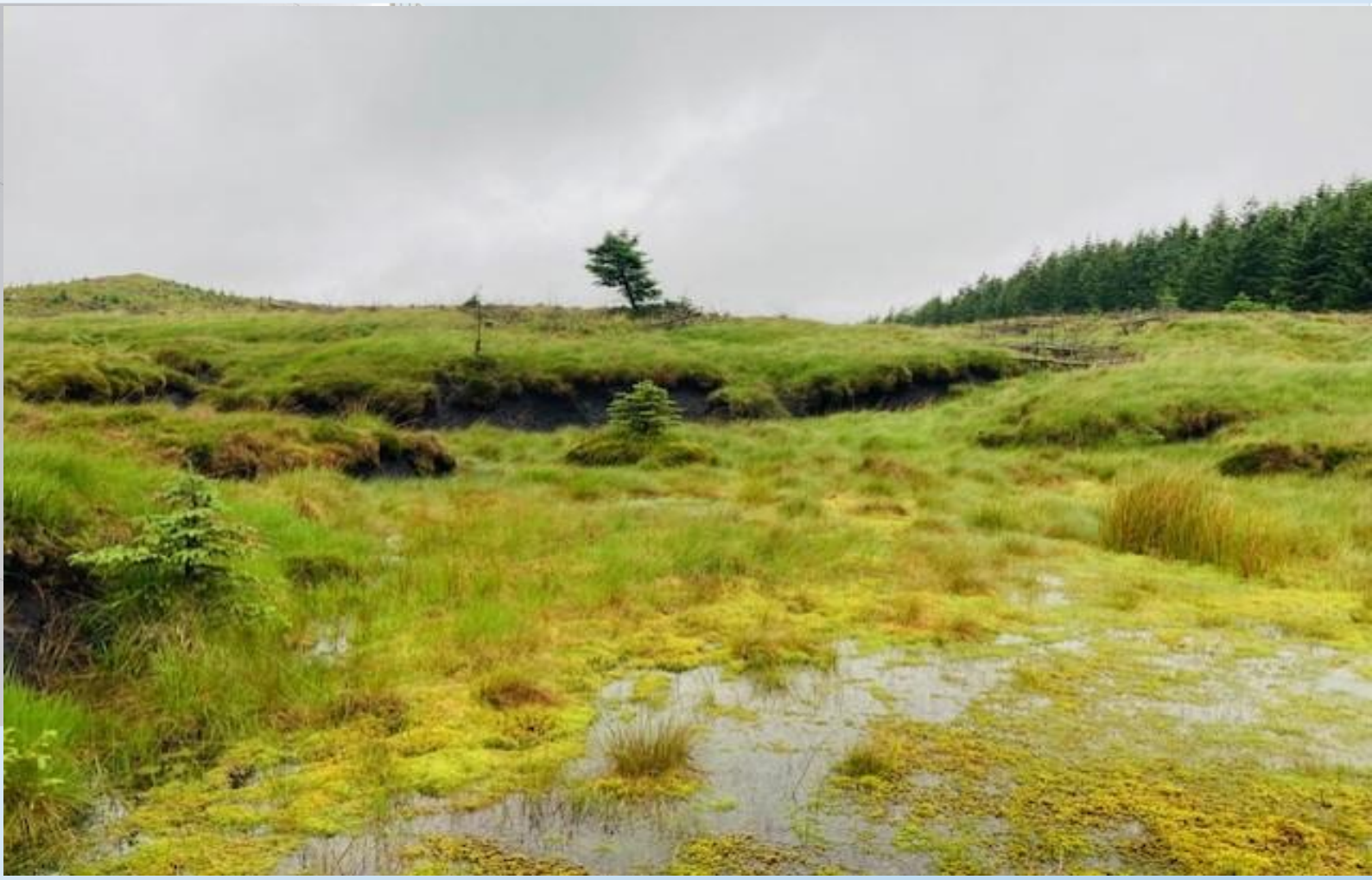
RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Limited

EREDINE WIND FARM FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Technical Appendix 7A: Outline Peat Management Plan - Addendum



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Technical Appendix 7A: Outline Peat Management Plan - Addendum

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Outline Peat Management Plan Addendum takes account of the changes to the Proposed Development and sets out the resulting changes in the indicative volume of peat excavation for the Revised Development. As such it updates Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm Outline Peat Management Plan.

The indicative volume of peat that will need to be excavated for the Revised Development represents an approximately 12% reduction when compared to the volume for the Proposed Development. The detailed results are presented within this updated Outline Peat Management Plan along with proposed re-uses for the excavated peat.

The analysis demonstrates that all excavated peat can be re-used within the Development Site in ways that are ecologically beneficial and minimise carbon impacts This document sets out how peat will be managed prior to, during and after construction of the Revised Development. It also outlines:

- Peat protection measures that will minimise effects upon excavated peat as far as possible;
- Roles and responsibilities; and
- Monitoring and inspection measures that will be adopted to allow any corrective actions to be taken, where necessary.

This Outline Peat Management Plan Addendum is a live document, and the contents will be updated as more information becomes available following detailed ground investigations should the Revised Development be consented. Micro-siting will be used where possible to further reduce potential impacts upon peat.

1

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

WSP UK Limited (WSP) has been commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Limited (RWE) to update the **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm Outline Peat Management Plan (oPMP)** to present potential volumes of excavated peat resulting from changes in the layout of the Proposed Development. Further information on the changes to the layout of the Proposed Development, which have resulted in the 'Revised Development' which is the focus of this updated oPMP, are presented in Further Environmental Information (**FEI**) **Report Chapter 2: Project Design**.

This outline PMP Addendum follows the same template as **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**, noting that:

- Sections are updated where the contents are affected by the layout design changes; and
- Sections that are not affected by the design changes are noted as being "Unchanged".

1.2 GUIDANCE

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

1.3 DEFINITION OF PEAT

Peat is an organic material formed by the accumulation of plant matter at various stages of decomposition, formed over many thousands of years. The characteristics of peat vary widely depending on, but not limited to, the nature of plant material that the peat is derived from, the degree of decomposition, the type of peat bog and the quality of the water sustaining the bog.

