APPENDIX 4-8

RETROSPECTIVE PEAT AND SPOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT) (FT, 2026) (RPSMP (FT,2026)

FEHILY TIMONEY

DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

PEAT AND SPOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared for: **MKO Ltd**

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MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)
PEAT AND SPOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) were engaged by MKO Ltd. to compile a Peat and Spoil Management Plan (PSMP) for the Meenbog Wind Farm Site. The purpose of this report is to provide a Peat and Spoil Management Plan for the Wind Farm Site. The report describes how peat and spoil which was excavated from infrastructure locations such as turbine bases and roads was handled and placed/reinstated onsite. The report also provides construction details for the types of roads which were constructed as part of the Existing Development and peat and spoil management areas which were developed at the Wind Farm Site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Fehily Timoney and Company

Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) is an Irish engineering, environmental science and planning consultancy with offices in Cork, Dublin and Carlow. The practice was established in 1990 and currently has c.100 members of staff, including engineers, scientists, planners and technical support staff. We deliver projects in Ireland and internationally in our core competency areas of Waste Management, Environment and Energy, Civils Infrastructure, Planning and GIS and Data Management.

This Report was written by Ian Higgins (FT Technical Director, PGeo, MSc in Geotechnical Engineering). Ian is a Technical Director with Fehily Timoney and has over 25 years' experience in geotechnical engineering.

1.2 Project Description

Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) was engaged by MKO Ltd. to compile a Peat and Spoil Management Plan for the works undertaken as part of the Existing Development.

The 'Site' refers to the Wind Farm Site, Grid Connection Site, and BMEP Site combined. Please note that no activities associated with the Existing Development occurred within the BMEP Site and therefore this site is not discussed further in this report.

- The 'Wind Farm Site' refers to the area of the Site surrounding the wind turbines and associated infrastructure (including the onsite 110kV substation) from the wind farm site entrance off the N15.
- The 'Grid Connection Site' refers to the underground cabling route from the Wind Farm Site entrance connecting the onsite 110kV substation to the Clogher Substation.

The Wind Farm Site is located within a rural, agricultural setting in County Donegal approximately 8 km southwest of the twin towns of Ballybofey and Stranorlar and approximately 12 km northeast of Donegal Town at its nearest point. The Grid connection site extends southwest from the Wind Farm Site for approximately 6 km along the N15 towards Donegal Town before continuing south and east along local roads and through agricultural fields to the Clogher 110kV substation.

The Wind Farm Site comprises predominantly forestry. The surrounding landscape is rolling hillsides with land-use comprising forestry and blanket peatland.

1.3 Existing Development

The Existing Development consists of the retention of the following:

- Upgrading of access junctions, tracks and roads, and construction of new site access roads;
- 18 no. wind turbine foundations and hardstand areas at various stages of development;
- A 110kV Electrical substation with 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and underground wastewater holding tank;
- 110kV underground grid connection cabling (including joint bays, communication chambers, earth sheath links, and ancillary works along the underground electrical cabling route) connecting the wind

farm 110kV substation to the Clogher Substation in the townland of Cullionboy. This cabling route is primarily located within the public road corridor;
- Internal wind farm underground cabling at various stages of development;
- 2no. temporary construction compounds;
- 3no. borrow pits;
- Peat and spoil management;
- Forestry felling;
- Site drainage and sediment control measures; and
- All associated site development works.

All elements of the Existing Development are described in detail in Chapter 4 of the rEIAR.

1.4 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide a peat and spoil management plan with particular reference to peat stability which was implemented for the construction phase of the Existing Development. The report describes how peat and spoil which was excavated from infrastructure locations such as turbine bases, hardstands and roads was handled and placed/reinstated onsite. The report also provides construction details for the types of roads which were put in place at the Wind Farm Site and peat and spoil management areas which were developed at the Wind Farm Site.

As work was carried out on site the contents of the original peat and spoil management plan (AGEC, 2017) and peat stability monitoring programme were implemented in full and updated as required (by IONIC Consulting as the Designer) for the construction phase. Appropriate RAMS (Risk Assessment and Method Statements) for construction works in peat were prepared by Mid-Cork Electrical (MCE) in consultation with IONIC Consulting.

This peat and spoil management plan contains some drainage guidelines for construction works and for management of peat on the Wind Farm Site. It should be noted that the control of water quality and drainage measures undertaken are outlined in detail in Chapter 4 Description of the Existing Development and Chapter 9: Water of the Remedial Environmental Impact Assessment Report (rEIAR).

1.5 Peat Instability Definition

Peat instability in this report is defined as a mass movement of a body of peat that would have a significant adverse impact on the surrounding environment. Peat instability excludes localised movement of peat that would occur below a floating access road, creep movement or localised erosion type events.

1.6 Ground Conditions

Ground conditions across the Wind Farm Site are described in the Geotechnical & Peat Stability Assessment Report for the Existing Development (FT, 2026).

The general sequence of ground conditions at the Wind Farm Site is summarised as follows:

(1) Blanket peat. Extensive covering of blanket peat, with peat depth typically in the range of 0.5 to 2m, though locally variable with areas of shallower and deeper peat (measured maximum depth of 7.3m).

(2) Mineral soil or weathered rock. Underlying the blanket peat was a thin mineral subsoil layer recorded as 0.1 to 0.45m thick of likely glacial till or weathered bedrock, or locally normally consolidated mineral subsoil, which may have been deposited in a lacustrine environment.

(3) Bedrock. Generally, bedrock at shallow depth either directly underlying the blanket peat or underlying the mineral soil/weathered rock layer. Bedrock is described as a strong to very strong thinly foliated fine and medium grained Phyllite with medium spaced (locally closely spaced) discontinuities.

1.7 Relevant Guidance

The relevant guidance used and referred to throughout this report includes;

- Good Practice during Windfarm Construction (NatureScot, 2024);
- Guidance on Developments on Peatland: Site Surveys (Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage and SEPA), 2017;
- Munro, R, 2004. Dealing with bearing capacity problems on low volume roads constructed on peat. Roadex II Northern Periphery;
- Scottish Natural Heritage/Forestry Commission Scotland, 2010. Floating Roads on Peat;
- Scottish Natural Heritage, 2015. Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands. Scottish Natural Heritage.

2. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES COVERED BY PEAT AND SPOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Construction Activities

For the construction phase of the Existing Development the activities that generated peat and spoil are as follows:

(1) Excavation of new founded roads through peat

(2) Widening of existing excavated roads through peat

(3) Excavation and placement of arisings

(4) Excavations in peat and overburden for borrow pits

(5) Excavations in peat for turbine bases, hardstands, substation platform and other infrastructure foundations

(6) Excavations for underground cables

Peat and spoil management of the above construction activities are covered individually in this report.

2.2 Road Construction Types

To provide access within the Wind Farm Site and to connect the proposed turbines and associated infrastructure existing roads were upgraded. The road construction design for these roads took into account the following key factors:

(1) Buildability considerations

(2) Maximising use of existing infrastructure

(3) Minimising excavation arisings

(4) Peat stability

(5) Serviceability requirements for construction and wind turbine delivery and maintenance vehicles

(6) Requirement to minimise disruption to peat hydrology

Whilst the above key factors are used to determine the road design the actual construction technique employed for a particular length of road was determined by the prevailing ground conditions encountered along that length of road.

The general road construction techniques undertaken are given in Table 2.1.

This report describes the most suitable type of road construction for each section of access road based on the ground/site conditions recorded during the site walkovers and during construction. The types of roads constructed across the Wind Farm Site are based on available guidance, including 'Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2nd Edition ,2015), Floating Roads on Peat (Scottish Natural Heritage/Forestry Commission Scotland, 2010) and 'Dealing with Bearing Capacity Problems on Low Volume Roads Constructed on Peat (ROADEX II, 2004).

Table 2.1: General Road Construction Techniques

Construction Method	Typical Site Conditions			Comment
	Construction Type	Typical Peat Depth (m)	Typical Slope Inclination (degs)	
Upgrade of existing founded access roads	Type A	<1.5m	Varies	Upgrade existing excavated access roads to the required width and finished with a layer of selected granular fill – Drawing P24-234-0603-0002.
Upgrade of existing floated access road to founded road	Type B	Typically, less than 1.5m, locally up to 3.0m	Varies	Upgrade existing floated access road to a founded construction the required width and finished with a layer of selected granular fill – Drawing P24-234-0603-0003.
New founded access road	Type C	Typically, less than 1.5m	<5 degrees	Locations shown on drawing P24-234-0603-0001 and details on drawing P24-234-0603-0004.
New floating access road	Type D	Typically, greater than 1.5m, locally up to 5.0m		Locations shown on drawing P24-234-0603-0001 and details on drawing P24-234-0603-0005.

Further details on access road construction types A to D are given in Sections 3 to 5 of the report.

2.3 Construction Methodologies

The following sections of this report sets out the construction methodologies followed for the construction of the Existing Development. These methodologies were followed from the commencement of construction of the Existing Development in 2019 until construction activities on the Wind Farm Site (with the exception of works at the substation) were paused following the November 2020 peatslide.

Following the November 2020 peatslide, a comprehensive review of the construction methodologies being employed on-site was undertaken by Fehily Timoney. Following this review a document entitled 'Construction Responses to Fehily Timoney Mitigation Measures', was prepared by the contractor (MCE Ltd.) in August 2021 (MCE, 2021) to accompany the Fehily Timoney report 'Peat Stability Assessment of Meenbog Wind Farm Site' (FT, 2021). The MCE (2021) document outlined additional mitigation measures and revised construction methodologies to be utilised during the construction of the outstanding elements required to complete the wind farm. These measures and methodologies were implemented for all construction activities undertaken on-site since the publication of the MCE (2021) document.

3. UPGRADE OF EXISTING ACCESS ROADS – TYPES A, B AND B1

Approximately 13.7km of existing access roads were present across the Wind Farm Site and had been in operation for a number of years prior to the construction of the Existing Development. The existing access roads were constructed using both a founded and floating construction techniques. Upgrade works involved the widening of the existing access roads. The locations where upgrade of the existing access roads was undertaken on the Wind Farm Site are shown in Drawing P24-234-0603-0001 and details are shown in Drawing P24-234-0603-0002 to 0004.

