

Annex C

Peat and Soil Survey Report



Pennant Walters Ltd

FOEL TRAWSNANT GRID CONNECTION

Peat and Soil Survey Report





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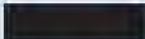
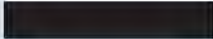
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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
	BACKGROUND	1
	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
	SCOPE OF WORKS	2
	LIMITATIONS	3
2	DESK STUDY INFORMATION	4
2.1	PEDOLOGY	4
	NORTH OHL SITE	4
	SOUTH OHL SITE	4
2.2	GEOLOGY	9
3	SURVEY WORK	10
3.1	METHODOLOGY	10
	SURVEY CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED	10
	HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE)	10
3.2	SURVEY FINDINGS	11
	INTRODUCTION AND SITE DESCRIPTION	11
	GROUND CONDITIONS	11
	MINERAL SOILS	11
	PEAT	12
	GROUNDWATER	14
	SURVEY LIMITATIONS	15
3.3	SUMMARY	15

TABLES

Table 2-1 – Summary of soil association characteristics	6
Table 3-1 – Summary of soil profiles encountered	13

ADDENDUM

ADDENDUM A

FIGURES

ADDENDUM B

BOREHOLE LOGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

WSP UK Ltd (WSP) was commissioned by Pennant Walters Ltd ('the Applicant') to undertake a peat and soil survey for the proposed development of the Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection (the Project).

The Project is situated in South Wales, to the southwest of Llangnwyd, near the town of Maesteg, centred at Grid Reference (E) 284175, (N) 187428 ('the Site'). The proposed development is a grid connection, required to connect the Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm to the wider national grid. The Project is linear in shape, approximately 9km in length, and falls into two local authorities - Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) in which the Project mostly resides, and Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCBC), where the start and end sections of the grid connection are located.

Based on the information available at the time of writing this report, the Project will comprise of both 66 kilovolt (kV) overhead lines (OHL) and underground cables (UGC) which will provide a connection between the Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm and the wider national grid. Pennant Walters (the Applicant), with design input from National Grid, is preparing and submitting an application for a Development of National Significance (DNS) to construct and operate the proposed grid connection. The 9km connection consists of approximately:

- 1.2km northern overhead line (OHL);
- 5.1km underground cable (UGC) mainly located within existing highway corridors; and
- 2.7km southern OHL.

A figure showing the Proposed Grid Connection Layout is presented as **Figure 1** in **Addendum A**. While it is Pennant Walters that is submitting this application, it will be National Grid that constructs and delivers the grid line to connect the consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm.

BACKGROUND

In the Scoping Report¹ for the Project, the potential for significant effects on peat was scoped out of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), based on the likelihood that there was limited potential for peat, and the Project could likely avoid peat through design (i.e. positioning proposed infrastructure away from it). Potential for significant effects on agricultural land and soils was also scoped out due to the expected absence of best and most versatile agricultural (BMV) land (based on the Agricultural Land Classification [ALC] map²), and the limited soil disturbance required to construct the proposed overhead lines (OHL) within agricultural land.

As potential for localised peat to be present was identified within the proposed overhead line (OHL) routes, it was recommended in the Scoping Report that targeted peat and soil survey be completed

¹ WSP (2024) Pennant Walters, Foel Trawsnant Scoping Report, November 2024 (Project No. UK0037904.7662).

² Welsh Government (2019) Predictive Agricultural Classification (ALC) Map 2. (online) Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/inspire-wg:wg_predictive_alc2.

along sections of OHL cable routes proposed for the Project (areas targeted for survey are shown in **Figure 2 in Addendum A**).

The maximum span between poles for the OHL routes was specified in the design for the planning submission as 90m to 130m.

The site boundary for the purposes of the peat and soil survey comprised the areas where peat soils and potentially deep peat could be present along the OHL route (shown on **Figure 2 in Addendum A**) and a 50m buffer applied either side of the route to enable survey at transects along the route if deep peat ($\geq 0.4\text{m}$ thickness) was found. These are referred to in this report as the north OHL site and the south OHL site.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the survey was to provide site-specific data to support the planning application for the Project, to enable the Applicant to avoid peat through design wherever possible, and to provide information to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures could be defined to limit impacts on soils and peat. The objectives were to:

- Target areas of potential peat identified by desk-based research for the Scoping Report based on the Peatlands of Wales Evidence Map³, and areas where a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)⁴ for the Project identified some areas of habitat (marsh/marshy grassland) indicating the potential for peat substrate in the north and south OHL routes.
- Provide a factual report on the survey to support the planning submission for the Project and provide information for the pre-construction phase.
- Obtain information on soils to inform the soil management measures in **Addendum 4A: Construction Environmental management Plan (CEMP)**.

The Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection site location is shown on **Figure 1 in Addendum A**. The areas targeted for peat/ soil survey are shown in **Figure 2 in Addendum A**.

SCOPE OF WORKS

Due to the linear nature of the Project the points were generally placed to follow the central line of the grid connection OHL routes, including survey points at proposed pole locations. During initial desk study research for the Scoping Report¹ and the survey work, information was gathered from various sources including geology maps, soil maps, ecological habitat survey information, and aerial imagery, and additional survey locations were added where potential for peat was identified.

³ Welsh Government (2022) DataMap Wales: [online] Peatlands of Wales Maps. Available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/peatlands-of-wales-maps/>.

⁴ WSP (2025) Pennant Walters, Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection, Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Project No. UK0037904.7662, January 2025).

This approach is in general accordance with Scottish guidance for peat survey⁵ and the IUCN Peatland Code Field Protocol⁶ which is applicable in the UK. As the exact location of the poles is currently unknown, 45m spacing was selected based on the typical spacing between poles as detailed above. It was assumed that no access roads or temporary construction compounds would be located in areas with potential for peat during construction, and no additional survey areas were therefore included.

To measure and record the peat depth, a metal-tip fiberglass peat utility probe was to be used to establish the depth of soft deposits (which include peat) and the at each survey location recorded in ArcGIS Field Maps or an equivalent application.

The target points, referenced as peat/ soil point (PSP) PSP01 to PSP18, were cored using a Dutch hand auger to enable logging of soils, including peat. Mineral soils and peat were logged in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5930⁷. The von Post classification⁸ scheme was to be used for deep peat, if encountered.

LIMITATIONS

One planned survey point (51°34'54"N 3°40'03"W) was removed from scope due to the statutory utilities search confirming the presence of a large intermediate pressure gas main with a 50m standoff requirement within the northernmost planned survey area in the South OHL route. A wooded area at the southern end of the south OHL route was also avoided due to the presence of electrical cables. Survey of these areas is recommended during pre-construction. See **Figure 3** in **Addendum A**.

The survey was limited to sections of the OHL routes. No survey was included for proposed underground cable route (as shown on **Figure 1** in **Addendum A**) on the basis that the Project will route cables below existing roads or tracks i.e., in previously disturbed land, thereby avoiding impacts on soils/peat. If this situation changes then additional survey would be needed post consent and pre construction, to ensure the suitable mitigation measures are in place to limit impacts on soils and/or peat.

⁵ Scottish Government, Environment and Forestry Directorate (2017) Peatland Survey Guidance. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/peatland-survey-guidance/>.

⁶ The National Trust for Scotland (IUCN) (2024) Peatland Code: Field Protocol, Assessing eligibility, determining baseline condition category and monitoring change. Version 2.1. October 2024. [online] Available at: <https://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/peatland-code/how-it-works/projects>.

⁷ BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 Code of practice for ground investigations.

⁸ Hobbs (1986) The von Post classification.

2 DESK STUDY INFORMATION

2.1 PEDOLOGY

The Peatlands of Wales map⁹ shows land where the potential for peat has been identified by the Welsh Government, with peat defined as having a thickness of more than 40cm of organic material within the upper 80cm of a soil profile. This shows no areas of deep peat within the North OHL Site or South OHL Site. Areas identified on the Peatlands of Wales Evidence map as having a low potential of peat (evidence score of '1') are shown on **Figure 2 in Addendum A**.

As detailed in the Scoping Report, the LandIS Soilscales Interactive Map¹⁰ shows three soil types in the survey area. Their textures are described as: loamy (Soilscape 13), peaty (Soilscape 16), and peaty or humose loamy (Soilscape 19). National Soil Map data¹¹ was obtained for the survey areas and this is presented in **Figure 4 in Addendum A**. The soil associations and their locations onsite are described in more detail below. Details of each soil association are provided in **Table 2-1** below.

NORTH OHL SITE

- In west and central areas, the Gelligaer Association (0654c) is shown as: loamy permeable upland soils over sandstone with a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon. Some soils have thin ironpan layers (cemented iron oxides, relatively impermeable).
- In the east the Withnell 1 Association (0611d) is shown: well drained loamy soils over sandstone usually on steep slopes. Some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging are possible, and also bare rock locally.

SOUTH OHL SITE

- In the north and at the southern tip of this area the Withnell 1 Association (0611d) is shown as: well drained loamy soils over sandstone usually on steep slopes. Some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging are possible, and also bare rock locally.
- The central area is shown with the Wilcocks 1 Association (0721c): slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy and fine loamy over clayey upland soils with a peaty surface horizon. Coarse loamy soils are affected by groundwater in places. These soils are very acid where not limed.
- In the south is mainly the Gelligaer Association (0654c): loamy permeable upland soils over sandstone 2 with a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon. Some soils have a thin ironpan. Rock and scree may be present locally.

⁹ Welsh Government (2022) Peatlands of Wales. [online] Available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/peatlands-of-wales-maps/>.

¹⁰ Cranfield University (2024). Soilscales. [online] Available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>.

¹¹ Cranfield University (2025) National Soil Map, 1:250,000 scale map for England and Wales.

Detailed descriptions of these soil associations are available from Cranfield University¹². Pertinent information in relation to the soil horizons, textures, colours and wetness based on this information, to inform soil handling considerations for the Project, is presented in **Table 2-1** below.

¹² Cranfield University (2025) National Soil Map, 1:250,000 scale map for England and Wales.

