					l	
	Expected values	Record	Pos	sible rar Record	ige of values	Record
Input data	Enter expected value here	source of data	Enter minimum value here	source of data	Enter maximum value here	source of data
Windfarm characteristics	÷		÷		÷	
lo. of turbines ifetime of windfarm (years)	19 30	Fixed	19 25		19 35	
Verformance Nower rating of turbines (turbine capacity) (MW)	3.5 Direct input of capacity factor		3 Direct input of capacity factor		4 Direct input of capacity factor	
apacity factor Enter estimated capacity factor (percentage efficiency) lackup	0.3		0.3		0.3 4	
xtra capacity required for backup (%) dditional emissions due to reduced thermal efficiency of the	1.15		1.1 9		1.2	
eserve generation (%) Carbon dioxide emissions from turbine life -	Calculate wrt installed capacity		S Calculate wrt installed capacity	1	Calculate wrt installed capacity	
ag. manufacture, construction, decommissioning)						
Characteristics of peatland before windfarm development						
ype of peatland	Acid bog 🔻		Acid bog 🔻		Acid bog 🔻	
verage annual air temperature at site (°C) verage depth of peat at site (m) : Content of dry peat (% by weight)	9.8		7.5		12.2	
verage extent of drainage around drainage features at site (m) verage water table depth at site (m)	15.00 1.50		10.00 1.00		20.00	
Dry soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³) Characteristics of bog plants	0.10		0.09		0.11	
ime required for regeneration of bog plants after restoration rears)	10		5		15	-
arbon accumulation due to C fixation by bog plants in ndrained peats (tC ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.25		0.2		0.3	
Forestry Plantation Characteristics lethod used to calculate CO ₂ loss from forest felling Area of forestry plantation to be felled (ha)	Enter simple data		Enter simple data		Enter simple data	
Area of forestry plantation to be felled (ha) Average rate of carbon seguestration in timber (tC ha-1 yr-1) Counterfactual emission factors	73.6 3.60		73.6 3.50		73.6 3.70	
o update counterfactual emission factors						
(not yet operational) coal-fired plant emission factor (t CO 2 MWh ⁻¹)					~	
Brid-mix emission factor (t CO 2 MWh ⁻¹) iossil fuel-mix emission factor (t CO 2 MWh ⁻¹)						
Borrow pits lumber of borrow pits	3 100		3		3	
verage length of pits (m) verage width of pits (m) verage depth of peat removed from pit (m)	100 90 1.60		100 90 1.60		100 90 1.60	
Foundations and hard-standing area associated with each turbine						
Nethod used to calculate CO ₂ loss from foundations and hard- tanding	Rectangular with vertical walls 💌]	Rectangular with vertical walls 💌]	Rectangular with vertical walls	
verage length of turbine foundations (m) verage width of turbine foundations (m)	20 20		20 20		20 20	
verage depth of peat removed from turbine foundations (m) verage length of hard-standing (m) verage width of hard-standing (m)	1.40 55 35		1.40 55 35		1.40 55 35	
verage depth of peat removed from hard-standing (m) Access tracks	1.70		1.70		1.70	
otal length of access track (m) xisting track length (m)	22.1 14.5		22.1 14.5		22.1 4 14.5	
ength of access track that is floating road (m) loating road width (m)	6.4 6		6.4 5		6.4 7	
loating road depth (m) ength of floating road that is drained (m) verage depth of drains associated with floating roads (m)	1.00 6.4 0.50		0.75 0 0.40		1.25 6.4 0.60	
ength of access track that is excavated road (m) incover a width (m)	1.2		1.2		1.2	
verage depth of peat excavated for road (m) ength of access track that is rock filled road (m)	1.30		1.20		1.40	
tock filled road width (m) tock filled road depth (m)						
ength of rock filled road that is drained (m) verage depth of drains associated with rock filled roads (m) Cable Trenches						
ength of any cable trench on peat that does not follow access acks and is lined with a permeable medium (eg. sand) (m)	0		0		0	
verage depth of peat cut for cable trenches (m)						
Additional peat excavated (not already accounted for above)	61780		61780		61780	
rea of additional peat excavated (m ²) Peat Landslide Hazard	25300.0		25300.0		25300.0	
Veblink: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best tractice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation						
levelopments Improvement of C sequestration at site by blocking drains,						
restoration of habitat etc nprovement of degraded bog res of degraded bog						
rea of degraded bog to be improved (ha) Vater table depth in degraded bog before improvement (m) Vater table depth in degraded bog after improvement (m)						
ime required for hydrology and habitat of bog to return to its revious state on improvement (years)						
eriod of time when effectiveness of the improvement in egraded bog can be guaranteed (years)					•	
nprovement of felled plantation land rea of felled plantation to be improved (ha)						
Vater table depth in felled area before improvement (m) Vater table depth in felled area after improvement (m) ime required for hydrology and habitat of felled plantation to						
eriod of time when effectiveness of the improvement in felled						
lantation can be guaranteed (years) testoration of peat removed from borrow pits						