3.1 Upgrading Existing Founded Access Roads (Type A) Construction Methodology

This methodology includes procedures that were undertaken to minimise any adverse impact on peat stability. The methodology is not intended to cover all aspects of construction such as drainage and environmental considerations, which are discussed separately in Chapter 4 and 9 of the rEIAR. A total of approximately 4.1km of existing founded road was upgraded as part of the Existing Development.

(1) For upgrading of all existing founded access roads (Type A – Drawing P24-234-0603-0002) the following applied:

(a) Excavation of the widened section of the access road took place to a competent stratum beneath the peat, removing all peat and soft clay and backfilling with suitable granular fill.

(b) Benching of the excavation was undertaken between the existing section of access road and the widened section of access road where the depth of excavation exceeds 500mm.

(c) Access roads were finished with a layer of capping/surfacing material across the full width of the road.

(d) For excavations in peat, side slopes were not greater than 1 (v): 3 (h). This slope inclination was reviewed during construction. Where areas of weaker peat were encountered then slacker slopes were formed to ensure stability, or the sides of the excavation were supported with rock fill.

3.2 Upgrade of Existing Floating Access Road to Founded (Type B) Construction Methodology

As part of the Existing Development, a total of approximately 8.9km of existing floating road was upgraded to a founded road. These are described below.

(1) For upgrading of existing access roads previously constructed using a floated construction technique (Type B1 – Drawing P24-234-0603-0003) the following applied:

(a) The existing floating road was incrementally removed by pulling back the engineering fill material and existing base layer, before constructing the new road using the excavate and replace/partial displacement method (as described in Section 4.1).

(b) The road was built incrementally, with peat removed before being backfilled with coarse rock sourced from the borrow pit where the peat is relatively shallow (<3m). The excavator worked from the founded section of road at all times.

(c) Rock fill from the borrow pit was transported to the roads and berm using A25 dumpers, with the coarse rock tipped onto the constructed section of road before being used to backfill the excavation. Rock was not end tipped directly from dumpers into the excavation.

(d) Where deep/weak peat was encountered, the partial displacement method was used. This removed the upper peat but left a layer of weak peat in place at the base of the excavation.

(e) Coarse boulders (>0.5m, with no fine material) were used in the excavation and were pushed into the weak peat to the solid stratum below the peat. This displaced the peat upwards, filling the voids between the coarse boulder fill. This coarse fill provided support to the sides of the excavation.

(2) The finished road has a minimum running width of 5m, with widening on bends and corners.

(3) The construction of access roads in areas of deep peat (greater than 3m) was inspected on a daily basis (by the Site Manager) during the works, particularly before/following trafficking by heavy vehicular loads.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW EXCAVATED ROADS THROUGH PEAT – TYPE C

The excavation of peat and spoil and founding of access roads on competent stratum (below the peat) for new access roads was carried out at various locations across the Wind Farm Site. Locations for new excavated access roads on site are shown in Drawing P24-234-0603-0001 and details are shown in Drawing P24-234-0603-0004.

4.1 New Founded Access Roads (Type C) Construction Methodology

This methodology includes procedures that were adopted in the construction to minimise any adverse impact on peat stability. The methodology is not intended to cover all aspects of construction such as drainage and environmental considerations, which are discussed in Chapter 4 and 9 of the rEIAR. A total of approximately 3.0km of new founded road was constructed as part of the Existing Development.

(1) Prior to commencing the construction of the excavated roads, movement monitoring posts were installed in areas where the peat depth is greater than 3.0m, and in areas identified within the original peat stability risk assessment (see Geotechnical & Peat Stability Assessment, AGEC, 2017) as requiring monitoring.

(2) Interceptor drains were installed upslope of the access road alignment to divert any surface water away from the construction area.

(3) Excavation of roads was to the line and level given in the design requirements.

(4) Road construction was carried out in sections of approximately 50m lengths i.e. no more than 50m of access road was excavated without replacement with stone fill.

(5) All peat was either sidecast or transported immediately on excavation to the designated peat cells or the borrow pits for permanent storage.

(6) Once excavated, non-catotelm peat was temporarily stored in localised areas adjacent to excavations for roads and hardstands before being placed into the permanent peat storage areas within the borrow pits, in the designated peat cells or reused for landscaping purposes.

(7) For excavations in peat, side slopes were not greater than 1 (v): 3 (h). This slope inclination was reviewed during construction. Where areas of weaker peat were encountered the sides of the excavation were supported with rock fill.

(8) End-tipping of stone onto the road during the construction/upgrading of the access road was carefully monitored to ensure that excessive impact loading, which may adversely affect the adjacent peat, was limited.

(9) The excavated access road was constructed with an average of 500mm of selected granular fill. Granular fill was placed and compacted in layers in accordance with the TII Specification for Road Works.

(10) A layer of geotextile was placed at the surface of the competent stratum, where this stratum was cohesive in nature.

(11) A final surface layer was placed over the access road and graded to accommodate wind turbine construction and delivery traffic, where roads have been completed. The final surface layer comprised a 150mm thick layer of UGM-A (Clause 804).

(12) The construction of access roads in areas of deep peat (greater than 3m) was inspected on a routine basis (by the Site Manager/Ecological Clerk of Works) during the works, particularly before/following trafficking by heavy vehicular loads.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FLOATED ROADS OVER PEAT – TYPE D

A total of approximately 3.0km of new floating roads were constructed as part of the Existing Development. The location of these roads is shown on drawing P24-234-0603-0005.

A detailed stability analysis was carried out by the designer where it was proposed to install floating access roads over the peat prior to construction work commencing on site.

Floating roads minimise impact on the peat, particularly peat hydrology. As there is no excavation required no peat arisings are generated.

5.1 New Floating Access Roads (Type D) Construction Methodology

This methodology includes procedures that were included in the construction phase to minimise any adverse impact on peat stability. The methodology is not intended to cover all aspects of construction such as drainage and environmental considerations, which are considered in Chapter 4 and 9 of the rEIAR. A total of approximately 3.0km of new floating road was constructed as part of the Existing Development.

(1) Prior to commencing floating road construction peat probing and hand shear vanes were undertaken along the route of the access road to confirm the suitability of the area for the construction of a floating road.

(2) Prior to commencing floating road construction movement monitoring posts were installed in areas where the peat depth was greater than 3m.

(3) A basal layer of tree trunks/brash was placed on the existing peat surface.

(4) Base geogrid was laid along the line of the road in accordance with geogrid provider's requirements.

(5) The typical make-up of the new floated access road was up to 1,000mm of selected granular fill with 1 no. layer of combined geogrid/geotextile (drawing P24-234-0603-0005).

(6) Granular fill was placed and compacted in layers in accordance with the TII Specification for Road Works, Series 600.

(7) The finished road width is a minimum of 5m, with wider sections on bends and corners.

(8) Stone delivered to the floating road construction was end-tipped onto the constructed floating road. Direct tipping of stone onto the peat was not carried out.

(9) To avoid excessive impact loading on the peat due to concentrated end-tipping all stone delivered to the floating road was tipped over at least a 10m length of constructed floating road.

(10) Following end-tipping suitable machinery was employed to spread and place the tipped stone over the base geogrid along the line of the road.

(11) A final surface layer was placed over the access road and graded to accommodate wind turbine construction and delivery traffic, where roads have been completed. The final surface layer comprised a 150mm thick layer of UGM-A (Clause 804).

6. EXCAVATIONS IN PEAT FOR TURBINE BASES, HARDSTANDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOUNDATIONS

The turbine bases were founded on competent founding strata which required excavation through peat and any soft subsoils.

Similarly, crane hardstandings, blade storage areas, crane support pads and met mast foundations were founded on competent mineral soil which required excavation through peat and spoil. Excavation for the borrow pit also required the removal of peat and non-peat spoil overlying the rock.

6.1 Methodology

This methodology includes procedures that were included in the construction phase to minimise any adverse impact on peat stability. The methodology is not intended to cover all aspects of construction such as drainage and environmental considerations, which are covered in Chapter 4 and 9 of the rEIAR.

(1) With respect to placement of arisings from excavations the commitments given in Section 6 were followed. All excavated peat and spoil was stored in appropriately designed locations, such as within the borrow pits and the peat cells, or sidecast adjacent to access roads (peat only).

(2) All excavations within peat were adequately supported. Where deep/weak peat was encountered, the excavation side slopes were supported by the use of a rock cofferdam, where rock is placed into a trench around the edge of the excavation to prevent the peat collapsing into the excavation as the excavation progresses.

(3) Where minor instability was encountered a rockfill berm was constructed around the perimeter of the excavation to support the peat.

(4) Excavations were kept reasonably free from water at all times. Water was prevented from being impounded within excavations by either using drainage channels cut into the excavation face or by pumping using a mobile pump.

(5) Where water was channelled or pumped from an excavation then this water was fed into an established watercourse or drainage ditch following suitable treatment, as described in Chapter 9 of the rEIAR.

7. EXCAVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PEAT AND SPOIL

7.1 Excavation and Storage of Arisings Methodology

This methodology includes procedures that were included in the construction phase to minimise any adverse impact on peat stability. The methodology is not intended to cover all aspects of construction such as drainage and environmental considerations, described in Chapter 4 and 9 of the rEIAR.

(1) All excavated peat was either sidecast locally or transported to the Borrow Pits or Peat Cells for permanent storage (see Drawing P24-234-0603-0001 for locations). All excavated spoil was transported on excavation to the Borrow Pits for permanent storage.

(2) Further details on the construction and reinstatement of the borrow pits and peat management areas are given in Section 7.5 and 7.6.

7.2 Summary of Peat and Spoil Volumes on Site

A summary of the excavated peat and spoil volumes recorded for the Existing Development is given in Table 7.1. The volumes quoted below are actual excavation volumes, which include for any bulking of materials (particularly peat) that would have occurred during excavation.

Table 7.1: Summary of Excavated Peat and Spoil Volumes on Site

Infrastructure Element (1)	Peat and Spoil Volume (m^3) (2)	Comment
19 no. Turbines and Hardstands	117,850	Hardstanding area and foundation footprint. Allowance included for mini-crane pads and blade finger hardstands associated with the main hardstand.
Access Roads	207,000	Allowance includes for widening on bends, at junctions, laybys, and tie-ins to hardstands.
Substation	38,950	
Temporary compounds, concrete washouts, and ancillary infrastructure	2,100	
Borrow Pits	58,200	3 no. borrow pits
Peat Cells	14,800	3 no. peat cells
Peat recovered from Wall 1 following peat slide	6,000	
Stabilisation Berms	6,000	
Total =	**450,900m^3**	

Note (1) The location of the infrastructure elements on the Wind Farm Site are shown on Drawing P24-234-0603-0001.

