
0	ED107	128133	846685	0.68	Thin Peat
0	ED108	128076	846738	1.15	Thick Peat
0	ED109	128019	846791	0.73	Thin Peat
0	ED110	127962	846844	0.87	Thin Peat
0	ED111	127905	846896	0.68	Thin Peat
0	ED112	127847	846949	0.90	Thin Peat
0	ED113	127778	847014	0.85	Thin Peat
0	ED114	127712	847043	2.02	Thick Peat
0	ED115	127665	847108	0.99	Thin Peat
1	BE100	146549	834722	0.66	Thin Peat
1	BE101	146529	834986	0.99	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
1	BE102	146614	835279	0.94	Thin Peat
1	BE103	146692	835548	1.55	Thick Peat
1	BE104	146613	835829	2.82	Thick Peat
1	BE105	146533	836113	3.50	Thick Peat
1	BE106	146315	836293	0.75	Thin Peat
1	BE107	146106	836465	0.95	Thin Peat
1	BE108	145884	836609	2.75	Thick Peat
1	BE109	145654	836759	0.79	Thin Peat
1	BE110	145497	836916	1.65	Thick Peat
1	BE111	145349	837065	0.61	Thin Peat
1	BE114	144762	837573	2.34	Thick Peat
1	BE115	144546	837712	2.18	Thick Peat
1	BE116	144324	837854	2.17	Thick Peat
1	BE117	144102	837996	3.15	Thick Peat
1	BE118	143978	838223	0.52	Thin Peat
1	BE121	143603	838912	0.70	Thin Peat
1	BE122	143421	839009	0.79	Thin Peat
1	BE123	143155	839152	0.82	Thin Peat
1	BE125	142664	839415	1.30	Thick Peat
1	BE126	142557	839686	2.13	Thick Peat
1	BE127	142449	839958	3.26	Thick Peat
1	BE128	142342	840229	1.44	Thick Peat
1	BE129	142235	840500	1.58	Thick Peat
1	BE130	142085	840737	2.46	Thick Peat
1	BE131	141850	840913	2.70	Thick Peat
1	BE132	141618	841087	2.65	Thick Peat
1	BE133	141491	841345	0.98	Thin Peat
1	BE134	141366	841599	1.80	Thick Peat
1	BE135	141238	841860	1.17	Thick Peat
1	BE136	141111	842118	2.37	Thick Peat
1	BE137	140994	842357	0.75	Thin Peat
1	BE139	140870	842608	0.86	Thin Peat
1	BE140	140744	842865	0.72	Thin Peat
1	BE141	140471	842885	1.60	Thick Peat
1	BE143	139914	842883	1.27	Thick Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
1	BE144	139704	842867	2.30	Thick Peat
1	BE145	139476	842848	1.52	Thick Peat
1	BE146	139263	842757	0.99	Thin Peat
1	BE147	139001	842643	0.98	Thin Peat
1	BE148	138789	842552	3.11	Thick Peat
1	BE149	138575	842460	4.15	Thick Peat
1	BE150	138319	842406	2.53	Thick Peat
1	BE151	138038	842348	0.69	Thin Peat
1	BE152	137755	842289	1.60	Thick Peat
1	BE154	137327	842528	0.57	Thin Peat
1	BE156	136931	842947	3.66	Thick Peat
1	BE157	136725	843165	0.81	Thin Peat
1	BE159	136541	843360	0.68	Thin Peat
1	BE160	136333	843581	1.49	Thick Peat
1	BE161	136123	843802	0.60	Thin Peat
1	BE162	135916	844022	1.59	Thick Peat
1	BE163	135647	844128	0.85	Thin Peat
1	BE164	135403	844224	1.45	Thick Peat
1	BE88	148065	832120	1.28	Thick Peat
1	BE89	147990	832347	2.46	Thick Peat
1	BE91	147841	832808	0.86	Thin Peat
1	BE92	147701	833036	1.66	Thick Peat
1	BE93	147551	833281	1.74	Thick Peat
1	BE94	147405	833519	0.76	Thin Peat
1	BE95	147247	833716	0.80	Thin Peat
1	BE96	147088	833913	0.51	Thin Peat
1	BE97	146840	834040	1.23	Thick Peat
1	BE98	146591	834166	1.22	Thick Peat
2	BE1	162728	824423	0.64	Thin Peat
2	BE10	160498	825268	0.58	Thin Peat
2	BE13	159821	825612	0.51	Thin Peat
2	BE16	159318	826301	0.92	Thin Peat
2	BE2	162637	824596	0.55	Thin Peat
2	BE26	157275	827027	0.59	Thin Peat
2	BE5	161874	824934	0.90	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
3	BF1	162739	824308	0.55	Thin Peat
3	BF15	165443	822264	0.64	Thin Peat
3	BF18	166231	822117	0.60	Thin Peat
3	BF19	166520	822098	1.22	Thick Peat
3	BF20	166822	822078	0.59	Thin Peat
3	BF23	167702	822018	1.05	Thick Peat
3	BF25	168202	822167	1.52	Thick Peat
3	BF26	168450	822241	0.69	Thin Peat
3	BF28	168997	822404	0.82	Thin Peat
3	BF3	163000	823922	1.26	Thick Peat
3	BF30	169594	822582	1.02	Thick Peat
3	BF31	169849	822658	0.85	Thin Peat
3	BF32	170093	822730	0.88	Thin Peat
3	BF35	170846	822940	1.17	Thick Peat
3	BF36A	171042	823075	0.69	Thin Peat
3	BF37A	171247	823217	0.61	Thin Peat
3	BF38A	171433	823345	0.57	Thin Peat
3	BF39A	171680	823516	0.88	Thin Peat
3	BF4	163139	823719	1.46	Thick Peat
3	BF40A	171921	823682	0.61	Thin Peat
3	BF47A	173486	824320	0.82	Thin Peat
3	BF49A	174041	824326	0.68	Thin Peat
3	BF5	163302	823478	1.38	Thick Peat
3	BF51A	174497	824331	0.70	Thin Peat
3	BF52A	174816	824334	0.97	Thin Peat
3	BF54A	175310	824413	1.06	Thick Peat
3	BF6	163460	823246	1.54	Thick Peat
3	BF61A	177056	824657	1.04	Thick Peat
4	BF102			3.70	Thick Peat
4	BF109			1.65	Thick Peat
4	BF110			1.90	Thick Peat