NatureScot defines carbon-rich soils as peat and peaty soils which are differentiated (NatureScot, 2023) as follows:

- Peat soils in Scotland are defined as soil with a surface peat layer with more than 60% organic matter and of at least 50cm thickness; and
- Peaty soils have a shallower peat layer (<0.5m) at the surface.

The Wildlife Management and Muirburn (Scotland) Act (2024) also defines peat as a soil which has an organic content of more than 60%. In the same bill, peatland is defined as land where the soil layer of peat has a thickness of greater than 40 cm.

Within a peat profile, there are typically two distinct types of peat, termed acrotelmic and catotelmic peat. The interface between the two layers is controlled by the position of the water-table. The upper layer of the peat (the acrotelm) is typically fibrous and comprises the living and partially decomposed peat forming plant matter (vegetation). The thickness of the acrotelm is typically controlled by seasonal variations in the water-table that creates cycles of aerobic and anaerobic conditions near the surface. The catotelm is situated below the minimum average depth of the water-table resulting

in permanent anaerobic decomposition of the plant matter and the formation of less fibrous, sometimes amorphous[1] peat.

1.4 NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK 4

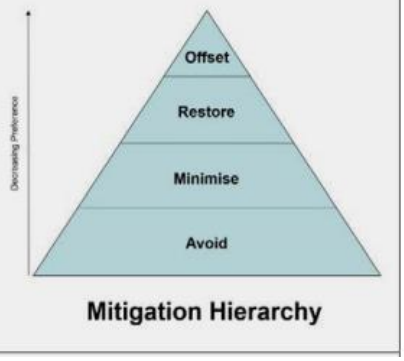
Policy 5 of the Scottish Government's National Planning Framework 4 (February 2023) states that:

Development proposals will only be supported if they are designed and constructed:

i. In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy by first avoiding and then minimising the amount of disturbance to soils on undeveloped land; and

ii. In a manner that protects soil from damage including from compaction and erosion, and that minimises soil sealing.

The mitigation hierarchy is set out below:

Mitigation hierarchy	The mitigation hierarchy indicates the order in which the impacts of development should be considered and addressed. These are: i. Avoid – by removing the impact at the outset ii. Minimise – by reducing the impact iii. Restore – by repairing damaged habitats iv. Offset – by compensating for the residual impact that remains, with preference to on-site over off-site measures.  Mitigation Hierarchy

1.5 THE REVISED DEVELOPMENT

The mitigation hierarchy has been a guiding principle in the design of the Revised Development, which includes the following design changes to reduce impacts upon peat:

- Removal of five turbines (T3, T5, T7, T11 and T20) together with associated crane hard standings and blade laydown areas;
- Removal and/ or shortening of access tracks associated with the five removed turbines;
- Removal of sections of access tracks associated with T2, T4 and T13; and
- Consideration has been given to floating tracks where peat is deeper than 0.5m. However, given the prevalence of peat across the Development Site, most potential locations for floating tracks are on slopes where the gradient exceeds 5 degrees and/ or the crossfall would exceed 2 degrees which is unsuitable for floating roads. At this stage, it has therefore been assumed that floating tracks will be limited to peat that is deeper than 1m; however, this will be re-considered during detailed design.

This oPMP Addendum:

[1] Amorphous peat is highly decomposed organic material with few visible fibres and no recognisable plant remains. It is dark brown to black, has very low tensile strength and is unable to stand unsupported.

- Quantifies the expected volumes of peat excavation based upon the Revised Development and information collated to date;
- Identifies suitable options for re-use of excavated peat; and
- Sets out a range of methods and control measures to ensure that peat resources are protected as far as possible during construction.

An updated PMP will be prepared as a condition of any planning consent and this will set out ways in which impacts on peat will be further avoided or minimised during construction, including the use of micrositing within agreed limits to prevent or minimise excavation of peat wherever possible. The updated PMP would be prepared post-consent.

2 PEAT BALANCE

2.1 DESK STUDY

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

2.2 PEAT SURVEYS

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

2.3 PEAT EXCAVATION

Indicative volumes of excavated peat have been calculated using the peat depth data gathered during the surveys outlined in **Section 2.2 of EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP. Figure 7A-1 (Annex A)** presents a composite plan showing all peat probe depths together with an interpolated peat depth map for the Development Site.

Table 2-1 presents a summary of the estimated volumes of peat and peaty soils that will need to be excavated for the construction of the Revised Development. Volumes of excavated peat have been calculated using the footprint of each element of the Revised Development and mean peat depths in affected locations using a 2-D GIS model. This includes an allowance for additional excavations that will be required for batters etc but excludes any detailed allowance for cut and fill that will only become known once a 3-D model has been created (this represents detailed design and is typically only developed once a proposed development is consented).

Annex B provides a detailed breakdown of the anticipated volume of excavated peat, broken down into each of the elements as set out in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 – Anticipated Peat Excavation Volumes[2]

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions re size of excavation
Turbine foundations	1,246	2,174	1,015	4,434	The anticipated area of excavation for each turbine varies between 450m^2 and 525m^2. The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 8,300m^2.
Crane hard standings	5,914	6,934	4,926	17,774	Each turbine location will have a main crane pad and two auxiliary crane pads. The anticipated area of excavation for crane pads at each turbine location varies between 1,700m^2 and 1,800m^2. The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 29,550m^2.
Blade laydown areas	1,876	6,834	3,735	12,444	The anticipated area of excavation for each blade laydown area varies between 1,200m^2 and 1,275m^2. The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 21,150m^2.
Substation	0	9,895	2,076	11,971	The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 19,800m^2.
Construction compounds (x2)	882	2,486	172	3,541	The total area of excavation for the two construction compounds is anticipated to be approximately 7,500m^2.
New access tracks (Cut)	20,438	25,854	11,209	57,501	The total length of new cut access track is 14,895m. The running width will generally be an average of 5m, but calculations include an assumed excavated width of 8m to allow for drainage. The total area of

[2] Please note that figures are based on GIS derived area data to multiple decimal places and have been rounded for presentation throughout.