Note (2) It should be noted that the excavated rock volume from the borrow pit is not included in the total volume quoted above in Table 6.1. The excavated rock volume was re-used as part of the construction works for the Existing Development and hence did not require reinstatement on the Wind Farm Site.

7.3 Summary of Peat and Spoil Management Areas on the Wind Farm Site

A summary of the peat and spoil management areas across the Wind Farm Site are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Summary of Peat and Spoil Management Areas on the Wind Farm Site

Location (1)	Storage Volume (m^3)	Comment
Borrow Pit (BP1)	49,500	See Drawing P24-234-0603-0007 to 0009 for further details. The material placed in the borrow pits was a mixture of peat and spoil.
Borrow Pit (BP2)	29,500	
Borrow Pit (BP3)	15,000	
Peat Cell (Substation)	15,500	See Drawing P24-234-0603-0010 for further details.
Peat Cell (T15)	26,000	See Drawing P24-234-0603-0011 for further details.
Peat Cell (T17)	4,300	See Drawing P24-234-0603-0012 for further details.
Sidecasting	311,100	Placement of peat up to 2.0m in height (typically 1m) and 30m in width.
Total =	**450,900m^3**	

Note (1) The location of the borrow pits at the Wind Farm Site are shown on Drawing P24-234-0603-0001.

Note (2) Some of the acrotelm (upper layer of the peat) excavated during construction was used for landscaping purposes.

7.4 Summary of Stone Volume Requirements

Table 7.3 below summarises the stone volumes for the Existing Development. Bedrock removed from the borrow pits was processed/crushed to provide general fill (Class 1C) and Class 6 selected fills for the construction works (Class 6F2, Class 6N). Appropriate materials testing was undertaken on the bedrock to confirm its suitability for reuse with the Wind Farm Site. The volumes quoted below are inclusive of any material bulking.

Table 7.3: Summary of Stone Volumes

Infrastructure Element	Stone Volume (m^3)	Comment
19 no. Turbines and Hardstands	101,500	Hardstanding area and foundation footprint.
Access Roads (including cabling)	224,460	Includes widening on bends, at junctions, laybys, and tie-ins to hardstands.
Substation Platform	3,732	

Infrastructure Element	Stone Volume (m^3)	Comment
Temporary compounds, concrete washouts, and ancillary infrastructure	275	
Borrow Pit/Peat Cell berms	71,635	For perimeter berms.
Barrage walls/Peat stabilising berms	55,425	Used for Wall 1, Wall 2, Wall 3 and berm upslope of T8.
Total =	**457,027m^3**	

7.5 Construction and Reinstatement of Borrow Pits

The location of the borrow pits is shown on Drawing P24-234-0603-0001, with the locations being: southwest of the T12 (BP1), southeast of T15 (BP2) and adjacent to T13/T16 (BP3). Bedrock (Psammite) has been excavated, processed and used across the Wind Farm Site as granular fill for roads and hardstands.

Upon removal of the rock from within the borrow pits, the borrow pits were reinstated using excavated peat and spoil. The excavated rock from the borrow pits was used in the construction of the infrastructure elements (turbine bases, roads, etc.) at the Wind Farm Site.

It should be noted that significant excavation works were required in order to develop the borrow pits at the Wind Farm Site. Excavation works were undertaken and supervised by an experienced Contractor. The text below provides the design and construction guidelines followed for the borrow pits.

Drawings P24-234-0603-0006 to 0008 show typical details for the borrow pits.

The borrow pits were constructed as follows:

(1) Peat and soil was stripped from the borrow pit footprint and side cast (peat) or stored in the other Borrow pit (spoil).

(2) Rock within the borrow pit footprints was removed by breaking and blasting.

(3) Slopes within the excavated rock formed around the perimeter of the borrow pit were formed at stable inclinations to suit local in-situ rock conditions. Exposed sections of the rock slopes were left with irregular faces and declivities to promote re-vegetation and provide a naturalistic appearance.

(4) A perimeter rock berm (containment berm) was placed along the boundary of the borrow pits to retain the placed peat and spoil. The perimeter berm side slopes were constructed at 1(V):1.5(H). all peat and soft clay was removed from below the footprint of the berm to provide a stable formation for the construction of the berm.

(5) Infilling of the peat and spoil commenced at the back edge of the borrow pit and progress towards the borrow pit entrance/rock buttress.

(6) In order to prevent water retention occurring behind the internal berm, the berm was constructed of coarse boulder fill with a high permeability. The berm was constructed of well graded granular rock fill of about 100mm up to typically 500mm in size.

(7) As the internal berm is slightly higher than the retained peat, drains were provided at regular intervals through the berm, at the same level as the top of the peat surface, to prevent ponding of water around the edges of the cells.

(8) As the borrow pit excavations progressed, surface water and groundwater ingress was removed via pumping to settlement ponds, and re-distribution locally across natural vegetated areas. Where required additional specialist treatment, including sediment bags and silt fences, was employed to ensure no deterioration in downstream water quality occurred.

(9) The perimeter rock berm and internal berm were inspected and signed off by competent personnel.

7.6 Designated Peat Cells

The methodology for the construction of the peat cells is described below. The location of the peat storage cells, which are located close to the substation, T15 and T17, are shown on drawings P24-234-0603-0009 to 0011. A peat cell was also formed close to T18 but was not used. The peat cells were constructed in accordance with the environmental management measures set out in the 2019 CEMP (Appendix 4-3). Peat cells were constructed using the following methodology:

(1) The areas used were marked out at the corners using ranging rods or timber posts.

(2) Tree felling occurred, where necessary.

(3) Ground was prepared in the area to be occupied by the peat cell and, where necessary, material was removed in order to create the required void space.

(4) Soil/peat was stripped from below the footprint of the berm prior to constructing the rock berm.

(5) Rock from the on-site borrow pit was deposited and then placed using excavator.

(6) The berm was constructed in a manner which prevented water retention within the storage area. This was in order to prevent a build-up of hydrostatic pressure at the base of the berm at a varying rate across the footprint which could have effectively placed a point load at a specific location.

(7) Large rocks were placed with an ‘open bond’ periodically to allow water to pass through the berm in a controlled manner.

(8) The berm was inspected and signed off by competent personnel.

The following methodology was utilised for the placement of peat within the peat cells:

(1) Excavators removed the peat from the development footprint areas i.e. excavated roads, hard standing areas and turbine foundation areas.

(2) Excavated peat was permanent sidecast alongside the access roads or transported to the borrow pits or peat cells for storage.

(3) Excavators loaded the peat directly into dump trucks, to transport the peat to the nearest peat cell.

(4) The material was backfilled into the peat cells and spread evenly across the area.

(5) Once the placement of peat was concluded the peat cells were permanently secured and a stock-proof fence to prevent access. Appropriate health and safety signage was also installed.

7.7 Sidecasting of Peat

The following was followed during the placement of peat in sidecasting areas alongside the access roads across the Wind Farm Site. Sidecasting locations are shown on drawing P24-234-0603-0001.

(1) The peat placed within the areas shown on Drawing P24-234-0603-0001 was typically placed to a height of 1m, with localised areas where up to 2m of peat was permanently placed.

(2) Prior to sidecasting any material, peat probing and hand shear vanes were undertaken confirm the suitability of the area.

(3) Following a peat slippage between T5 and T6 during June 2020, where 3-4m of peat was temporarily stockpiled on the downslope side of an access road, only 1m of peat was placed in sidecast areas, and sidecast areas were limited to the upslope side of access roads.

(4) The placement of peat within the sidecasting areas required the use of long reach excavators (working from the adjacent access road/hardstand) and low ground pressure machinery (operating on the in-situ peat).

(5) The surface of the placed peat was shaped to allow efficient run-off of surface water. This reduces the likelihood of debris run-off and reduces the risk of instability of the placed peat.

(6) Finished/shaped side slopes in the placed peat are not greater than 1 (v): 3 (h).

(7) Where possible, the acrotelm was placed on the finished surface with the vegetation part of the sod facing the right way up to encourage growth of plants and vegetation at the surface of the sidecast peat.

(8) The sidecast areas were inspected and signed off by competent personnel prior to material being placed.

(9) The highest risk when sidecasting peat is at the time of placement. As the placed peat dries and revegetates, and the in-situ peat consolidates from the load of the placed peat and increases in strength, the stability of the sidecast areas increases.

7.8 Barrage Walls

In accordance with the 2019 CEMP, a total of 3 no. barrage walls were constructed in response to the November 2020 Peat Slide. The construction of the walls was carried out as follows:

(1) Articulated dump trucks drew rock from a borrow pit, this was deposited and then placed using an excavator.

(2) All peat was excavated from below the footprint of the barrage, so that the barrage could be founded on the underlying glacial till. The barrage was constructed at a minimum of 6m in width at the beginning. It was widened further as construction continued so as to allow articulated dumpers and excavators to easily travel along the top.

(3) The barrage was constructed in a manner which prevented water retention within the storage area. This was in order to prevent a build-up of hydrostatic pressure at the base of the barrage at a varying rate across the footprint, which could have effectively placed a point load at a specific location.

(4) Large rocks were placed with an ‘open bond’ periodically to allow water to pass through the barrage in a controlled manner.

(5) The barrage was inspected and signed off by competent personnel.

8. MONITORING

8.1 Movement Monitoring Posts

To monitor possible peat movements, sighting posts were installed at various locations across the Wind Farm Site during the construction works associated with the Existing Development, as detailed in the 2019 CEMP. Details of sighting posts are given below.

(1) A line of sighting posts comprised:

(a) A line of wooden stakes (typically 1 to 1.5m long) placed vertically into the peat to form a straight line.

(b) The sighting line comprised 4 no. posts at 5m centres that is a line some 15m long.

(c) A string line was attached to the first and last posts and all intervening posts were adjusted so they were just touching the string line.

