

Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement- Technical
Appendix A9.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment

06 September 2023

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Signature Page

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Environmental Statement- Technical Appendix A9.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DfI	Department for Infrastructure
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DHMEP	Draft Habitat Management Enhancement Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ECOW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ES	Environmental Statement
FEI	Further Environmental Information
GCoW	Geological Clerk of Works
GSNI	Geological Service Northern Ireland
IDW	Inverse Distance Weighting
km	kilometre
NED	Natural Environmental Division
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
oDCEMP	Outline Decommissioning and Construction Environmental Management Plan
oPMP	Outline Peat Management Plan

PHRS	Peatslide Hazard Rating System
PSA	Peat Survey Area
PSRA	Peat Slide Risk Assessment
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1.3 Project team

Team Member	Job Title	Qualifications	No. Years Experience
Calum Sydney	Engineer	MSc	3 Years
Gregor Hirst	Senior Engineer	BSc (Hons)	7 Years
Tomos Ap Tomos	Technical Director	BEng (Hons) MCIHT	25 Years

This assessment was undertaken by Calum Sydney, an engineer with 3 years' experience, and was supported by Gregor Hirst (BSc Hons), a Geo-Environmental Engineer with 7 years' experience in ground condition assessment. This PSRA has been technically reviewed by Tomos Ap Tomos, Technical Director of Engineering.

2 SITE INFORMATION AND DESK STUDY

2.1 Site Description and Topography

The PSA is located approximately 5 kilometres (km) east of Strabane, covering an area of approximately 623 hectares (ha), and is centred on Irish NGR 242862, 396786. The PSA is located within the administrative boundary of Derry City and Strabane District Council ('the Council').

The topography of the PSA and immediate vicinity is complex and largely consists of improved acid grassland, acid grassland, improved grassland and modified blanket bog. The PSA itself varies significantly in elevation ranging from approximately 150 m above ordnance survey datum (AOD, approximately equivalent to sea level) in the west of the PSA, to approximately 400 m AOD in the south of the PSA. There are several hilltops bordering the PSA, with no summits located within the PSA; Owenreagh Hill to the South (453 m AOD), and Evish Hill to the west (249 m AOD). There are approximately four watercourses which run from the PSA to the north and west which run into the Glenmornan River, located approximately 500 m north of the PSA. There is also one water body nearby in Moor Lough, which is 0.44 km north-east of the PSA Boundary.

There are two National Nature Reserves (NNR) within 15 km of the PSA, the Boorin NNR is located 11.8 km south-east of the PSA Boundary. The Ness and Envy Wood NNR is also located 14.2 km north-east of the PSA.

2.2 Site Walkover

The purpose of the desk study and site visit was to gain a thorough understanding of site conditions including topography, geology, existing peat instability and hydrology. The outcome of this stage of the study was to determine which areas required detailed intrusive survey (by peat probing) and ultimately provide data for the assessment of PSRA.

A site walkover was undertaken in November 2021 prior to the commencement of the peat probing exercise. The PSA was examined for evidence of peatlands, presence of landslip and localised haggling. Geological mapping and areas of interest were pre-loaded to a handheld device for reference during the site walkover. Following a review of these in parallel with the initial site walkover, the desk study aimed to identify and or verify the following:

- The general condition of peat deposits;
- Evidence of any previous peat instability;
- The presence of low lying wet/peat lands; and,
- Watercourses and other potential receptors.

2.3 Published Geology

2.3.1 Superficial Soils

Published geological mapping³ of superficial soils indicates the PSA to be underlain by a variety of deposits. Peat deposits are present across a majority of the eastern and north-eastern areas of the PSA, with Diamicton Till and Glacofluvial deposits (sand and gravel) present across central, western and north-western areas of the PSA. No superficial deposits are recorded within the southern PSA area.

The Glacofluvial deposits were deposited by meltwater streams and include mostly coarse-grained sediments (i.e. sand and gravel) with some finer-grained layers (i.e. clay and silt). Sand and gravel are embedded locally with lenses of silt, clay or organic material. The Diamicton Till is unsorted and unstratified drift, generally overconsolidated, deposited directly by and underneath a glacier without subsequent reworking by water from the glacier. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape (diamicton).

Figure 9.1 of the ES illustrates the 'Superficial Soils' across the PSA.

³ British Geological Survey Mapping Website <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 12/07/2023)

2.3.2 Solid Geology

Published bedrock geology mapping indicates the PSA to be underlain by quartzite from the Argyll Group in central, southern and eastern areas, with Psammite, Semipelite and Pelite from the Argyll Group present across the northern and western areas of the PSA.

The Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (GSNI) GeoIndex⁴ records two geological faults on the PSA, one of which runs NNE-SSW through the central PSA area with the downthrow unspecified. The second fault runs NE-SW through the south-eastern PSA area, it is recorded to be a reverse or thrust fault with the hang wall to the north-west.

Figure 9.2 of the ES illustrates the 'Solid Geology' across the PSA.

2.4 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The PSA is predominantly situated within the River Foyle catchment with sub catchments including Glenmornan River, Owenreagh Burn, Bunnyboe Burn and Douglas Burn. As a result of previous land use, including the construction of the operational Owenreagh I Wind Farm (Planning Ref: J/93/0286) and the operational Owenreagh II Wind Farm (Planning Ref: J/2004/1015/F), there are many artificial drainage channels present across the PSA.

The western area of the PSA slopes west and consists of numerous drainage channels. To the south-west of the PSA, these drainage channels are largely natural but some are artificial. These channels all drain into an unnamed tributary of Owenreagh Burn. To the north of the PSA, the north-east of the PSA is bound by Glenmornan Road. Within this area, the surface hydrology consists of natural drainage channels and several artificial channels as a result of peat cutting. These drainage channels flow into Glenawanda Burn, which is another tributary of Owenreagh Burn. Owenreagh Burn is within the catchment of Glenmornan River which has a Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of "Moderate" as can be seen on NIEA online mapping⁵. Glenmornan River flows downstream before intersecting with the River Foyle which has an overall water quality classification of "Moderate".