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions re size of excavation
					excavation is therefore anticipated to be approximately 117,800m^2.
Upgraded access tracks (Cut)	13,884	14,701	6,005	34,590	The total length of upgraded cut access track is 16,753m. The running width will generally be an average of 5m (current average width is 3m), but calculations include an assumed additional excavated width of 5m to allow for drainage. The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 84,800m^2.
Turning Heads (Cut)	355	2,449	618	3,422	The total area of excavation is anticipated to be approximately 6,000m^2.
New Access Tracks (Floating)	0	0	0	0	It is assumed that all new track across peat that is deeper than 1m will be floated. The total length of new floating track is 2,543m. The running width will generally be 5m, but it is assumed that the total width will be an average of 8m. The total area of new floating roads is therefore anticipated to be approximately 21,600m^2 but no excavated peat will be required to create these.
Upgraded access tracks (Floating)	0	0	0	0	It is assumed that all upgraded access track across peat that is deeper than 1m will be floated. The total length of new floating track is 1,939m. The running width will generally be 5m, but it is assumed that the total width will be an average of 8m. The total area of upgraded floating roads is therefore anticipated to be approximately 8,500m^2 but no excavated peat will be required to create these.

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions re size of excavation
Turning Heads (Floating)	0	0	0	0	The total area of floating turning heads is anticipated to be approximately will be 1,850m^2 but no excavated peat will be required to create these.
Cable trenches[3]	6,794	12,688	10,652	30,134	The total length of cable trenches is anticipated to be approximately 24,300m. It is assumed that a 2m wide trench will be required and the total area is therefore anticipated to be approximately 48,600m^2.
Borrow pits	29,098	15,780	1,345	46,223	Nine borrow pit search areas have been identified, with search areas extending over an area of approximately 145,700m^2. It is assumed that all search areas will be excavated; however, this is a precautionary figure, as the excavated areas are likely to be smaller.
TOTALS	**80,487**	**99,795**	**41,753**	**222,035**	

[3] For the laying of electrical cables, it is anticipated that cable trenches would be located within verges alongside the access tracks. Trenches would be excavated by stripping surface peat in a single process, laying the turf and excavated peat or mineral soil aside temporarily while the cable trench is prepared, and cables laid. Excavated peat or mineral soil would be replaced, and peat turf reinstated as soon as possible after the cables are laid.

Following the removal of five turbines, together with associated tracks and shortening of tracks elsewhere (see **Section 1.5**), the total indicative volume of peat that will need to be excavated is 222,035m^3. **Table 2.2** demonstrates a substantial reduction in the predicted volumes of peat that will need to be excavated for the Revised Development when compared to the the Proposed Development.

Table 2.2 Change in predicted peat excavation compared to oPMP for Proposed Development

Layout	Peaty soils	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Total (m^3)
Revised Development	80,487	99,795	41,753	222,035
Proposed Development	89,379	114,014	48,806	252,199
Change	-8,892	-14,219	-7,053	-30,164
% Change	-10%	-12%	--14%	-12%

2.4 PEAT REINSTATEMENT

Figure 7A-1 (Annex A) identifies indicative temporary peat storage areas that could be used prior to re-use/reinstatement. **Table 2-3** outlines how excavated peat and peaty soils can be reused/ reinstated, together with indicative volumes and associated assumptions. A more detailed breakdown of the calculation for each element is presented in **Annex C**.

Table 2-3 - Proposed uses of excavated peat for reinstatement together with indicative volumes

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions for proposed reinstatement
Turbine foundations	785	2,553	0	3,338	The turbine bases will be reinstated apart from the turbine base itself and a 5m surrounding stoned walkway. Only peaty soils or acrotelmic peat will be used and the depth of reinstatement will be 0.5m, or less where the previous depth was less.
Crane hard standings	1,356	2,120	0	3,476	Crane pads will not be reinstated or reduced in size following construction as they will be retained for future turbine maintenance. The crane pads are to be reinstated at the edges of the pad not connected to the access track (three sides) using peaty soils or acrotelmic peat to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The width of the reinstatement will be between 3.0m and 4.0m subject to local topography and to achieve a good tie-in to adjacent vegetation.
Blade laydown areas	1,876	6,834	3,735	12,444	The blade laydown areas will be fully reinstated to the original peat profile.
Substation	0	100	0	100	The batter will be reinstated around two sides of the substation using peaty soils or acrotelmic peat to a depth of 0.5m. The width of the reinstatement will be between 3.0m and 4.0m subject to local topography and to achieve a good tie-in to adjacent vegetation.
Construction compounds (x2)	882	2,486	172	3,541	The two construction compounds will be fully reinstated to their original peat profile.
New access tracks (Cut)	20,438	25,854	0	46,292	For new cut tracks, the verges will be reinstated to ensure that a suitable tie-in is created with the surrounding vegetation. The reinstated area will generally not be more than 0.5m deep and will be up to 4m wide along either side of the track using peaty soils or acrotelmic peat, although suitable catotelmic peat can be used subject to approval by the Project

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions for proposed reinstatement
					Environmental Advisor, in consultation with a suitably experienced peat specialist where necessary.
Upgraded access tracks (Cut)	13,884	14,701	0	28,585	For upgraded cut tracks, the verge will be reinstated to ensure that a suitable tie-in is created with the surrounding vegetation. The reinstated area will generally not be more than 0.5m deep and will be up to 4m wide along the upgraded side of the track using peaty soils or acrotelmic peat although suitable catotelmic peat can be used subject to approval by the Project Environmental Advisor, in consultation with a suitably experienced peat specialist where necessary.
Turning Heads (Cut)	355	2,449	0	2,804	For cut turning heads, the verge will be reinstated to ensure that a suitable tie-in is created with the surrounding vegetation. The reinstated area will generally not be more than 0.5m deep and will be up to 4m wide around the turning heads using peaty soils or acrotelmic peat although suitable catotelmic peat can be used subject to approval by the Project Environmental Advisor, in consultation with a suitably experienced peat specialist where necessary.
New Access Tracks (Floating)	0	0	0	0	It is assumed that no peat will be used for the creation of verges alongside floating access tracks. However, peaty soils or acrotelmic peat may be used for this purpose, subject to approval by the Project Environmental Advisor, in consultation with a suitably experienced peat specialist. Verges would be similar to cut access tracks (max peat depth 0.5m).
Upgraded access tracks (Floating)	0	0	0	0	
Turning Heads (Floating)	0	0	0	0	
Cable trenches	6,794	12,688	10,652	30,134	Cable trenches will be fully reinstated to the original peat profile.

