

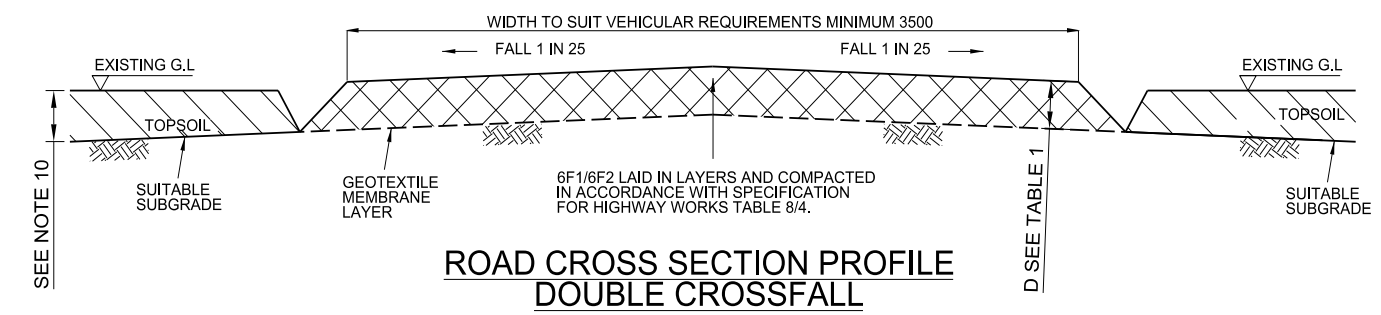
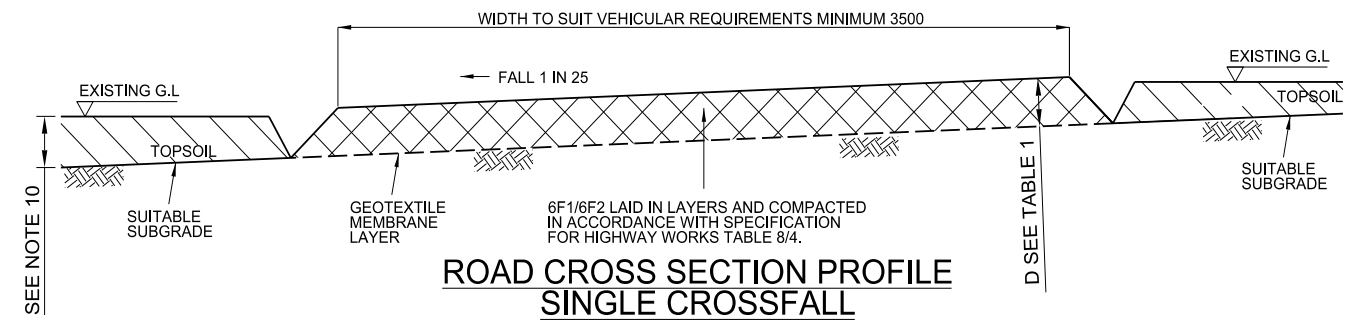
EXCAVATED MATERIAL TO BE SIDE CAST AWAY FROM THE CUTTING, LANDSCAPED, USED IN CONSTRUCTION OR CARRIED AWAY.

DO NOT OBSTRUCT HARVESTING ROUTES.

