Technical Appendix 8.4: Peat Depth Survey Results

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1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Ramboll was commissioned by the Applicant to undertake peat depth and coring survey to aid the design process and to an inform an assessment of the nature and condition of the peatland for the Proposed Development.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development is a renewable energy development comprised of up to eight wind turbines, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure adjacent to Sullom Voe Oil Terminal (SVT) and the Shetland Gas Plant in Shetland, Scotland. The Proposed Development is described in **Chapter 2: Proposed Development (EIAR Volume 2)**.

1.1.3 This Technical Appendix has been produced, in accordance with guidance published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), NatureScot, and the Scottish Government, which is referenced in the following sections.

1.1.4 This Technical Appendix is supported by the following figures (**EIAR Volume 3a**):

- **Figure 1.1: Site Location**;
- **Figure 8.5: Superficial Geology**;
- **Figure 8.6: Bedrock Geology**;
- **Figure 8.7: SNH Carbon and Peatland Map 2016 Extract; and**
- **Figure 8.8: Peat Depth Contour Plan**.

1.1.5 The following annexes are included at the end of this Technical Appendix:

- **Annex 8.4.1: Peat Coring Data**; and
- **Annex 8.4.2: Stage 2 Peat Survey Photographs**.

1.2 The Site and Study Area

1.2.1 The 'Site' (defined by the application boundary on **Figure 1.1: Site Location** (**EIAR Volume 3a**)) covers an area of approximately 303 hectares (ha).

1.2.2 The Site comprises an undulating plateau that ranges in elevation from mean high-water level at its northernmost extent by Ay Wick, to approximately 110 m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD) at the Hill of Crooksetter located east of the centre of the Site. Towards the southern end of the Site the topography gently undulates between 40 m AOD and 90 m AOD. The Site is drained by a number of natural burns such as the Aywick Burn, along with artificial drainage ditches installed historically in an attempt to lower the water table and improve grazing conditions.

1.2.3 The Site comprises a combination of open heather moorland and grassland on peaty soils, which is used for rough grazing. The Site is typical of the wider landscape which exhibits a similar combination of hilly coastal terrain, small coastal islands and rocky coastal edges that mark the edge of the open waters of numerous voes (Orka Voe, Garths Voe, Tofts Voe and Firths Voe).

1.2.4 The British Geological Survey's (BGS) 'Geology Viewer'[1], shows the superficial deposits beneath the Site to predominately comprise peat, as shown in **Figure 8.5: Superficial Geology (EIAR Volume 3a)**.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock located in the northern part of the Site comprises Yell Sound Psammite Formation (psammite and pelite). In the southern part of the Site, the bedrock comprises the Graven Complex Granodiorite, an igneous rock. This is shown in **Figure 8.6: Bedrock Geology (EIAR Volume 3a)**.

1.2.6 A review of the SNH Carbon and Peatland Map (2016)[2], an extract of which is shown on **Figure 8.7: SNH Carbon and Peatland Map 2016 Extract (EIAR Volume 3a)**, confirms that the Site is predominantly overlain by Class 1 peat, which is defined as 'nationally important carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat', and 'likely to be of high conservation value'. There are small areas in the south of the Site that are classified as Class 4 and Class 5 peat. Class 4 peat is defined as 'predominantly mineral soil with some peat soil'. Class 5 peat is defined as 'peat soil' that is absent of peatland vegetation and may include areas of bare peat soil.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Peat surveys were undertaken at the Site to understand the baseline peat conditions and potential constraints, and to inform the design of the Proposed Development to minimise, as far as practicable, the potential direct and indirect effects on peat and carbon rich soils.

1.3.2 The following surveys were undertaken:

- Stage 1 peat probing undertaken by Ramboll in April 2025;
- Stage 2 peat probing and coring undertaken by Fluid Environmental Consulting in July 2025; and
- further Stage 2 peat probing undertaken by CKOS Solutions Limited in February 2026.

1.3.3 Peat probing and coring followed relevant guidance on peatland surveys[3,4]. The methods employed for peat depth probing and peat coring are detailed further below.

Stage 1 Peat Probing

1.3.4 The Stage 1 survey is a preliminary, low density survey and was carried out on a 100 m grid across the Site within areas of likely peatland. Areas outwith the developable part of the Site were probed at a 200 m to inform the biodiversity enhancement and habitat management proposals (further described in **Chapter 6, EIAR Volume 2**). The probing was carried out using collapsible avalanche probes, allowing for probing in excess of 6 m. This peat depth data along with other environmental and engineering constraints were used to inform the layout of the Proposed Development.