Infrastructure	Peaty soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Assumptions for proposed reinstatement
Borrow pits	34,116	30,011	27,194	91,321	Borrow pits will be reinstated to a maximum depth of 0.8m (see Section 2.5 for further details including maximum peat re-use depths for each borrow pit).
TOTALS	**80,487**	**99,795**	**41,753**	**222,035**	

As outlined in **Table 2-3**, excavated peat will be used for reinstatement of temporary infrastructure or alongside permanent infrastructure to tie-in to existing vegetation.

The outline Habitat Management Plan (oHMP) (**FEI Report Appendix 6D**) identifies numerous locations within the south of the Development Site where peatland restoration would be feasible, and it is possible that any surplus peat that has been excavated for the Revised Development could be used towards achieve the peatland habitat related restoration goals. These include:

- Infilling of bare hollows and gulleys – potential re-use of excavated peat to infill areas where peat has been eroded/ lost and the current lack of vegetation indicates that erosion will continue;
- Hag, gulley and bare peat restoration – these restoration techniques aim to stabilise and re-vegetate the affected areas using turves that are normally sourced from local "borrow pits" (NatureScot, undated). However, excavated peat from the Revised Development could provide these turves; and
- Drain blocking.

Given the extent of the opportunities that have been identified for peatland restoration within the oHMP, it is expected that peat that has been excavated for the Revised Development could be used in helping to achieve the peatland restoration goals.

However, a precautionary approach has been adopted in presenting the peat reinstatement calculations for this oPMP Addendum, which assumes that no surplus excavated peat will be re-usable in peatland restoration. Opportunities associated with the re-use of excavated peat in peatland habitat restoration would be considered further post-consent as part of the development of the updated PMP.

2.5 BORROW PIT REINSTATEMENT

The re-use of excavated peat in borrow pit reinstatement is considered to provide an optimal environmental outcome and is presented to demonstrate that all surplus excavated peat could be beneficially re-used in restoring borrow pits, in accordance with good practice (Crotty *et al.*, 2025).

If well-planned and implemented effectively, bulk re-use methods such as excavated peat re-use in borrow pits can minimise carbon losses as well as favour the recovery of other ecosystem services such as hydrological function and biodiversity. Such methods should be prioritised in favour of other more traditional approaches, such as re-use in verge dressing or landscaping, which could have a less successful environmental outcome for more sensitive peat types, such as catotelmic peat. Bulk methods, such as is proposed, can also reduce translocation requirements and potentially reduce handling which may otherwise lead to compaction or loss of structure of excavated peat, as well as *in-situ* peat adjacent to re-use areas. These factors all affect the likely environmental outcome for peat in re-use.

Preparatory works would be completed to optimise ecohydrological conditions to favour a successful outcome of peat re-use in the borrow pits. This may include the use of low permeability layers (clay or similar) placed beneath the peat as well as the manipulation of drainage to allow for hydrological cycling. It is expected that catotelmic peat would be covered with turves supporting peatland vegetation once translocation is completed. Success monitoring will also be undertaken, further details of which would be presented in the post-consent updated PMP.

Table 2-4 presents the key measurements and the rationale for the proposed borrow pit reinstatement. A more detailed breakdown is presented in **Annex C**. This shows that surplus peat

which cannot be used for reinstatement around the immediate area from which it is excavated could be translocated within the Development Site and re-used for borrow pit restoration, with maximum depths of:

- 1.0m in borrow pits 2 & 8;
- 0.5m in borrow pits 1, 4, 5 & 9; and
- 0.45m in borrow pit 6.

Borrow pits 3 and 7 will be fully reinstated to the existing profile.

Table 2-4 - Borrow Pit Reinstatement Proposals (see Annex C for a more detailed breakdown)

Borrow Pit	Search Area (m^2)	Current Mean Peat Depth (m)	Reinstated Mean peat Depth (m)	Rationale
1	13,693	0.25	0.50	The maximum depth of peat recorded in the north of this borrow pit search area is 2.40m. No habitat mapping is available as the area is heavily forested. Peat probes suggest that there are small pockets of very deep peat (>2.0m) surrounded by peat between 0.5m and 1.0m deep, predominantly in the north of the search area, but also on the southeastern edge. Quarrying should seek to avoid these areas and reinstatement to a depth of ~0.50m would tie into them.
2	31,559	0.54	1.00	The maximum depth of peat recorded in this borrow pit search area is 2.23m. No habitat mapping is available as the area is heavily forested. Peat probes suggest that there are small, but regular, pockets of deep peat (>1.0m) throughout the search area. Quarrying should seek to avoid these areas where possible and reinstatement to a depth of ~1.0m would tie into them.
3	9,920	0.02	0.02	This area supports very shallow peaty soils and will be fully reinstated to the existing profile.
4	15,167	0.16	0.50	The maximum depth of peat recorded in this borrow pit search area is 0.55m. No habitat mapping is available as the area is forested. Peat probes suggest that there are three small pockets of peat >0.5m, generally towards the centre and southeast of the search area. Quarrying should seek to avoid these areas and reinstatement to a depth of ~0.5m would tie into them.
5	9,295	0.26	0.50	The maximum depth of peat recorded in this borrow pit search area is 1.17m. No habitat mapping is available as the area is forested. Peat probes suggest that there are small pockets of peat >0.5m, generally in the southeast of the search area. Quarrying should seek to avoid these areas and reinstatement to a depth of ~0.5m would tie into them.
6	20,715	0.21	0.45	The maximum depth of peat recorded in this borrow pit search area is 1.15m. Habitat mapping indicates that approximately 50% of this search area supports wet heath (M15d). Peat probes suggest that There is an area of peat that is between 0.5m and 1.0m deep that

