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APPENDIX 11-2

CARBON CALCULATIONS

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Core input data

ENTER INPUT DATA HERE! VALUES SHOULD ONLY BE CHANGED ON THIS SHEET. DO NOT USE EXAMPLE VALUES AS DEFAULTS! ENTER YOUR OWN VALUES THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO YOUR PARTICULAR SITE.

Note: The input parameters include some variables that can be specified by default values, but others that must be site specific. Variables that can be taken from defaults are marked with purple tags on left hand side.

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Input data	Expected values		Possible range of values			
	Enter expected value here	Record source of data	Enter minimum value here	Record source of data	Enter maximum value here	Record source of data
Windfarm characteristics						
Dimensions	7	Fixed	7		7	
No. of turbines	35		35		35	
Lifetime of windfarm (years)	25		25		25	
Performance	4.5		4.5		4.5	
Power rating of turbines (turbine capacity) (MW)	Direct input of capacity factor ▼		Direct input of capacity factor ▼		Direct input of capacity factor ▼	
Capacity factor	0.35		0.35		0.35	
Enter estimated capacity factor (percentage efficiency)						
Backup	5		5		5	
Extra capacity required for backup (%)	10		10		10	
Additional emissions due to reduced thermal efficiency of the reserve generation (%)	Calculate wrt installed cap ▼		Calculate wrt installed cap ▼		Calculate wrt installed cap ▼	
Carbon dioxide emissions from turbine life - (eo. manufacture, construction, decommissioning)						
Characteristics of peatland before windfarm development						
Type of peatland	Acid b ▼		Acid b ▼		Acid b ▼	
Average annual air temperature at site (°C)	10.4		7.7		13.1	
Average depth of peat at site (m)	1.20		1.20		1.20	
C Content of dry peat (%) by weight	53.23		19.57		64.28	
Average extent of drainage around drainage features at site (m)	15.00		10.00		20.00	
Average water table depth at site (m)	0.50		0.10		1.00	
Dry soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	0.13		0.01		0.29	
Characteristics of bog plants						
Time required for regeneration of bog plants after restoration (years)	10		5		15	
Carbon accumulation due to C fixation by bog plants in undrained peats (tC ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.25		0.2		0.3	
Forestry Plantation Characteristics						
Method used to calculate CO ₂ loss from forest felling	Enter simple data ▼		Enter simple data ▼		Enter simple data ▼	
Area of forestry plantation to be felled (ha)	0.7		0.6		0.8	
Average rate of carbon sequestration in timber (tC ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	3.45		3.50		3.55	
Counterfactual emission factors						
To update counterfactual emission factors from the web Click here (not yet operational)						
Coal-fired plant emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	1.046		1.046		1.046	
Grid-mix emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	0.20705		0.20705		0.20705	
Fossil fuel-mix emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	0.437		0.437		0.437	
Borrow pits						
Number of borrow pits	1		1		1	
Average length of pits (m)	81		81		81	
Average width of pits (m)	64.9		64.9		64.9	
Average depth of peat removed from pit (m)	1.2		1.2		1.2	
Foundations and hard-standing area associated with each turbine						
Method used to calculate CO ₂ loss from foundations and hard-standing	Rectangular with vertical w ▼		Rectangular with vertical w ▼		Rectangular with vertical w ▼	
Average length of turbine foundations (m)	25		25		25	
Average width of turbine foundations (m)	25		25		25	
Average depth of peat removed from turbine foundations (m)	1.20		1.20		1.20	
Average length of hard-standing (m)	52.65		52.65		52.65	
Average width of hard-standing (m)	30		30		30	
Average depth of peat removed from hard-standing (m)	1.20		1.20		1.20	
Access tracks						
Total length of access track (m)	5472		5472		5472	
Existing track length (m)	1772		1772		1772	
Length of access track that is floating road (m)	700		700		700	
Floating road depth (m)	5		5		5	
Length of floating road that is drained (m)						
Average depth of drains associated with floating roads (m)						
Length of access track that is excavated road (m)	3000		3000		3000	
Excavated road width (m)	5		5		5	
Average depth of peat excavated for road (m)	1.20		1.20		1.20	
Length of access track that is rock filled road (m)						
Rock filled road width (m)						
Rock filled road depth (m)						
Length of rock filled road that is drained (m)						
Average depth of drains associated with rock filled roads (m)						
Cable Trenches						
Length of any cable trench on peat that does not follow access tracks and is lined with a permeable medium (eo. sand) (m)						
Average depth of peat cut for cable trenches (m)	0.20		0.20		0.20	
Additional peat excavated (not already accounted for above)						
Volume of additional peat excavated (m ³)	5300		5300		5300	
Area of additional peat excavated (m ²)	23675.0		23675.0		23675.0	
Peat Landslide Hazard						
WebLink: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments						
Improvement of C sequestration at site by blocking drains, restoration of habitat etc						
Improvement of degraded bog						
Area of degraded bog to be improved (ha)						
Water table depth in degraded bog before improvement (m)						
Water table depth in degraded bog after improvement (m)						
Time required for hydrology and habitat of bog to return to its previous state on improvement (years)						
Period of time when effectiveness of the improvement in degraded bog can be guaranteed (years)	25		25		25	
Improvement of felled plantation land						
Area of felled plantation to be improved (ha)						
Water table depth in felled area before improvement (m)						
Water table depth in felled area after improvement (m)						
Time required for hydrology and habitat of felled plantation to return to its previous state on improvement (years)						
Period of time when effectiveness of the improvement in felled plantation can be guaranteed (years)	25		25		25	
Restoration of peat removed from borrow pits						
Area of borrow pits to be restored (ha)						
Depth of water table in borrow pit before restoration with respect to the restored surface (m)						
Depth of water table in borrow pit after restoration with respect to the restored surface (m)						
Time required for hydrology and habitat of borrow pit to return to its previous state on restoration (years)						
Period of time when effectiveness of the restoration of peat removed from borrow pits can be guaranteed (years)	25		25		25	
Early removal of drainage from foundations and hardstanding						
Water table depth around foundations and hardstanding before restoration (m)						
Water table depth around foundations and hardstanding after restoration (m)						
Time to completion of backfilling, removal of any surface drains, and full restoration of the hydrology (years)	15		10		5	
Restoration of site after decommissioning						
Will the hydrology of the site be restored on decommissioning?	No ▼		No ▼		No ▼	
Will you attempt to block any gullies that have formed due to the windfarm?	No ▼		No ▼		No ▼	
Will you attempt to block all artificial ditches and facilitate rewilding?	No ▼		No ▼		No ▼	
Will the habitat of the site be restored on decommissioning?	No		No		No	
Will you control grazing on degraded areas?	No ▼		No ▼		No ▼	
Will you manage areas to favour reintroduction of species	No ▼		No ▼		No ▼	
Choice of methodology for calculating emission factors	Site specific (required for planning applications) ▼					