Table 2-1 – Summary of soil association characteristics

Soilsclapes classification & description	Soil association (NATMAP)	Soil and site characteristics	Additional description	Soil water regime ^a	Climate	PSPs within soil association extent
16 - very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface, typically draining to stream networks	0654c Gelligaer	Loamy permeable upland soils over sandstone with a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon. Some soils with thin ironpan. Rock and scree locally.	The Gelligaer series consists of coarse loamy ferric stagnopodzols. The soils are extremely acid with a peaty top about 20cm thick but thinner on steep slopes. They have a grey, strongly leached, often very stony subsurface horizon with evidence of gleying underlain by a thin dark reddish zone of iron, aluminium and humus accumulation. Subsoils are freely draining and brightly coloured. Most of the soils overlie sandstone Head or bedrock between 40 cm and 80 cm depth, but some are shallower, in which case an ironpan may	Where undrained, the soils are wet for most of the year (Wetness Class V) with rapid winter run-off. Soil wetness results from a combination of high rainfall, low evapotranspiration and gentle relief, and the sponge-like properties of their peaty tops although many of the subsoils are relatively permeable.	The climate is wet, cold and very exposed.	PSP01 to PSP04 PSP14 to PSP18

Soilscapes classification & description	Soil association (NATMAP)	Soil and site characteristics	Additional description	Soil water regime ^a	Climate	PSPs within soil association extent
			be developed in rock debris.			
13 – freely draining acid loamy soils over rock, draining to local groundwater and the river network	0611d Withnell 1	Well drained loamy soils over sandstone usually on steep slopes. Some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Bare rock locally.	The Withnell association consists mainly of loamy, typical brown podzolic soils over sandstone. Topsoil is often thin in uncultivated soils. This is underlain by a bright ochreous subsoil over sandstone or very stony Head usually within 50 to 80 cm depth; the deeper profiles generally occurring on lower slopes.	The brown earths and brown podzolic soils are permeable and rarely wet (Wetness Class I) and readily absorb winter rain.	The climate is wet, much of the land having more than 1500 mm of rainfall annually with a field capacity period of more than 250 days.	PSP08 to PSP13
19 – slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface, with impeded drainage, draining to stream networks	0721c Wilcocks 1	Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy and fine loamy over clayey upland soils with a peaty surface horizon. Coarse loamy soils affected by	The association contains strongly gleyed soils with peaty or humose topsoils. The Wilcocks series has an acid organic surface layer 10 to 40 cm thick, with underlying clay loam or sandy clay loam	The main soils are severely waterlogged near the surface (Wetness Class V or VI), the wetness being due to a combination of high rainfall, slowly permeable subsoil, gentle relief, and a flow of water from the nearby soil associations.	Climate is the overriding influence on the use of this land, with relatively low temperatures, high rainfall and low soil moisture deficit, combined with slowly permeable subsoils, causing the inherent wetness of the soils,	PSP05 to PSP07

Soilscapes classification & description	Soil association (NATMAP)	Soil and site characteristics	Additional description	Soil water regime ^a	Climate	PSPs within soil association extent
		groundwater in places. Very acid where not limed.	horizons which are grey and strongly mottled, although the mineral layer immediately below the peat is normally stained with organic matter.	Winter rainwater is not absorbed and runs off rapidly. The soils are not droughty because of their large available water capacity and the low moisture deficits in the districts where they occur.	and particularly the accumulation of organic matter at the surface.	

^a Six wetness classes are defined according to depth and duration of waterlogging in the soil profile in Addendum 3 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) (1988) *Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land*. October 1988. Soils within the Project range from Wetness Class I – “the soil profile is not wet within 70cm depth for more than 30 days in most years” to Wetness Class VI - “The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for more than 335 days in most years”. It should be noted that the wetness classes stated are based on old climate datasets up to 1980 and therefore may not reflect current / recent conditions.

2.2 GEOLOGY

British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale geology mapping¹³ shows the geology of the survey site comprises superficial deposits of glacial till in the central area of the north OHL site only. In all other areas no superficial deposits are shown. This indicates that bedrock is likely to be shallow, with only a few metres thickness of superficial cover present, or that outcropping rock could be present.

The underlying bedrock geology is shown mainly as the Brithdir Member – Sandstone (green-grey, lithic arenites ['Pennant sandstones'] with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds and mainly thin coals). The north OHL route is also intersected by the Llynfi Member – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (green-grey and blue-grey, feldspathic, micaceous lithic arenites ['Pennant sandstones'] with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds and mainly thin coals).

¹³ BGS (2025) GeoIndex, 1:50,000 scale mapping.[online] Available at:

3 SURVEY WORK

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The grid coordinates for the planned survey locations were input in a mobile device with GPS location functionality, allowing surveyors to target these points. At each survey point, the auger position was identified and marked with biodegradable line marking spray, and service clearance was conducted using a permit to dig system, including use of a CAT and genny in a 6m x 6m grid for confirmation of ground clearance.

A hand auger was then used to advance a borehole to 1.2m bgl or to hard strata/ hard obstruction, if shallower. Each ~30cm profile section was examined to determine the soil profile and characteristics of peat, if present. Photographs were taken of the soil arisings, presented in **Addendum B**.

If peat was encountered, an extendable fibre pole was to be used to determine the presence and thickness of peat by pushing the probe into the ground by hand until refusal on hard stratum. However, this was not needed during the survey as no deep peat was encountered.

The auger excavations were reinstated by replacing the materials in reverse order to restore the original soil horizons and gently firmed down.

SURVEY CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED

Other than the presence of buried utilities described under Limitations in **Section 1.1**, there were no constraints to the survey.

HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE)

Surveyors were deployed who possessed relevant training and competencies based on the requirements of the survey works.

The works were deemed to fall under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

An unexploded ordnance (UXO) Pre-Desk Study Assessment (PDSA)¹⁴ concluded that the risk of encountering UXO was sufficiently low that no further mitigation measures were needed for the survey work.

Statutory service plans were obtained via the Line Search Before U Dig (LSBUD) portal. These confirmed the presence of electrical and gas utilities within the areas targeted for survey. Planned auger points were located away from identified utilities, and outside appropriate standoffs from the utilities as mapped, plus allowance for GPS error.

Service clearance was completed onsite, as described above.

¹⁴ Zetica (2025) FT Grid, Pre-Desk Study Assessment (Ref. PA022738), 24 March 2025.

Auger positions were backfilled as soon as soil characteristics had been logged and no excavations were left unattended.

3.2 SURVEY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The survey was conducted between the 18 and 21 June 2025. The weather conditions were dry, warm and sunny throughout.

North OHL site

- The site was accessed from a private farm track by walking past a small farm on a private road. To the north, the topography is slightly inclined with rolling hills that are mainly covered with moorland grasses and other vegetation. There are springs running throughout the landscape, meaning some areas are wet and ground was often very uneven. The ground elevation steadily descends towards the village of Maesteg to the south and southeast. A watercourse is present to the west, located within a steep valley. Beyond the watercourse, the topography is steep and there is a small area of established plantation pine forest, which is part of the Afan Forest Park.
- Several public footpaths run through the site, these were not observed to be in use during the survey, however the path appeared to be regularly used.
- The land is used for grazing cows and sheep with various barbed wire fences throughout.

South OHL site

- The site was accessed from a field entrance to the north of PSP7. The topography is rolling hills, sloping slightly down towards the east, with grasses and other vegetation. The land appeared to be used primarily for grazing, however during the survey no livestock was present. The southernmost part of the site is adjacent to an area covered by dense birch trees, long grasses and brambles.
- The southern area of the site is close to a public footpath where several dog walkers and cyclists were observed during the survey.
- The ground is uneven with a number of drainage ditches present. These were relatively dry during the survey but have the potential to carry water.

GROUND CONDITIONS

The survey locations are shown on **Figure 3** in Addendum A. The hand auger logs and photographs of the arisings are presented in **Addendum B**.

A summary of the soils encountered is presented in

Table 3-1.

No made ground was encountered.

MINERAL SOILS

The recorded topsoil thickness ranged from 0.12 to 0.35m. Topsoil was typically dark blackish brown or dark brown in colour, with organic content noted in PSP02, PSP04, PSP07, PSP10 and PSP11. The soil textures recorded are generally consistent with the soil mapping (see **Table 2-1**).

The soils encountered exhibited some variation, however, most were sand, silt and clay deposits, with gravel and/or boulders. A possible weak coal seam or amorphous peat was observed at the base of PSP14 from 0.68 – 1.2m.

Greyish coloured subsoils (indicating gleying), and mottling, typically grey and/ or orange/brown, were observed in the subsoils in PSP02, PSP04, PSP08, PSP10, PSP11, PSP14, PSP16, PSP17, and PSP18. Grey coloured soils and mottling are indications of soils being seasonally waterlogged. The subsoils generally had increasing gravel content with depth.

The subsoils were generally consistent with the anticipated superficial geology of glacial till.

PEAT

Note: The logging methodology applied for the survey conforms to BS5930 which defines soil comprised primarily of predominantly of plant remains, either fibrous, pseudo-fibrous or amorphous, as 'peat', regardless of the thickness of the material. However, the Welsh Government defines peat as a 'soil profile' with more than 40cm of organic (O horizon) material within the upper 80cm¹⁵.

Of the 20 survey locations, three in the south OHL site, PSP03, PSP05 and PSP06 encountered peat layers of less than 40cm thickness. PSP01, also in the south OHL site, encountered a peaty topsoil to 0.15m. These locations are shown on **Figure 5** in **Addendum A**. No peat was encountered in the north OHL site. No subsurface peat layers were encountered apart from organic material at PSP14 between 0.68m and 1.2m which resembled amorphous peat but could be a weathered coal seam. Given the geological sequence anticipated at the site (see **Section 2.2**), is the latter is likely to be the case.

Survey points which encountered peat (BS 5930 definition) are consistent with peaty soil associations shown on the soil mapping and detailed in **Table 2-1**, however peat (BS 5930 definition) was not encountered at all points within areas of mapped peaty soils.