1.3.5 The survey points and field data were collected using a handheld Trimble GPS unit. Peat depth data was modelled using Inversive Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation in GIS software, and a depth model generated using incremented peat depth categories.

Stage 2 Peat Probing and Coring

1.3.6 The high-density probing during the Stage 2 survey was carried out along the access tracks, and in the planned locations for other permanent and temporary infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development, known at the time of the survey. This included a 50 m micrositing zone around each turbine location. The sampling pattern comprised:

- proposed turbine locations and hardstandings: peat probing was undertaken at between 10 m and 25 m grids/intervals across the turbine/hardstanding footprint with an easement included for potential earthworks and micrositing;

[1] British Geological Survey (2023). BGS Geology Viewer. [online] British Geological Survey. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/. [Accessed 06/04/2026]

[2] Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Carbon and Peatland 2016 Map Available at: http://map.environment.gov.scot/soil_maps/ [Accessed 06/04/2026]

[3] Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA. (2017). Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland. Available at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/peatland-survey-guidance/ [Accessed 06/04/2026]

[4] Scottish Renewables and SEPA (2012). Development on Peatlands. Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste.

- proposed new tracks: the alignment was probed at 50 m intervals along the track and at points every 10 m perpendicular to the centreline on either side of the proposed track;
- borrow pit search areas were probed at between 10 m and 20 m intervals dependant on peat depth encountered; and
- other infrastructure (turbine hardstanding areas, borrow pit search areas and substation and BESS compound): peat probing was carried out on a 10 m grid to cover the area of the proposed footprint.

1.3.7 Again, this was carried out using collapsible avalanche probes, allowing for probing in excess of 6 m, and data collected using a handheld Trimble GPS unit.

1.3.8 The peat probe locations are shown in **Figure 8.10**.

1.3.9 Peat cores were taken using a Russian auger, with a sample volume of 0.5 litre (l), and a number of field tests and observations were undertaken. The peat core probing results are included in **Annex 8.4.1** of this Technical Appendix, and records taken include:

- depth of acrotelm;
- degree of humification using the Von Post classification[5], based on scale of H1 (completely undecomposed) to H10 (fully amorphous peat);
- fine fibre content, based on scale of F0 (none) to F3 (very high);
- coarse fibre content, based on scale of R0 (none) to R3 (very high);
- water content, based on scale of B1 (dry) to B5 (very wet); and
- substrate underlying the peat where this was possible.

1.3.10 A peat depth probe was taken adjacent to the core location, and cores were photographed.

1.3.11 Peat coring locations were selected based on where key infrastructure was proposed and to achieve a spread of peat core locations across the Site in order to provide useful information on the condition on the peat that would potentially be affected by the Proposed Development.

1.3.12 During the Stage 2 peat probing and coring survey, observations were made on aspects of the peatland such as its condition and the presence of drainage features. Photographs were taken of notable features and are included with **Annex 8.4.2** of this Technical Appendix.

Further Stage 2 Peat Probing

1.3.13 Further Stage 2 peat probing was carried out following a design update to ensure high density peat survey coverage in the locations of all planned infrastructure. This survey followed the same methodology as for the Stage 2 peat probing.

1.4 Limitations

1.4.1 Peat probing and mapping has been used to inform the design process, at strategic points in the design evolution of the Proposed Development. However, there are some differences between the final design and the extent of the peat survey results based on design changes made through this process, as a result of micrositing etc.

1.4.2 It is considered that the peat depth data collected, and interpolations derived from these data, are representative of the Site and have adequately informed the layout of the Proposed Development and are sufficient to inform a robust Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment and outline Peat Management Plan.

1.4.3 Should turbines be microsited within a distance greater than 50 m, then further targeted peat probing would be undertaken post application.