(2) Lines of sighting posts were placed across the existing slope about 5m away from the area to be worked. The posts were located along the road at 10m intervals in areas of deeper peat (greater than 3.0m).

(3) Each line of sighting posts was uniquely referenced with each post in the line given a reference. The post reference was marked on each post (e.g. reference 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, for posts in line 1).

(4) The sighting lines were monitored at the beginning of each working day where works were ongoing, and during the day where considered appropriate (e.g. when working activity is concentrated at a specific location).

(5) Monitoring of the posts comprised sighting along the line and recording any relative movement of posts from the string line.

9. REFERENCES

Fehily Timoney (2021). Meenbog Wind Farm – Assessment of Site with respect to Peat Stability.

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Good Practice during Windfarm Construction (NatureScot, 2024).

Guidance on Developments on Peatland: Site Surveys (Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage and SEPA, 2017.

FEHILY TIMONEY

DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

DRAWINGS

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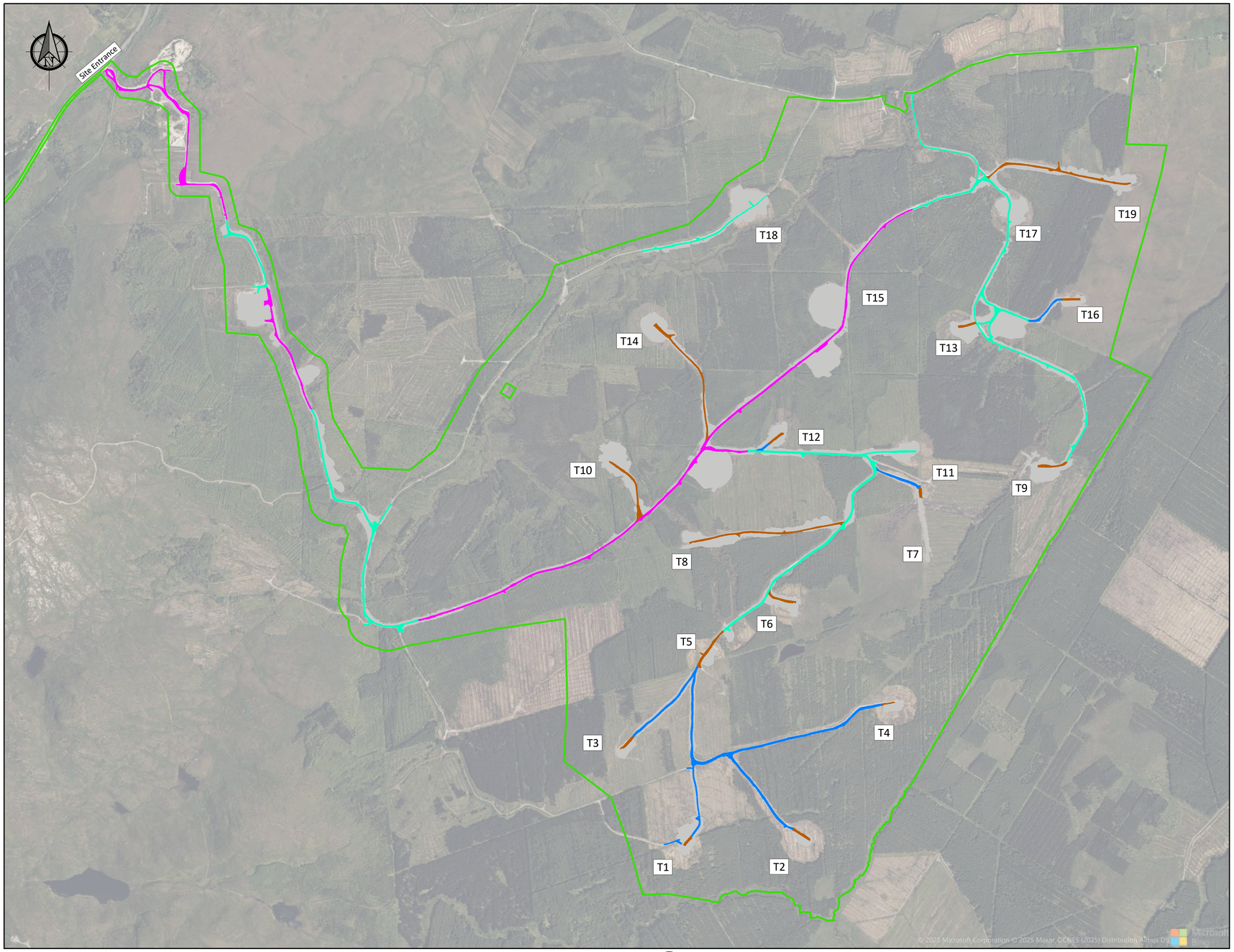

PLAN 0001

1:10000 -

0m 100m 200m 300m 400m 500m 600m 700m 800m 900m 1000m

Scale 1:10000

Plan Legend:

Existing Development

Wind Farm Site & Grid Connection Site Boundary

Road Type Legend:

Type A - Upgrade of Existing Excavated Access Road

Type B - Upgrade of Existing Floated Access Road to Founded Access Road

Type C - New Excavate & Replace Access Road

Type D - New Floated Access Road

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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT

MEENBOG WIND FARM
(EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT

MKO

SHEET

ROAD CONSTRUCTION TYPES PLAN

Date 19.06.26

Project number P24-234

Scale (@ A1) As Shown

Drawn by POR

Checked by IH

Drawing Number P24-234-0603-0001

(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)

Rev P02

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24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0001)

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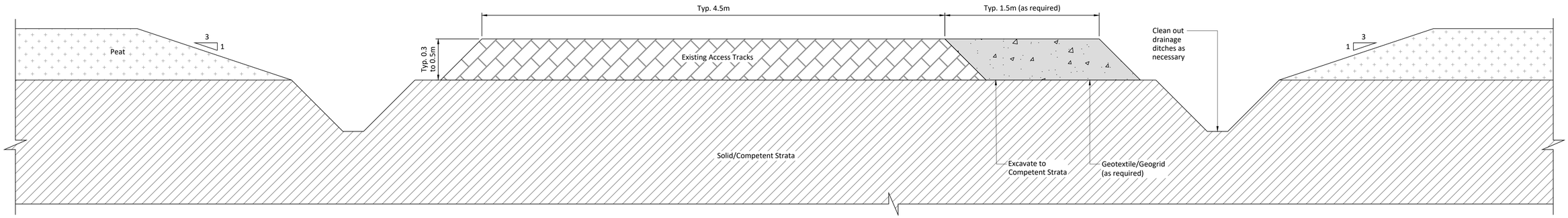

DETAIL TYPE A

1:20

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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)		CLIENT: MKO	
SHEET: TYPE A - UPGRADE OF EXISTING FOUNDED ACCESS ROAD	Date: 19.06.26	Project number: P24-234	Scale (@ A1): As Shown
	Drawn by: POR	Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0002 (Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)	Rev: P02
	Checked by: IH		

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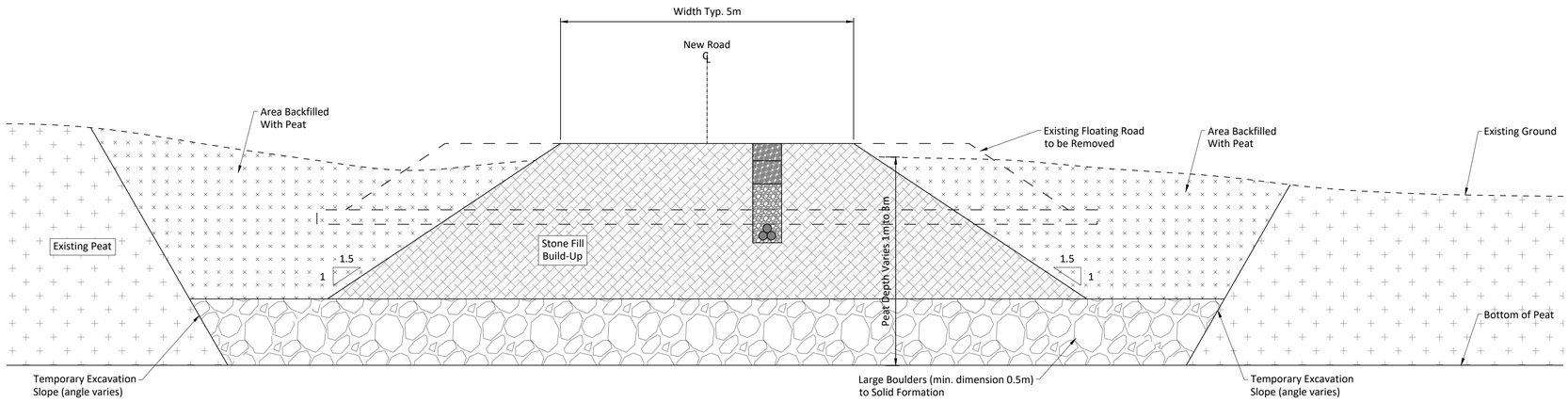
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0002)



DETAIL B

1:50

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P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT

MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT

MKO

SHEET

TYPE B - UPGRADE OF EXISTING FLOATING TO FOUNDED ACCESS ROAD

Date 19.06.26	Project number P24-234	Scale (@ A1) As Shown	
Drawn by POR	Drawing Number P24-234-0603-0003 *(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)*		Rev P02
Checked by IH			

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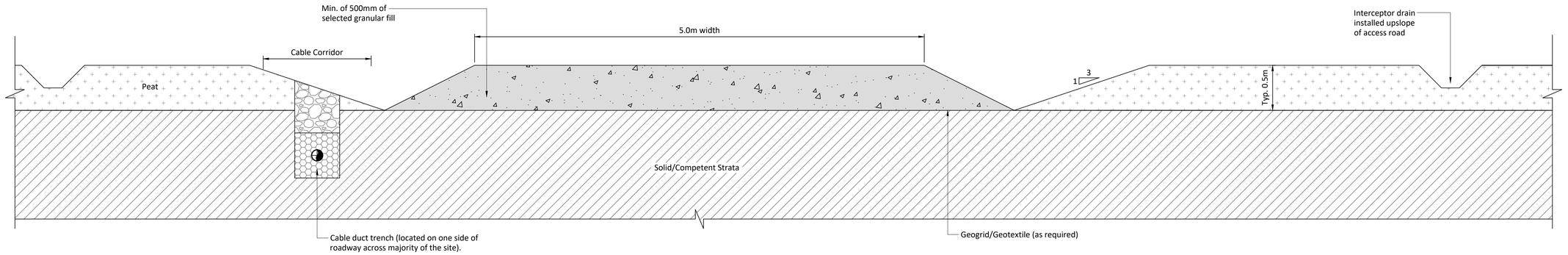
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0003)