No points encountered peat with a thickness of more than 40cm of organic material within the upper 80cm i.e., no soil profiles were found meeting the peat classification set out by the Welsh Government. The maximum thickness of peat was 0.28m in PSP03 (within the 0654c Gelligaer association, acid loamy soils). The peat deposits encountered were observed to be relatively dry.

The hand auger logs and photographs are presented in **Addendum B**.

¹⁵ Welsh Government (2022) Peatlands of Wales. [online] Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/geonode:peatlands_of_wales_scg8.

Table 3-1 – Summary of soil profiles encountered

Point ID	Depth to base (m bgl)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Topsoil observations (mineral soils)	Peat (BS 5930 definition) present?	Peat (BS 5930 definition)/ peaty soil thickness from surface (m)	Peat (BS 5930 definition)/ peaty soil description	Subsoil(s)
PSP01	0.92	0.15	<i>See Peat/ peaty soil column</i>	Yes	0.15	Dark brownish black topsoil with fibrous peat	Sandy clay, clayey sand, clayey gravelly sand
PSP02	0.9	0.12	Very dark brown clayey silt, strong organic odour, roots and rootlets	No	-	N/A	Sandy silty clay, sandy clay, gravelly sandy clay, gravelly sand
PSP03	0.4	0.28	<i>See Peat/ peaty soil column</i>	Yes	0.28	Dark black spongy peat with low moisture content to 0.28m bgl	Gravelly clayey sand
PSP04	0.59	0.19	Dark brown organic, clayey	No	-	N/A	Sandy clayey silt
PSP05	0.85	0.18	<i>See Peat/ peaty soil column</i>	Yes	0.18	Black spongy peat with low moisture content to 0.18m bgl.	Clayey sand, sandy clay
PSP06	0.42	0.10	<i>See Peat/ peaty soil column</i>	Yes	0.10	Black spongy peat, with medium low moisture content to 0.1m bgl.	Sandy silt
PSP07	0.55	0.10	Dark brown with roots and rootlets	No	-	N/A	Sandy silt
PSP08	0.4	0.15	Dark brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy clay
PSP09	0.55	0.10	Dark brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy clay, sandy silt

Point ID	Depth to base (m bgl)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Topsoil observations (mineral soils)	Peat (BS 5930 definition) present?	Peat (BS 5930 definition)/ peaty soil thickness from surface (m)	Peat (BS 5930 definition)/ peaty soil description	Subsoil(s)
PSP10	0.66	0.35	Dark brown with high organic content	No	-	N/A	Silty sand, sandy silt with frequent gravels
PSP11	0.52	0.19	Dark brown with high organic content	No	-	N/A	Sandy clay
PSP12	0.42	0.05	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Clayey sand, clayey gravelly sand
PSP13	0.53	0.25	Dark brown	No	-	N/A	Gravelly clayey sand
PSP14	1.2	0.15	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Silty sand, sandy clay, black organic material
PSP15	0.9	0.18	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy silt, gravelly, sandy silt, sandy clay with gravel content at base
PSP16	0.75	0.20	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy silt, sandy clay
PSP17	0.85	0.15	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy clay
PSP18	0.45	0.25	Dark blackish brown	No	-	N/A	Sandy silt

GROUNDWATER

Ground water was encountered at PSP14, at a depth of around 0.5m. All other PSPs were dry to the base of excavation.

SURVEY LIMITATIONS

The survey was limited to the use of hand tools, and as such, obstructions in the strata and/or solid geology were not penetrated. Hard strata or obstructions were encountered at several PSPs, meaning that the proposed investigative depth to 1.2m bgl could not be achieved. The presence of heavy clay soils also restricted progress by hand auger at some locations.

3.3 SUMMARY

The survey data confirms that the ground conditions are generally as anticipated based on the desk study. Soils encountered were mainly mineral soils, with some localised peaty soils in the south OHL site. No peat meeting the Welsh Government description (>40cm thickness) was found in the north or south OHL routes.

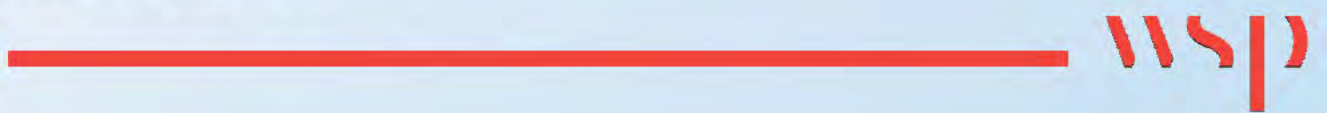
The subsoils encountered exhibited signs of gleying and mottling, indicating that soils are, or have been, seasonally waterlogged.

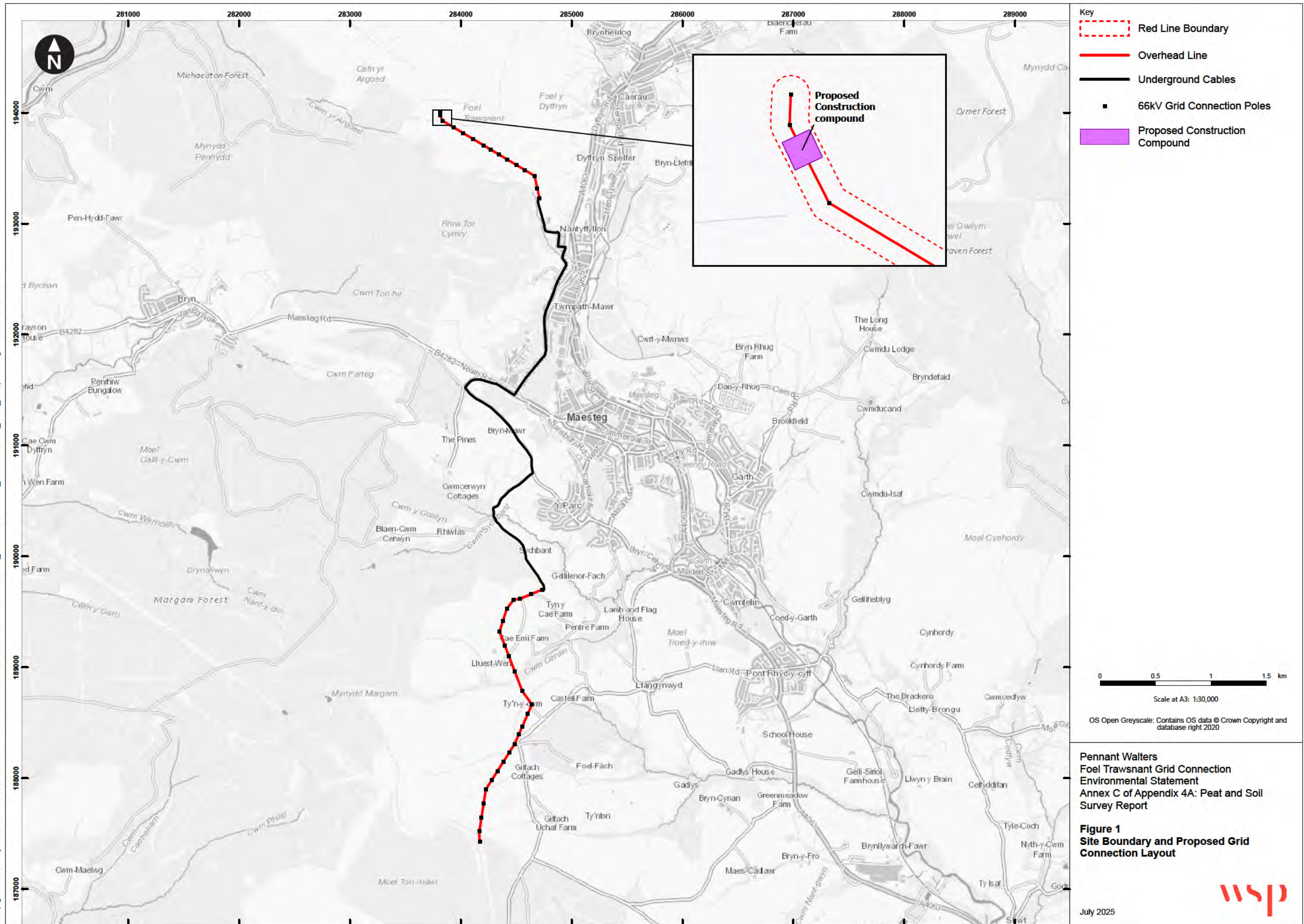
The survey was targeted, and in some areas investigation was not completed due to the presence of buried utilities (see Limitations in **Section 1.1**) and as such, it is recommended that the potential for peat to be present in these areas is considered during the pre-construction phase of the Project and that suitable mitigation measures are in place. This could include further targeted investigation during pre-construction, or a watching brief during excavations in these areas.

The findings of the survey and this report will be used to inform soil management planning in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Project.