1.5 Results

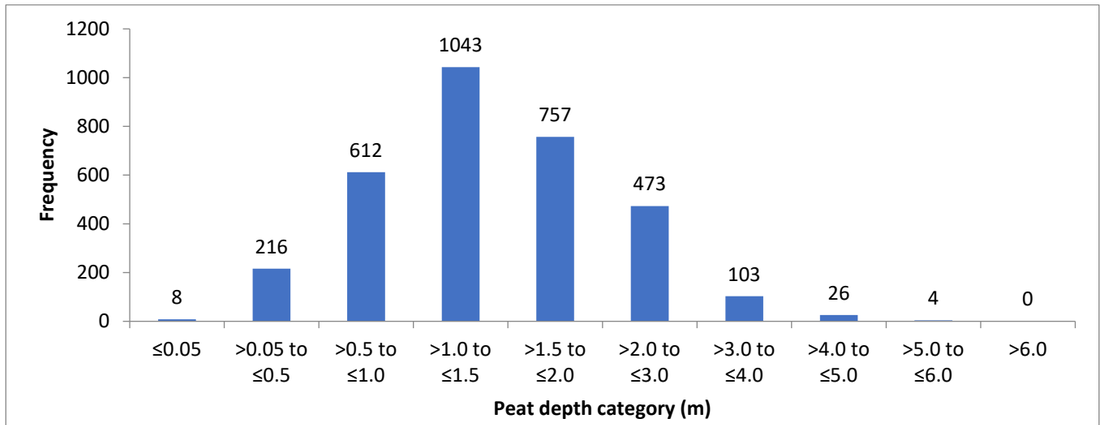
Peat Probing

1.5.1 A combined total of 3,242 peat depth probes were taken during the peat surveys, as shown in **Figure 8.8: Peat Depth Contour Plan (EIAR Volume 3a)**. This included 260 peat depth probes during the Stage 1 survey and 2,982 peat depth probes across the two Stage 2 surveys.

1.5.2 **Figure 8.8: Peat Depth Contour Plan (EIAR Volume 3a)** shows the results of the peat depth surveys at the Site, as well as the specific depth class at each sample location. Additionally, **Figure 8.8: Peat Depth Contour Plan (EIAR Volume 3a)** shows the indicative peat depth contours, which is based on IDW data interpolation of the survey results.

1.5.3 Graph 1 presents the frequency of peat probe results from the combined survey dataset within each peat depth category.

Graph 1 Peat Depth Frequency Distribution



1.5.4 The peat depth survey results indicate the Site to be predominately underlain by areas of deep peat (74% of peat depth probes recorded peat depths greater than 1 m). The definition for deep peat used in this Technical Appendix comprises areas of soil with a peat layer more than 1 m deep in line with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) report 'Towards an assessment of the state of UK Peatlands'[6].

1.5.5 The peat depth survey results represented in Graph 1 are described as follows:

- 8 no. samples (0.2 %) located on land with no peat present (≤ 0.05 m depth of peat);
- 216 no. samples (6.7 %) located on land with > 0.05 m and ≤ 0.5 m depth of peat or organo-mineral soil;
- 612 no. samples (18.9 %) located on land with > 0.5 m and ≤ 1.0 m depth of peat;
- 1043 no. samples (32.2 %) located on land with > 1.0 m and ≤ 1.5 m depth of peat;
- 757 no. samples (23.3 %) located on land with > 1.5 m and ≤ 2.0 m depth of peat;
- 473 no. samples (14.6 %) located on land with > 2.0 m and ≤ 3.0 m depth of peat;

[5] von Post, L. (1922) Das genetische System der organogenen Bildungen Schwedens. Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, C(282).

[6] Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2011. Towards an assessment of the state of UK Peatlands, JNCC report No. 445.

- 103 no. samples (3.2 %) located on land with > 3.0 m and ≤ 4.0 m depth of peat;
- 26 no. samples (0.8 %) located on land with > 4.0 m and ≤ 5.0 m depth of peat; and
- 4 no. samples (0.1 %) located on land with >5.0 m depth of peat.

1.5.6 The maximum peat depth recorded during the surveys was 6.0 m.

1.5.7 **Table 8.4.1** indicates the maximum and average (mean) peat depth within the areas of the proposed footprints for each infrastructure element of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.4.1: Peat depth within the footprint of the Proposed Development

Infrastructure element	Peat depth (m) within proposed footprint	
	Maximum	Mean
Hardstanding T1	2.34	0.93
Hardstanding T2	4.02	1.66
Hardstanding T3	2.52	1.11
Hardstanding T4	2.48	1.61
Hardstanding T5	2.05	1.41
Hardstanding T6	2.15	1.09
Hardstanding T7	1.87	0.63
Hardstanding T8	5.33	2.69
Substation, BESS and LIDAR area	2.11	0.95
Operation and maintenance track	4.17	2.19
Access track	4.54	1.51
Borrow pit access track	2.98	0.72
Construction compound	2.35	1.60

1.5.8 The peat probe depth and interpolated contours are shown on **Figure 8.8: Peat Depth Contour Plan (EIAR Volume 3a)**. It can be seen that, whilst some of the areas of deepest peat in the centre of the Site have been avoided in the siting of the Proposed Development, it has not been possible to avoid areas of deep peat within the Site owing to the prevalence of areas of deep peat across the Site. **Table 8.4.1** indicates the mean peat depth to be greater than 1 m but less than 2 m at the proposed locations for the permanent hardstanding for turbines T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6, in addition to the access track and construction compound locations. Further, the proposed locations for the following infrastructure elements have mean peat depths greater than 2 m:

- T8 hardstanding (mean peat depth of 2.69 m and maximum peat depth of 5.33 m); and
- operation and maintenance track (mean peat depth of 2.19 m and maximum peat depth of 4.17 m).