DETAIL TYPE C
1:25

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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT: MKO

SHEET: TYPE C - NEW FOUNDED ACCESS ROAD

Date: 27.05.26
Drawn by: POR
Checked by: IH
Project number: P24-234
Scale (@ A1): As Shown
Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0004 (Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)
Rev: P01

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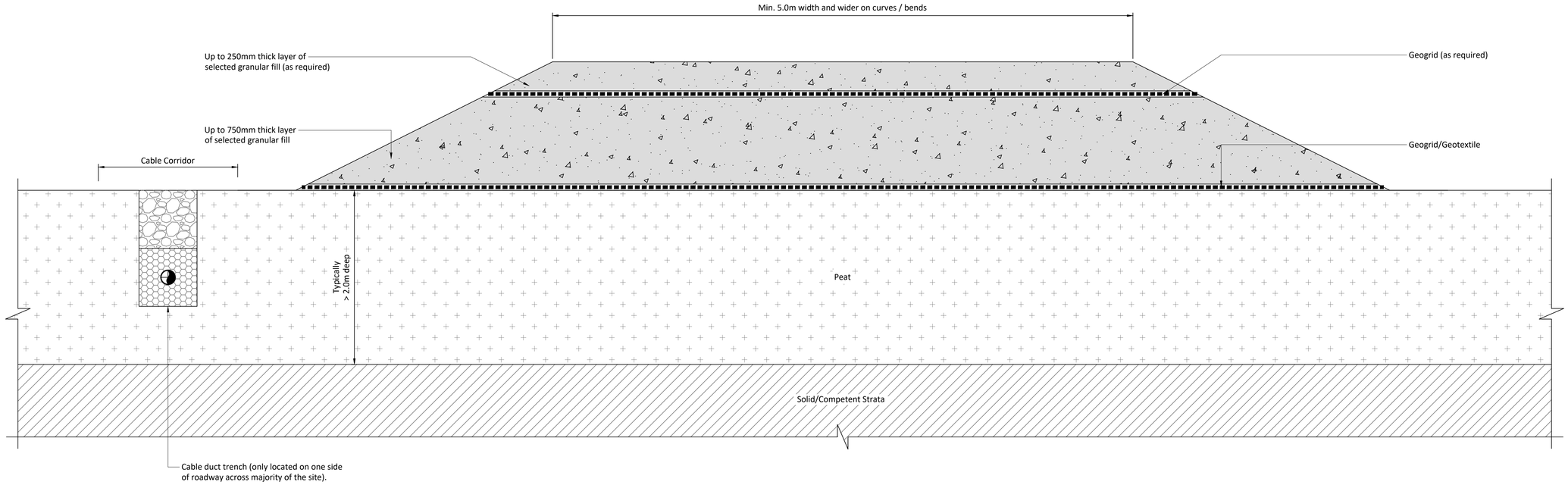
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0004)



DETAIL TYPE D

1:20

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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)		CLIENT: MKO	
SHEET: TYPE D - NEW FLOATED ACCESS ROAD	Date: 27.05.26	Project number: P24-234	Scale (@ A1): As Shown
	Drawn by: POR	Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0005 (Sheet set subset P5MP Existing)	Rev: P01
	Checked by: IH		

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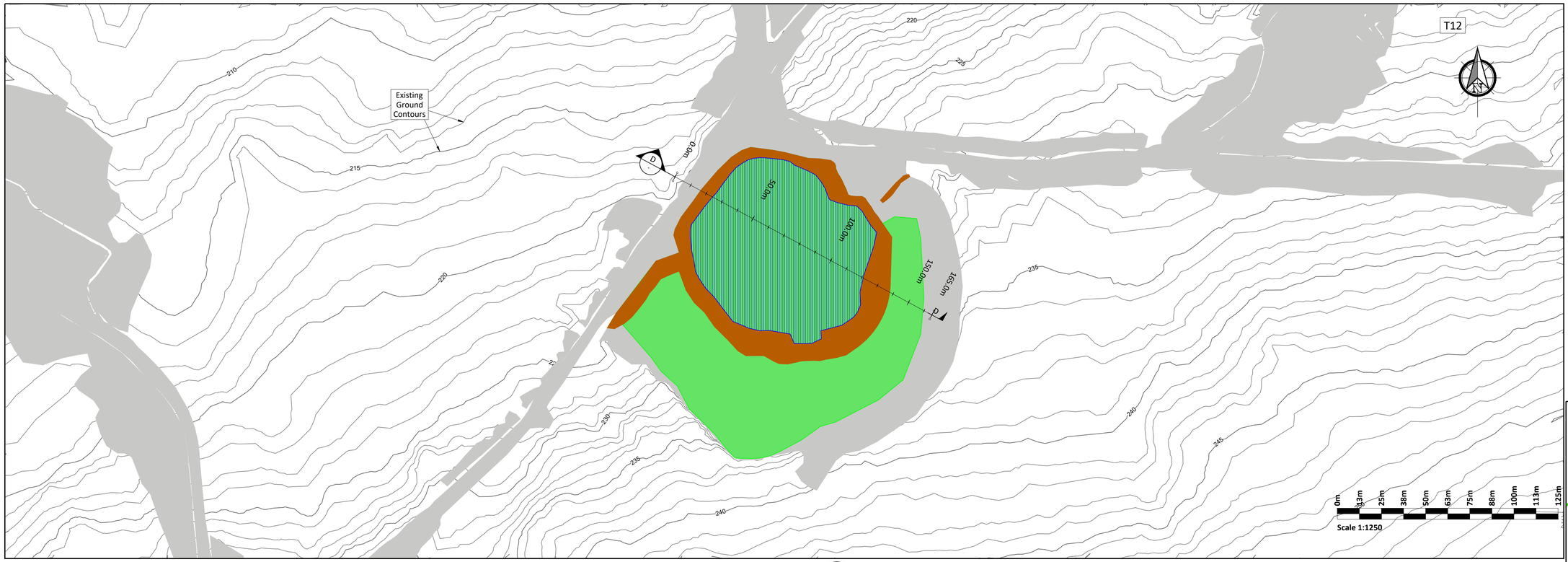


PLAN
1:1250
BP1
-

Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

Construction Notes Borrow Pit:

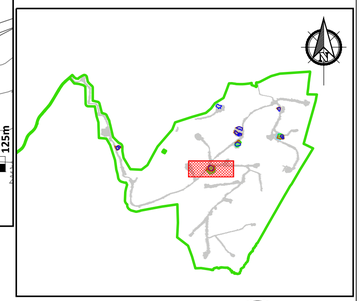
(1) The base of the borrow pit is below the level of the adjacent section of access road.

(2) Slopes within the excavated rock formed around the perimeter of the borrow pit have been formed at stable inclinations to suit local in-situ rock conditions.

(3) Infilling of the peat & spoil commenced at the back edge of the borrow pit and progressed towards the borrow pit entrance. An internal buttress was constructed to allow the borrow pit to be developed and infilled in cells.

(4) The surface of the placed peat & spoil was shaped to allow efficient run-off of surface water from the placed arising's.

(5) Further guidelines on the construction of the borrow pit are included within Section 7.5 of the Peat & Spoil Management Plan



KEY PLAN
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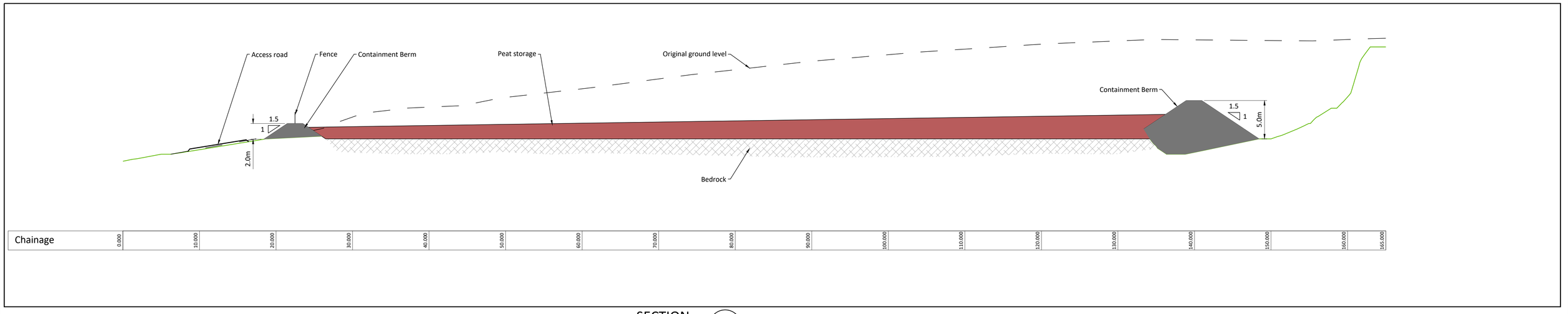

SECTION
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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT
MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT
MKO

SHEET
BORROW PIT 1

Date: 19.06.26
Project number: P24-234
Scale (@ A1): As Shown
Drawn by: POR
Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0006
Rev: P02
Checked by: IH
(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)

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PLAN
1:1250
BP2
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Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

Construction Notes Borrow Pit:

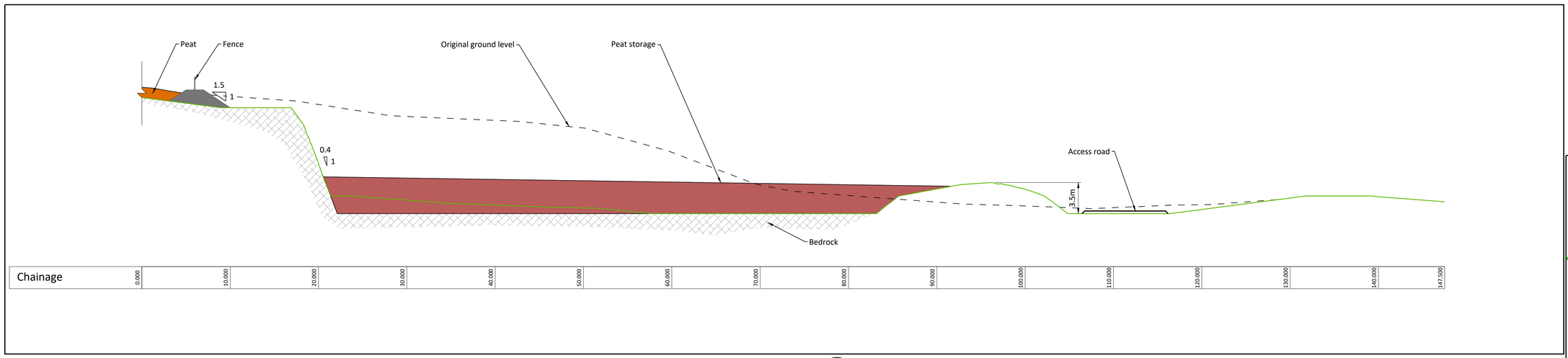
(1) The base of the borrow pit is below the level of the adjacent section of access road.