				extends across most of the northern extent of the search area. Quarrying should seek to avoid this area and reinstatement to a depth of ~0.45m would tie into this and the existing wet heath.
7	6,197	0.13	0.13	Although the maximum depth recorded is 0.65m, this was only in one location and this area generally supports very shallow peaty soils. Habitat mapping shows that the area is heavily forested. This borrow pit will be fully reinstated to the existing profile.
8	21,364	0.47	1.00	The maximum depth of peat recorded in the central southern part of this borrow pit search area is 2.03m. No habitat mapping is available as the area is heavily forested. Peat probes suggest that there are pockets of deep peat >2.0m surrounded by peat between 0.5m and 1.0m deep, predominantly in the south of the search area, but also in the far northeast. Quarrying should avoid these areas and reinstatement to a depth of ~1.0m would tie into them.
9	17,766	0.32	0.50	The maximum depth of peat recorded in the central southern part of this borrow pit search area is 1.43m. No habitat mapping is available as the area comprises felled forestry. Peat probes suggest that there is a quite extensive pocket of deeper peat in the west of the search area, and this is bordered by peat which is between 0.5m and 1.0m deep. Quarrying should avoid this area and reinstatement to a depth of ~0.5m would tie into it.

2.6 SUMMARY

Table 2-1 indicates that the total volume of peat that will be stripped and excavated during construction of the Revised Development will be approximately 222,035m^3, all of which can be beneficially re-used for reinstatement (**Table 2-3** and **Table 2-4**).

On the basis of the peat balance calculations provided, measures for the recycling, other recovery and disposal of waste peat (and consequential peat waste management plan) are therefore not required.

3 PEAT PROTECTION MEASURES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

3.2 PROTECTION OF *IN SITU* PEAT

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

3.3 STRIPPING AND EXCAVATION OF PEAT

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

3.4 GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR TEMPORARY PEAT STORAGE

The priority will be to transfer excavated peat directly to a suitable area for reinstatement. However, where peat cannot be transferred immediately, general principles for temporary peat storage are as follows:

- Separate stockpiles will be created for peaty soils, acrotelmic peat, catotelmic peat and mineral soil. Documentation and physical control measures will be set in place to prevent accidental mixing and to ensure that peat and mineral soils are appropriately segregated;
- The selection of temporary peat storage locations will consider the environmental constraints including peat landslide risk, avoidance of sensitive peatland habitats and avoidance of water features;
- The number and locations of temporary peat storage areas will be chosen to minimise the distance that stripped and excavated peat will have to be transported both at the time of excavation and at the time of reinstatement;
- Each storage location must be approved by a suitability experienced Project Environmental Advisor, taking into account each location's suitability in terms of its proximity to the source of peat, environmental impact, safety, constructability and whether special mitigation measures will be required;
- The decision on height of temporary peat storage for each infrastructure element in each part of the Development Site will be approved by the Project Environmental Advisor, with the principal aim of keeping the peat in suitable condition for reinstatement by minimising problems of erosion, soil compaction, dewatering and instability;
- Peat stockpiles will generally be to a depth of up to 1m. The Project Environmental Advisor will determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether any drainage control measures need to be applied (e.g. settling ponds, drainage ditches, check dams etc) and whether a bund should be constructed around the perimeter of the peat storage area(s). If so, the bunds will extend to a minimum level of above the toe of the stockpiled peat to restrain surface runoff;
- The stockpiling method for a low water content peat will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Project Environmental Advisor but will include tipping of peat starting at the furthest point in the storage area and working back toward the access point. To avoid compaction, no machinery (even tracked plant) will traverse the stockpile;
- Should excavated catotelmic peat be very wet (to be determined by the Project Environmental Advisor or a suitably experienced peat practitioner), this will be stored in a purpose-built bunded location with the final peat depth no greater than 1m. Each bunded storage area will be designed

with a settling pond to collect run-off and infiltrated rainwater and enable sediment retention. Each settling pond will be designed with appropriate filtration treatment facilities prior to connection into the surface water drainage scheme for the Revised Development. It will also be regularly inspected and maintained, with peat sediment returned to the stockpile as necessary. If significant erosion of the storage area is observed, it will be covered to protect it from further erosion by heavy rainfall and frost during the winter months; and

- When peat storage is no longer required, the removal of peat would be subject to the same controls outlined in **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

Table 3.1 sets out criteria for the selection of suitable temporary peat storage areas.

Table 3.1 Temporary peat storage criteria

Suitability	Criteria
High (most favoured locations for peat storage)	• Less than 50m from proposed infrastructure (to minimise extent of construction envelope); • More than 15m from watercourses, active ditches or gullies; • Avoids active blanket bog vegetation (to be determined by the Project Environmental Advisor, in consultation with a suitably experienced peatland ecologist where necessary); • Located and constructed so that erosion and runoff is limited, leachate from the material is controlled, and stability of the existing peatland in the vicinity is not affected; • Located on peat that is less than 1m deep; • Located in an area with negligible or low peat landslide risk; and • Avoids groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTEs).
Moderate	• Defined in the same way as High but GWDTEs are present.
Low (least favoured locations for peat storage)	• Areas which do not meet one or more of the defined criteria (excluding the presence of GWDTEs).

Figure 7A-1 (Annex A) identifies indicative temporary peat storage areas that could be used prior to re-use/reinstatement. However, the Principal Contractor will develop a programme of works to identify the specific locations and estimate the volume of peat that will require temporary storage at any one time.

Stockpiles will be designed to include measures that avoid instability of the stockpiles and the run-off of peat laden sediment into watercourses.