Based on the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Groundwater bodies dataset (2015)⁶, the PSA is underlain by the Claudy groundwater body (IDUKGBNI4NW003) which has an overall status of 'Good'.

The productivity of the bedrock aquifer at the PSA is defined as "limited potential productivity – fractured flow", while the groundwater vulnerability is classified as moderate-high. Effects on the hydrological and hydrogeological environment are discussed in **Chapter 8: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**. BGS 1:625,000 digital mapping and the GSNI GeoIndex mapper shows the bedrock aquifer underlying the majority of the PSA to consist of psammite, pelite and semipelite of the Argyll Group, and sandstone of the Owenkillew sandstone group to the west and south-west. To the west there are also smaller intrusions of metalimestone and mafic igneous rock. These are separated by a large thrust fault, that bisects the PSA from north-west to south-east. There are several other perpendicular faults along this larger fault. The bedrock groundwater units are overlain by peat superficial deposits within the PSA. These deposits are found widely across the PSA. Alluvium and glacial till deposits are also found widely across the PSA.

As shown by GSNI Geoindex⁷, the bedrock aquifer is classified as limited productivity where "Moderate yields unusual. Low yields more common. Regional flow limited. Mainly shallow, local flow". The majority of the PSA is underlain with a bedrock aquifer with a vulnerability of 4 and 5. This reflects to a moderate-high level of groundwater vulnerability.

Figure A9.1.1 illustrates the Geomorphology of the PSA and is included in **Appendix A**.

⁴ Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (2020) GSNI GeoIndex [Online] Available at: [GSNI GeoIndex \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.gsnireland.gov.uk/geoindex/) (Accessed 12/07/2023)

⁵ WFD (2021) via NIEA (2023): NIEA Water Information Request Viewer [online] available at: [NIEA Water Information Request Viewer \(daera-ni.gov.uk\)](https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/water-information-request-viewer/) (accessed 12/07/2023)

⁶ Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) (2015) *Groundwater bodies dataset*. Available at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/groundwaters-digital-datasets> (Accessed 12/07/2023)

⁷ Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (2022) Geoindex [online] Available at: [GSNI GeoIndex \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.gsnireland.gov.uk/geoindex/) (Accessed 12/07/2023)

2.5 Historical PSRA Reporting

Several reports on peat slide risk have been completed for the PSA under previous planning applications. A PSRA was carried out as part of the original Craignagapple Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 2009 for the erection of 9 turbines, an extension of the existing Owenreagh Wind Farms I & II. The 2009 PSRA is discussed in greater detail in Section 2.5.1.

In February 2012, Further Environmental Information (FEI) was provided, including an updated PSRA, for an amended layout of Craignagapple Wind Farm. The PSRA produced was reviewed in Technical Note 3, which is discussed in Section 2.5.2. Further amendments were made to the design layout of the wind farm in 2014, prompting further review of the PSRA in Technical Note 4, which was provided as part of the 2014 FEI. Technical Note 4 is discussed in Section 2.5.3.

In 2016, the wind farm development was revised to a six-turbine design. The PSRA was reviewed in light of these changes by Jacobs in consultation with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED). The findings of this review are summarised in Section 2.5.4, and the reports are included in full in **Appendix F** of this PSRA.

2.5.1 2009 PSRA Enviros Consulting Ltd

A PSRA was completed in 2009 for the Craignagapple Wind Farm in Northern Ireland (Planning Reference: J/2010/0481/F). This proposal was for the erection of 9 turbines, extending the existing 16 turbines that comprise the Owenreagh I and II Wind Farms.

The Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) was used to determine the risk of peat slides on the Craignagapple site. The PHRS method was applied at positions on a 200 m grid over the site in order to provide a comparative method for ranking areas by peatslide geohazard potential. PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and so they were used to classify risk estimations in support of the layout design process. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with a rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with a rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention.

A PHRS score of 93 for the entire Craignagapple site was calculated as the arithmetic average.

This report identified past peatslide activity, the location of these peatslides is shown in Plate 1 below. For the most part the peatslides shown in the figure appear intimately associated with watercourses, usually around the outer bends of meanders, and are considered to be a normal part of the development of river systems.

However, one noteworthy ancient peatslide of large dimensions was encountered at point Ps1 shown in Plate 1 below. It measures about 80 m wide by 120 m long and the peat profile consists of 1.3 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay. Numerous large blocks of peat rafted down the slope and pockets of exceedingly soft ground formed within the intervening ground between the blocks. The ground movements appear to be due predominantly to failure at the head of an old turbary on a steep stretch of the hillside with the rafted blocks sliding down the floor. The PSRA concluded that further detailed investigations would be required to fully characterise the PSA. Plate 1 displays an extract from Section 3.4 of the 2009 PSRA which shows the locations of a number of previous peat slides recorded at the Site.