Core input data

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Parameters	Slope (a)			Intercept (b)		
<i>Partial power curves for different turbines</i>	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max
User-defined	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vestas 2.0 MW Optispeed C2	1392.5	1392.5	1392.5	-4291.9	-4291.9	-4291.9

Total				Forestry Area 1			Forestry Area 2			Forestry Area 3			Forestry Area 4			Forestry Area 5		
Calculation of annual energy output from wind farm																		
Direct input of capacity factor																		
Capacity factor(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual energy output from windfarm (MW yr ⁻¹)	966	966	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS	Total			Area 1			Area 2			Area 3			Area 4			Area 5		
Windfarm CO ₂ emission saving over...																		
...coal-fired electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	1010	1010.2	1010.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...grid-mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	200	199.97	199.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	422	422.05	422.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[Click here](#)**Windfarm CO₂ emission saving**

Note: The total emission savings are given by estimating the total possible electrical output of the windfarm multiplied by the emission factor for the counterfactual case (coal-fire generation and electricity from grid)

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Emissions due to turbine life

Note: The carbon payback time of the windfarm due to turbine life (eg. manufacture, construction, decommissioning) is calculated by comparing the emissions due to turbine life with carbon-savings achieved by the windfarm while displacing electricity generated from coal-fired capacity or grid-mix.

Method used to estimate CO₂ emissions from turbine life (eg. manufacture, construction,

Calculate wrt installed capacity

	Exp	Min	Max
Direct input of emissions due to turbine life (t CO ₂ windfarm ⁻¹)	0	0	0
Calculation of emissions due to turbine life from energy output			
CO ₂ emissions due to turbine life (tCO ₂ turbine ⁻¹)	3737	3737	3737
No. of turbines	7	7	7
Total calculated CO ₂ emission of the wind farm due to turbine life (t CO ₂ windfarm ⁻¹)	26159	26159	26159

	Exp	Min	Max	Construction Area 1			Construction Area 2			Construction Area 3			Construction Area 4			Construction Area 5		
	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max
Calculation of emissions due to cement used in construction																		
Volume of cement used (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emission rate (t CO ₂ m ⁻³ cement)	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316	0.316
Total CO ₂ emissions due to cement used in construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS

Losses due to turbine life (eg.

26159 26159 26159

Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to turbine life (eg. manufacture, construction, decommissioning)

...coal-fired electricity generation (months)
 ...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)
 ...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)

311 311 311
 1570 1570 1570
 744 744 744

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Emissions due to turbine life

Note: The carbon payback time of the windfarm due to turbine life (eg. manufacture, construction, decommissioning) is calculated by comparing the emissions due to turbine life with carbon-savings achieved by the windfarm while displacing electricity generated from coal-fired capacity or grid-mix.

http://www.concretecentre.com/PDF/SCF_Table%207%20Embodied%20CO2_April%202013.pdf

**Embodied carbon dioxide (CO₂e) of concretes used in buildings**

CONCRETE APPLICATION	Concrete designation	CO ₂ e (kgCO ₂ e/m ³) ¹			CO ₂ e (kgCO ₂ e/tonne) ²		
		CEM I concrete	30% fly ash concrete	50% ggbs concrete	CEM I concrete	30% fly ash concrete	50% ggbs concrete
Building, mass fill, strip footings, mass foundations, trench foundations ²	GEN1	177	128	101	77	55	44
Reinforced Foundations ²	RC25/30**	316	263	197	133	111	83
Ground floors ²	RC28/35	316	261	188	134	110	79
Structural: in situ floors, superstructure, walls, basements ²	RC32/40	369	313	231	154	131	96
High strength concrete ²	RC40/50	432	351	269	178	146	111
		CO ₂ e (kgCO ₂ e/m ³)			CO ₂ e (kgCO ₂ e/tonne)		
Unreinforced Precast flooring ³		-	-	-	-	165	-
Reinforced precast flooring ³		-	-	-	-	171	-
Average Generic Concrete Block ⁴		-	-	-	-	84	-

* includes 30kg/m³ steel reinforcement

** includes 100kg/m³ steel reinforcement

Emissions due to backup power generation

Note: CO₂ loss due to back up is calculated from the extra capacity required for backup of the windfarm given in the input data.

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Reserve capacity required for backup			
No. of turbines	7	7	7
Power rating of turbines (turbine capacity) (MW)	4.5	4.5	4.5
Power of wind farm (MW h ⁻¹)	31.5	31.5	31.5
Rated capacity (MW yr ⁻¹)	275940	275940	275940
Extra capacity required for backup (%)	5	5	5
Additional emissions due to reduced thermal efficiency of the reserve generation (%)	10	10	10
Reserve capacity (MWh yr ⁻¹)	1380	1380	1380

Carbon dioxide emissions due to backup power generation			
Coal-fired plant emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	1.046	1.046	1.046
Grid-mix emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	0.20705	0.20705	0.20705
Fossil fuel- mix emission factor (t CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	0.437	0.437	0.437
Lifetime of windfarm (years)	35	35	35
Annual emissions due to backup from...			
...coal-fired electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	1443	1443	1443
...grid-mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	286	286	286
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	603	603	603

RESULTS

Total emissions due to backup from...			
...coal-fired electricity generation (tCO ₂)	50511	50511	50511
...grid-mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂)	9998	9998	9998
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂)	21103	21103	21103
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to backup			
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	600	600	600
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	600	600	600
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	600	600	600

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Emissions due to backup power generation

Note: CO₂ loss due to back up is calculated from the extra capacity required for backup of the windfarm given in the input data.

Note: Wind generated electricity is inherently variable, providing unique challenges to the electricity generating industry for provision of a supply to meet consumer demand (Netz, 2004). Backup power is required to accompany wind generation to stabilise the supply to the consumer. This backup power will usually be obtained from a fossil fuel source. At a high level of wind power penetration in the overall generating mix, and with current grid management techniques, the capacity for fossil fuel backup may become strained because it is being used to balance the fluctuating consumer demand with a variable and highly unpredictable output from wind turbines (White, 2007). The Carbon Trust (Carbon Trust/DTI, 2004) concluded that increasing levels of intermittent generation do not present major technical issues at the percentages of renewables expected by 2010 and 2020, but the UK renewables target at the time of that report was only 20%. When national reliance on wind power is low (less than ~20%), the additional fossil fuel generated power requirement can be considered to be insignificant and may be obtained from within the spare generating capacity of other power sectors (Dale et al, 2004). However, as the national supply from wind power increases above 20%, without improvements in grid management techniques, emissions due to backup power generation may become more significant. The extra capacity needed for backup power generation is currently estimated to be 5% of the rated capacity of the wind plant if wind power contributes more than 20% to the national grid (Dale et al 2004). Moving towards the SG target of 50% electricity generation from renewable sources, more short-term capacity may be required in terms of pumped-storage hydro-generated power, or a better mix of offshore and onshore wind generating capacity. Grid management techniques are anticipated to reduce this extra capacity, with improved demand side management, smart meters, grid reinforcement and other developments. However, given current grid management techniques, it is suggested that 5% extra capacity should be assumed for backup power generation if wind power contributes more than 20% to the national grid. At lower contributions, the extra capacity required for backup should be assumed to be zero. These assumptions should be revisited as technology improves.