rea of borrow pits to be restored (ha) lepth of water table in borrow pit before restoration with respect	0		0		0	
 the restored surface (m) Nepth of water table in borrow pit after restoration with respect to re restored surface (m) 						
ime required for hydrology and habitat of borrow pit to return to s previous state on restoration (years)	5.0		0.0		10.0	
teriod of time when effectiveness of the restoration of peat emoved from borrow pits can be guaranteed (years)						
arly removal of drainage from foundations and hardstanding Vater table depth around foundations and hardstanding before						
estoration (m) Vater table depth around foundations and hardstanding after estoration (m)						-
astoration (m) ime to completion of backfilling, removal of any surface drains, nd full restoration of the hydrology (years)	30		30		30	
Restoration of site after decomissioning Vill the hydrology of the site be restored on decommissioning?	Ýés		Yés		No	
Vill you attempt to block any gullies that have formed due to the vindfarm?	Yes 💌		Yes 🔻		No	
VIII you attempt to block all artificial ditches and facilitate awetting? VIII the habitat of the site be restored on decommissioning?	Yes 🔻		Yes 🔻		No T	
Vill you control grazing on degraded areas?	No 💌		Yes 🔻		No Vo	
Vill you manage areas to favour reintroduction of species	No		Yes 💌		No 🔻	
hoice of methodology for calculating emission factors	Site specific (required for planning ap	oplications)	•			
ore input data					T	

Click here to move to Payback Time Click here
Click here to return to Instructions Click here

te: The carbon payback time of the windfarm is calculated by comparing the adfarm development with the carbon-savings achieved by the windfarm while al-fired capacity or grid-mix.			0010	Click here to retu	urn to Instr	uctions	Click	here						
Windfarm CO ₂ emission saving over	Exp.	Min.	Max.											
coal-fired electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	0	0	0											
grid-mix of electricity generation $(tCO_2 yr^{-1})$	0	0	0											
fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (tCO ₂ yr ⁻¹)	0	0	0											
Energy output from windfarm over lifetime (MWh) otal CO ₂ losses due to wind farm (t CO ₂ eq.)	52429	37449	69905											
2. Losses due to turbine life (eg. manufacture,	53251	44375	62127											
construction, decomissioning)														
 Losses due to backup Losses due to reduced carbon fixing potential 	0	0	0 1464											
5. Losses from soil organic matter	796 42483	379 28400	1464 56579											
6. Losses due to DOC & POC leaching	42485	303	0											
7. Losses due to felling forestry	29148	23615	34951											
otal losses of carbon dioxide	125678	97071	155121											
Total CO_2 gains due to improvement of site (t CO_2 eq.)	1 .													
8a. Gains due to improvement of degraded bogs	0	0	0											
8b. Gains due to improvement of felled forestry 8c. Gains due to restoration of peat from borrow pits	0	0	0											
8d. Gains due to removal of drainage from foundations &	0	0	ō											
hardstanding														
otal gains	0	0	0	-										
ESULTS				Prop	portions of	greenho	use gas	emiss	ions froi	m differe	ent sourc	es		
											🗖 Turb	ine life		
	Exp.	Min.	Max.								Do -l			
et emissions of carbon dioxide (t CO _{2 eq} .)	125070	97071	155404								Back			
arbon Payback Time	125678	9/0/1	155121								🗖 Bog	plants		
coal-fired electricity generation (years)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!								Soil	organic c	arbon	
grid-mix of electricity generation (years)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!									-		
fossil fuel - mix of electricity generation (years)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!				<u>, </u>					& POC		
atio of soil carbon loss to gain by restoration ARGET ratio (Natural Resources Wales) < 1.0)	No gains!	No gains!	No gains!								🗖 Man	agement	t of fores	try
										/	🗖 Impr	roved de	graded b	ogs
atio of CO_2 eq. emissions to power generation (g / kWh)	2397	2592	2219							/				
ARGET ratio by 2030 (electricity generation) < 50 g /kWh)											😐 impr	ovea tel	ed fores	т¥
											🗆 Rest	ored bor	row pits	
											🗖 Stop	drainag	e of foun	dati
Greenhouse gas emiss	ions			_ L	Cai	bon payb	ack tim	e usina	a fossil-f	uel mix	as count	terfactua	al	
				1 (studie)										
50000				лощ) 1	-									
				Carbon payback time (months)										
30000				1 pack	-									
20000 -				o bayl	-									
10000				0 arbon										
	Số	È	rts IS	0	-									
Turbine life Backup Bog plants ganic carbon DOO & POC not of fore stry	Improved degraded bogs	Improved felled forestry	irrow pits indations	0	e life	- dn		5	ő		- sbo		pits -	-
Turt Boç JOC.	grade	led	for po			Backı	Bog plants	carbon	<u>a</u>	Management of forestry	1	orestry	ow pi	
Ti Soil organ DO DO	ddec	ed fe	Restored bo inage of fou		Turbine	ш	Bog	anic (DOC &	t of fc	Iradei	lled fc		
Tu Bo Sol organi DoC	ē.	prov	Restored Stop drainage of					Soil organic ca	L)	men	Improved degraded	Improved felled for	Restored bor	
a Z	đ	E	p dr					Soi		inage	roved	prove	Rest	
			Sto							Ma	Impr	Ē		
Check Check Check Check Check	Check	Check	Check Che	k										
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esults														