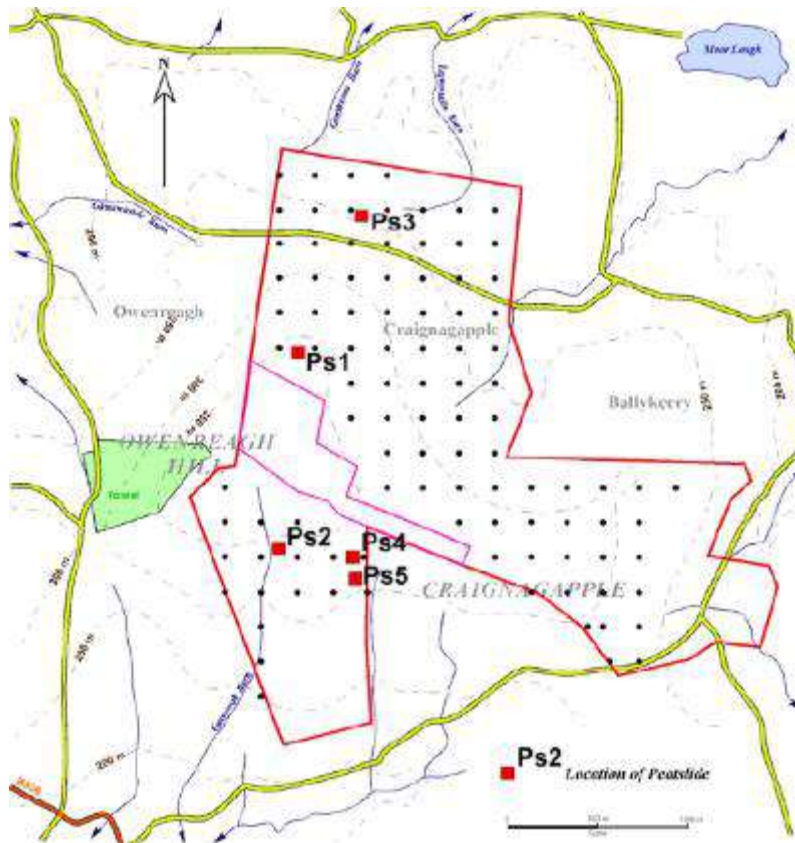


Plate 1. Locations of past peat slides at the Craignagapple Wind Farm as identified in the 2009 Craignagapple Planning Application

2.5.2 Technical Note 3, part of FEI No.1(2012)

This document updated the peat slide risk for a new layout of the Craignagapple Wind Farm proposal, and to investigate the effects of acid flushes on peat stability in the vicinity of Craignagapple turbines T4 and T8.

The calculated PHRS scores for the updated layout was 96, as compared with a previous average score of 93. All of the turbines individually also scored either negligible, very low or low risk of peat slide. The risk zones are indicated in Plate 2 below.

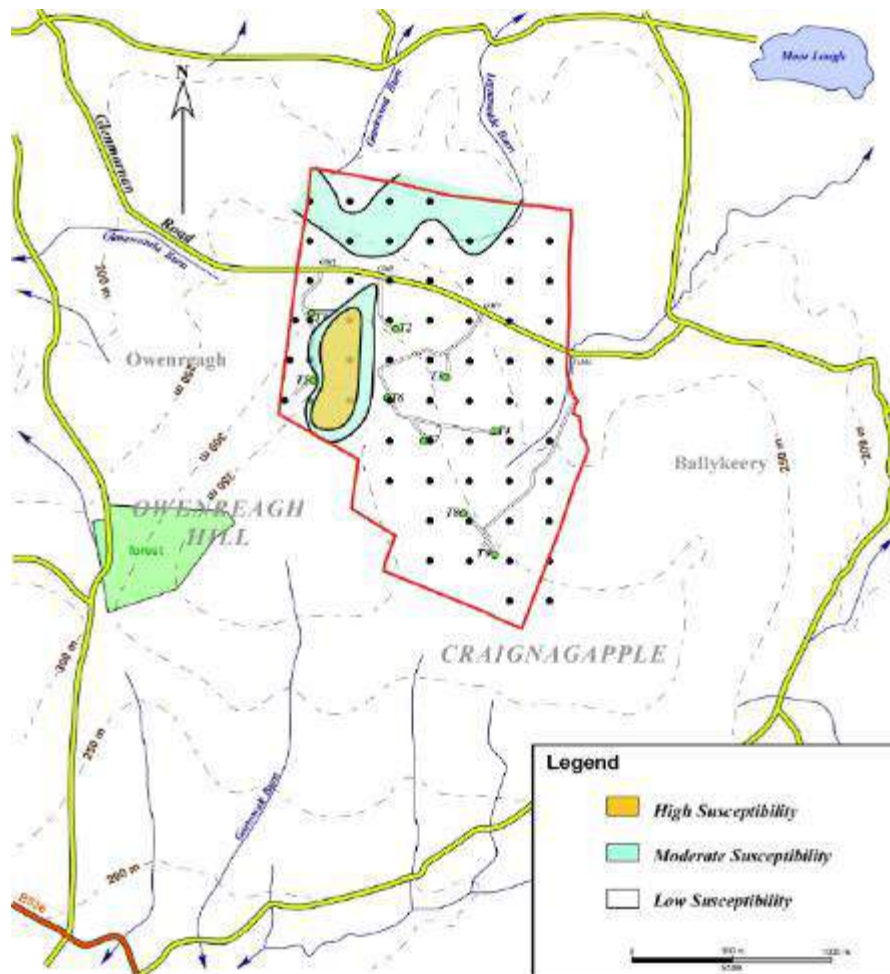


Plate 2. Peat Slide Risk Zones, as identified in Technical Note 3.

2.5.3 Technical Note 4, part of FEI No.1 (2014)

In July 2014 the Craignagapple site was visited and a geotechnical re-assessment was carried out in order to determine the risk of peat slide for the final turbine layout.

The calculated PHRS scores for the updated layout was 99, as compared with a previous average score of 96 (2012) and 93 (2009). The only individual turbine with a risk category of low was turbine T9 – special provision was made for geotechnical supervision of earthworks to provide a rapid response to any unforeseen circumstances resulting from peat extraction activities.

Overall, based on the findings of the PHRS scores, the level of potential damage or degree of loss due to instability of peat within the development envelope was determined to be low to negligible.

2.5.4 Jacobs Review for 2016 Layout

NIEA-NED provided a response to consultation on the 2014 'FEI' for Craignagapple, in a letter to the Derry City and Strabane District Planning Office, dated 12th October 2015. This letter raised several concerns with the PSRA including:

- The number of sinkholes and collapsed peat pipes that were identified in the PSRA;
- The drainage method used;
- The location of Craignagapple turbine T6 and associated access track, due to the potential for construction work to destabilise a significant block of peat and give rise to an increased peat slide risk; and
- Craignagapple turbine T7 was located within a natural drainage gully.