1.5.9 Land where peat depth is greater than 0.5 m is classified as 'blanket bog' by NatureScot[7] and JNCC[8].

Core Sample Results

Overview

1.5.10 A total of 12 peat core samples were taken and analysed across the Site. The results of the peat core sampling are presented in full in **Annex 8.4.1** of the Technical Appendix.

Depth of Acrotelm

1.5.11 The acrotelm and catotelm represent two distinct layers within undisturbed peat that control the hydrological regime. The catotelm is the bottom layer of peat that is mostly below the water table. The acrotelm overlies the catotelm and is the 'living' layer in which most water table fluctuations occur. The thickness of the acrotelm usually varies up to around 50 cm, but it largely depends upon the habitat. Anaerobic and aerobic conditions alternate periodically with the fluctuation of the water table, favouring more rapid microbial activity than in the catotelm. The acrotelm consists of the living parts of mosses and dead and poorly decomposed plant material. It has a very loose structure that can contain and release large quantities of water in a manner that limits variations of the water table in peat bogs.

1.5.12 The depths of the acrotelmic layer of peat within each peat core sample was recorded. The mean depth of acrotelm recorded was 0.10 m.

1.5.13 In the context of any development, it is recommended that for the purposes of construction and subsequent reinstatement, that where a sufficient peat depth exists, the top 50 cm of material should be treated as acrotelm. This approach will allow excavation of intact turves for reinstatement purposes where they are present, which will in turn facilitate quicker regeneration of disturbed areas. Even if little vegetation is present within this top layer it should still be treated as acrotelmic material as it may contain a seedbank, particularly in open habitats, which will aid re-vegetation of reinstatement areas.

Von Post (Degree of Humification)

1.5.14 An estimate of the degree of humification according to the Von Post scale was carried out on samples at all core locations, for each 1 m fraction and for the acrotelm. The criteria associated with the Von Post scale is included in **Table 8.4.2**.

Table 8.4.2: Von Post Scale for Degree of Humification

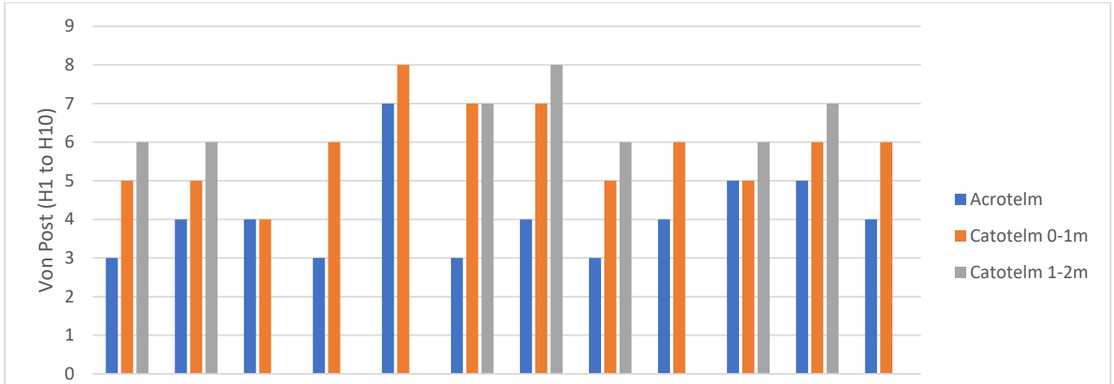
Von Post Scale	Humification Description (Decomposition, Plant Material Present, Water Content, Character)
H1	Completely undecomposed peat free of amorphous material. On squeezing, clear colourless water is pressed out.
H2	Nearly undecomposed peat, free of amorphous material, yielding only yellowish brown water on pressing.
H3	Very slightly decomposed peat, containing a little amorphous material. On squeezing, muddy brown water but no peat passes between the fingers. Residue is not pasty.
H4	Slightly decomposed peat containing some amorphous material. Strongly muddy brown water but no peat passes between the fingers. Residue is somewhat pasty.
H5	Moderately decomposed peat containing a fair amount of amorphous material. Plant structure recognisable though somewhat vague. On squeezing, some peat but mainly muddy water issues. Residue is strongly pasty.
H6	Moderately decomposed peat with a fair amount of amorphous material and indistinct plant structure. On pressing, about one third of the peat passes between the fingers. Residue is strongly pasty, but shows the plant structure more distinctly than in unsqueezed peat.
H7	Strongly decomposed peat with much amorphous material and faintly recognisable plant structure. On squeezing, about one half of the peat is extruded. The water is very dark in colour.