Assumption: Backup assumed to be by fossil-fuel-mix of electricity generation. Note that hydroelectricity may also be used for backup, so this assumption may make the value for backup generation too high. These assumptions should be revisited as technology develops.

Emissions due to loss of bog plants

Note: Annual C fixation by the site is calculated by multiplying area of the windfarm by the annual C accumulation due to bog plant fixation

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Area where carbon accumulation by bog plants is lost			
Total area of land lost due to windfarm construction (m ²)	62863	62863	62863
Total area affected by drainage due to windfarm construction (m ²)	138322	90458	187944
Total area where fixation by plants is lost (m ²)	201185	153321	250807
Total loss of carbon accumulation			
Carbon accumulation in undrained peats (tC ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.25	0.2	0.3
Lifetime of windfarm (years)	35	35	35
Time required for regeneration of bog plants after restoration (years)	10	5	15
Carbon accumulation up to time of restoration (tCO ₂ eq. ha ⁻¹)	41	29	55

Assumptions:
 1. Bog plants are 100% lost from the area where peat is removed for construction.
 2. Bog plants are 100% lost from the area where peat is drained.
 3. The recovery of carbon accumulation by plants on restoration of land is as given in inputs.

RESULTS			
Total loss of carbon accumulation by bog plants			
Total area where fixation by plants is lost (ha)	20	15	25
Carbon accumulation over lifetime of windfarm (tCO ₂ eq. ha ⁻¹)	41	29	55
Total loss of carbon fixation by plants at the site (t CO₂)	830	450	1380
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to loss of CO₂ fixing potential			
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	10	5	16
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	50	27	83
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	24	13	39

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Emissions due to loss of bog plants

Note: Annual C fixation by the site is calculated by multiplying area of the windfarm by the annual C accumulation due to bog plant fixation

Emissions due to loss of soil organic carbon

Note: Loss of C stored in peatland is estimated from % site lost by peat removal (sheet 5a), CO₂ loss from removed peat (sheet 5b), % site affected by drainage (sheet 5c), and the CO₂ loss from drained peat (sheet 5d).

	Expected result	Minimum result	Maximum result
CO₂ loss due to windfarm construction			
☐ CO ₂ loss from removed peat (t CO ₂ equiv)	6841	-5540	28480
☐ CO ₂ loss from drained peat (t CO ₂ equiv)	804	0	22014
RESULTS			
Total CO₂ loss from peat (removed + drained) (t CO₂ equiv)	7645	-5540	50494
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to loss of soil CO₂			
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	91	-66	600
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	459	-332	3030
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	217	-158	1436

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Emissions due to loss of soil organic carbon

Note: Loss of C stored in peatland is estimated from % site lost by peat removal (sheet 5a), CO₂ loss from removed peat (sheet 5b), % site affected by drainage (sheet 5c), and the CO₂ loss from drained peat (sheet 5d).

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Volume of Peat Removed

Note: % site lost by peat removal is estimated from peat removed in borrow pits, turbine foundations, hard-standing and access tracks.

If peat is removed for any other reason, this must be added in as additional peat excavated in the core input sheet.

Peat removed from borrow pits	Exp	Total Min	Max
Number of borrow pits	1	1	1
Average length of pits (m)	81	81	81
Average width of pits (m)	64.9	64.9	64.9
Average depth of peat removed from pit (m)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Area of land lost in borrow pits (m ²)	5256.9	5256.9	5256.9
Volume of peat removed from borrow pits (m ³)	6308.3	6308.3	6308.3

Peat removed from turbine foundations	Exp	Total Min	Max	Construction Area 1			Construction Area 2			Construction Area 3			Construction Area 4			Construction Area 5		
				Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max	Exp	Min	Max
Method used to calculate CO ₂ loss from foundations	Rectangular with vertical walls																	
Calculation method code		1																
No. of turbines	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diameter at surface (m)				25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diameter at bottom (m)				25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depth of foundations (m)				1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Area" of land lost in hard-standing (m ²)	4375	4375	4375	4375	4375	4375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volume of peat removed from foundation area (m ³)	5250	5250	5250	5250	5250	5250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Peat removed from hard-standing foundations	Exp	Total Min	Max															
Method used to calculate CO ₂ loss from foundations	Rectangular with vertical walls																	
Calculation method code		1																
No. of turbines	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diameter at surface (m)				53	52.65	52.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diameter at bottom (m)				53	52.65	52.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depth of hardstanding (m)				1	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of land lost in hard-standing (m ²)	11057	11057	11057	11057	11057	11057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volume of peat removed from hardstanding area (m ³)	13268	13268	13268	13268	13268	13268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Peat removed from access tracks	Exp	Total Min	Max
<u>Floating roads</u>			
Length of access track that is floating road (m)	700	700	700

Floating road width (m)	5	5	5
Floating road depth (m)	0	0	0
Area of land lost in floating roads (m ²)	3500	3500	3500
Volume of peat removed for floating roads	0	0	0
Excavated roads			
Length of access track that is excavated road (m)	3000	3000	3000
Excavated road width (m)	5	5	5
Average depth of peat excavated for road (m)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Area of land lost in excavated roads (m ²)	15000	15000	15000
Volume of peat removed for excavated roads	18000	18000	18000
Rock-filled roads			
Length of access track that is rock filled road (m)	0	0	0
Rock filled road width (m)	0	0	0
Rock filled road depth (m)	0	0	0
Area of land lost in excavated roads (m ²)	0	0	0
Volume of peat removed for rock-filled roads	0	0	0
Total area of land lost in access tracks (m ²)	18500	18500	18500
Total volume of peat removed due to access tracks (m ³)	18000	18000	18000

Additional peat excavated - (not already accounted for above)			
Volume of additional peat excavated (m ³)	5300	0	5300
Area of additional peat excavated (m ²)	23675	23675	23675

RESULTS		Total	
	Exp	Min	Max
Total volume of peat removed (m³) due to windfarm construction	48126	42826	48126
Total area of land lost due to windfarm construction (m²)	62863	62863	62863

Click here to move to 5b. CO2 loss from removed peat

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Volume of Peat Removed

Note: % site lost by peat removal is estimated from peat removed in borrow pits, turbine foundations, hard-standing and access tracks.