This report found that there is an extensive network of peat pipes located in the blanket bog on Owenreagh Hill. The downstream reaches of the network have largely collapsed, forming natural gullies. These gullies appear to be extremely effective in draining the peat mass and help to relieve porewater pressures locally.

There is a transition zone on the Craignagapple site where a succession of collapses has occurred and formed a chain of sink holes. Several such sink holes were correctly identified by NIEA-NED personnel during the site visits of 2015. Some of the most recently collapsed peat pipes were observed to measure up to 0.5 m in diameter, and these will continue to serve an important function in the relief of porewater pressure, as long as the drainage pathway remains uninterrupted.

Following the NIEA-NED response, Jacobs updated the PSRA. The hazard rankings assigned to the turbines in the previous assessments were revised and made higher in several cases. The calculated PHRS scores for the updated layout was 126, as compared with a previous average score of 99 (2014), 96 (2012), and 93 (2009). The turbines remained in the negligible, very low and low risk categories, with T4 and T9 falling into the low risk category. The revised layout and PSRA for the 2016 FEI Report were reviewed by the GSNi and NIEA-NED, who were both content for the application to be consented subject to planning conditions.

2.6 Historical Landslip and Geomorphology

2.6.1 Historical Landslip

Historically the blanket bog at Craignagapple has been modified by peat cutting for fuel. Historic imaging suggests that peat working has occurred locally over many decades. Access tracks and drains were cut through the peat to facilitate the safe working of peat. In addition to this, tributaries were formed working upslope from the foot of the hill, resulting in the removal of support at the toe of the slope. Due to this approach peat blocks located above the workings were destabilised and may have led to historical peat slide and flow.

A number of minor peat slides were identified during the walkover survey completed in June 2016 by Jacobs. These minor slides were located on the central eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill and were located above former peat workings. The slides appear to have been initiated by the removal of peat supporting the toe of the respective peat blocks as described above. While the slides were noted to be dormant during the 2016 site walkover survey, Jacobs stated that it is possible that movement could recommence if adverse groundwater conditions were to arise through severe or prolonged rainfall; particularly if such rainfall was to follow a sustained period of dry weather, when shrinkage cracks are likely to form within the peat, providing a direct route for surface water ingress.

During the 2016 site walkover a note was also made of a major peat slide on the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill, where slopes in the region of 10 degrees and peat depths of around 2 m were recorded.

A recent peat landslide was also recorded to have taken place on the site sometime between 22-25th July 2022.

The recent landslide occurred on the western aspect of Owenreagh Hill, approximately 150 m west and downslope of an existing turbine, where peat depths are shallow, generally ranging from 0.5-0.7 m with localised areas up to 1 m; however, slopes are very steep with inclines of up to 18 degrees in the area and specifically 15 degrees at the location of the recent slide. It is noted in a Technical Note assessing the peat slide by RSK that the peat slide has had no immediate significant direct impact on receptors located downslope of the slide.

Field investigations were carried out at the location of the peat slide by RSK Ireland in August 2022, these investigations included:

- Validatory peat depth probing of the area assessed to corroborate existing peat data;
- Delineate the extents of the landslide;
- Assess ground conditions at and in proximity to the landslide extents. Including immediate impact of landslide and indicators of acute stability issues;
- Assess hydrological / hydrogeological regime;
- Borehole / well dipping within the assessed area;

- Recording of GPS-coordinated for all investigation sampling points; and,
- Digital photograph of significant features along with field notes.

Additional to the severe incline, a number of contributing factors to the slide were identified, including:

- Amorphous / weakly bounded peat with low shear strength with extensive evidence of basal layer flow and pipe flow of bog water. High variable and degraded topography which allows for rapid infiltration of surface runoff;
- Topography, whereby the landslide extent is within an area of preferential flow in terms of both surface water runoff and local groundwater flow direction;
- Iron pan layer between peat basal layer and underlying tills; and,
- Severe weather event / storm event with relatively large volumes of rain over a short period of time.

A combination of factors occurring simultaneously are considered to have resulted in a mass movement at this location, these include:

- Concentration of runoff, infiltration and groundwater flow at low points in the topography;
- Rapid groundwater flow through extensive pipe network;
- Inundation of rain and in turn runoff, infiltration and groundwater flow;
- Inundation and backing up of groundwater pipe system, increasing pore water pressure in groundwater;
- Severe incline; and,
- Iron pan at the failure plane.

The triggering mechanism was likely situated at either the toe of the landslide extent whereby a crack observed during a site visit in August 2022 was originally a large pipe which may have burst, or pressure increasing at the location of iron pan potentially causing an initial slip or fold at this location.

Based on an interpretive understanding of the site, RSK concluded that there is potential for additional significant mass movements to occur on the western aspect of Owenreagh Hill, given that the likely contributing factors outlined above are still present in this area.

The area within the PSA is extremely variable in terms of topography, peatland characteristics and geomorphology. With the interpretation of the recent landslide event and a general knowledge of the PSA, general principles can be applied in terms of risk assessing the PSA:

- Areas with severe slopes (greater than 15 degrees) are considered a significant hazard and constraint and avoided when possible. The recent landslide occurred in this type of area;
- Areas with moderate to significant slopes (7-15 degrees) are considered a moderate hazard and constraint. The 2016 landslide occurred in this type of area;
- Landslides and localised stability issues can still arise in areas of less than 7 degree slopes. A suspected historical landslide in the northern aspect of Owenreagh Hill, identified using aerial imagery, occurred in this type of area;
- The PSRA should consider site specific anomalies, such as iron pan and extensive pipe flow networks, as these hazards are difficult to detect or map, potentially complicating the assessment. A geomorphological assessment of the PSA should be carried out to identify areas where contributing factors to mass movement may present an elevated risk of slide; and,
- Works during and for a period after heavy rainfall events will be postponed.