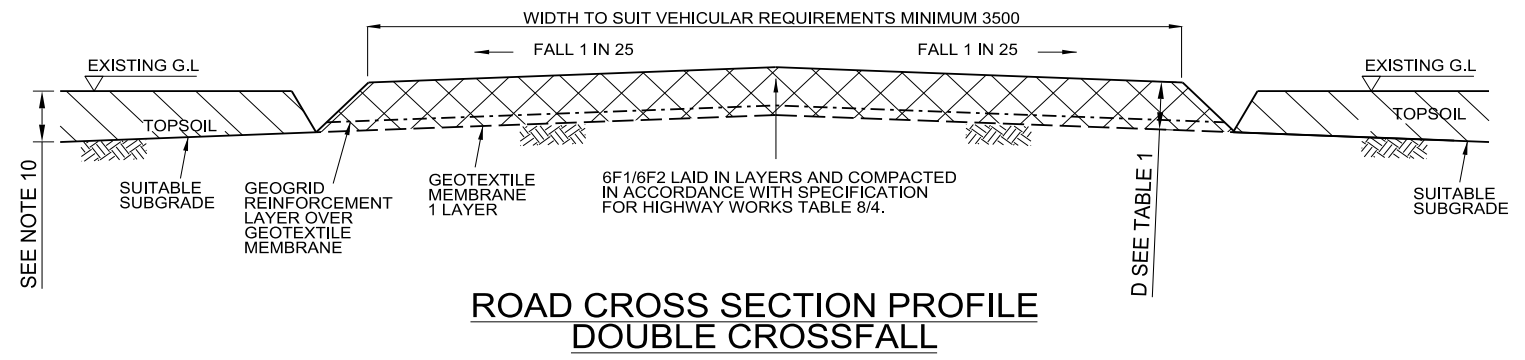
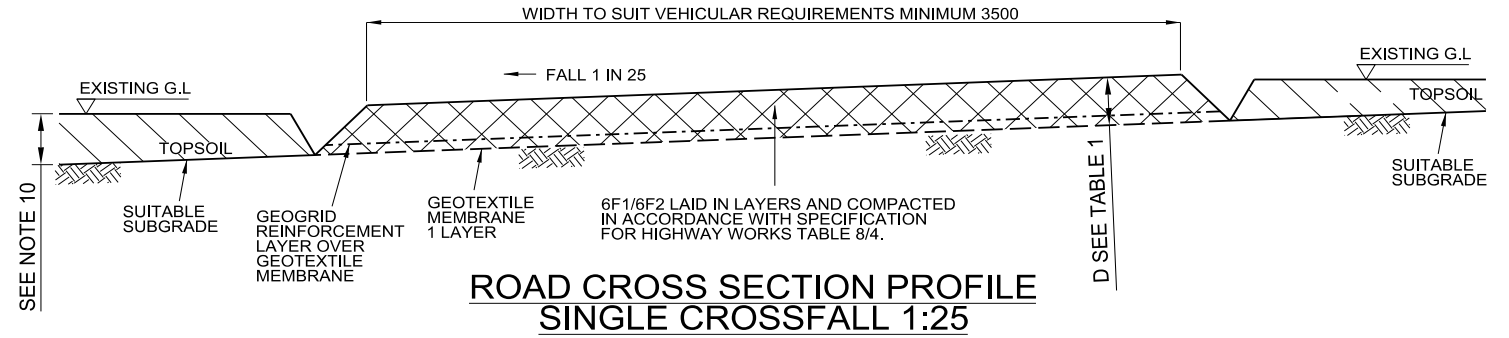
BRASH CAN BE PLACED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SLOPE FOR SHORT TERM STABILITY OR AS A SAFETY BARRIER.

TYPICAL ROAD CROSS - SECTIONAL DETAIL
CROSS FALL UP TO 20 DEGREES

OPTION A - NO GEOTEXTILE REINFORCEMENT



OPTION B - GEOTEXTILE REINFORCEMENT



GENERAL NOTES

ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE AND MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE AND NOT BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.

THICKNESS AND COMPACTION OF NEWLY INSTALLED ROAD TO BE CONFIRMED BY A COMPETENT PERSON PRIOR TO USE. CBR OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION TO BE A MINIMUM OF 80%

10 MPH SPEED LIMIT TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES.

WHEN TRANSITIONING BETWEEN DIFFERING STRENGTH SUBGRADES THE SLOPE SHOULD BE 1 IN 10 AND SHOULD BE BUILT ENTIRELY ON THE STRONGER SUBGRADE.

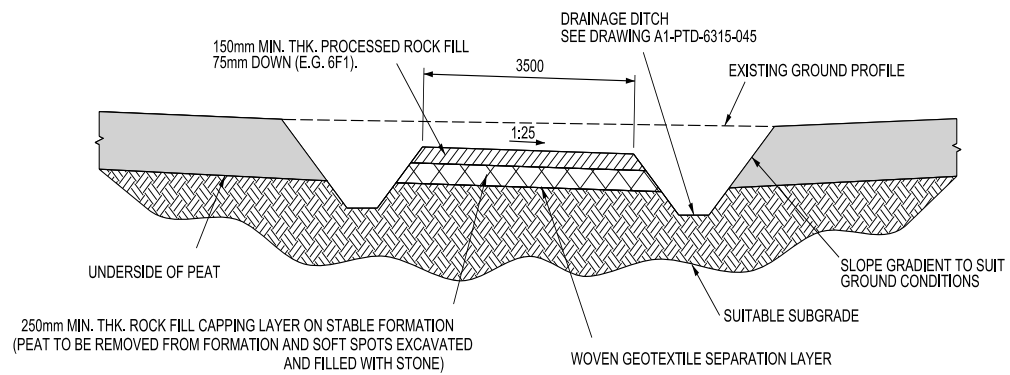
Client: **Scottish & Southern**
Electricity Networks