If peat is removed for any other reason, this must be added in to the volume of peat removed, area of land lost and % site lost at the bottom of this worksheet.

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CO₂ loss from removed peats

Note: If peat is treated in such a way that it is permanently restored, so that less than 100% of the C is lost to the atmosphere, a lower percentage can be entered in cell C10

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
CO₂ loss from removed peat			
C Content of dry peat (% by weight)	53.23	19.57	64.28
Dry soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	0.13	0.01	0.29
% C contained in removed peat that is lost as CO ₂	100	100	100
Total volume of peat removed (m ³) due to windfarm construction	48126	42826	48126
CO ₂ loss from removed peat (t CO ₂)	12400	221	33238

Assumption: If peat is not restored, 100% of the carbon contained in the removed peat is lost as CO₂

CO₂ loss from undrained peat left in situ			
Total area of land lost due to windfarm construction (ha)	6	6	6
CO ₂ loss from undrained peat left in situ (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹)	884	916	757
CO ₂ loss from undrained peat left in situ (t CO ₂)	5559	5761	4758

CO₂ loss attributable to peat removal only			
CO ₂ loss from removed peat (t CO ₂)	12400	221	33238
CO ₂ loss from undrained peat left in situ (t CO ₂)	5559	5761	4758
RESULTS			
CO₂ loss attributable to peat removal only (t CO₂)	6841	-5540	28480

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CO₂ loss from removed peats

Note: If peat is treated in such a way that it is permanently restored, so that less than 100% of the C is lost to the atmosphere, a lower percentage can be entered in cell C10

Note: Extent of site affected by drainage is calculated assuming an average extent of drainage around each drainage feature as given in the input data.

Peat affected by drainage around borrow pits	Exp	Total Min	Max
Number of borrow pits	1	1	1
Average length of pits (m)	81	81	81
Average width of pits (m)	65	65	65
Average depth of peat removed from pit (m)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Area affected by drainage per borrow pit (m ²)	5277	3318	7436
Total area affected by drainage around borrowpits (m ²)	5277	3318	7436
Total volume affected by drainage around borrowpits (m ³)	3166	1991	4462

[illegible]

Peat affected by drainage of access tracks	Exp	Total Min	Max
<u>Floating roads</u>			
Length of floating road that is drained (m)	0	0	0
Floating road width (m)	5.0	5.0	5.0
Average depth of drains associated with floating roads (m)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area affected by drainage of floating roads (m ²)	0	0	0
Volume affected by drainage of floating roads (m ³)	0	0	0
<u>Excavated Road</u>			
Length of access track that is excavated road (m)	3000	3000	3000
Excavated road width (m)	5	5	5
Average depth of peat excavated for road (m)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Area affected by drainage of excavated roads (m ²)	90000	60000	120000
Volume affected by drainage of excavated roads (m ³)	54000	36000	72000
<u>Rock-filled roads</u>			
Length of rock filled road that is drained (m)	0	0	0
Rock filled road width (m)	0	0	0
Average depth of drains associated with rock filled roads (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Area affected by drainage of rock-filled roads (m ²)	0	0	0
Volume affected by drainage of rock-filled roads (m ³)	0	0	0
Total area affected by drainage of access track (m ²)	90000	60000	120000
Total volume affected by drainage of access track (m ³)	54000	36000	72000

Peat affected by drainage of cable trenches	Exp	Total Min	Max
Length of any cable trench on peat that does not follow access tracks and is lined with a permeable medium (eg. sand) (m)	0	0	0
Average depth of peat cut for cable trenches (m)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total area affected by drainage of cable trenches (m ²)	0	0	0
Total volume affected by drainage of cable trenches (m ³)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Drainage around additional peat excavated	Exp	Total Min	Max
Volume of additional peat excavated (m ³)	5300.0	0.0	5300.0
Area of additional peat excavated (m ²)	23675.0	23675.0	23675.0
Average depth of excavated peat (m)	0	0	0
Radius of area excavated (m)	87	87	87
Radius of excavated and drained area (m)	102	97	107
Total area affected by drainage (m ²)	8889	5769	12166
Total volume affected by drainage (m ³)	1989.83	0.00	2723.43

Assumption: Area excavated is assumed to be a circle

RESULTS	Exp	Total Min	Max
Total area affected by drainage due to windfarm (m ²)	138322	90458	187944
Total volume affected by drainage due to windfarm (m ³)	79649.9	50813.4	108190

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Volume of peat drained

Note: Extent of site affected by drainage is calculated assuming an average extent of drainage around each drainage feature as given in the input data.

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CO₂ loss due to drainage

Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been derived directly from experimental data for acid bogs and fens (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

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	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Drained Land			
Total area affected by drainage due to wind farm construction (ha)	14	9	19
Will the hydrology of the site be restored on decommissioning?	No	No	No
Will the habitat of the site be restored on decommissioning?	No	No	No

Calculations of C Loss from Drained Land if Site is NOT Restored after Decommissioning

Check	Total volume affected by drainage due to wind farm (m ³)	79650	50813	108190
	C Content of dry peat (% by weight)	53	20	64
	Dry soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	0.13	0.01	0.29
	Total GHG emissions from Drained Land (t CO₂ equiv.)	20522	263	74721
	Total GHG Emissions from Undrained Land (t CO₂ equiv.)	19719	263	52707

Assumption: Losses of GHG from drained and undrained land have the same proportion throughout the emission period.

Calculations of C loss from Drained Land if Site IS Restored after Decommissioning**1. Losses if Land is Drained**

	Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	0	0	0
	Lifetime of windfarm (years)	35	35	35
	Time required for regeneration of bog plants after restoration (years)	10	5	15
Check	Methane Emissions from Drained Land			
	Rate of methane emission in drained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	-0.009	0.010
	Conversion factor: CH ₄ -C to CO ₂ equivalents	30.67	30.67	30.67
	CH ₄ emissions from drained land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	8	-105	287
Check	Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Drained Land			
	Rate of carbon dioxide emission in drained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	20.44	23.20	21.15
	CO ₂ emissions from drained land (t CO ₂)	12722	8395	19878
	Total GHG emissions from Drained Land (t CO₂ equiv.)	12731	8290	20166

Assumption: The drained soil is not flooded at any time of the year.