Measures to manage and treat site run-off and prevent erosion during peat stripping and stockpiling works will be set in place through a series of specific control measures relating to surface water management which may include specifically orientating the stockpile, levelling / benching, bunding to contain stored materials and site-specific drainage to ensure that runoff waters are sufficiently controlled (to be provided as part of the Drainage Management Strategy within the CEMP).

3.5 STOCKPILE MONITORING

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

3.6 PEAT REINSTATEMENT METHODS

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

3.7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of the PMP will require certain key responsibilities to be assigned to defined roles. The PMP will form part of the CEMP and the hierarchy of roles and responsibilities illustrated in that document will also be appropriate for the PMP. The roles described below are key to the success of the PMP.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that a named individual has responsibility to supervise and provide quality control on peat stripping, stockpiling and reinstatement. This individual will also have ultimate responsibility to ensure that all peat management and monitoring obligations are met and that the control measures described in this PMP are correctly implemented.

The Project Environmental Advisor (If necessary, in consultation with a suitably experienced peat specialist) will be responsible for carrying out peat inspections of temporary storage/stockpiling areas and peat conditions in reinstated areas.

PMP related roles and responsibilities are summarised below in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Summary of PMP roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Principal Contractor	Appointment of a named individual to: • Oversee the implementation of the PMP, checking that prescribed methodologies are being correctly implemented; • Provide overall quality control on peat management; • Ensure that all peat management and monitoring obligations are met; and • Work with the Project Environmental Advisor to ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation in the EIA Report, FEI Report and environmental management plans, including both the construction and operational drainage schemes.

Project Environmental Advisor	The Project Environmental Advisor will:
	• Carriy out regular inspection of:
	  ○ peat stripping (checking that peat and mineral soil are not being mixed);
	  ○ peat handling;
	  ○ methods of peat storage/stockpiling;
	  ○ conditions of peat in temporary storage/stockpiling areas; and
	  ○ peat restoration activities and conditions.
	• Work with the Principal Contractor's named individual with responsibility for peat management to ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation in the EIA Report, FEI Report and

	environmental management plans, including both the construction and operational drainage schemes; and • Reports any non-compliances to the Principal Contractor's named individual with responsibility for peat management.

4 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

4.1 ACTIVITIES

Peat surface, peat profile and peat consistency conditions will be recorded as part of site investigations prior to the start of construction. This information will provide the baseline conditions for each part of the infrastructure footprint and the basis of site-specific risk assessments for the temporary storage of excavated peat.

Neither *in-situ* monitoring of peat conditions nor sampling and analysis of peat is prescribed. However, during all work phases, the Project Environmental Advisor will carry out weekly inspections of peat storage and peat reinstatement areas, according to the checklist set out in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Indicative Peat Monitoring Checklist

No	Criteria to check
1	Any locations where stockpiles have been constructed to higher than the threshold 1m elevation.
2	Any locations where boundaries between segregated peat and mineral soil stockpiles have become amalgamated, causing contamination of peat with mineral soil.
3	Any signs of surface peat erosion caused by surface water runoff, frost or wind.
4	Any locations of surface water ponding, indicating that stockpile is not shedding water correctly.
5	Any signs indicating inappropriate vehicle access and trafficking causing unnecessary compaction.
6	Peat reinstatement carried out correctly in accordance with the PMP i.e. peat turves/ acrotelmic peat on the surface above catotelmic peat.
7	Vegetation establishment within reinstated areas.
8	Vegetation establishment within borrow pits.

4.2 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Unchanged from **EIA Report Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

4.3 AUDIT PROCEDURE

An auditing process is required to ensure that the correct checks and inspections are carried out and that non-compliances are identified, reported, and rectified, with measures put in place to prevent future occurrences. In addition, auditing ensures that the required inspections are carried out, correctly interpreted, reported, and acted upon as required.

The auditing process for recording peat conditions in storage/stockpile areas will form part of the overall construction documentation procedure. The PMP auditing process will include documentation, incident reporting and a procedure for implementing corrective actions. It will also describe any required review procedures.

The documentation and database to be used to log and chronicle the origin, handling, transport, storage/stockpiling, inspections and final peat reuse will be developed in detail by the Principal

Contractor prior to the start of construction. The written procedure for peat stripping and storage / stockpiling will form part of the Construction Method Statement.

As construction activities proceed, the PMP will indicate temporary storage locations and quality of *in-situ* peat and peaty soils: particularly the depth of peat, together with details of expected after-use. Documentation will identify the person(s) responsible for supervising and overseeing peat management during the works.

An indicative audit checklist is provided in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Indicative audit checklist

Element	Indicative Checklist
Access Plan / trafficking	• Inspect to ensure that the Vehicular Access Plan is being adhered to and that there is no trafficking, stopping of vehicles or refuelling of vehicles or plant outside of permitted areas marked on the Access Plan; • Inspect to ensure that there is no laydown of any materials outside of permitted areas on the Access Plan; • Ensure that no plant traffics across any area of virgin peat and issue non-compliances where this occurs and • Advise on reinstatement of any trafficked and/or damaged area.
Peat stripping method	• Ensure that correct peat turf depth (see **Section 3**) is being adhered to when stripped – to ensure that peat structure and strength is maintained; and • Ensure that correct methods for excavation and transport of 'loose' peat are being adhered to.
Peat storage / stockpiling	• Inspect peat storage areas for each element of infrastructure and ensure that correct storage is being adhered to; • Advise on whether watering of turves is required; • Inspect storage of 'loose' peat and carry out checklist in **Table 5.1**; and • Advise on any corrective actions on storage / stockpiles.
Peat reinstatement	• Inspect replacement of 'loose' peat and peat turves and advise on any necessary corrective actions (e.g. methods for prevention of erosion); and • Advise on whether watering of turves after replacement is required.

This should be used to ensure that weekly inspections and checks are implemented and recorded in a timely manner and that monthly status reports are prepared on schedule.