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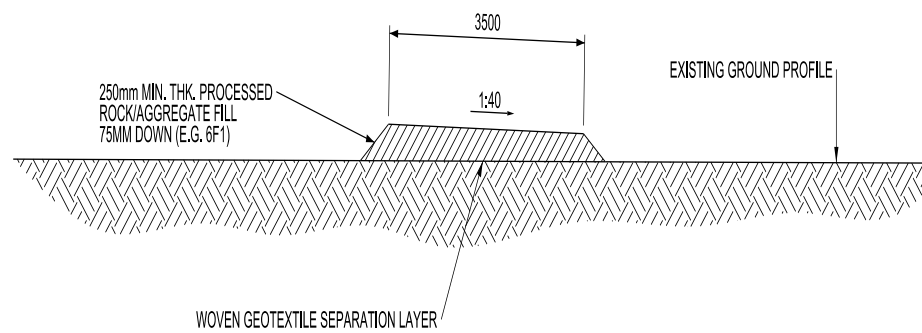
Project: **Dunoon to Loch Long 132kV OHL Rebuild**

Title: **Figure 3.2a**
Typical Access Track Sections
(sheet 1 of 2)

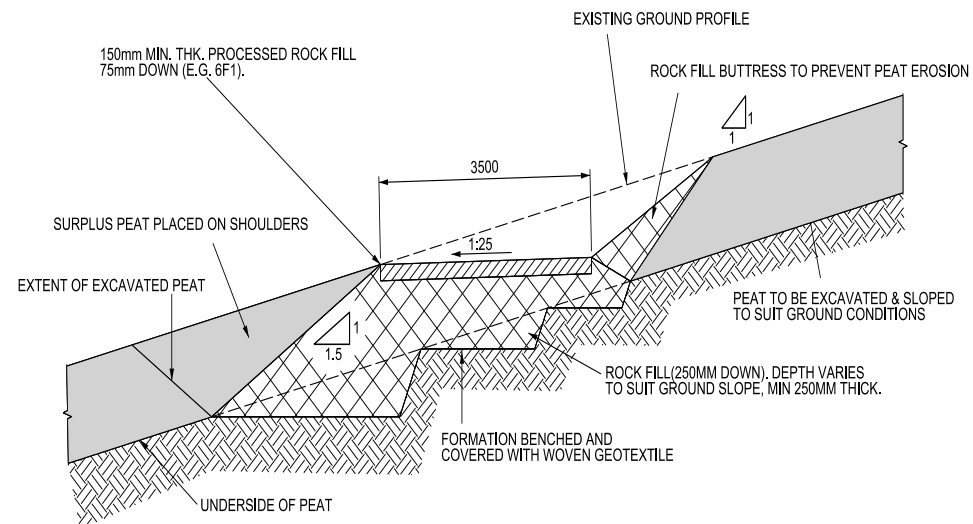
Date: 14/12/2022 Scale: NTS
Drawn: MAL Checked: JA Approved: SM



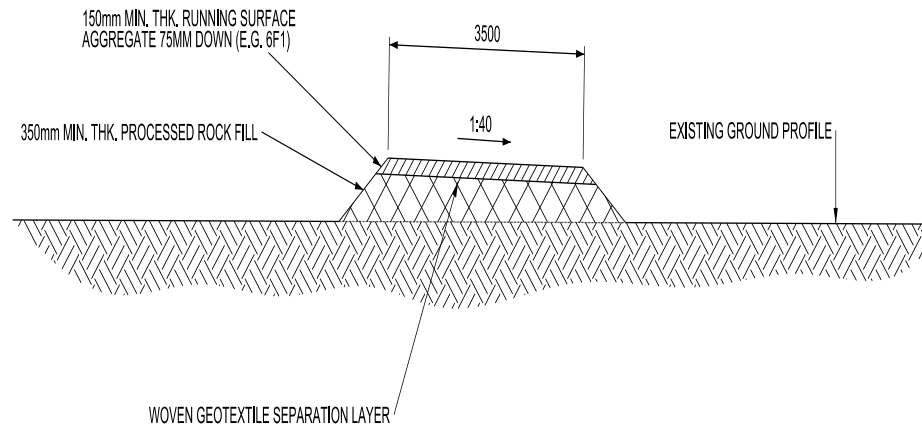
TYPE 5: TYPICAL SECTION FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTED ON SUBGRADE BELOW PEAT