2.6.2 Geomorphology Walkover

Following initial assessment and identification of likely triggering mechanisms of historic peat slides within the PSA and consultations with GSNI, who recommended that a specific geomorphology walkover to identify indicators for potential future peat slide events at the PSA should be undertaken to strengthen the PSRA.

The walkover was undertaken in January and February 2023, with a particular focus on areas surrounding suspected historical peat slide events, proposed infrastructure locations and areas determined to pose moderate or high risk of slide, following initial risk modelling.

Observations from the geomorphology walkover are presented in Table A9.1.1.

Table A9.1. 1 Geomorphology Observations

Description	Localised slide on steep slope on western aspect of Owenreagh Hill. Peat depth approximately 0.3 m.
Location	E 241852 N 396272
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
Description	Line of sinkholes down the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill suggesting the presence of peat piping. Up to 1.6 m deep.
Location	E 242536 N 396494 to E 242702 N 396473
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
Description	Emergence point of subterranean watercourse (issue) adjacent to historic peat slide, identified during 2016 walkover on the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill.
Location	E 243078 N 396549

Total	2,100
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The peat slide risk assessment was undertaken on the finalised layout provided by the design team. Table A9.1.3 indicates the average peat depths encountered at each proposed turbine location in the surrounding 50 m.

Table A9.1. 3 Average Peat Depths Recorded at Turbines

Proposed Turbine No.	Average Peat Depth at a 50 m Radius (m)
T1	0.51
T2	0.84
T3	1.01
T4	1.03
T5	1.62
T6	0.80
T7	0.67
T8	1.44
T9	1.35
T10	1.51
T11	1.19
T12	1.51
T13	0.79
T14	0.75

The peat probe locations and depths are shown on **Figure A9.1.2** appended with this PSRA. The Interpolated Peat Depths were determined using the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) method of interpolation to a resolution of 5 m and are illustrated on **Figure A9.1.3**.

3.3 Peat Cores

Peat samples were taken during a survey by ERM in September 2022. At each sample location, the characteristics of the extracted peat were assessed and recorded, including surface firmness, vegetation observations and peat observations.

One of the characteristics recorded is the degree of humification, or von Post scale, which assesses the type of decomposition that the peat has undergone. A small amount of peat is squeezed in the hand and an assessment can be made based upon the quantity and nature of the soil or water exuded by the soil under pressure.

The depth at which the samples were taken for each location was 0.5 m, whereas the assessment of the characteristics of the peat was carried out at a depth of 0.6 m. From the samples taken during the peat coring survey at the PSA, it was observed that the peat is generally fibrous with varying degrees of decomposition recorded across the PSA. The majority of cores tested were evaluated as having a von Post classification of H4 or H5, suggesting that the peat resource across the PSA is partially decomposed.

A detailed description of the parameters evaluated during the coring survey as well as the results obtained are contained within **Appendix C – Peat Coring Records**.

4 GUIDANCE AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Overview of Guidance and Peat Failure Mechanisms

4.1.1 Peat Depth and Slope

The Scottish Government guidance divides peat instability into two categories: 'peat slides' and 'bog bursts'. The guidance states that peat slides have a greater risk of occurrence in areas where:

- Peat is encountered at or near to ground surface level;
- The thicknesses are recorded in the region of 2 m (above which, in general terms, peat instability would increase with peat thickness); and
- The slope gradients are steep (between 5 and 15 degrees).

Bog bursts are defined in the Scottish Government guidance as instances where the peat blanket surface ruptures due to subsurface creep or swelling. They are often characterised by sunken areas of blanket bog and are considered to have a greater risk of occurrence in areas where:

- Peat depth is greater than 1.5 m; and
- Slope gradients are shallow (between 2 and 10 degrees).

It should be noted however that peat instability events, although uncommon, can occur out with these limits. Reports of bog bursts are generally restricted to the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Further to the general guidance above, in relation to peat depth, it is considered that the extent and depth of peat is controlled to a degree by rainfall and elevation, giving rise to three common types of peat (Boylan et al. 2008⁹):

- Upland Blanket Bog: Blanket bogs are typically about 3 m thick however; they can be up to 5 m thick. Generally thinning at greater elevations;
- Raised Bog: Raised bogs generally tend to be 3-12 m thick, averaging 7 m with their growth occurring above the water table; and,
- Lowland Blanket Bog: Much the same as the upland version; however, they form around sea level in areas of very high rainfall.

Generally, the potential for peat instability increases with peat depth, however other instability indicators need considered, namely slope and substrate.

4.1.2 Substrate

Peat slide failures tend to occur at the interface of the peat and underlying substrate therefore, understanding the nature of the underlying substrate can provide a key factor when considering the risk stability.

Using the peat probe refusal, an estimation of the underlying materials can be determined based on:

- Gradual refusal – Clay;
- Crunching/Gritty – Weathered Rock/Sand and Gravel; or
- Abrupt Refusal/Hard – Rock.

Where sand and/or gravel is recorded, the interface is the best-case scenario with the highest friction value.

Where clay is recorded, the upper horizons of the clay are typically softened through poor drainage in this soil group with low shear strengths expected. While rock substrate provides a high strength, the surface being smooth can lead to a weak interface, with similar risk to that of a clay substrate.

The presence of slip material, or evidence of peat instability would represent the worst-case scenario for the assessment of substrate.

⁹ Boylan et al (2008) Peat Slope Failure in Ireland

The substrate parameters are included in the Hazard and Exposure Assessment in Section 5 of this PSRA.

4.1.3 Other Considerations

Preparatory factors which affect the stability of peat slopes in the short to medium-term include:

- Loss of surface vegetation (deforestation);
- Changes in sub-surface hydrology;
- Increase in the mass of peat through accumulation, increase in water content and growth of tree planting; or,
- Reduction in shear strength of peat or substrate due to chemical or physical weathering, progressive creep and tension cracking.