Note: Conversion = (23 x 16/12) = 30.67 CO₂ equiv. (CH₄-C)⁻¹

2. Losses if Land is Undrained

	Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	178	178	178
	Lifetime of windfarm (years)	35	35	35
	Time required for regeneration of bog plants after restoration (years)	10	5	15
Check	Methane Emissions from Undrained Land			
	Rate of methane emission in undrained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	-0.01	0.16
	Conversion factor: CH ₄ -C to CO ₂ equivalents	30.67	30.67	30.67
	CH ₄ emissions from undrained land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	14	-105	2327
Check	Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Undrained Land			
	Rate of carbon dioxide emission in undrained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	18.78	23.20	3.74
	CO ₂ emissions from undrained land (t CO ₂)	12218	8395	11897
	Total GHG Emissions from Undrained Land (t CO₂ equiv.)	12232	8290	14225

Note: Conversion = (23 x 16/12) = 30.67 CO₂ equiv. (CH₄-C)⁻¹

3. CO₂ Losses due to Drainage

	Total GHG emissions from drained land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	20522	263	74721
	Total GHG emissions from undrained land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	19719	263	52707
	RESULTS			
	Total GHG emissions due to drainage (t CO₂ equiv.)	804	0	22014

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CO₂ loss due to drainage

Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been derived directly from experimental data for acid bogs and fens (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

Emission rates from soils

Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been thoroughly tested against experimental data (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

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Selected Methodology = Site specific (required for planning applications)
Type of peatland = Acid Bog

Calculations following IPCC default methodology**Emission characteristics of acid bogs (IPCC, 1997)**

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	178	178	178
Annual rate of methane emission (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.04015	0.04015	0.04015
Annual rate of carbon dioxide emission (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	35.2	35.2	35.2

Emission characteristics of fens (IPCC, 1997)

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	169	169	169
Annual rate of methane emission (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.219	0.219	0.219
Annual rate of carbon dioxide emission (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	35.2	35.2	35.2

Selected emission characteristics (IPCC, 1997)

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	178	178	178
Annual rate of methane emission (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.04015	0.04015	0.04015
Annual rate of carbon dioxide emission (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	35.2	35.2	35.2

Calculations following ECOSSE based methodology**Drained Land**

Total area affected by drainage due to wind farm construction (ha)	14	9	19
Total volume affected by drainage due to wind farm construction (m ³)	79650	50813	108190

Soil Characteristics that Determine Emission Rates

Average annual air temperature at the site (°C)	10.4	7.7	13.1
Average water table depth at site (m)	0.50	1.00	0.10
Average water table depth of drained land (m)	0.58	1.00	0.58

Annual Emission Rates following site specific methodology**Acid bogs**

Rate of carbon dioxide emission in drained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	20.44	23.20	21.15
Rate of carbon dioxide emission in undrained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	18.78	23.20	3.74
Rate of methane emission in drained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	-0.009	0.010
Rate of methane emission in undrained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	-0.01	0.16

Fens

Rate of carbon dioxide emission in drained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	59.70	63.63	61.21
Rate of carbon dioxide emission in undrained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	55.80	63.63	9.51
Rate of methane emission in drained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	-0.001	-0.005	0.001
Rate of methane emission in undrained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	0.00	0.21

Selected emission characteristics following site specific methodology

Rate of carbon dioxide emission in drained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	20.44	23.20	21.15
Rate of carbon dioxide emission in undrained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	18.78	23.20	3.74
Rate of methane emission in drained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	-0.009	0.010
Rate of methane emission in undrained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	-0.01	0.16

RESULTS**Selected Emission Rates**

Rate of carbon dioxide emission in drained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	20.44	23.20	21.15
Rate of carbon dioxide emission in undrained soil (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	18.78	23.20	3.74
Rate of methane emission in drained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	-0.009	0.010
Rate of methane emission in undrained soil ((t CH ₄ -C) ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	-0.01	0.16

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Emission rates from soils

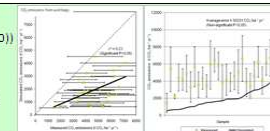
Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been thoroughly tested against experimental data (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

Assumption: The period of flooding is taken to be 178 days yr⁻¹ for acid bogs and 169 days yr⁻¹ based on the monthly mean temperature and the lengths of inundation (IPCC, 1997, Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Vol 3, table 5-13)

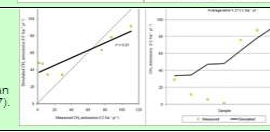
Assumption: The CH₄ emission rate provided for acid bogs is 11 (1-38) mg CH₄-C m⁻² day⁻¹ x 365 days, and for fens is 60 (21-162) mg CH₄-C m⁻² day⁻¹ x 365 days (Asefmann & Crutzen, 1989, J. Atmos. Chem. 8, 307-358)

Assumption: CO₂ emissions on drainage of organic soils for upland crops (e.g., grain, vegetables) are 3.667x9.6 (7.9-11.3) t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in temperate climates (Armentano and Menges, 1986, J. Ecol. 74, 756-774).

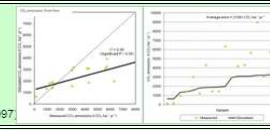
Note: Carbon dioxide emissions from acid bogs. Equation derived by regression analysis against 80 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was
 $R_{CO_2} = (3.657/1000) \times ((6700 \times \exp(-0.26 \times \exp(-0.0515 \times ((W \times 100) - 50)))) + ((72.54 \times T) - 800))$
 where R_{CO_2} is the annual rate of CO₂ emissions (t CO₂ (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹),
 T = average annual peat temperature (°C) and
 W is the water table depth (m).
 The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.53$, $P > 0.05$).
 Evaluation against 29 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.21$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 3023 t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ which is non-significant ($P > 0.05$) (Smith et al, 1997).



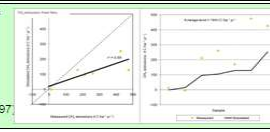
measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was
 $R_{CH_4} = (1/1000) \times (500 \times \exp(-0.1234 \times (W \times 100)) + ((3.529 \times T) - 36.67))$
 where R_{CH_4} is the annual rate of CH₄ emissions (t CH₄-C (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹),
 T = average annual air temperature (°C) and
 W is the water table depth (m).
 The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.54$, $P > 0.05$).
 Evaluation against 7 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.81$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 27 t CH₄-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates - Smith et al, 1997).



Note: Carbon dioxide emissions from fens. Equation derived by regression analysis against 44 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was
 $R_{CO_2} = (3.657/1000) \times (16244 \times \exp(-0.175 \times \exp(-0.073 \times ((W \times 100) - 50)))) + (153.23 \times T)$
 where R_{CO_2} is the annual rate of CO₂ emissions (t CO₂ (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹),
 T = average annual peat temperature (°C) and
 W is the water table depth (m).
 The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.42$, $P > 0.05$).
 Evaluation against 16 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.58$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 2108 t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates - Smith et al, 1997).