4	BF111			1.30	Thick Peat
4	BF112			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF113			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF114			1.00	Thick Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
4	BF115			1.10	Thick Peat
4	BF116			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF117			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF120			1.40	Thick Peat
4	BF123			1.80	Thick Peat
4	BF124			1.50	Thick Peat
4	BF125			2.80	Thick Peat
4	BF128			1.10	Thick Peat
4	BF130			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF132_1			2.20	Thick Peat
4	BF133			1.90	Thick Peat
4	BF134			2.30	Thick Peat
4	BF135			2.10	Thick Peat
4	BF136			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF137			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF138			1.00	Thick Peat
4	BF139			1.20	Thick Peat
4	BF140			2.40	Thick Peat
4	BF141			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF142			1.50	Thick Peat
4	BF143			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF144			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF146			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF151			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF153			1.10	Thick Peat
4	BF159			1.30	Thick Peat
4	BF162			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF167			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF171			1.20	Thick Peat
4	BF173			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF174			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF176			2.50	Thick Peat
4	BF177			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF178			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF179			0.70	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
4	BF181			1.20	Thick Peat
4	BF186			1.15	Thick Peat
4	BF187			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF188			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF188_1			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF189			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF190			1.30	Thick Peat
4	BF191			1.00	Thick Peat
4	BF193			2.50	Thick Peat
4	BF200			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF202			3.20	Thick Peat
4	BF203			2.50	Thick Peat
4	BF206			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF207			3.20	Thick Peat
4	BF210_1			0.65	Thin Peat
4	BF212			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF214			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF216			0.75	Thin Peat
4	BF218			0.90	Thin Peat
4	BF220			2.30	Thick Peat
4	BF221			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF221_1			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF223			0.65	Thin Peat
4	BF224			2.25	Thick Peat
4	BF225_1			0.95	Thin Peat
4	BF228			1.60	Thick Peat
4	BF229			0.65	Thin Peat
4	BF231			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF232			0.65	Thin Peat
4	BF240			1.10	Thick Peat
4	BF242			1.20	Thick Peat
4	BF244			1.90	Thick Peat
4	BF245			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF247			2.80	Thick Peat
4	BF248			1.70	Thick Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
4	BF250			0.70	Thin Peat
4	BF251			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF252			0.60	Thin Peat
4	BF256			0.65	Thin Peat
4	BF257			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF258			0.80	Thin Peat
4	BF260_1			1.10	Thick Peat
4	BF262			1.05	Thick Peat
5	FQ04			0.60	Thin Peat
5	FQ07			1.60	Thick Peat
5	FQ08			1.70	Thick Peat
5	FQ09			1.80	Thick Peat
5	FQ14			0.80	Thin Peat
5	FQ16			0.85	Thin Peat
5	FQ18			1.40	Thick Peat
5	FQ21			2.70	Thick Peat
5	FQ24			1.20	Thick Peat
5	FQ27			0.60	Thin Peat
5	FQ32			1.20	Thick Peat
5	FQ33			0.90	Thin Peat
5	FQ34			1.60	Thick Peat
5	FQ43			0.80	Thin Peat
5	FQ48			0.90	Thin Peat
5	FQ54			1.30	Thick Peat
5	FQ55			1.30	Thick Peat
5	FQ59			0.80	Thin Peat
5	FQ70			2.70	Thick Peat
5	BF267			0.70	Thin Peat
5	BF268			0.85	Thin Peat
5	BF273			2.40	Thick Peat
5	BF274			0.95	Thin Peat
5	BF275			0.90	Thin Peat
5	BF276			0.75	Thin Peat
5	BF278			1.10	Thick Peat
5	BF279			0.65	Thin Peat

Section	Tower_ Number	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Peat
5	BF280			0.65	Thin Peat
5	BF281			1.85	Thick Peat
5	BF282			1.40	Thick Peat

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