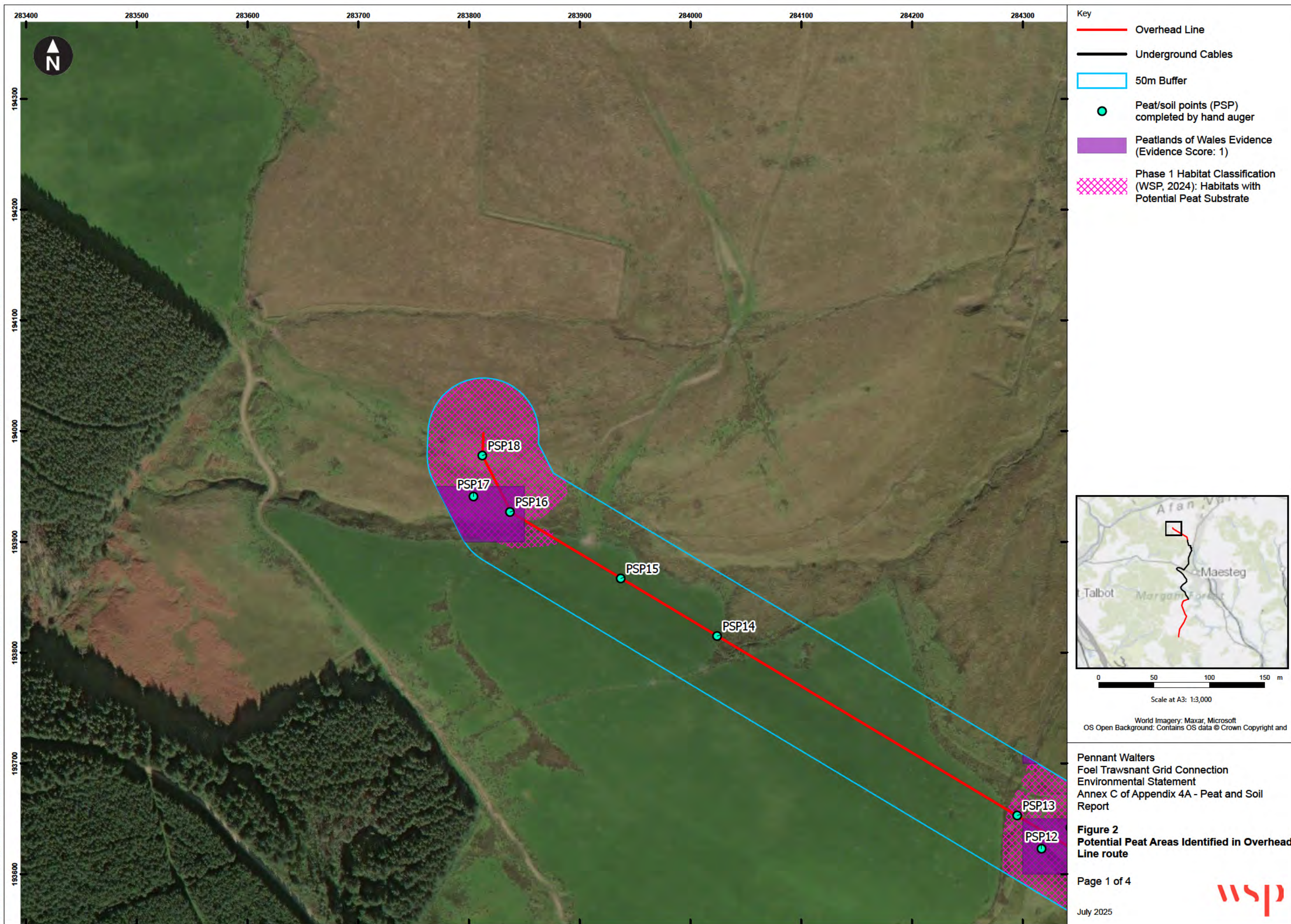
Addendum A

FIGURES





\\corp\global\GB\IP\Projects\UK0037xxx\UK0037904_7662 - Foel Trawsnant Connection\03 WIP\GIS\02_APPRX\UK0037804_FoelTrawsnant_0098_v2.aprx Originator: INAS06227





- Key
- Overhead Line
 - Underground Cables
 - 50m Buffer
 - Peat/soil points (PSP) completed by hand auger
 - Peatlands of Wales Evidence (Evidence Score: 1)
 - Phase 1 Habitat Classification (WSP, 2024): Habitats with Potential Peat Substrate



0 50 100 150 m

Scale at A3: 1:3,000

World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and

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Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 2
Potential Peat Areas Identified in Overhead
Line route

\\corp\global\GB\IP\Projects\UK0037xxx\UK0037904_7662 - Foel Trawsnant Connection\03 WPI\GIS\02_APPRX\UK0037804_FoelTrawsnant_0098_v2.aprx Originator: INAS06227



- Key
- Overhead Line
 - Underground Cables
 - 50m Buffer
 - Peat/soil points (PSP) completed by hand auger
 - Peatlands of Wales Evidence (Evidence Score: 1)
 - Phase 1 Habitat Classification (WSP, 2024): Habitats with Potential Peat Substrate



0 50 100 150 m

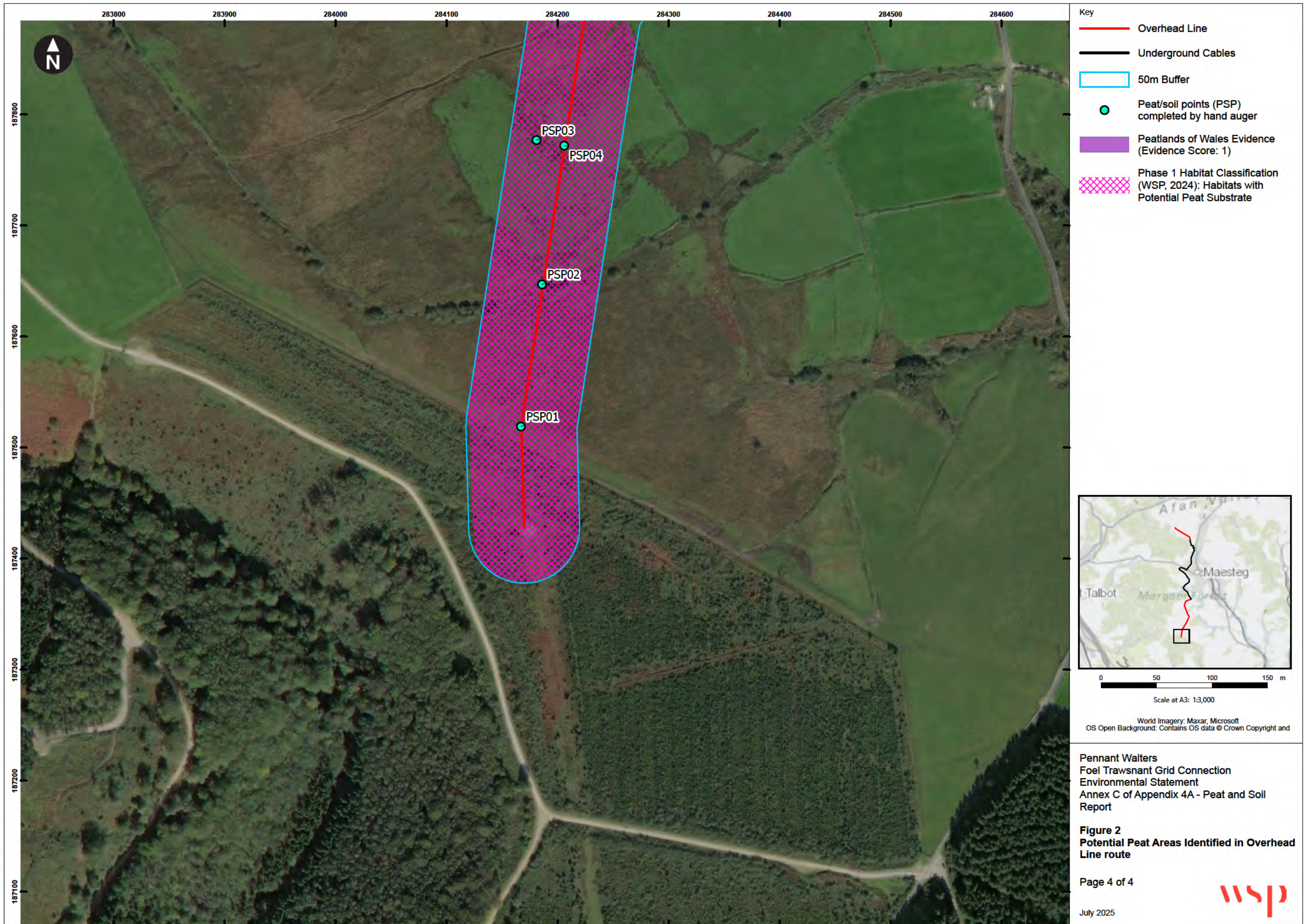
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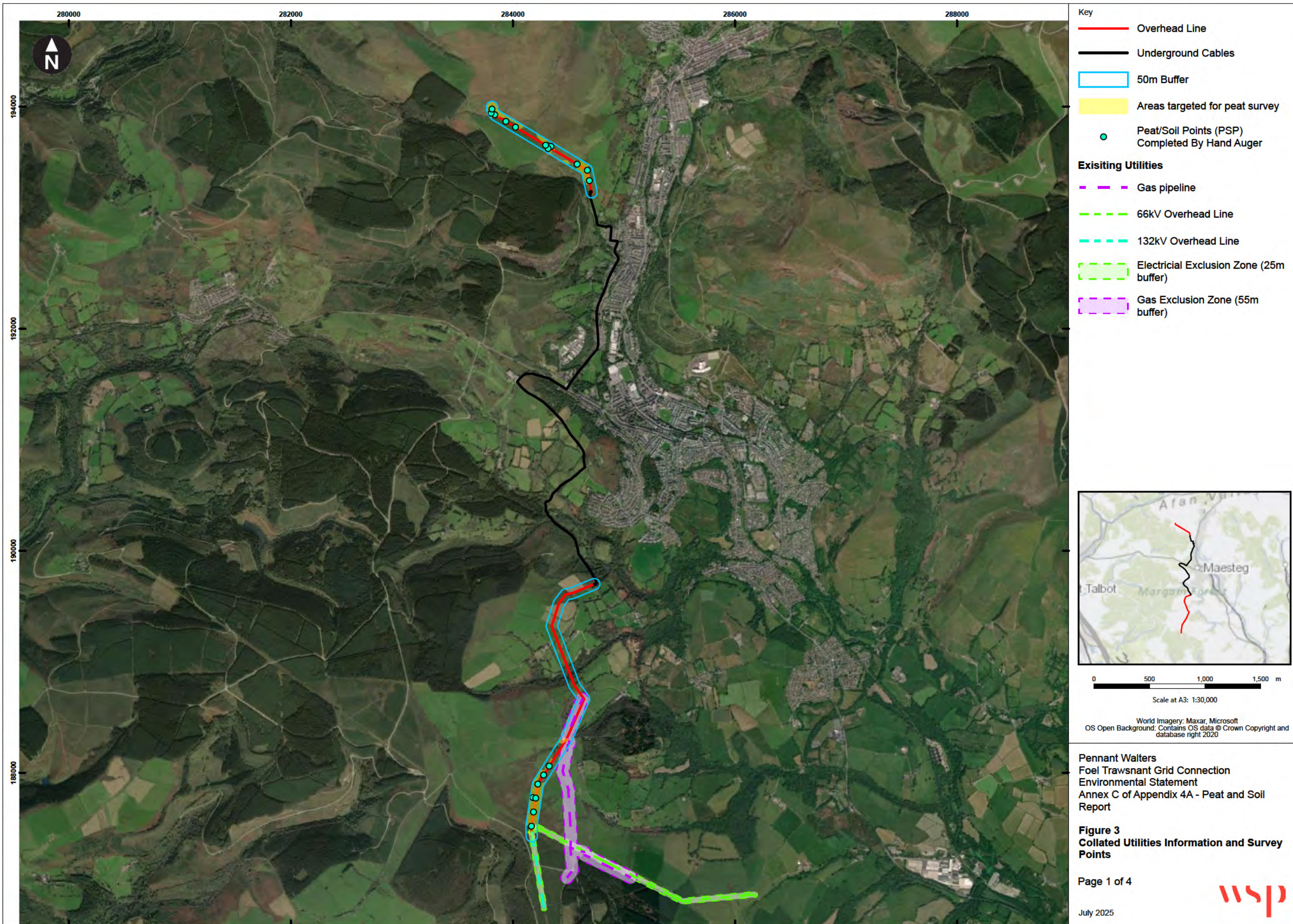
World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and