[7] MacDonald, A. Stevens, P., Armstrong, H., Immirzi, P. and Reynolds, P. (1998). A Guide to Upland Habitats: Surveying Land Management Impacts (Volume 1). NatureScot/Scottish Natural Heritage, Edinburgh

[8] JNCC (2010) Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Table 8.4.2: Von Post Scale for Degree of Humification	
Von Post Scale	**Humification Description (Decomposition, Plant Material Present, Water Content, Character)**
H8	Strongly decomposed peat with much amorphous material and very indistinct plant structure. On squeezing, two thirds of the peat and some water passes between the fingers. Residue consists of plant tissues capable of resisting decomposition (roots, fibres, wood, etc.).
H9	Practically fully decomposed peat with almost no recognisable plant structure. Nearly all the peat squeezed between the fingers as a uniform paste.
H10	Completely decomposed peat with no discernible plant structure. On squeezing, all the peat, without water, passes between the fingers.

1.5.15 The results are shown in Graph 2 below, where the vertical axis refers to the Von Post scale of peat decomposition (on a scale of H1 to H10).



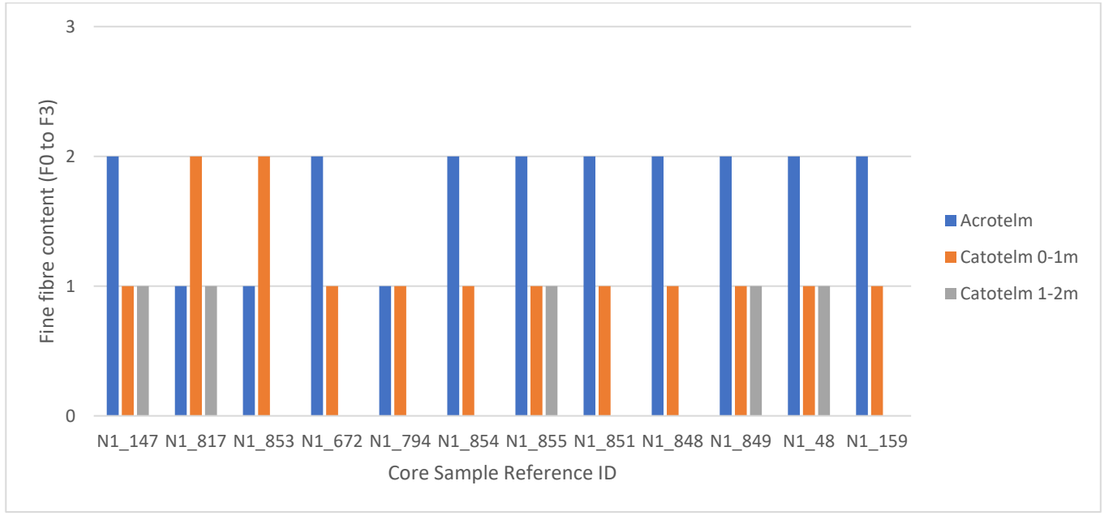
Graph 2: Von Post Scale of Humification

1.5.16 Graph 2 shows how the degree of humification increases the deeper the layer of peat, as is to be expected. The degree of humification for the catotelmic layers across the core samples ranged from H4 (slightly decomposed peat) to H8 (strongly decomposed peat).

Fibrous Content

1.5.17 The proportions of fine and course fibres within the peat samples were derived in the field according to the Hobbs[9] scale, where F0/R0 indicate no fine/coarse fibre content to F3/R3 which are indicative of high fine/coarse fibre respectively.