(2) Slopes within the excavated rock formed around the perimeter of the borrow pit have been formed at stable inclinations to suit local in-situ rock conditions.

(3) Infilling of the peat & spoil commenced at the back edge of the borrow pit and progressed towards the borrow pit entrance. An internal buttress was constructed to allow the borrow pit to be developed and infilled in cells.

(4) The surface of the placed peat & spoil was shaped to allow efficient run-off of surface water from the placed arising's.

(5) Further guidelines on the construction of the borrow pit are included within Section 7.5 of the Peat & Spoil Management Plan



SECTION
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E-E
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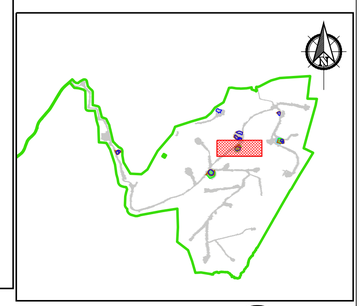

KEY PLAN
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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT: MKO

SHEET: BORROW PIT 2

Date: 19.06.26
Drawn by: POR
Checked by: IH
Project number: P24-234
Scale (@ A1): As Shown
Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0007
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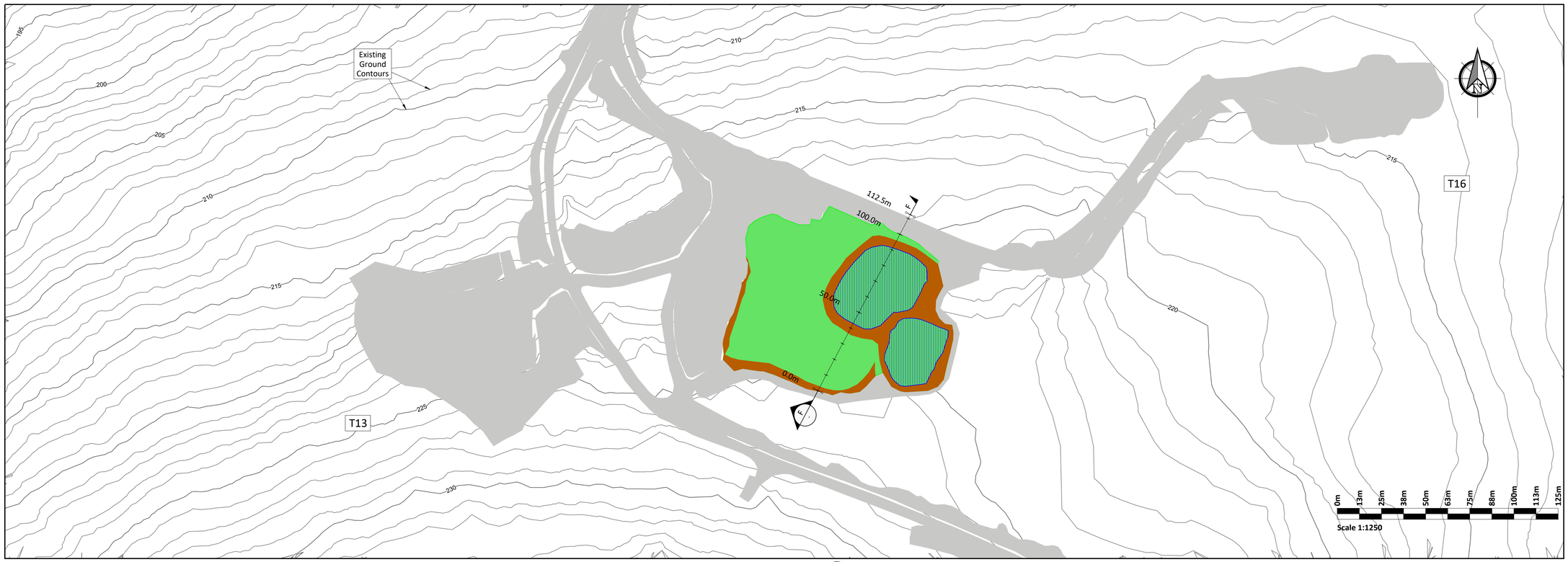

PLAN

1:1250

BP3

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Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

Construction Notes Borrow Pit:

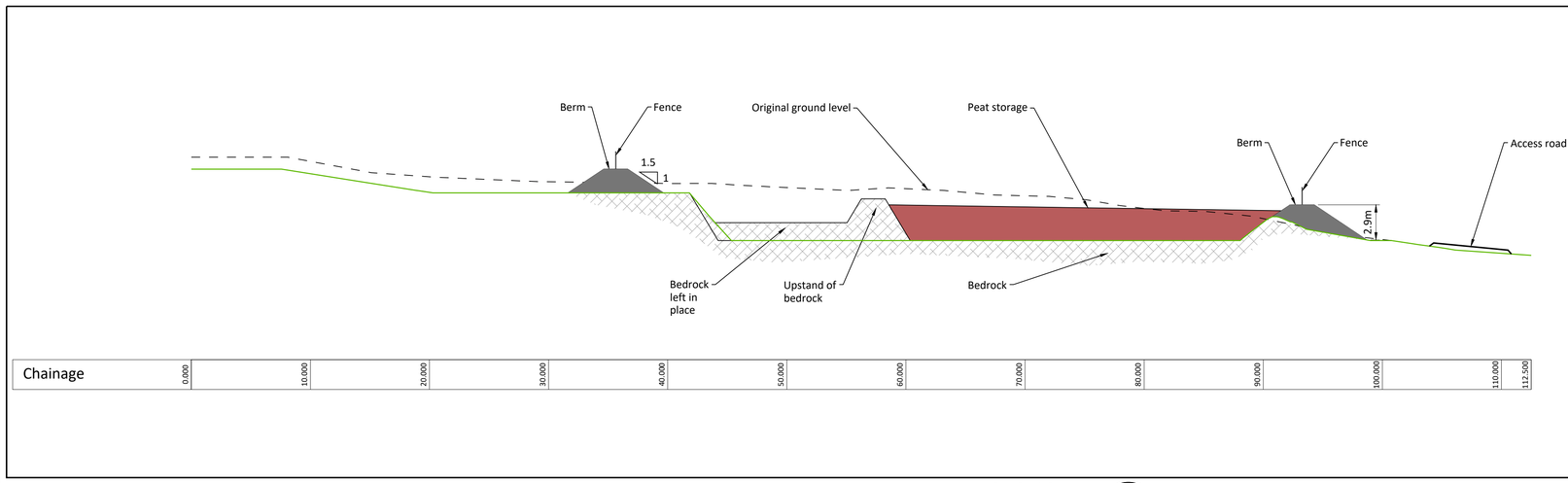
(1) The base of the borrow pit is below the level of the adjacent section of access road.

(2) Slopes within the excavated rock formed around the perimeter of the borrow pit have been formed at stable inclinations to suit local in-situ rock conditions.

(3) Infilling of the peat & spoil commenced at the back edge of the borrow pit and progressed towards the borrow pit entrance. An internal buttress was constructed to allow the borrow pit to be developed and infilled in cells.

(4) The surface of the placed peat & spoil was shaped to allow efficient run-off of surface water from the placed arising's.

(5) Further guidelines on the construction of the borrow pit are included within Section 7.5 of the Peat & Spoil Management Plan



SECTION

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F-F

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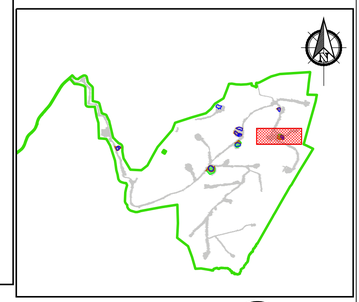

KEY PLAN

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P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT: MKO

SHEET: BORROW PIT 3

Date: 19.06.26

Drawn by: POR

Checked by: IH

Project number: P24-234

Scale (@ A1): As Shown

Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0008

(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)