Note: Methane emissions from fens. Equation derived by regression analysis against experimental data from 35 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was
 $R_{CH_4} = (1/1000) \times (-10 + 563.62 \times \exp(-0.097 \times (W \times 100)) - (0.662 \times T))$
 where R_{CH_4} is the annual rate of CH₄ emissions (t CH₄-C (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹),
 T = average annual air temperature (°C) and
 W is the water table depth (m).
 The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.41$, $P > 0.05$).
 Evaluation against 7 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.68$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 164 t CH₄-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates - Smith et al, 1997).



Emissions due to loss of DOC and POC

Note: Note, CO₂ losses from DOC and POC are calculated using a simple approach derived from generic estimates of the percentage of the total CO₂ loss that is due to DOC or POC leaching

No POC losses for bare soil included yet. If extensive areas of bare soil is present at site need modified calculation (Birnie et al, 1991)

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Total C loss			
Gross CO ₂ loss from restored drained land (t CO ₂)	0	0	0
Gross CH ₄ loss from restored drained land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	0	0	0
Gross CO ₂ loss from improved land (t CO ₂)			
Degraded Bog	0	0	0
Felled Forestry	0	0	0
Borrow Pits	0	0	0
Foundations & Hardstanding	0	0	0
Gross CH ₄ loss from improved land (t CO ₂ equiv.)			
Degraded Bog	0	0	0
Felled Forestry	0	0	0
Borrow Pits	0	0	0
Foundations & Hardstanding	0	0	0
Conversion factor: CH ₄ -C to CO ₂ equivalents	30.6667	30.6667	30.6667
% total soil C losses, lost as DOC	26	7	40
% DOC loss emitted as CO ₂ over the long term	100	100	100
% total soil C losses, lost as POC	8	4	10
% POC loss emitted as CO ₂ over the long term	100	100	100
Total gaseous loss of C (t C)	0	0	0
Total C loss as DOC (t C)	0	0	0
Total C loss as POC (t C)	0	0	0

Note: Only restored drained land included because if land is not restored, the C lost has already been counted as carbon dioxide

Assumption: DOC loss ranges between 7 - 40% of the total gaseous loss if calculated from the reported (minimum and maximum) values in Worrall 2009 and is **26%** of the total gaseous loss if calculated from the mean of reported maximum and minimum value in Worrall 2009. These DOC values are flux based on soil water concentration (i.e. 12.5 - 85.9 MgC/KM²/yr) and not on flux at catchment outlet (i.e. 10.3 - 21.8 MgC/KM²/yr)

Worrall, F. et al., 2009. The multi-annual carbon budget of a peat-covered catchment. *Science of The*

Assumption: In the long term, 100% of leached DOC is assumed to be lost as CO₂

Assumption: POC loss ranges between 4-10% of the total gaseous loss if calculated from the reported values and is **8%** of the total gaseous loss if calculated from the mean of reported maximum and minimum value in Worrall 2009. POC range is (7 - 22.4 MgC/KM²/yr) (Worrall et al, 2009).

Assumption: In the long term, 100% of leached POC is assumed to be lost as CO₂

RESULTS			
Total CO₂ loss due to DOC leaching (t CO₂)	0	0	0
Total CO₂ loss due to POC leaching (t CO₂)	0	0	0
Total CO₂ loss due to DOC & POC leaching (t CO₂)	0	0	0
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to DOC & POC			
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	0	0	0
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	0	0	0
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	0	0	0

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Emissions due to loss of DOC and POC

Note: Note, CO₂ losses from DOC and POC are calculated using a simple approach derived from generic estimates of the percentage of the total CO₂ loss that is due to DOC or POC leaching

No POC losses for bare soil included yet. If extensive areas of bare soil is present at site need modified calculation (Birnie et al, 1991)

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Emissions due to forest felling - calculation using simple management data

Note: Emissions due to forestry felling are calculated from the reduced carbon sequestered per crop rotation. If the forestry was due to be removed before the planned development, this C loss is not attributable to the wind farm and so the area of forestry to be felled should be entered as zero.

	Expected	Minimum	Maximum
Emissions due to forestry felling			
Area of forestry plantation to be felled (ha)	0.7	0.6	0.8
Carbon sequestered (tC ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	3.45	3.5	3.55
Lifetime of windfarm (years)	35	35	35
Carbon sequestered over the lifetime of the windfarm (t C ha ⁻¹)	120.75	122.5	124.25
RESULTS			
Total carbon loss due to felling of forestry (t CO₂)	310	270	364
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to management of forestry			
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	4	3	4
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	19	16	22
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	9	8	10

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Emissions due to forest felling - calculation using simple management data

Note: Emissions due to forestry felling are calculated from the reduced carbon sequestered per crop rotation. If the forestry was due to be removed before the planned development, this C loss is not attributable to the wind farm and so the area of forestry to be felled should be entered as zero.

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Gains due to site improvement

Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been thoroughly tested against experimental data (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

Selected Methodology = Site specific (required for planning applications)
Type of peatland = Acid Bog