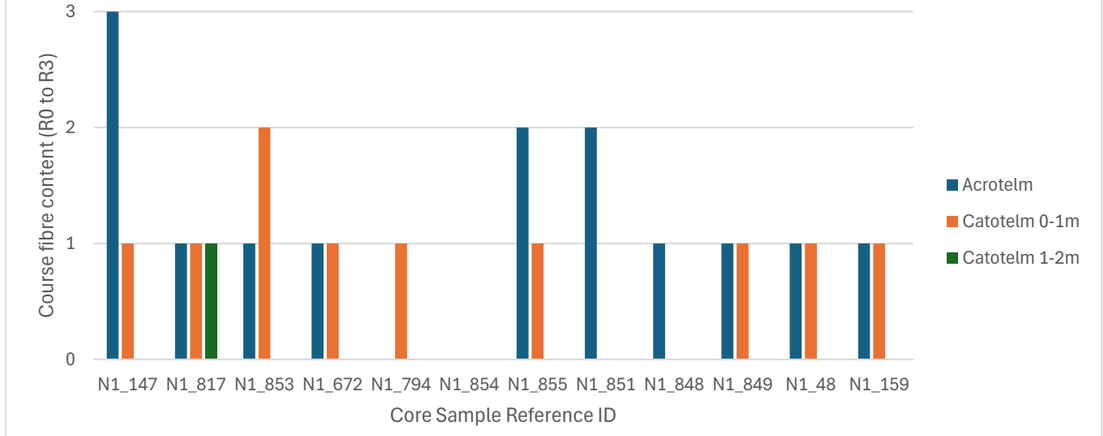
1.5.18 Graph 3 presents the results for the analysis of fine fibre content across the peat core samples, for the acrotelm and each subsequent 1 m fraction of catotelm.



Graph 3: Fine Fibrous Content

1.5.19 Graph 3 indicates the acrotelm layers within the peat cores sampled had a low to moderate fine fibre content (F1 to F2 respectively), and the catotelm layers were typically recorded to have low fine fibre content (mostly F1).

1.5.20 Graph 4 presents the results for the analysis of course fibre content across the peat core samples, for the acrotelm and each subsequent 1 m fraction of catotelm.



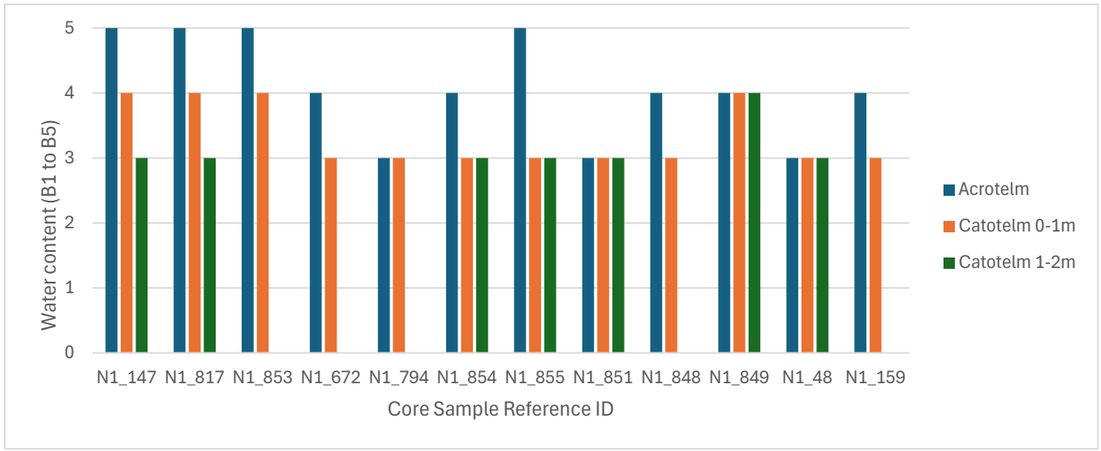
Graph 4: Course Fibrous Content

1.5.21 Graph 4 indicates a variable course fibre content across the peat core samples, with an acrotelm course fibre content ranging from no course fibres to high course fibre content (R0 to R3 respectively) and the catotelm layers predominately being recorded as having no course fibres to having a low course fibre content (R0 to R1 respectively).

[9] Hobbs, N.B. (1986). Mire morphology and the properties and behaviour of some British and foreign peats. QJEG, London

Water Content

1.5.22 The water content of the samples was determined in the field using the Hobbs[9] scale, where B1 is dry and B5 is very wet. The results are summarised in Graph 5.



Graph 5: Water Content

1.5.23 Water content was recorded to be between B3 (moderately wet) and B5 (very wet) in the acrotelm and between B3 (moderately wet) and B4 (wet) in the catotelm during the survey.

Observations on peatland condition

1.5.24 Evidence of peat erosion, including areas of bare peat were recorded during the surveys, as well as drainage features within the peatland. These were photographed and included within **Annex 8.4.2** of this Technical Appendix.

1.5.25 This supports there being some opportunity for peatland restoration within the Site.

1.6 Summary

1.6.1 Peat surveys were carried out at the Site including peat depth probing and coring. A combined total of 3,242 peat depth probes were taken across the Site with the majority concentrated in areas of the Proposed Development. A total of 12 peat core samples were taken and analysed at selected locations.