Rev: P02

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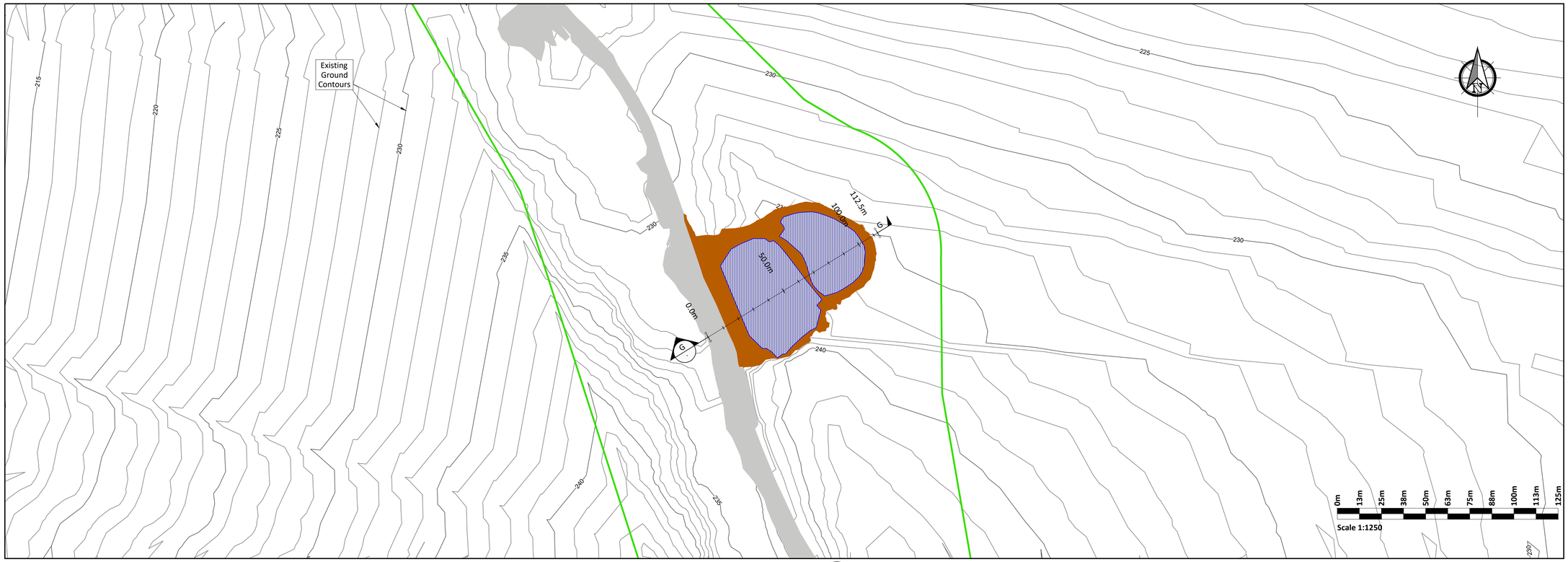
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0008)



PLAN
1:1250
SUB
-

Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit
- Wind Farm Site & Grid Connection Site Boundary

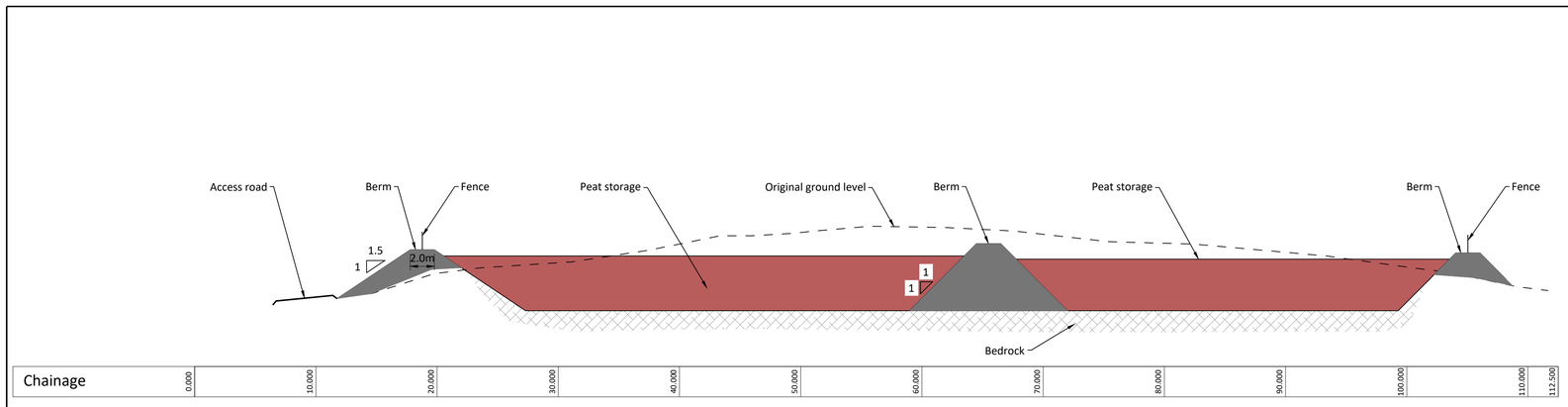
Construction Notes Peat Cells:

(1) All peat and soft clay was removed from below the base of the perimeter berms prior to construction of the berms.

(2) Coarse rock fill was placed and compacted in layers to create the perimeter berms.

(3) The surface of the placed peat was shaped to allow run-off of surface water towards the perimeter berms.

(4) Drains/channels have been cut into the crest of the perimeter berms to prevent water buildup on the surface of the stored peat.



SECTION
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G-G
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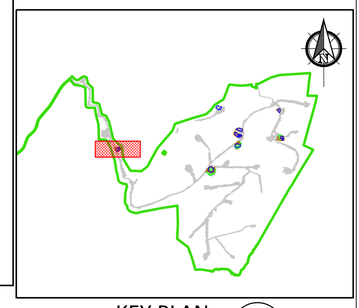

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P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT: MKO

SHEET: PEAT CELL (SUBSTATION)

Date: 19.06.26
Drawn by: POR
Checked by: IH
Project number: P24-234
Scale (@ A1): As Shown
Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0009
(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)
Rev: P02

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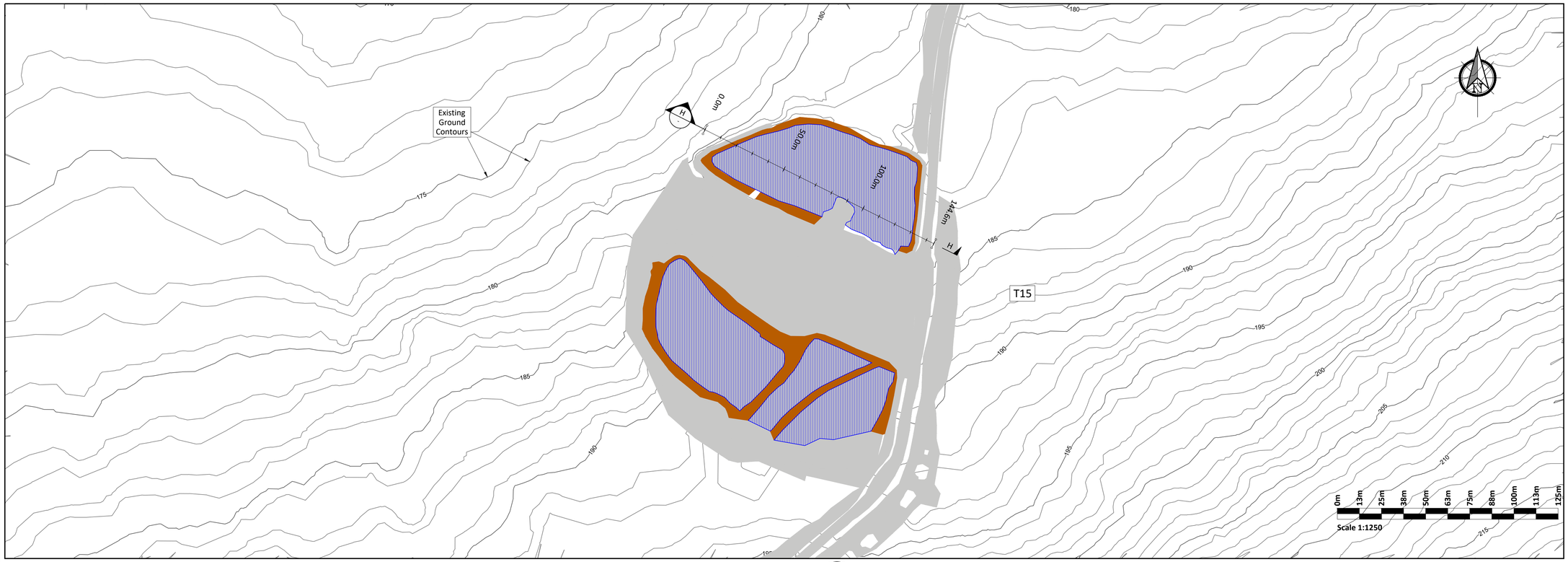
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0009)



PLAN
1:1250
T15
-

Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

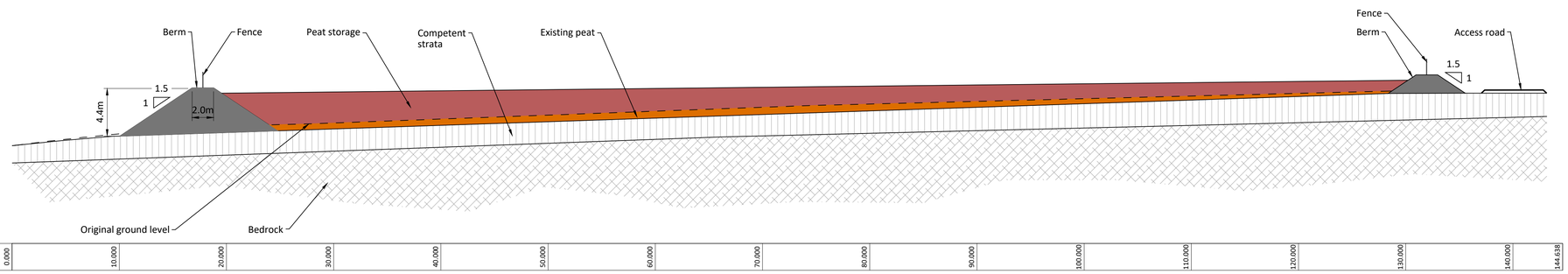
Construction Notes Peat Cells:

(1) All peat and soft clay was removed from below the base of the perimeter berms prior to construction of the berms.

(2) Coarse rock fill was placed and compacted in layers to create the perimeter berms.

(3) The surface of the placed peat was shaped to allow run-off of surface water towards the perimeter berms.

(4) Drains/channels have been cut into the crest of the perimeter berms to prevent water buildup on the surface of the stored peat.