Reduction in GHG emissions due to improvement of site	Expected result				Minimum result				Maximum result			
	Degraded Bog	Felled Forestry	Borrow Pits	Foundations & Hardstanding	Degraded Bog	Felled Forestry	Borrow Pits	Foundations & Hardstanding	Degraded Bog	Felled Forestry	Borrow Pits	Foundations & Hardstanding
1. Description of site												
Period of time when effectiveness of the improvement can be guaranteed (years)	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	35
Area to be improved (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average air temperature at site (°C)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Depth of peat drained (m)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Depth of peat above water table before improvement (m)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depth of peat above water table after improvement (m)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Losses with improvement												
Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
Time required for hydrology and habitat to return to its previous state on restoration (years)	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5
Improved period (years)	25	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30
Methane emissions from improved land												
Site specific methane emission from improved soil on acid bogs (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510
Site specific methane emission from improved soil on fens (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.561	0.561	0.561	0.561	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.562
IPCC annual rate of methane emission on acid bogs (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
IPCC annual rate of methane emission on fens (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219	0.219
Selected annual rate of methane emission (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510
CH ₄ emissions from improved land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon dioxide emissions from improved land												
Site specific CO ₂ emission from improved soil on acid bogs (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Site specific CO ₂ emissions from improved soil on fens (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.42
IPCC annual rate of carbon dioxide emission on acid bogs (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IPCC annual rate of carbon dioxide emission on fens (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Selected annual rate of carbon dioxide emission (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
CO ₂ emissions from improved land (t CO ₂)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total GHG emissions from improved land (t CO₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Losses without improvement												
Flooded period (days year ⁻¹)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time required for hydrology and habitat to return to its previous state on restoration (years)	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5
Improved period (years)	25	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30
Methane emissions from unimproved land												
Site specific methane emission from unimproved soil on acid bogs (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510
Site specific methane emission from unimproved soil on fens (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.561	0.561	0.561	0.561	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.562
IPCC annual rate of methane emission on acid bogs (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
IPCC annual rate of methane emission on fens (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Selected annual rate of methane emission (t CH ₄ -C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510
CH ₄ emissions from unimproved land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon dioxide emissions from unimproved land												
Site specific CO ₂ emission from unimproved soil on acid bogs (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Site specific CO ₂ emissions from unimproved soil on fens (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.42
IPCC annual rate of carbon dioxide emission on acid bogs (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20
IPCC annual rate of carbon dioxide emission on fens (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20
Selected annual rate of carbon dioxide emission (t CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
CO ₂ emissions from unimproved land (t CO ₂)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total GHG emissions from unimproved land (t CO₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESULTS												
4. Reduction in GHG emissions due to improvement of site												
Total GHG emissions from improved land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total GHG emissions from unimproved land (t CO ₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduction in GHG emissions due to improvement (t CO₂ equiv.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional CO₂ payback time of windfarm due to site improvement												
...coal-fired electricity generation (months)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...grid-mix of electricity generation (months)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (months)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Click here to move to Payback Time [Click here](#)

Gains due to site improvement

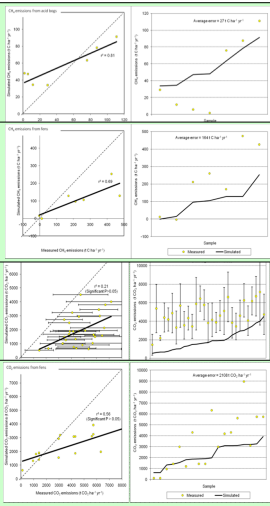
Note: Note, CO₂ losses are calculated using two approaches: IPCC default methodology and more site specific equations derived for this project. The IPCC methodology is included because it is the established approach, although it contains no site detail. The new equations have been thoroughly tested against experimental data (see Nayak et al, 2008 - Final report).

Note: Methane emissions from acid bogs. Equation derived from regression analysis against 57 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was $R_{CH_4} = (1/1000) \times (500 \times \exp(-0.1234 \times (W \times 100))) + (13.029 \times T) - 36.677$ where R_{CH_4} is the annual rate of CH₄ emissions (t CH₄-C (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹), T = average annual air temperature (°C) and W is the water table depth (m). The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.54$, $P > 0.05$). Evaluation against 7 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.81$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 27 t CH₄-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates-Smith et al, 1997).

Note: Methane emissions from fens. Equation derived by regression analysis against 35 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was $R_{CH_4} = (1/1000) \times (-10+563.62 \times \exp(-0.097 \times (W \times 100)) + (0.662 \times T))$ where R_{CH_4} is the annual rate of CH₄ emissions (t CH₄-C (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹), T = average annual air temperature (°C) and W is the water table depth (m). The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.41$, $P > 0.05$). Evaluation against 7 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.69$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 164 t CH₄-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates-Smith et al, 1997).

$R_{CO_2} = (3.667/1000) \times ((6700 \times \exp(-0.26 \times \exp(-0.0515 \times ((W \times 100) - 50)))) + ((72.54 \times T) - 800))$ where R_{CO_2} is the annual rate of CO₂ emissions (t CO₂ (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹), T = average annual peat temperature (°C) and W is the water table depth (m). The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.53$, $P > 0.05$). Evaluation against 29 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.21$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 3023 t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ which is non-significant ($P > 0.05$) (Smith et al, 1997).

Note: Carbon dioxide emissions from fens. Equation derived by regression analysis against 44 measurements (Nayak et al, 2009). The equation derived was $R_{CO_2} = (3.667/1000) \times (15244 \times \exp(-0.175 \times \exp(-0.073 \times ((W \times 100) - 50)))) + (153.23 \times T)$ where R_{CO_2} is the annual rate of CO₂ emissions (t CO₂ (ha)⁻¹ yr⁻¹), T = average annual peat temperature (°C) and W is the water table depth (m). The equation shows a significant correlation with measurements ($r^2 = 0.42$, $P > 0.05$). Evaluation against 18 independent experiments shows a significant association ($r^2 = 0.56$; $P > 0.05$) and an average error of 2108 t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (significance not defined due to lack of replicates-Smith et al, 1997).



Note: Methane emissions from acid bogs. As above

Note: Methane emissions from fens. As above

Note: CO₂ emissions from acid bogs. As above

Note: CO₂ emissions from fens. As above

TII CARBON TOOL

Ch 15: Material Assets, Table 15-9					Distance Assumptions	TII Embodied Carbon Tool Inputs (https://web.tii.ie/index.html)						TII Transport Inputs (https://web.tii.ie/index.html)		
Material	Total no. Truck Loads	Truck Types	TII Embodied Carbon	TII Traffic	Distance (km)	Category	Sub-Category	Material	Quantity	Unit	Embodied tCO2e	Transport Type	Distance (km)	Transport TCO2e
Concrete	490	Trucks	✓	✓	20.88	Series number 1700 - Structural Concrete	In Situ Concrete - General	In-Situ Concrete, General	8,792,560.00	kg	908.799	HGV - Rigid - Average	10228.8	10.511
Delivery of plant	31	Large artic		✓	130.45							HGV- All - Average	4043.95	4.386
Fencing & gates	3	Large artic	✓	✓	20.88	Series 300 - Fencing and Environmental Noise Barriers	Gate	Steel Double Field Gates 4m Width		no units	0.981	HGV- All - Average	62.625	0.068
Compound setup	28	Large artic		✓	130.45							HGV- All - Average	3652.6	3.961
Steel	19	Large artic	✓	✓	20.88	Other	Structural Steelwork	Anchorage and holding down bolt assemblies	380	tonnes	681.38	HGV- All - Average	396.63	0.43
Sand / binding / stone / pile foundation	153	Trucks	✓	✓	20.88	Series 600 - Earthwork	Backfill/Fill	Aggregates and sand, general UK, mixture of land won, marine, secondary and recycled, bulk, loose	3060000.00	kg	1025.1	HGV - Articulated - Average	3193.88	3.592
Ducting and cabling (internal)	206	Large artic		✓	20.88							HGV - All - Average	4300.25	4.664
Crane (to lift steel)	2	Large artic		✓	130.45							HGV - All - Average	260.9	0.283
Crane (for turbines)	11	Large artic		✓	130.45							HGV - All - Average	1434.95	1.556
Refuelling for plant	165	Large artic		✓	20.88							HGV - Articulated - Average	3444.38	3.874
Stone for the Proposed Project	8109	Truck	✓	✓	20.88	Series 2400 - Brickwork, Blockwork and Stonework	Brickwork and Blockwork	General Stone	162180	tonnes	12812.22	HGV - Articulated - Average	169275	190.399
Materials for Proposed Grid Connection	150	Large artic		✓	20.88							HGV - All - Average	3131.25	3.396
Tree Felling	7	Truck		✓	20.88							HGV - Articulated - Average	146.13	0.164
Site maintenance	120	Large artic		✓	20.88							HGV - All - Average	2505	2.717
Miscellaneous	46	Large artic		✓	20.88							HGV - All - Average	960.25	1.041
Total											15428.478			231.042