Triggering factors which can have immediate effect on peat stability and act on susceptible slopes include:

- Intensive rainfall or snow melt causing pressures along existing or potential peat/substrate interfaces;
- Alterations to drainage patterns, both surface and sub-surface;
- Peat extraction at the toe of the slope reducing the support of the upslope material;
- Peat loading (commonly due to stockpiling) causing an increase in shear stress; and,
- Earthquakes or rapid ground accelerations such as due to blasting or mechanical movement.

Consideration of peat stability should form an integral part of the design of infrastructure to be constructed on peatlands. While peat does not wholly provide a development constraint, areas of deep peat or peat deposits on steep slopes should be either avoided through design and micro-siting; or mitigation measures should be designed to avoid instability and movement.

4.2 Methodology

Despite being an application to the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) for consent under Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011¹⁰, the PSRA has been carried out in accordance with Scottish Government, 2017 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments'¹¹ in assessing the likelihood and consequence of such an event as recommended in Irish Wind Energy Association, 2012 Best Practice Guidance for the Irish Wind Energy Industry¹².

The PSRA undertaken is based on consultation with GSNI, who agreed with the project team approach to the assessment. The methods used to complete the PSRA are:

- Desk based assessment;
- Site Walkover;
- Infrastructure specific probing; and
- A hazard and risk ranking assessment.

The area of the PSA, represented by the Site Boundary, subject to assessment was determined by the Development layout which considered both recorded peat deposits as well as other physical and environmental constraints.

¹⁰ Northern Ireland Assembly (2011). *The Planning Act Northern Ireland 2011* [Online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ni/2011/25/contents> (Accessed 12/07/2023)

¹¹ Scottish Government, 2017. Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments [Online] Available at: [Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/04833/main.pdf) (Accessed 12/07/2023)

¹² Irish Wind Energy Association, 2012. Best Practice Guidance for the Irish Wind Energy Industry. Available at: [Microsoft Word - LE11-563-01_Rpt001-2.doc \(windenergyireland.com\)](https://www.windenergyireland.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/LE11-563-01-Rpt001-2.doc) (Accessed 12/07/2023)

4.2.1 Development of Hazard Rank

The early stages of the PSRA including the desk study, site visit and peat probing were carried out in parallel with the assessment of wider constraints to inform the layout of the Development. Following identification of peat depths within the PSA, the assessment has determined the potential effects on the peat resource from construction activities which would include:

- Construction of tracks;
- Foundation construction;
- Construction of hardstanding;
- Temporary storage of peat and soils; and,
- Peatland restoration

An assessment of the peat probing data and a review against desk study information was undertaken and a hazard rank was calculated for different zones across the PSA reflecting risk of peat instability/constraint to construction.

Where practical, the Development design would be progressed to avoid areas of a risk score above 'low'. Where this would not be achievable, areas affected would be discussed as having significant effect, with relative mitigation measures proposed to reduce this, and recorded on a risk register which sets out specific mitigation measures which are considered necessary to reduce the risk of inducing instability.

Details of the hazard and risk ranking assessment is included in Sections 5 and 6 of this PSRA.

5 HAZARD AND EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Background

A 'Hazard Ranking' system has been applied across the PSA based on the analysis of risk of peat slide as outlined in the Scottish Government guidance. This is applied on the principle:

$$\text{Hazard Ranking} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure}$$

Where 'Hazard' represents the likelihood of any peat slide event occurring and 'Exposure' being the impact or consequences that a peat slide may have on sensitive receptors that exist on and around the PSA.

5.2 Methodology

The determination of Hazard and Exposure values is based on a number of variables which impact the likelihood of a peat slide (the Hazard), and the relative importance of these variables specific to the PSA.

Similarly, the consequences or Exposure to receptors is dependent on variables including the particular scale of a peat slide, the distance it will travel and the sensitivity of the receptor.

In the absence of a predefined system, the approach to determining and categorising Hazard and Exposure is determined on a site by site basis. The particular system adopted for the PSRA assessment is outlined in the following sub sections.

5.3 Hazard Assessment

The potential for a peat slide to occur during the construction depends on several factors, the importance of which can vary from site to site. The factors requiring considerations would typically include:

- Peat depth;
- Slope gradient;
- Substrate material;
- Evidence of instability or potential instability;
- Vegetation cover; and
- Hydrology.

Of these, peat depth and slope gradient are considered to be principal factors. Without a sufficient peat depth and a prevailing slope, peat slide hazard would be negligible.

The Slope Gradient has been established using a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) to a resolution of 5 m which is illustrated in **Figure A9.1.4**. For the Development, the substrate material is also considered a relevant factor in relation to slide.

Vegetation cover and evidence of instability or potential instability were assessed during site surveys and, alongside satellite photography, informed the Geomorphology Map presented in **Figure A9.1.1**. This information was also considered during the adoption of hazard zones across the PSA, which are presented in **Figure A9.1.6: Hazard Rank Zonation Plan**.

Due to the nature of the assessment and number of data points used to establish hazard ranking, gathering hydrological data at each probe point through the use of groundwater boreholes and a subsequent monitoring period is considered impractical. Therefore, an assumption on groundwater levels has been adopted for the assessment that 90% of the peat at each probe location is below the water table. As such, it is assumed that the water table across the PSA is relatively high.

5.4 Hazard Rating

When several factors may impact on the Hazard potential, a relative ranking process is applied attributing different weighting to each factor as shown below.