SECTION
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H-H
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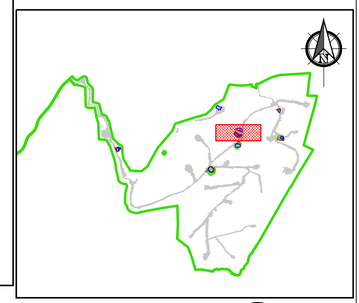

KEY PLAN
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P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT	MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)
CLIENT	MKO
SHEET	PEAT CELL (T15)
Date	19.06.26
Drawn by	POR
Checked by	IH
Project number	P24-234
Scale (@ A1)	As Shown
Drawing Number	P24-234-0603-0010 (Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)
Rev	P02

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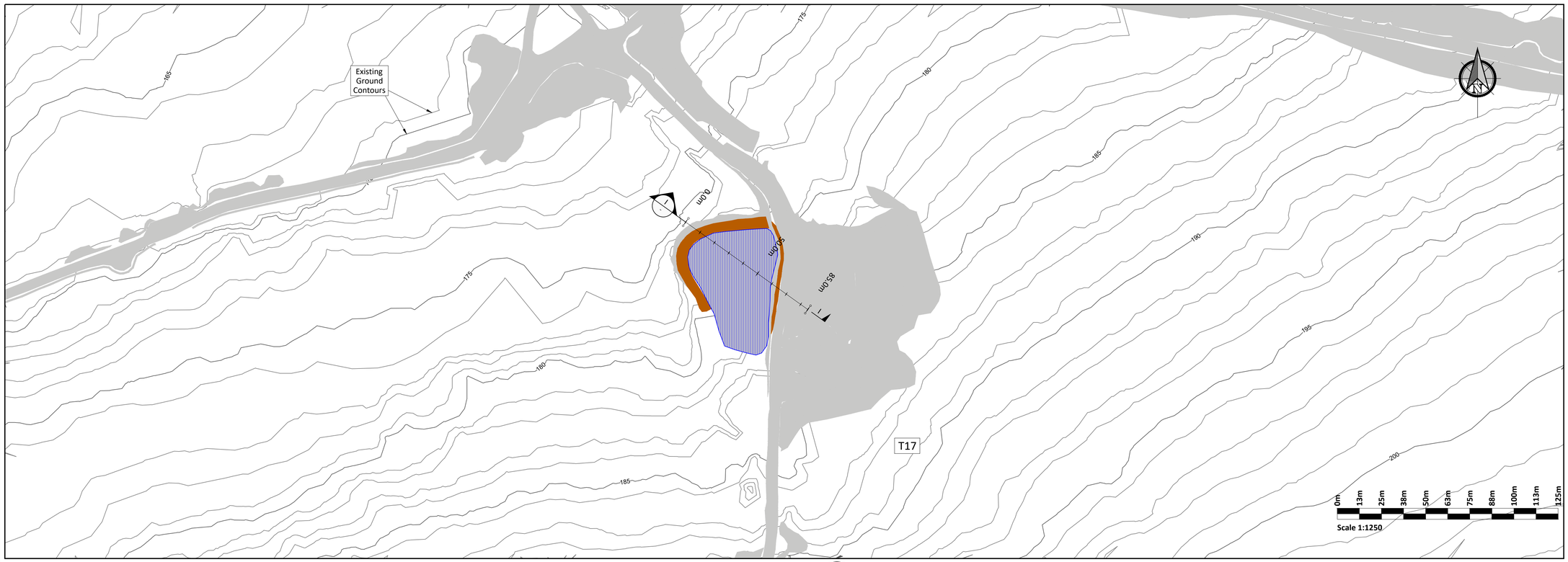


PLAN
1:1250
T17
-

Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

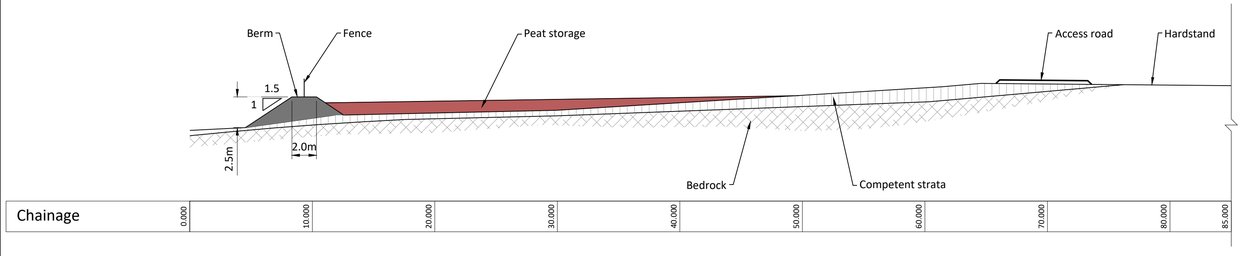
Construction Notes Peat Cells:

(1) All peat and soft clay was removed from below the base of the perimeter berms prior to construction of the berms.

(2) Coarse rock fill was placed and compacted in layers to create the perimeter berms.

(3) The surface of the placed peat was shaped to allow run-off of surface water towards the perimeter berms.

(4) Drains/channels have been cut into the crest of the perimeter berms to prevent water buildup on the surface of the stored peat.



SECTION
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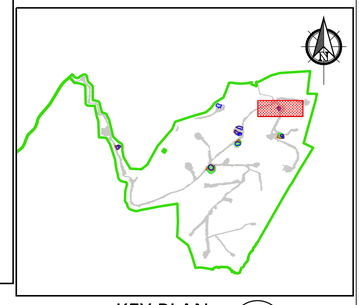

KEY PLAN
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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
P01	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	27.05.26
P02	FOR INFORMATION	BDH	19.06.26

PROJECT: MEENBOG WIND FARM (EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

CLIENT: MKO

SHEET: PEAT CELL (T17)

Date: 19.06.26
Project number: P24-234
Scale (@ A1): As Shown
Drawn by: POR
Drawing Number: P24-234-0603-0011
(Sheet set subset PSMP Existing)
Rev: P02
Checked by: IH

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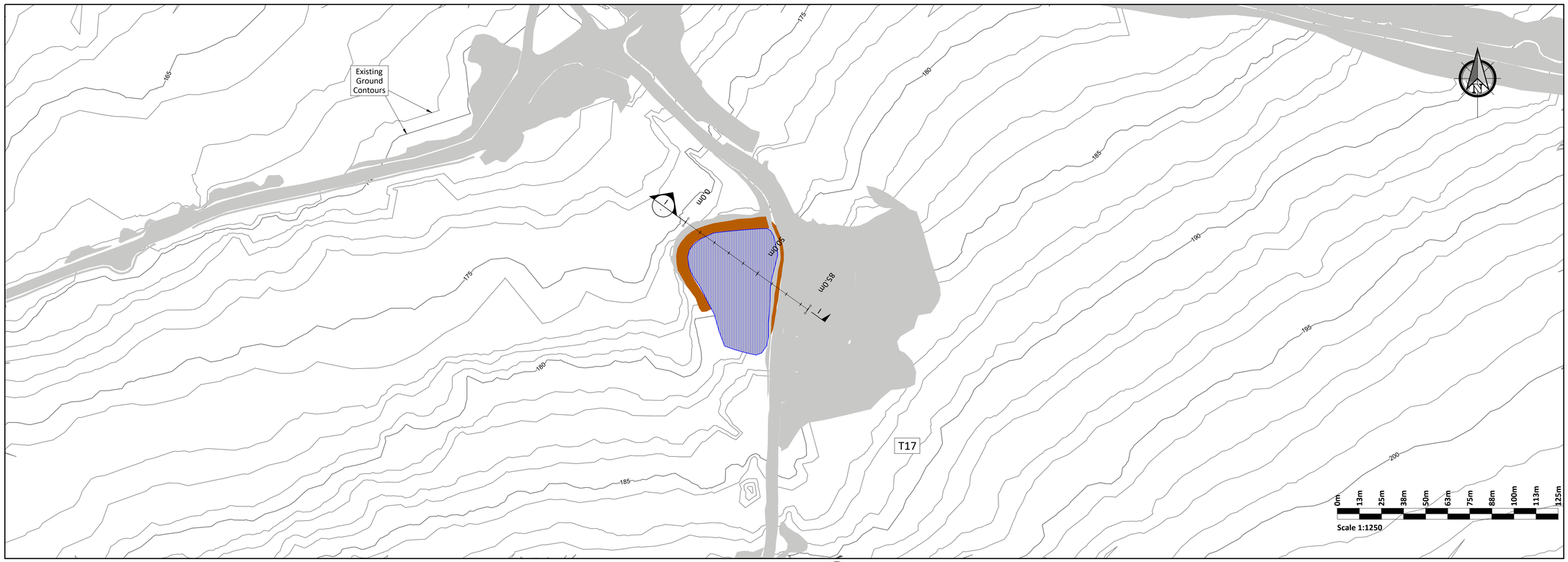
24 June 2026 (O:\ACAD\2024\P24-234\P24-234-0603-0011)



PLAN
1:1250
T17
-

Plan Legend:

- Existing Development
- Berms
- Peat Cell
- Borrow Pit

Construction Notes Peat Cells:

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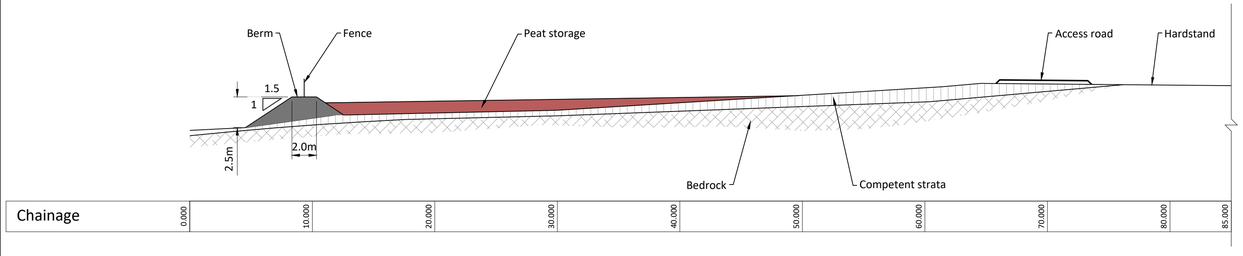

SECTION
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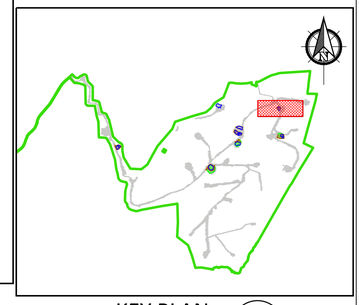

KEY PLAN
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