Non-compliances will be reported as soon as they are identified by programmed inspections. They will be reported via the PMP Auditing procedure to the Principal Contractor's named individual (see **Table 3.2**) and corrective actions will be identified and implemented promptly. This will require timely decision making. If further inspections are required to ensure that acceptability criteria have been achieved, this will be prescribed and implemented. To facilitate speedy rectification of any non-compliances, the Principal Contractor's named individual will be responsible for day-to-day decisions on routine non-compliance issues.

4.4 CRITERIA FOR CESSATION OF WORKS

Unchanged from **EIA Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

4.5 TOOLBOX TALKS

Unchanged from **EIA Appendix 6A Eredine Wind Farm oPMP**.

5 REFERENCES

Crotty, F., Dowson, F., Schofield, K., Barker, M., Ginns, B., Tayla, D. and Lea, H. (2025). Reuse of excavated peat on wind farm development sites. Available at: Reuse of excavated peat on wind farm development sites

NatureScot - Peatland Action Technical Compendium Peatland ACTION - Technical Compendium - Restoration - 7 Stabilisation and Revegetation | NatureScot

Annex A - Figures

FIGURES

Annex B

PEAT EXCAVATION VOLUMES

Table B1 Indicative peat excavation volumes for turbine foundations

Turbine Foundations								
ID	Area (m^2)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	500	0.18	0.65	0.40	201	0	0	201
2	475	0.26	1.23	0.75	0	237	121	358
4	475	0.39	0.97	0.64	0	237	65	302
6	475	0.31	1.84	0.82	0	237	152	390
8	475	0.06	0.33	0.20	93	0	0	93
9	475	0.60	1.71	0.93	0	237	202	439
10	475	0.39	1.31	0.69	0	237	89	326
12	475	0.01	0.04	0.02	10	0	0	10
13	525	0.15	1.85	0.90	0	262	209	471
14	475	0.19	0.76	0.45	213	0	0	213
15	525	0.29	0.67	0.38	198	0	0	198
16	525	0.05	0.55	0.19	99	0	0	99
17	500	0.48	0.84	0.63	0	250	66	315
18	475	0.30	0.74	0.46	220	0	0	220
19	500	0.35	0.81	0.58	0	250	40	290
21	500	0.21	0.67	0.42	211	0	0	211
22	450	0.17	1.26	0.66	0	225	72	297
	8,296			**TOTALS**	**1,246**	**2,174**	**1,015**	**4,434**

Table B2 Indicative peat excavation volumes for crane hard standings

Crane Hard Standings								
ID	Area (m^2)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	1,774	0.06	0.85	0.32	567	0	0	567
2	1,749	0.11	0.84	0.35	617	0	0	617
4	1,749	0.31	1.22	0.68	0	875	315	1,190
6	1,799	0.10	1.24	0.47	854	0	0	854
8	1,774	0.03	1.18	0.37	658	0	0	658
9	1,749	0.20	1.94	0.98	0	875	837	1,712
10	1,724	0.21	1.20	0.67	0	862	289	1,151
12	1,699	0.01	0.29	0.13	217	0	0	217
13	1,724	0.10	1.25	0.72	0	862	385	1,247
14	1,724	0.27	2.29	1.47	0	862	1,672	2,534
15	1,699	0.15	1.67	0.50	847	0	0	847
16	1,749	0.09	0.94	0.36	637	0	0	637
17	1,724	0.21	2.53	0.74	0	862	413	1,275
18	1,749	0.10	1.03	0.44	770	0	0	770
19	1,699	0.18	0.98	0.44	747	0	0	747
21	1,699	0.37	1.00	0.62	0	850	198	1,048
22	1,774	0.46	1.80	0.96	0	887	816	1,703
	29,560			**TOTALS**	**5,914**	**6,934**	**4,926**	**17,774**

Table B3 Indicative peat excavation volumes for blade laydown areas

Blade Laydown Areas								
ID	Area (m^2)	MIN	MAX	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	1,224	0.13	0.70	0.30	369	0	0	369
2	1,274	0.11	0.68	0.30	383	0	0	383
4	1,224	0.06	1.42	0.67	0	612	210	822
6	1,249	0.03	0.43	0.20	245	0	0	245
8	1,224	0.25	0.91	0.60	0	612	124	736
9	1,274	0.31	1.87	1.15	0	637	834	1,471
10	1,274	0.42	1.11	0.76	0	637	329	966
12	1,199	0.01	0.14	0.08	101	0	0	101
13	1,224	0.11	1.01	0.54	0	612	51	664
14	1,249	0.48	2.05	1.29	0	625	989	1,614
15	1,274	0.12	0.56	0.35	452	0	0	452
16	1,249	0.07	0.77	0.26	325	0	0	325
17	1,274	0.21	2.08	0.94	0	637	565	1,202
18	1,249	0.27	0.85	0.58	0	625	94	719
19	1,249	0.19	1.06	0.60	0	625	123	748
21	1,199	0.47	0.88	0.72	0	600	268	868
22	1,224	0.19	0.89	0.62	0	612	147	759
	21,139			**TOTALS**	**1,876**	**6,834**	**3,735**	**12,444**

Table B4 Indicative peat excavation volumes for substation, control building and compound

Substation, Control Building and Compound								
ID	Area (m^2)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
	19,790	0.02	1.85	0.60	0	9,895	2,076	11,971
	19,790			**TOTALS**	**0**	**9,895**	**2,076**	**11,971**

Table B5 Indicative peat excavation volumes for temporary construction compounds

Temporary Construction Compounds								
ID	Area (m^2)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	4,972	0.08	1.21	0.53	0	2,486	172	2,659
2	2,524	0.09	0.66	0.35	882	0	0	882
	7,496			**TOTALS**	**882**	**2,486**	**172**	**3,541**

Table B6 Indicative peat excavation volumes for borrow pit search areas (assuming that the borrow pits extend across all search areas)