Table A9.1. 4 Coefficients for Slope Gradients

Slope Angle (degrees)	Slope Angle Coefficients
Slope < 2°	1
2° < Slope < 4°	2
4° < Slope < 8°	4
8° < Slope < 15°	6
Slope >15°	8

Table A9.1. 5 Coefficients for Peat Thickness and ground conditions

Peat Thickness	Ground Conditions Coefficients
Peaty or organic soil (<0.5 m)	1
Thin Peat (0.5 – 1.0 m)	2
Deep Peat (>1.0 m)	3*
Deep Peat (>3.0 m)	8

* - Note that thicker peat generally occurs in areas of shallow gradient and records and research indicate that thick peat does not generally occur on the steeper gradients.

Table A9.1. 6 Coefficients for Substrate

Substrate Material	Substrate Coefficients
Sand/gravel	1
Rock	1.5
Clay	2
Not proven	2
Slip material (Existing materials)	5

The Hazard Rating Coefficient for a particular location is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Hazard Rating Coefficient} = \text{Slope Gradient} \times \text{Peat Thickness} \times \text{Substrate}$$

From the Hazard Rating Coefficient, the risk to stability can be ranked as set out in Table A9.1.7.

Table A9.1. 7 Hazard Rating

Hazard Rating Co-efficient	Potential Stability Risk (Pre-Mitigation)
<5	Negligible
5 to 15	Low
16 to 30	Medium
31 to 50	High
> 50	Very High

5.5 Peat Stability Assessment

The likelihood of a particular slope or hillside failing can be expressed as a Factor of Safety. For any potential failure surface, there is a balance between the weight of the potential landslide (driving force or shear force) and the inherent strength of the soil or rock within the hillside (shear resistance).

The guidance states that the 'Infinite Slope' method of analysis, after Skempton and DeLory (1957), is the most well established and commonly applied method for the assessment of peat slope stability. This method of analysis was also recommended by GSNI in consultation. The stability of a slope can be assessed by calculating the factor of safety F , which is the ratio of the sum of resisting forces (shear strength) and the sum of the destabilising forces (shear stress):

$$F = \frac{c' + (\gamma - m\gamma_w)z \cos^2 \beta \tan \phi'}{\gamma z \sin \beta \cos \beta}$$

Where c' is the effective cohesion, γ is the bulk unit weight of saturated peat, γ_w is the unit weight of water, m is the height of the water table as a fraction of the peat depth, z is the peat depth in the direction of normal stress, β is the angle of the slope to the horizontal and ϕ' is the effective angle of internal friction. Values of $F < 1$ indicate a slope would have undergone failure under the conditions modelled; values of $F > 1$ suggest conditions of stability.

Peat failures occur due to a combination of pre-existing factors including the morphological, geomorphological, hydrological, and geological and trigger factors. Trigger factors could include heavy rainfall events, the loading of the peat, and excavation of the peat. Peat slides occur when a mass of peat moves as an intact body down a slope. Slides generally occur on a shear plane, usually located close to the base of the peat. The dominant failure method in peat failures looked at by Boylan et al (2008) in Ireland was planar failure as opposed to bog bursts.

5.5.1 Geotechnical Parameters

Peat possesses significant shear strength considering that it can consist of moisture contents of more than 900%. This can be attributed to the small amounts of solid plant matter present within the peat. Water within peat is held in three states, free water within cavities in the soil matrix, capillary water within plant matter and adsorbed water bound to soil particles. Most of the water is held in the soil cavities and can therefore be removed by drainage or consolidation. The hydrological properties of peat play a significant role in the failure of peat (Boylan et al., 2008). Assumed geotechnical parameters have been utilised in the formula to inform the stability assessment, based on literature values to inform the stability analysis, as included in Table A9.1.8.

Table A9.1. 8 Literature for Geotechnical Parameters of Peat

Reference	Effective Cohesion C' (kPa)	Effective Angle of Friction ϕ (°)	Unit Weight γ (kN/m ²)	Comments
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Hanrahan et al (1967) ¹³	5.5 – 6.1	36.6 – 43.5	-	Remoulded H4 Sphagnum peat
Hollingshead and Raymond (1972) ¹⁴	4.0	34	-	-
Hollingshead and Raymond (1972)	2.4 – 4.7	27.1 – 35.4	-	Sphagnum peat (H3, mainly fibrous)
Carling (1986) ¹⁵	6.52	0	10	-
Kirk (2001) ¹⁶	2.7 – 8.2	26.1 – 30.4		Ombrotrophic blanket peat
Warburton et al (2003) ¹⁷	5.0	23	9.68	Basal Peat
Warburton et al (2003)	8.74	21.6	9.68	Fibrous Peat
Dykes and Kirk (2006)	3.2	30.4	9.61	Acrotelm
Dykes and Kirk (2006)	4.0	28.8	9.71	Catotelm

C' – effective cohesion (kPa), typically ranging from 2.5 to 8.5 therefore 5.0 has been adopted for the purposes of the assessment.

Φ – effective angle of friction (°), typically ranging from 21.6 to 43.5 therefore 23 has been adopted for the purposes of the assessment.

Y – unit weight (kN/m²), typically ranging from 9.61 to 10, therefore 10 has been adopted for the purposes of the assessment. In accordance with the best practice method, F values of <1.0 indicate slopes that would experience failure under the modelled conditions and as such are considered areas of high risk. However, Boylan et al (2008) indicate that a relatively high value of F=1.4 should be used to identify slopes with the potential for instability. Adopting this approach, high risk areas are indicated where F is <1.0, medium risk areas are indicated as 1.00 to 1.50 and >1.5 are low risk.

According to Boylan et al (2008), it is unlikely that undrained conditions would exist for many in situ tests due to the higher permeability of peat as compared to clay soils. They found that the application of both drained and undrained analysis in peat failure analysis are questionable. Furthermore, they found that the mode of failure for peat is likely partially drained. Due to this the effective stress strength method (assuming steady seepage of groundwater parallel to ground level) was used with the abovementioned mitigation measure of increasing the F value where slip occurs.

Using digital terrain modelling and GPS co-ordinates of each peat probe, a Factor of Safety, F has been calculated for each probe location which has been interpolated through ArcGIS Spatial Analyst tools. The 'Factor of Safety Plan' is shown on **Figure A9.1.5**.