List of Assumptions

Embodied Carbon Assumptions		
Item	Description	Assumption
Volume of Concrete Mixer	Calculation completed based on the average concrete mixer holding 8m3 of concrete	8
Volume of Average Artic Truck	Calculation completed based on the average artic truck having a carrying capacity of 20 tonnes	20
Ducting and cabling (internal)	Embodied carbon of electrical equipment not included as an option in TII Carbon Tool	-
Grid connection cable laying	Embodied carbon of electrical equipment not included as an option in TII Carbon Tool	-
Tree Felling	Embodied carbon of tree felling is included in the Macauley Institute Carbon Calculator for Wind Farms on Peatland	-
Turbine Lifecycle	Embodied carbon of the overall turbine lifecycle is included in the Macauley Institute Carbon Calculator for Wind Farms on Peatland	-
Volume of Concrete Material	There will be approximately 3920m3 of concrete required for the Proposed Project., The TII Carbon Tool require this material to be in kg. The density of concrete to be used at the Proposed Wind Farm is assumed to have average density of approximately 2,243m3/kg. Based on an assumed 3920m3 of concrete being required (based on 490 truckloads of concrete with a 8m3 carrying capacity) this would result in approximately 8792560kg being used for the Proposed Project	8792560.00
Volume of Steel	An assumed 380 tonnes of steel is required (based on 19 truckloads of steel with a 20 tonne carrying capacity) for the Proposed Project	380
Volume of Sand/Binding Stone	There will be approximately 3060 tonnes of sand/binding stone required for the Proposed Wind Farm., The TII Carbon Tool require this material to be in kg. Based on an assumed 3060 tonnes of sand/binding stone being required (based on 153 truckloads of material with a 20 tonnes carrying capacity) this would result in approximately 3060,000kg being used for the Proposed Project	3060000.00
Volume of Stone for the Proposed Project	An assumed total of 162180 tonnes of stone is required (based on 8109 truckloads of stone with a 20 tonne carrying capacity) for the Proposed Project.	162180

Please note that the assumptions for the embodied carbon and traffic assumptions are made based on best estimates of material sources. In reality the location of material sources will be dependent on what is available at the time of construction. The implications of distance variations on the estimation for carbon calculations is of a very low magnitude within the context of the overall carbon calculations and considered appropriate for the purposes of assessment in the EIAR.

Traffic Assumptions		
Item	Description	Assumption
Import (P) Distance	For modelling purposes, the average distance to the site from the two identified Port Locations for delivery of abnormal loads (Port of Galway and Shannon Foynes)	130.45
Quarry (Q) Distance	For modelling purposes, the average distance from Claremorris, Co. Mayo, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, Castlebar, Co. Mayo and Tuam, Co. Galway was used to determine the distance of transportation of all materials for the Proposed Project	20.88
Concrete Mixer Emission factor	Calculated from an HGV - Rigid - All emission factor as provided in the TII Carbon Tool. Source: 2024 DEZNZ emission factors - 'Delivery vehicles' tab, All Rigid HGVs and used Average laden weight. 2024 DEZNZ emission factors - 'WTT - delivery vehs & freight' tab, all Rigid HGVs and used Average laden weight.	1.03

Large Artic Emission Factor	Calculated from an HGV - All - Average emission factor as provided in the TII Carbon Tool. Source: 2024 DEZNZ emission factors - 'Delivery vehicles' tab, All artics HGVs and used Average laden weight. 2024 DEZNZ emission factors - 'WTT - delivery vehs & freight' tab, all artics HGVs and used Average laden weight.	1.08
Truck Emissions Factor	Calculated from an HGV - Articulated - Average emission factor as provided in the TII Carbon Tool. Source: 2024 DESNZ emission factors - 'Delivery vehicles' tab, All artics HGVs and used Average laden weight. 2024 DESNZ emission factors - 'WTT - delivery vehs & freight' tab, all artics HGVs and used Average laden weight.	1.12

Please note that the assumptions for the embodied carbon and traffic assumptions are made based on best estimates of material sources. In reality the location of material sources will be dependent on what is available at the time of construction. The implications of distance variations on the estimation for carbon calculations is of a very low magnitude within the context of the overall carbon calculations and considered appropriate for the purposes of assessment in the EIAR.

Carbon Fixing Vegetation Assumptions		
Item	Description	Assumption
Calculation of Carbon Storage Potential in Enhancement Measures	The carbon storage capacity of restored habitats will vary over time as vegetation matures and land use and the baseline environment change. Therefore, while it can be assumed that native woodland replanting on the site will result in an increased capacity of carbon storage due to the carbon storage potential that exists within these habitats, to ensure the assessment below is identified under a theoretical precautionary scenario the quantification of these potential carbon savings (via an increase in carbon storage potential) associated with these measures has not been included in the carbon savings assessment. Please note, the carbon sequestration potential associated with the replanting of native woodland will be able to be determined in the future via the Teagasc Forest Carbon Tool; currently this is not able to be completed due to Teagasc carrying out further analysis and validation on current data and the sequestration potential not being available in the public domain.	Not considered in assessment or quantified
Calculation of Carbon Loss from removal of carbon fixing vegetation	Carbon losses associated with the removal of other carbon-fixing vegetation will result in additional carbon losses. These have not been quantified as the lack of consistent national-level field data and methodologies limits the ability to make accurate projections on carbon sequestration potential for other carbon fixing habitat types, i.e., hedgerow, grassland, etc., and therefore carbon loss associated with removal. While it can be assumed that loss of carbon fixing vegetation will occur as part of the Proposed Project due to the removal of these habitat types, the exact carbon loss is not quantifiable.	Not considered in assessment or quantified