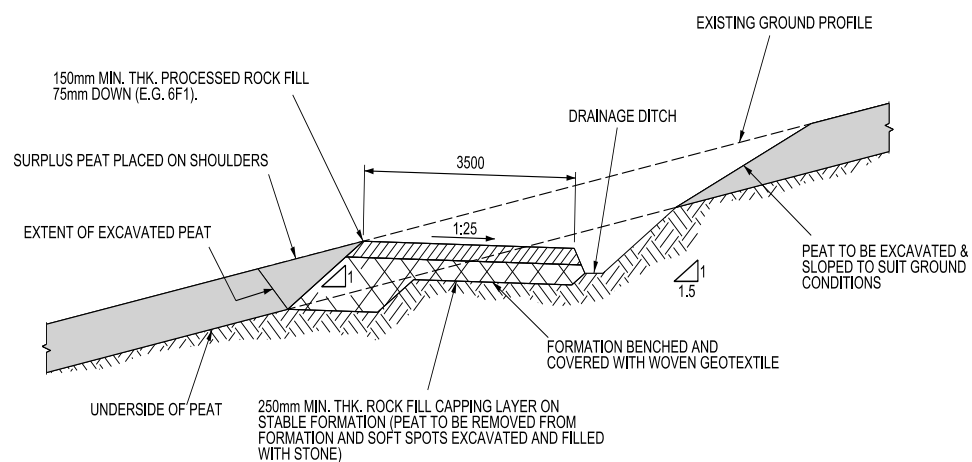
TYPE 1: TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH FLOATING ROAD OVER FIRM GROUND



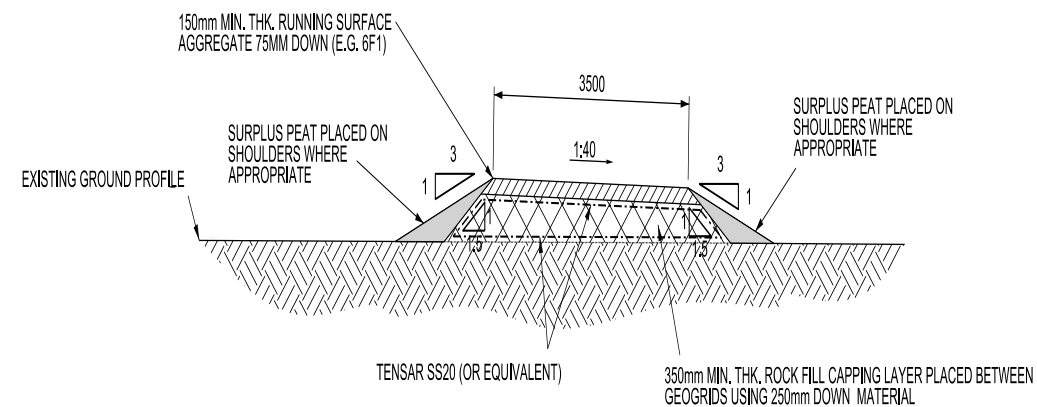
TYPE 6: TYPICAL SECTION FOR ROAD ON SIDE SLOPE WITH DEEP/UNSTABLE PEAT



TYPE 2: TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH FLOATING ROAD OVER SOFT GROUND / FLOOD PLAIN (NO PEAT)



TYPE 7: TYPICAL SECTION FOR ROAD ON SIDE SLOPE WITH SHALLOW/STABLE PEAT



TYPE 3A: TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH FLOATING ROAD OVER PEAT

GENERAL NOTES

ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. DO NOT SCALE.

WHERE FILL IS USED TO CREATE AN EMBANKMENT THE FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE DRAINING AND NON-COHESIVE.

FILL SHALL BE PLACED IN LAYERS & COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE 8/4 OF THE SPECIFICATION FOR HIGHWAY WORKS, TO PROVIDE A STABLE EMBANKMENT.

BATTERS SHALL BE CUT TO A STABLE AND UNIFORM ANGLE OF REPOSE AND FREE FROM OVERHANGS AND LOOSE ROCK.

ON STEEP SIDED SLOPES OR WHERE ROAD IS PERMANENT, CROSSFALL SHOULD SLOPE INWARDS & A DITCH CONSTRUCTED.

THE ROAD CONSTRUCTION LAYERS, GEOGRID & GEOTEXTILES ARE SHOWN BASED ON RECOGNISED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE PROVEN ON MOST MOORLAND AND PEAT LANDSCAPES. THE DETAILS ARE TYPICAL & NOT BASED ON SPECIFIC SITE GROUND CONDITIONS AS THERE IS NO APPLICABLE DESIGN CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION OF ROAD THICKNESS IN THESE CONDITIONS.

AS SUCH THE ROAD WILL NEED TO BE CONTINUALLY MONITORED FOR INTEGRITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRED WHERE NECESSARY.

DETAILS WHERE ROAD IS SUPPORTED ON NON-PEAT FORMATION CONSIDER THE FORMATION TO HAVE A CBR NOT LESS THAN 5%.

ONCE INSTALLED & PRIOR TO USE, THE GRANULAR HAUL ROAD SHOULD BE TESTED FOR COMPACTION BY A COMPETENT PERSON. THE ROAD SHOULD ACHIEVE A CBR DENSITY OF 80%.



Project: Dunoon to Loch Long 132kV OHL Rebuild

Title: Figure 3.2b Typical Access Track Sections (sheet 2 of 2)

Date: 14/12/2022 Scale: NTS
Drawn: MAL Checked: JA Approved: SM