Borrow Pit Search Areas								
ID	Area (m^2)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	13,693	0.00	2.40	0.25	3,440	0	0	3,440
2	31,559	0.02	2.23	0.54	0	15,780	1,345	17,125
3	9,920	0.00	0.17	0.02	240	0	0	240
4	15,167	0.00	0.55	0.16	2,382	0	0	2,382
5	9,295	0.01	1.17	0.26	2,408	0	0	2,408
6	20,715	0.00	1.15	0.21	4,297	0	0	4,297
7	6,197	0.00	0.65	0.13	779	0	0	779
8	21,364	0.06	2.03	0.47	9,951	0	0	9,951
9	17,766	0.00	1.43	0.32	5,602	0	0	5,602
	145,677			**TOTALS**	**29,098**	**15,780**	**1,345**	**46,223**

Table B7 Indicative peat excavation volumes for access tracks & turning heads

Cut Access Tracks - New						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
14,895	8	117,807	20,438	25,854	11,209	57,501

Cut Access Tracks - Upgraded						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
16,753	5	84,791	13,884	14,701	6,005	34,590

Cut Turning Heads						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
		5,972	355	2,449	618	3,422

Floating Access Tracks - New (Peat >1m deep) - New						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
2,543	8	21,622	0	0	0	0

Floating Access Tracks Upgraded (Peat >1m deep) - Upgraded						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1,939	5	8,496	0	0	0	0

Floating Turning Heads (Peat >1m deep)						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
		1,849	0	0	0	0

Table B8 Indicative peat excavation volumes for cable trenches

Cable Trenches						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
24,313		**48,627**	**6,794**	**12,688**	**10,652**	**30,134**

Annex C

PEAT REINSTATEMENT VOLUMES

Table C1 Indicative peat reinstatement volumes around turbine foundations

Turbine Foundations						
WTG_ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	480	0.40	192	0	0	192
2	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
4	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
6	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
8	455	0.20	91	0	0	91
9	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
10	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
12	455	0.02	9	0	0	9
13	505	0.50	0	253	0	253
14	455	0.45	205	0	0	205
15	505	0.38	192	0	0	192
16	505	0.19	96	0	0	96
17	480	0.50	0	240	0	240
18	455	0.50	0	228	0	228
19	480	0.50	0	240	0	240
21	480	0.50	0	240	0	240
22	430	0.50	0	215	0	215
	7,962	**TOTALS**	**785**	**2,553**	**0**	**3,338**

Table B2 Indicative peat reinstatement volumes around crane hard standings

Crane Hard Standings						
WTG_ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	471	0.32	151	0	0	151
2	471	0.35	165	0	0	165
4	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
6	471	0.47	221	0	0	221
8	471	0.37	174	0	0	174
9	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
10	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
12	471	0.13	61	0	0	61
13	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
14	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
15	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
16	471	0.36	170	0	0	170
17	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
18	471	0.44	207	0	0	207
19	471	0.44	207	0	0	207
21	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
22	471	0.50	0	236	0	236
	8,007	**TOTALS**	**1,356**	**2,120**	**0**	**3,476**

Table C3 Peat reinstatement volumes at blade laydown areas

Blade Laydown Areas						
WTG_ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	1,224	0.30	369	0	0	369
2	1,274	0.30	383	0	0	383
4	1,224	0.67	0	612	210	822
6	1,249	0.20	245	0	0	245
8	1,224	0.60	0	612	124	736
9	1,274	1.15	0	637	834	1,471
10	1,274	0.76	0	637	329	966
12	1,199	0.08	101	0	0	101
13	1,224	0.54	0	612	51	664
14	1,249	1.29	0	625	989	1,614
15	1,274	0.35	452	0	0	452
16	1,249	0.26	325	0	0	325
17	1,274	0.94	0	637	565	1,202
18	1,249	0.58	0	625	94	719
19	1,249	0.60	0	625	123	748
21	1,199	0.72	0	600	268	868
22	1,224	0.62	0	612	147	759
	21,139	**TOTALS**	**1,876**	**6,834**	**3,735**	**12,444**

Table C4 Indicative peat reinstatement volumes around substation, control building & compound

Substation, Control Building and Compound						
ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
	200	0.50	0	100	0	100
	200	**TOTALS**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**100**

Table C5 Peat reinstatement volumes at temporary construction compounds

Temporary Construction Compounds (including Battery Storage Compound)						
WTG_ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	4,972	0.53	0	2,486	172	2,659
2	2,524	0.35	882	0	0	882
	2,524	**TOTALS**	**882**	**2,486**	**172**	**3,541**

Table C6 Indicative peat reinstatement volumes at borrow pit search areas (assuming that the borrow pits extend across all search areas)

Borrow Pit Search Areas						
ID	Area (m^2)	Mean depth (m)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1	13,693	0.50	3,440	3,407	0	6,847
2	31,560	1.00	0	15,780	15,780	31,560
3	9,920	0.02	240	0	0	240
4	15,167	0.50	2,382	5,202	0	7,584
5	9,295	0.50	2,408	2,240	0	4,648
6	20,714	0.45	9,313	100	0	9,413
7	6,196	0.13	779	0	0	779
8	21,365	1.00	9,951	0	11,414	21,365
9	17,766	0.50	5,602	3,281	0	8,883
	145,677	**TOTALS**	**34,116**	**30,011**	**27,194**	**91,321**

Table C7 Indicative peat reinstatement volumes alongside access tracks & turning heads

Cut Access Tracks - New						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
14,895	8	**117,807**	**20,438**	**25,854**	**0**	**46,292**

Cut Access Tracks - Upgraded						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
16,753	5	**84,791**	**13,884**	**14,701**	**0**	**28,585**

Cut Turning Heads						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
		950	**355**	**2,449**	**0**	**2,804**

Floating Access Tracks - New (Peat >1m deep) - New						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
2,543	8	**21,622**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Floating Access Tracks Upgraded (Peat >1m deep) - Upgraded						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
1,939	5	**8,496**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Floating Turning Heads (Peat >1m deep)						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
		1,849	0	0	0	0

Table C8 Peat reinstatement volumes for cable trenches

Cable Trenches						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Peaty Soils (m^3)	Acrotelm (m^3)	Catotelm (m^3)	Volume (m^3)
24,313		48,627	6,794	12,688	10,652	30,134

7 Lochside View
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