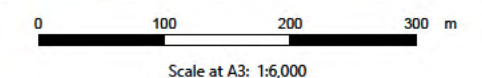
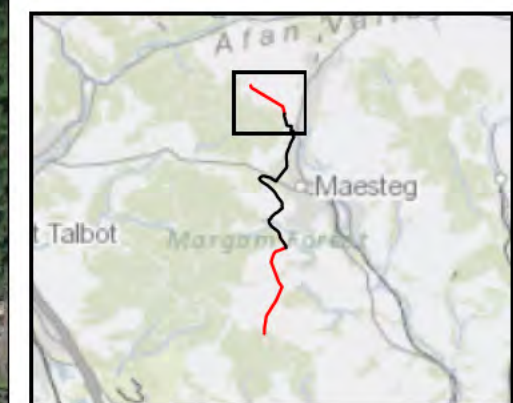
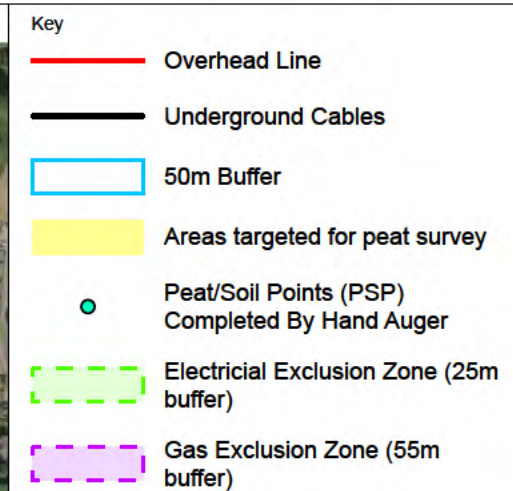
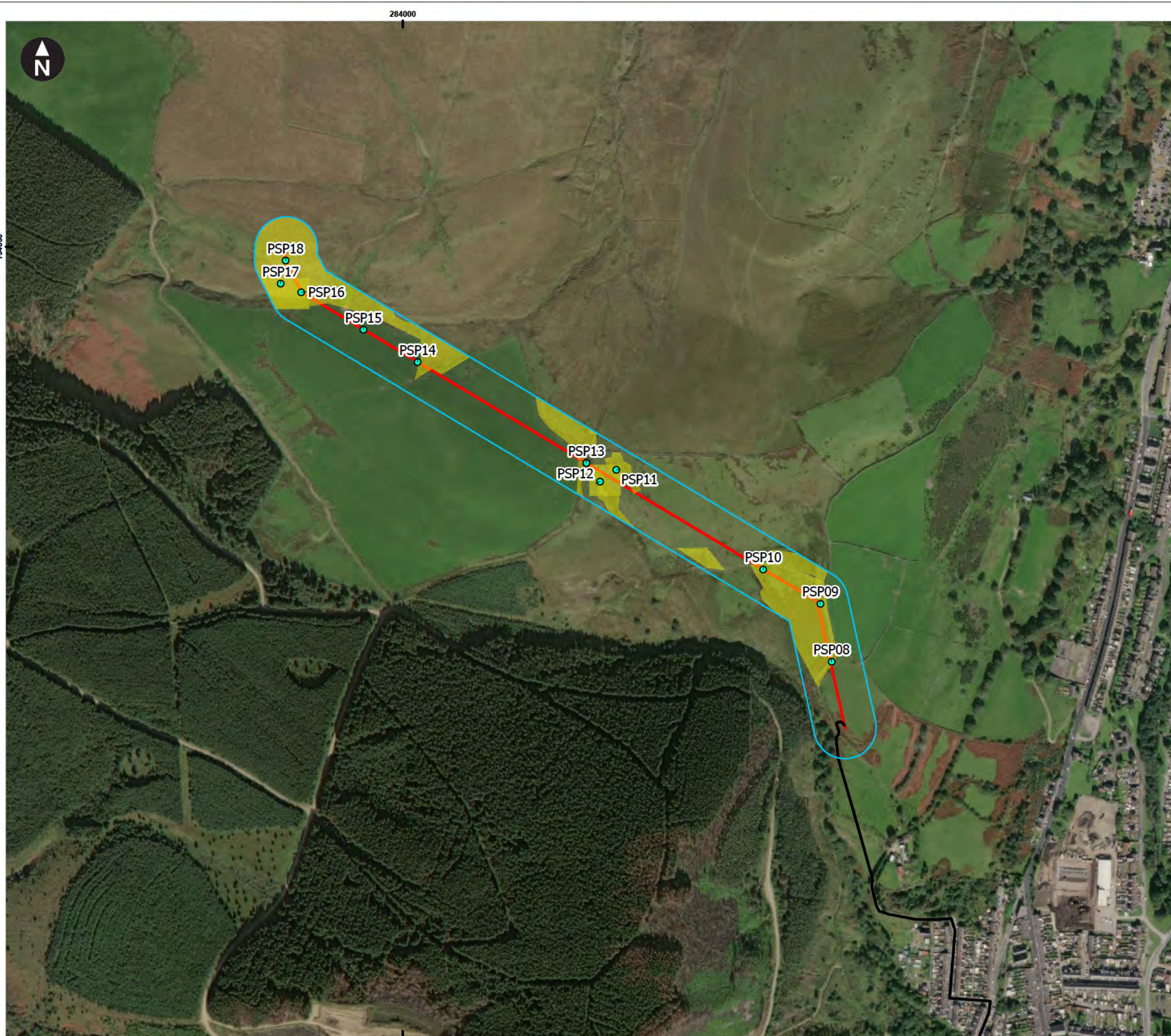
Pennant Walters
Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 2
**Potential Peat Areas Identified in Overhead
Line route**

\\corp\global\GB\IP\Projects\UK0037xxx\UK0037904_7662 - Foel Trawsnant Connection\03 WIP\GIS\02_APPRX\UK0037804_FoelTrawsnant_0098_v2.aprx Originator: INAS06227







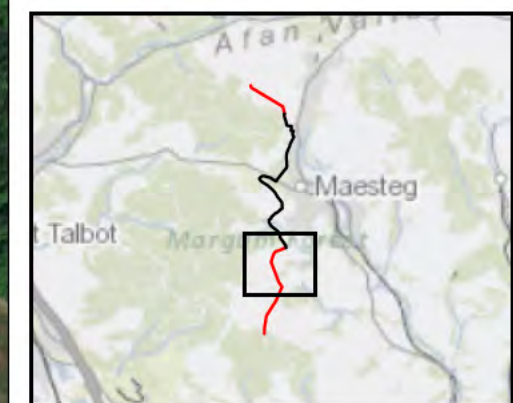
World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

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Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 3
Collated Utilities Information and Survey
Points



- Key
- Overhead Line
 - Underground Cables
 - 50m Buffer
 - Peat/Soil Points (PSP) Completed By Hand Auger
- Existing Utilities
- Gas pipeline
 - Electrical Exclusion Zone (25m buffer)
 - Gas Exclusion Zone (55m buffer)



0 100 200 300 m
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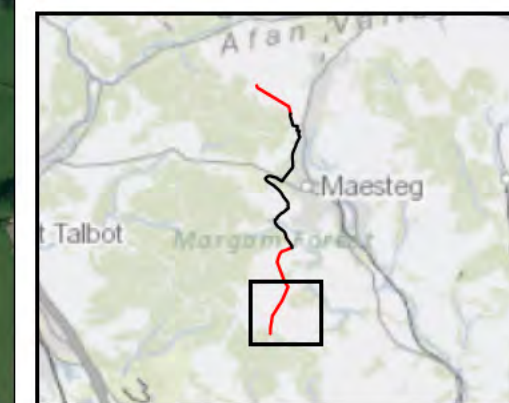
World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

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Foel Trawshant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 3
Collated Utilities Information and Survey
Points



- Key
- Overhead Line
 - Underground Cables
 - 50m Buffer
 - Areas targeted for peat survey
 - Peat/Soil Points (PSP)
Completed By Hand Auger
- Existing Utilities
- Gas pipeline
 - 66kV Overhead Line
 - 132kV Overhead Line
 - Electrical Exclusion Zone (25m buffer)
 - Gas Exclusion Zone (55m buffer)