1.6.2 The peat depth survey results indicate the Site to be predominately underlain by areas of deep peat (74% of peat depth probes recorded peat depths greater than 1 m). For this reason, it has not been possible to avoid areas of deep peat (defined as soil with peat > 1 m in depth for this Technical Appendix) in the siting of the Proposed Development.

1.6.3 The mean peat depth is estimated to be greater than 1.0 m at the proposed locations for the permanent hardstanding for turbines T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T8 in addition to the proposed access track, operation and maintenance track and construction compound locations.

1.6.4 The maximum peat depth recorded within the footprint of the Proposed Development was 5.33 m (at the location for the hardstanding associated with turbine T8).

1.6.5 Whilst the mean depth of the acrotelm from the peat core sample locations was recorded to be 0.10 m, it is recommended that a depth of acrotelm of 0.50 m is assumed in order to ensure the excavation of intact turves for peat reinstatement purposes.

1.6.6 The peat core sampling indicated the degree of humification across the Site to be variable, ranging from H4 (slightly decomposed peat) to H8 (strongly decomposed peat) within the catotelmic layers.

1.6.7 Concerning the fibrous content, the peat core samples typically indicated both a low fine fibre content and a low course fibre content across the catotelmic layers of the peat cores.

1.6.8 Water content across the peat core samples was recorded to be between B3 (wet) and B4 (moderately wet) for the catotelmic layers.

1.6.9 Evidence of peat erosion, including areas of bare peat were recorded during the surveys, as well as drainage features within the peatland, supporting there to be some opportunity for peatland restoration within the Site.

Annex 8.4.1: Peat Coring Data

Peat Core Reference ID	Location		Peat depths and characteristics			Von Post H scores for degree of humification (H1 (undecomposed) to H10 (fully decomposed))			Von Post B scores for water content (B1 (dry) to B5 (very wet))			Fine Fibre content (F0 = nil, Fl = low content, F2 = moderate content, F3 = high content)			Coarse fibre content (R0 = nil, R1 = low content, R2 = moderate content, R3 = high content)			Comments on Core	Comments on Location
	Easting	Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Acrotelm Thickness (m)	Catotelm Thickness (m)	Acrotelm	Catotelm 0-1m	Catotelm 1-2m	Acrotelm	Catotelm 0-1m	Catotelm 1-2m	Acrotelm	Catotelm 0-1m	Catotelm 1-2m	Acrotelm	Catotelm 0-1m	Catotelm 1-2m		
N1_147	441523	1175774	1.55	0.10	1.45	H3	H5	H6	B5	B4	B3	F2	F1	F1	R3	R1	R0	Gritty silt at 1.55m	Open moorland, moderate slope
N1_817	441761	1176354	1.95	0.15	1.80	H4	H5	H8	B5	B4	B3	F1	F2	F1	R1	R1	R1	Gritty silt at 1.95m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_853	441182	1176656	0.55	0.10	0.45	H4	H4		B5	B4		F1	F2		R1	R2		Gritty peat at 0.50m, rock at 0.55m	Open moorland, moderate slope
N1_672	441112	1176921	0.95	0.05	0.90	H3	H6		B4	B3		F2	F1		R1	R1		Rock at 0.95m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_794	441176	1177125	0.85	0.10	0.75	H7	H8		B3	B3		F1	F1		R0	R1		Rock at 0.85m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_854	441192	1177655	1.75	0.10	1.65	H3	H7	H7	B4	B3	B3	F2	F1	F0	R0	R0	R0	Rock at 1.75m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_855	441596	1178078	1.50	0.15	1.35	H4	H7	H8	B5	B3	B3	F2	F1	F1	R2	R1	R0	Rock at 1.50m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_851	441854	1177595	1.40	0.10	1.30	H3	H5	H6	B3	B3	B3	F2	F1	F0	R2	R0	R0	Grit at 1.40m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_848	441945	1177969	0.80	0.10	0.70	H4	H6		B4	B3		F2	F1		R1	R0		Rock at 0.80m	Open moorland, flat
N1_849	442362	1176761	1.05	0.10	0.95	H5	H5	H6	B4	B4	B4	F2	F1	F1	R1	R1	R0	Gritty peat at 1.05m	Open moorland, gentle slope
N1_48	441565	1175290	1.60	0.10	1.50	H5	H6	H7	B3	B3	B3	F2	F1	F1	R1	R1	R0	Grit at 1.60m	Open moorland, uneven ground, moderate slope
N1_159	441643	1174502	0.60	0.10	0.50	H4	H6		B4	B3		F2	F1		R1	R1		Rock at 0.60m	Open moorland, moderate slope