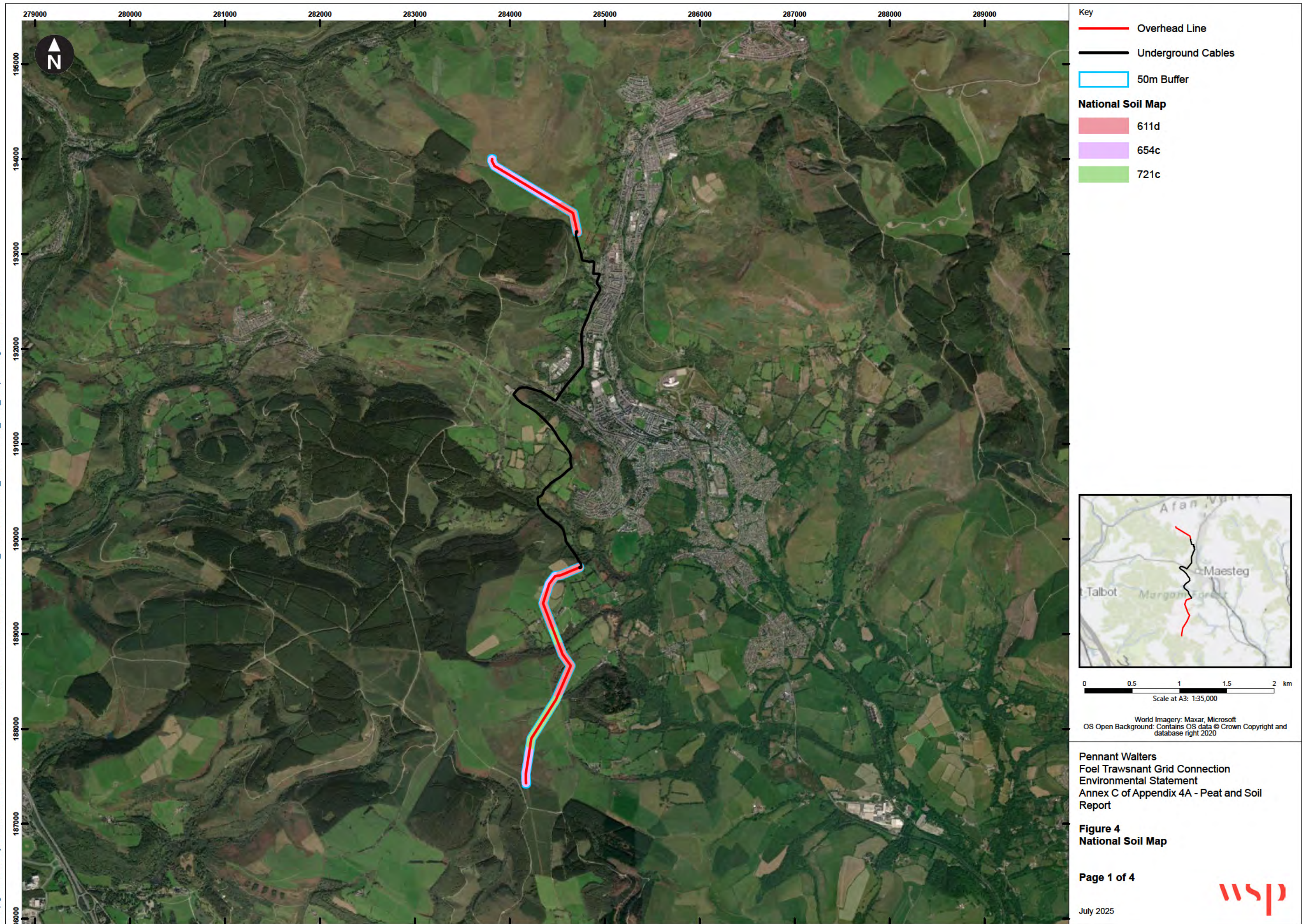


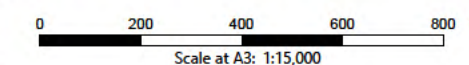
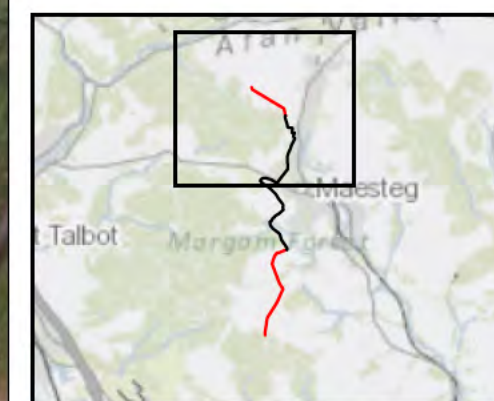
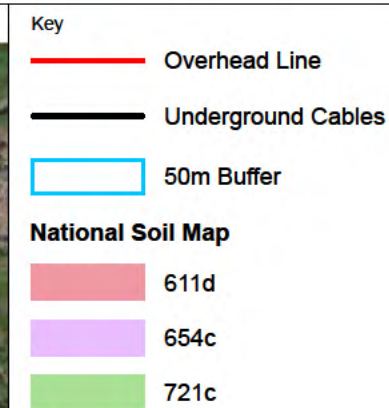
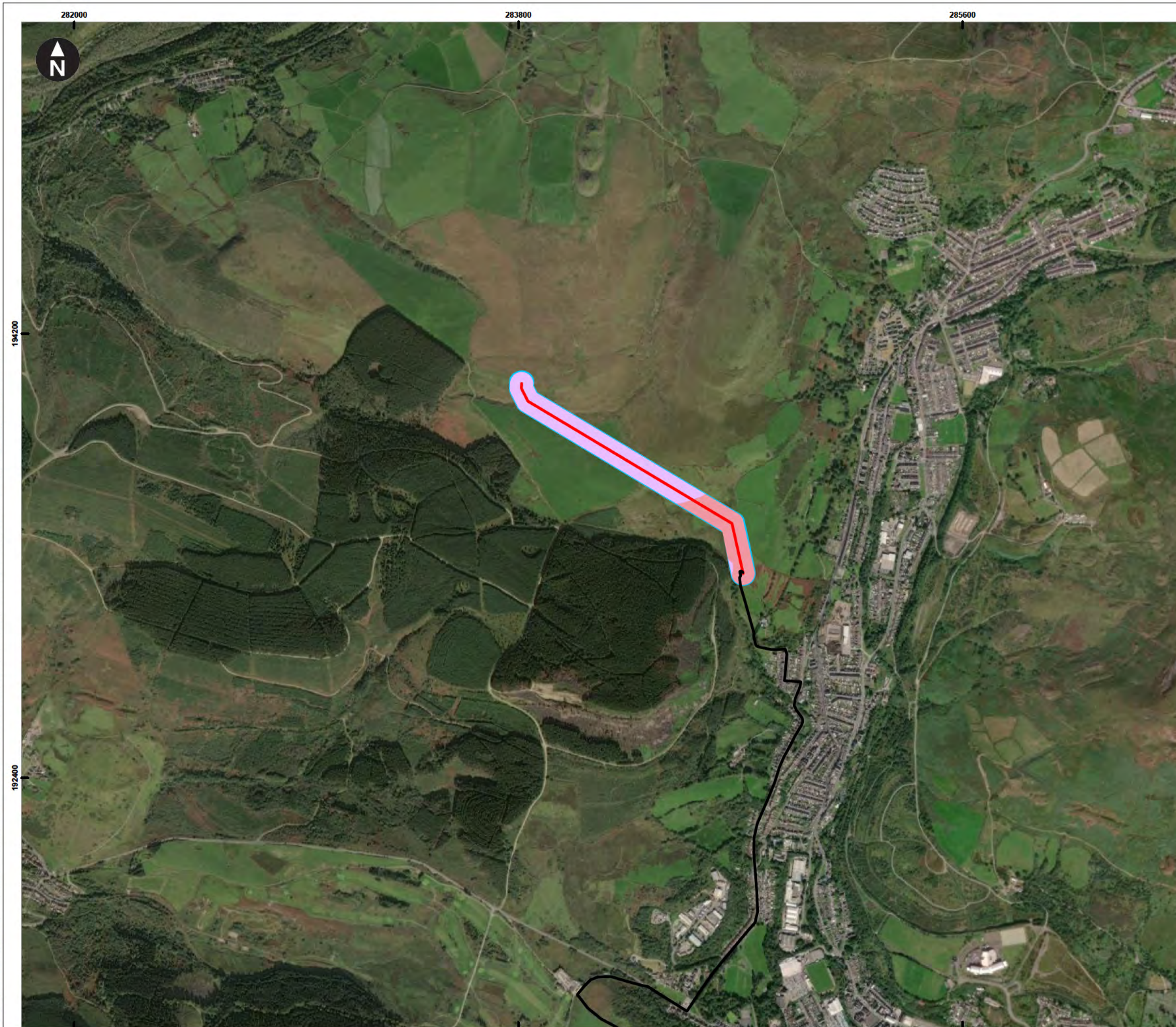
0 100 200 300 m
Scale at A3: 1:6,000

World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

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Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 3
Collated Utilities Information and Survey
Points

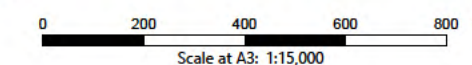
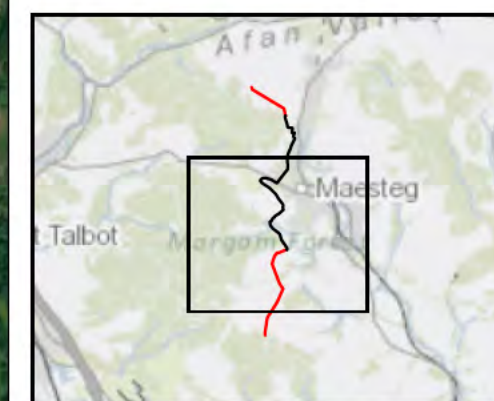
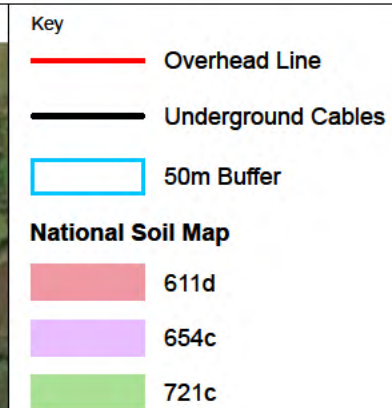
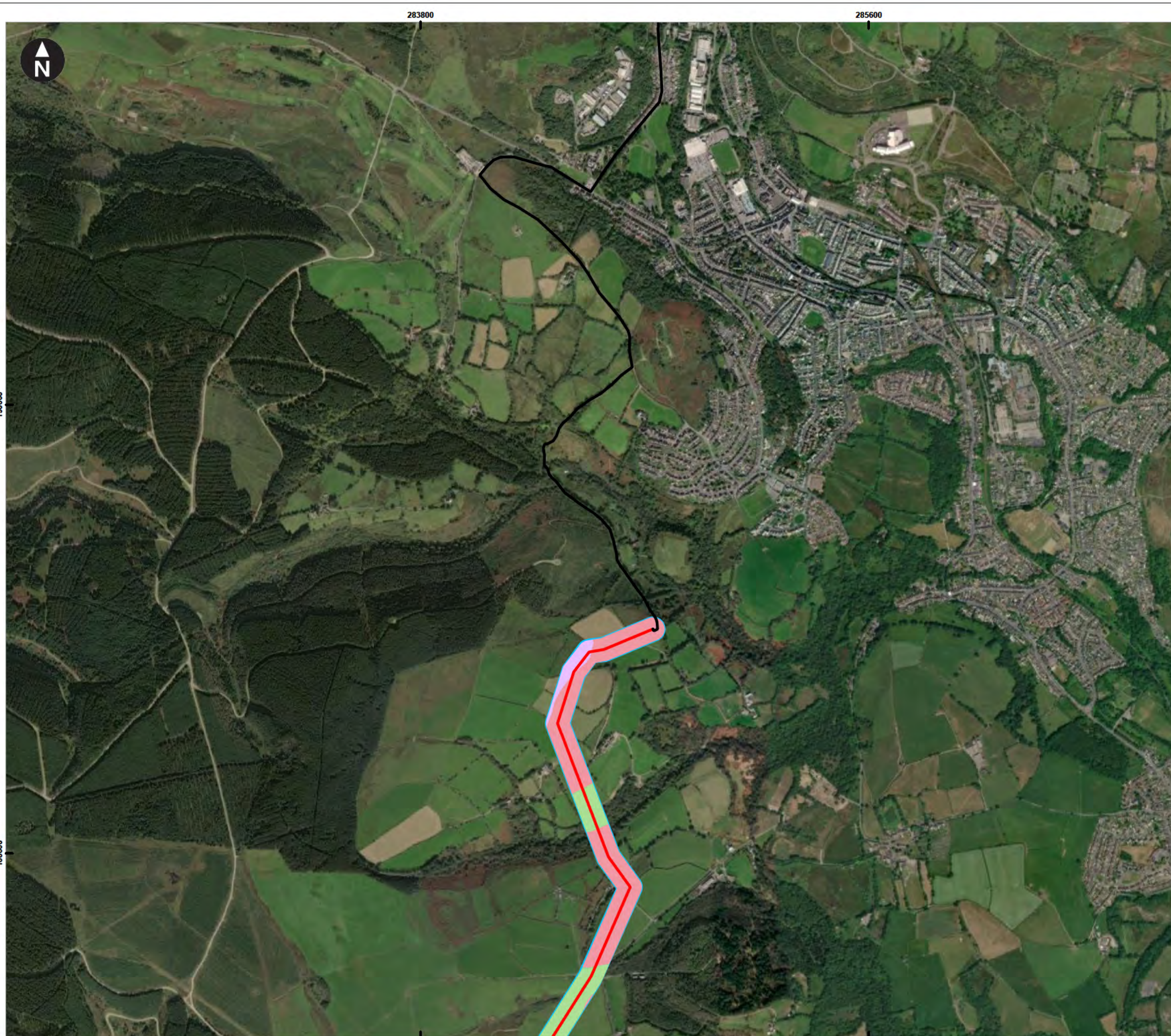




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Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

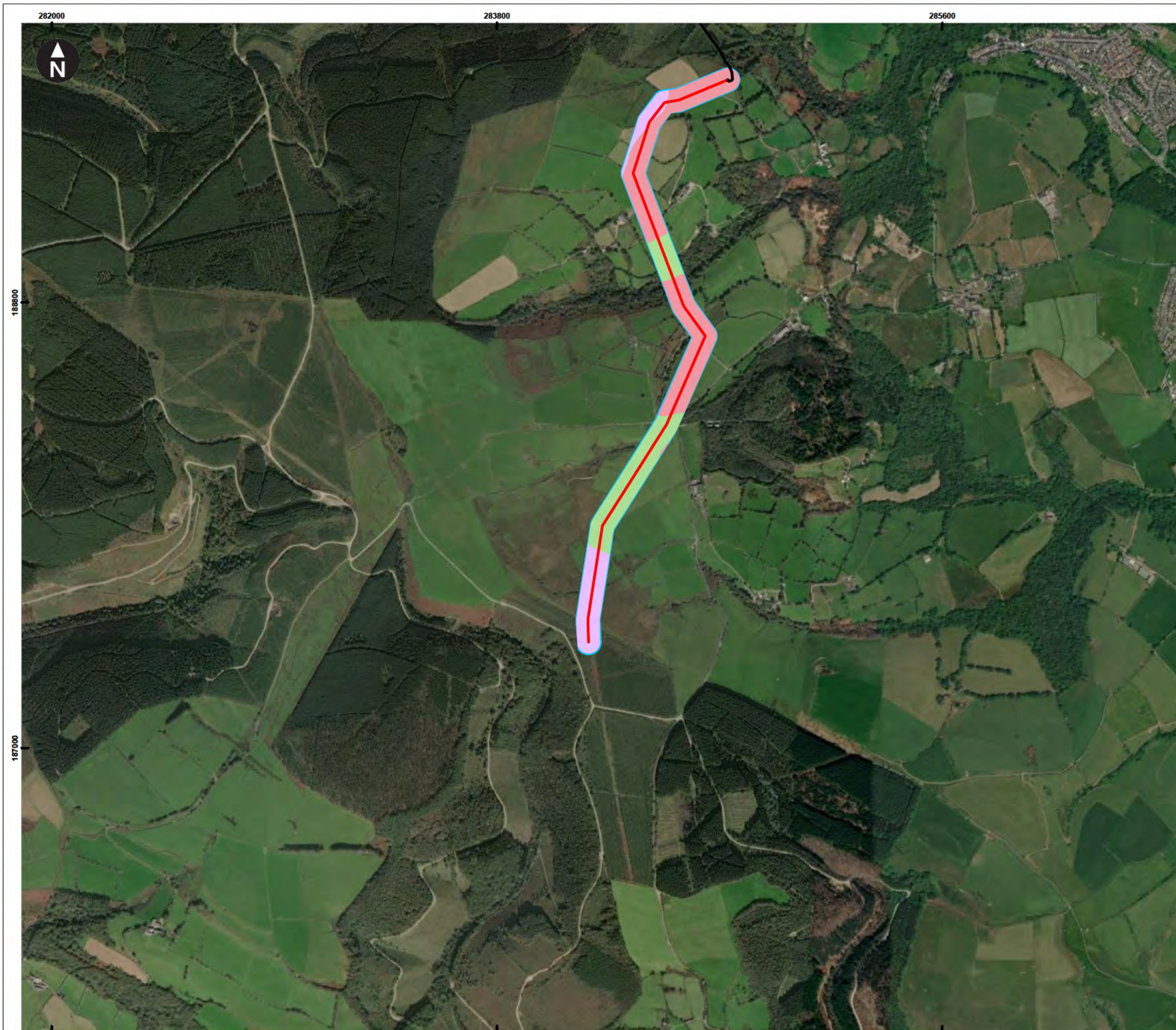
Figure 4
National Soil Map



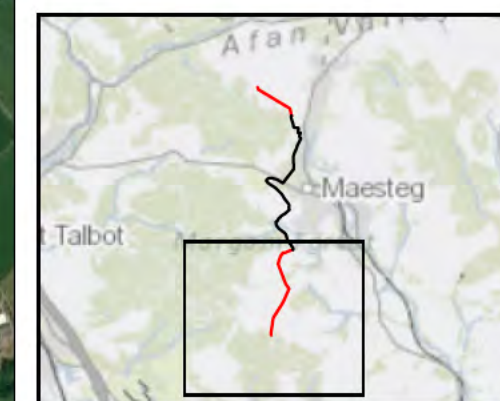
World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
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Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 4
National Soil Map



- Key
- Overhead Line
 - Underground Cables
 - 50m Buffer
- National Soil Map
- 611d
 - 654c
 - 721c



0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000

World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft
OS Open Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and
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Pennant Walters
Foel Trawsnant Grid Connection
Environmental Statement
Annex C of Appendix 4A - Peat and Soil
Report

Figure 4
National Soil Map

Addendum B

BOREHOLE LOGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. PSP01	
	Project Foel Trawsnant		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK0037904.7662		Client Pennant Walters		Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284167.00 N: 187519.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS						STRATA						
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								0.15	Dark brownish black TOPSOIL with fibrous peat.		PEAT	
								0.25	Dark orangeish brown very sandy very soft CLAY.		GT	
								0.40	Sand is fine to medium.		GT	
								0.71	Dark brownish orange very clayey SAND.		GT	
								0.92	Sand is fine to medium, clay is very soft.		GT	
									Light brownish yellow very clayey SAND with occasional sandstone gravel. Sand is medium to coarse, gravel is fine to medium and sub angular to sub rounded, clay is very soft.			
									Light brownish yellow slightly clayey very gravelly SAND. Gravel is medium to coarse, sub angular to sub rounded yellow sandstone. Sand is fine to coarse.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
								0.90			
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP02	
	Project Foel Trawsnant			Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK0037904.7662		Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Auger		Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284186.00 N: 187647.00
Ground Level (m)					