Annex 8.4.2: Stage 2 Peat Survey Photographs

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
1	HU 41249 76649	Sphagnum pool - width: 0.70m, depth: 0.20m	
2	HU 41263 76701	Peat erosion - average depth: 1.00m	
3	HU 41175 76822	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.80m, depth: 0.50m	
4	HU 41168 76876	Erosional gully with drain - width: 2.50m, depth: 0.40m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
5	HU 41854 77545	Sphangum pool - width: 0.80m, depth: 0.30m	
6	HU 41881 77499	Sphangum pool - width: 1.50m, depth: 0.20m	
7	HU 41855 77486	Sphagnum pool - width: 0.60m, depth: 0.15m	
8	HU 41836 77440	Sphagnum pool with peat erosion - width: 0.40m, depth: 0.20m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
9	HU 41834 77422	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.70m	
10	HU 41858 77178	Peat erosion with pools - average depth: 0.40m	
11	HU 41876 77136	Sphagnum pool with peat erosion - width: 1.20m, depth: 0.25m	
12	HU 41886 77101	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.20m, depth: 0.30m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
13	HU 41983 77117	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.80m, depth: 0.20m	
14	HU 41526 75363	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.50m	
15	HU 41565 75341	Sphagnum pool - width: 0.35m, depth: 0.15m	
16	HU 41557 75336	Peat erosion with pools - average depth: 0.40m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
17	HU 41596 75314	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.30m, depth: 0.45m	
18	HU 41552 75272	Sphagnum pool - width: 2.30m, depth: 0.20m	
19	HU 41581 75348	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.20m, depth: 0.15m	 
20	HU 41567 75332	Peat eosion with pools - average depth: 0.75m	 

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
21	HU 41546 75317	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.70m	
22	HU 41533 75476	Diffuse drainage	 
23	HU 41420 75175	Pool - width: 1.00m, depth: 0.20m	
24	HU 41496 75236	Sphagnum pool - width: 0.80m, depth: 0.15m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
25	HU 41491 75244	Sphagnum pool - width: 2.75m, depth: 0.20m	
26	HU 41518 75270	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.30m	
27	HU 41532 75272	Sphagnum pool - width: 2.00m, depth: 0.10m	
28	HU 41545 75275	Sphagnum pool - width: 4.00m, depth: 0.25m	

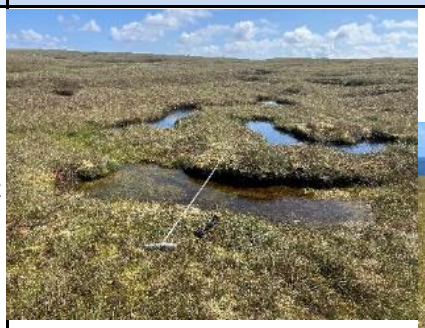
ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
29	HU 41560 75298	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.60m	
30	HU 41565 75290	Sphagnum pool with peat erosion - width: 1.20m, depth: 0.20m	
31	HU 41608 75337	Pool with peat erosion - width: 1.80m, depth: 0.40m	
32	HU 41696 75386	Drain - width: 0.90m, depth: 1.00m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
33	HU 41737 75415	Drain - width: 1.50m, depth: 0.50m	 
34	HU 41731 75423	Erosional gully - average depth: 0.75m	
35	HU 41572 76059	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.35m	
36	HU 41526 76097	Peat erosion with pools - average depth: 0.40m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
37	HU 41521 76127	Large pool	
38	HU 41507 76143	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.50m	 
39	HU 41467 76262	Peat hag - average height: 0.40m	 
40	HU 41170 76897	Drain - width: 3.00m, depth: 0.35m	 

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
41	HU 41146 76920	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.20m, depth: 0.15m	
42	HU 41212 76932	Peat erosion - average depth: 0.35m	
43	HU 41228 76930	Peat erosion pools - average depth: 0.40m	
44	HU 41261 76918	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.70m, depth: 0.25m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
45	HU 41102 76997	Peat erosion pool - width: 1.00m, depth: 0.35m	
46	HU 41062 76996	Peat erosion pool - width: 1.80m, depth: 0.80m	
47	HU 41097 77179	Pool - width: 1.60, depth: 0.30m	
48	HU 41088 77329	Peat erosion pool - width: 1.10m, depth: 0.30m	

ID	Grid Reference	Description	Photos
49	HU 41079 77339	Sphangum pools with peat erosion - width: 1.25m, depth: 0.20m	 
50	HU 41084 77381	Drain - width: 0.75m, depth: 0.35m	 
51	HU 41385 76775	Sphagnum pool - width: 1.00m, depth: 0.10m