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thick-ness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								0.02	Very dark brown slightly clayey SILT, with a strong organic odour with roots and rootlets.	X	TS	
								0.12			TS	
								0.25			GT	
								0.51			GT	
								0.78			GT	
								0.80	Light greyish orange and orangeish grey mottled slightly sandy silty very soft CLAY.		GT	
								0.90	Sand is fine to medium.		GT	
									Light orangeish grey and greyish orange mottled very sandy very soft CLAY.			
									Sand is fine to medium.			
									Light orangeish grey and greyish orange mottled slightly sandy soft CLAY with occasional dark grey rounded gravels.			
									Sand is fine to medium.			
									Light grey very gravelly slightly sandy CLAY.			
									Sand is fine to medium.			
									Gravel is fine to medium, sub angular greyish orange sandstone.			
									Light grey very gravelly SAND.			
									Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to medium and sub rounded to rounded.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP03
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284181.00 N: 187777.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
						↓		0.28	Black spongy PEAT	⏏ ⏏	PEAT	
						⏏		0.40	Light orangeish brown slightly gravelly clayey SAND. Sand is fine to medium, Gravel is medium to coarse, angular to sub angular sandstone.	⏏	GT	

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
								0.28			
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP04	
	Project Foel Trawsnant			Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK0037904.7662		Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284206.00 N: 187772.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
								0.19	Dark brown organic very clayey TOPSOIL		TS	
								0.25	Dark brown and brownish orange mottled slightly sandy clayey SILT with occasional gravel.		GT	
								0.45	Gravel is fine to medium, sub rounded to rounded sandstone.		GT	
								0.59	Light orangeish brown very clayey SAND with occasional brownish orange sandstone gravels.			
									Sand is fine to coarse.			
									Light orangeish brown very gravelly slightly silty SAND.			
									Sand is fine to coarse.			
									Gravel is fine to medium, sub angular to sub rounded sandstone.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

20 WSP BH LOG FOEL TRAWSNANT_V8.01.GPJ WSP TEMPLATE 8.00.GDT 25/6/25

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP05
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284225.00 N: 187898.00	Ground Level (m)

[illegible]

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added							
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To	General Remarks					
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP06
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates (E: 284277.00 N: 187980.00	Ground Level (m)

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP07
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 17-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284327.00 N: 188060.00	Ground Level (m)

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP09
	Project Foel Trawsnant			Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 18-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284671.00 N: 193427.00	Ground Level (m)

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG		Hole No. PSP10	
	Project Foel Trawsnant		Sheet 1 of 1	
Job No UK0037904.7662		Client Pennant Walters		Date Start: 18-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 284579.00 N: 193482.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill
									Dark blackish brown TOPSOIL with high organic content.		TS	
							0.35		Light yellowish brown and orange mottled very silty SAND with occasional sandstone gravel.		GT	
							0.59		Gravel is medium to coarse, angular to sub angular.		GT	
							0.66		Light brown very sandy SILT with frequency sandstone gravels. Gravels are medium to coarse and angular to sub angular. Groundwater ingress recorded at 0.55 m.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
								0.55			
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG				Hole No. PSP14		
	Project Foel Trawsnant				Sheet 1 of 1		
Job No UK0037904.7662		Client Pennant Walters				Date Start: 18-06-25 End:	
Contractor/Driller WSP		Method/Plant Used Hand Auger		Logged By IH/RA		Co-Ordinates () E: 284024.00 N: 193815.00	
						Ground Level (m)	

SAMPLES & TESTS						STRATA							
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install / Backfill	
						↓		0.15	Dark blackish brown TOPSOIL		TS		
								0.29	Light brownish grey very silty SAND.		GT		
								0.35	Sand is fine to medium.		GT		
								0.55	Light brownish grey and orange mottled very silty SAND.		GT		
								0.68	Sand is fine to medium.		GT		
								(0.52)	Light brownish grey and orange mottled very soft very sandy CLAY.			UNKNOWN	
								1.20	Sand is fine to medium.				
										Light brownish grey and orange mottled slightly sandy soft CLAY.			
										Sand is fine to medium			
										Dark brownish black organic material (Possible weak coal seam) with a damp ash consistency and sand structure.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
								0.75			
Chiselling				Water Added		General Remarks					
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To						
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP16
	Project Foel Trawsnant			Sheet 1 of 1
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 18-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates (E: 283837.00 N: 193927.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
								0.20	Dark blackish brown TOPSOIL		TS	
								0.25	Light greyish brown very sandy SILT.		GT	
								(0.50)	Sand is fine to medium.		GT	
								0.75	Light orangeish brown and grey mottled sandy soft CLAY.			
									Sand is fine.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added							
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To	General Remarks					
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP19
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 18-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 283815.00 N: 194087.00	Ground Level (m)

SAMPLES & TESTS							STRATA					
Depth	Type	Test Result	PID (ppmV)	HSV (kN/m2)	P.Pen (kN/m2)	Water	Elev. (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Geology	Install Backfill
								0.21	Dark blackish brown TOPSOIL with high organic content		TS	
								0.27	Dark reddish brown very sandy soft CLAY, with occasional organic content (rootlets)		GT	
								(0.63)	Light yellowish brown very sandy SILT with occasional gravel.		GT	
								0.90	Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to medium and angular to sub angular.			

Boring Progress						Water Strikes					
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Dpt	Dia. (mm)	Water Dpt	Date	Time	Strike	Minutes	Standing	Casing
Chiselling				Water Added							
From	To	Hours	Tool	From	To	General Remarks					
Scale 1:62.5		Notes: All dimensions in metres. Logs should be read in accordance with the provided Key. Descriptions are based on visual and manual identification.									

 WSP Telephone: Email:	BOREHOLE LOG			Hole No. PSP20
				Project Foel Trawsnant
Job No UK0037904.7662	Client Pennant Walters			Date Start: 18-06-25 End:
Contractor/Driller WSP	Method/Plant Used Hand Auger	Logged By IH/RA	Co-Ordinates () E: 283819.00 N: 194191.00	Ground Level (m)

Foel Trawsnant: Peat and Soil Survey Photographs



PSP01 – Borehole location



PSP01 - Reinstated



PSP01- Core profile



PSP01 – Surface layer



PSP02 – Borehole location



PSP02 – Surface layer



PSP02 – Final soil profile, this was consistent once past the surface layer



PSP03 – Surface layer



PSP03 – Second core



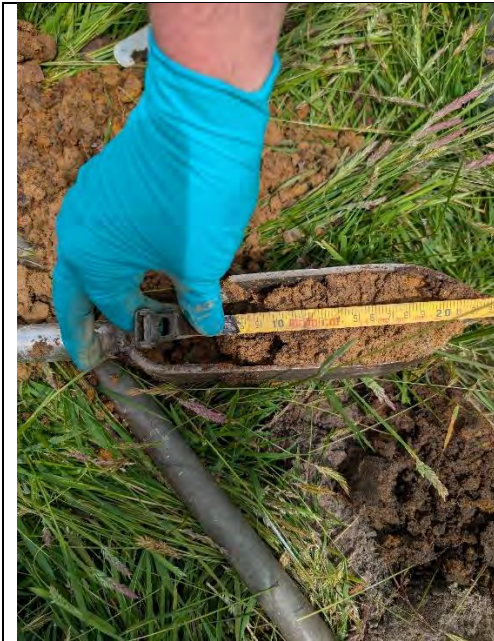
PSP03 – Core profile



PSP04 – Surface layer



PSP04 – Second core



PSP04 – Final core



PSP05 – Surface layer



PSP05 – Second core



PSP05 – Core profile



PSP06 – Borehole location



PSP06 – Surface layer



PSP06 – Second core



PSP06 – Core profile



PSP07 – Borehole location



PSP07 – Surface layer



PSP07 – Second core



PSP07 – Core profile



PSP08 – Borehole Location



PSP08 – Surface layer



PSP08 – Second core



PSP08 – Third core



PSP08 – Core profile



PSP09 – Borehole location



PSP09 – Surface layer



PSP09 – Second core



PSP09 – Third core



PSP09 – Fourth core



PSP09 – Borehole reinstated



PSP10 – Borehole location



PSP10 – Surface layer



PSP10 – Second core



PSP10 – Third core



PSP10 – Fourth core



PSP10 – Borehole reinstated



PSP11 – Borehole location



PSP11 – Surface layer



PSP11 – Second core



PSP11 – Third core



PSP11 – Borehole reinstated



PSP13 – Borehole location



PSP13 – Surface layer



PSP13 – Rock material found in soil layer



PSP13 – Rock material found in soil layer



PSP14 – Borehole location



PSP14 – Surface layer



PSP14 – Second core



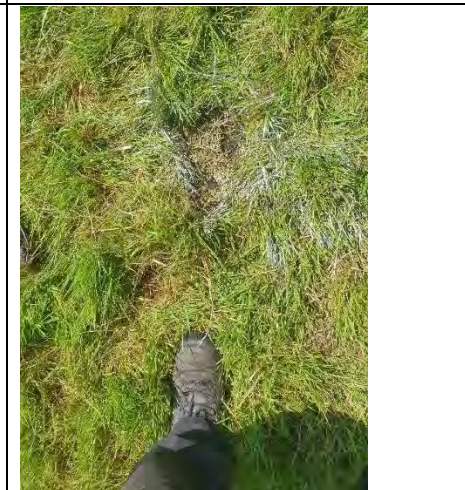
PSP14 – Third core



PSP14 – Fourth core



PSP14 – close up of material
thought to be weak coal seam
deposits

		
PSP14 – Fifth core		PSP14 – Close up of material thought to be weak coal seam deposits
		
PSP14 – Sixth core		PSP14 – Borehole reinstated
		
PSP14 – Core profile		



PSP15 – Borehole location



PSP15 – Surface layer



PSP15 – Second core



PSP15 – Third core



PSP15 – Fourth core



PSP15 – Fifth core



PSP15 – Sixth core



PSP15 – Borehole reinstated



PSP15 – Core profile



PSP16 – Surface layer



PSP16 – Second core



PSP16 – Third core



PSP16 – Fourth core



PSP16 – Borehole reinstated



PSP17 – Borehole location



PSP17 – Surface layer



PSP17 – Second core



PSP17 – Third core



PSP17 – Borehole reinstated



PSP18 – Borehole location



PSP18 – Surface layer



PSP18 – Borehole reinstated

PSP19 – Borehole location



PSP19 – surface layer

PSP19 – Borehole reinstated



PSP19 – Core profile



PSP20 – Borehole location



PSP20 – Surface layer



PSP20 – Second core



PSP20 – Third core



PSP20 – Core profile



PSP20 – Borehole reinstated



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