¹³ Hanrahan et al (1967) - Hanrahan, E.T., Dunne, J.M., and Sodha, V.G. 1967. Shear strength of peat. Proceedings Geotechnical Conference, Oslo, Vol. 1, pp. 193–198.

¹⁴ Hollingshead and Raymond (1972) - Hollingshead, G.W., and Raymond, G.P. 1972. Field loading tests on Muskeg, Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 9(3): 278–289.

¹⁵ Carling (1986) - Peat slides in Teesdale and Weardale, northern pennines, September 1983: Description and failure mechanisms

¹⁶ Kirk (2001) - Initiation of a multiple peat slide on Cuilcagh Mountain, Northern Ireland

¹⁷ Warburton et al (2003) - Anatomy of a Pennine peat slide, Northern England

5.6 Exposure Assessment

The main exposure receptors identified within the PSA and surrounding area which could potentially be affected in the event of a peat slide were existing and/or proposed infrastructure, watercourses and associated tributaries and sensitive habitats.

The impact of a peat slide on receptors can be assessed on a relative scale based on the potential for loss of habitat, a historical feature or disruption/danger to the public. To effectively assess the impact, the assessment of exposure effect must also consider the distance between the hazard and the receptor, and the relative elevation between the two.

5.7 Exposure Rating

Similar to the Hazard Rating, the exposure ratings were determined using relative ranking process by attributing the different weighting systems to each factor as shown below:

Table A9.1. 9 Coefficients for Receptor Type

Receptor	Receptor Coefficients
Road, path or track	3
Minor water feature	6
Site infrastructure	6
Dwelling	8
Major water feature	8
Blanket bog	8

Table A9.1. 10 Coefficients for Distance from Receptor

Distance from Receptor	Distance Coefficients
> 1 km	1
100 m to 1 km	2
10 m to 100 m	3
<10 m	4

Table A9.1. 11 Coefficients for Receptor Elevation

Receptor Elevation	Elevation Coefficients
< 10 m	1
10 m to 50 m	2
50 m to 100 m	3
> 100 m	4

7 SLIDE RISK AND MITIGATION

7.1 General

During investigations into the July 2022 peat slide at the PSA, it was noted that the absence of notable surface drainage features at the peat slide location indicated the presence of significant sub-surface pipe systems in the form of natural pipes. The landslide may have been triggered by a pipe burst.

There are areas where there are no recorded surface drainage systems in the centre of the PSA. As is the case at the recent peat slide location, it is assumed that an extensive network of underground drainage pipes is present at these locations. Therefore, a greater unmitigated hazard rank has been attributed to these locations than may have been determined using the calculation for hazard rank coefficient outlined in Section 5 of this PSRA.

The PSRA has shown most of the PSA to be of 'negligible' and 'low' hazard ranking, however there are some areas of 'medium' and 'high' hazard ranking, primarily in the centre of the PSA, out with areas of proposed infrastructure. Therefore, it is considered that there is a significant risk of peat slide at the PSA without mitigation based on the Hazard Ranking assessment, the calculations for which are included in Appendix E. It should be noted that infrastructure has been sited out with medium and high hazard areas, however, mitigation measures outlined in Table A9.1.16 as well as Section 7.4 of this PSRA should be applied in order to reduce the risk of peat slide in these areas.

Further to the hazard rank areas, a 'Factor of Safety' (FoS) assessment has been undertaken, which provides a sense check of the ranking based system as outlined in Section 5.5 of this PSRA. The 'Factor of Safety Plan' is shown on **Figure A9.1.5** and demonstrates that the vast majority of probe points at the PSA have a 'low' risk FoS rating. Of the 2,404 probes across the PSA, only 41 are assessed to pose a 'medium' FoS risk and two points have been determined by the assessment as having a 'high' FoS risk. However, these points are located sporadically across the PSA, surrounded by 'low' FoS risk points and are situated in 'low' hazard ranking zones, indicating that, on the whole, these areas have a low risk of peat slide. The Factor of Safety calculations are presented in Appendix D.

Where the hazard ranking has been lowered through mitigation measures, the original ranking will remain in the overall hazard zoning plan. It should be acknowledged that the hazard zonation plan is based on the pre-mitigation status.

While specific recommended mitigation is proposed for areas which are ranked above 'negligible' risk, other mitigation is embedded within the design. It is also necessary for detailed design and construction of the Development to be undertaken in a competent and controlled manner.

The embedded mitigation and good practice measures are set out in Section 7.3 of this PSRA. It should be noted that the mitigation measures defined are not exhaustive and other forms of mitigation, included in Section 7.4, may be required and shall be implemented where necessary during construction of the Development.

Table A9.1. 16 Hazard Ranking and Risk Assessment

Hazard Area and Infrastructure		Unmitigated Hazard		Mitigated Hazard	
Hazard Area	Infrastructure Affected	Ranking	Key Aspects	Specific Actions	Ranking
H1	None	Negligible	Location and topography: Zone covering western area of the PSA, largely consisting of	The design has avoided siting infrastructure in this area.	Negligible

			<p>pastoral farmland.</p> <p>Hydrology: Multiple unnamed watercourses run from east to west in this hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat Depth: 0.0 m – 1.2 m; average depth is 0.35 m.</p> <p>Slope Gradient: <5° to <15°</p> <p>Exposure: Major watercourses; minor watercourses</p>		
H2	Turbine T1 and associated infrastructure; temporary construction compound; access tracks.	Negligible	<p>Location and topography: Western PSA area, north of hazard zone is adjacent to the PSA boundary. Largely located upon pastoral farmland.</p> <p>Hydrology: Northern part of this zone is intersected by an unnamed watercourse running from east to west.</p> <p>Peat Depth: 0.0 m – 2.3 m; generally < 1.0 m. Average depth is 0.66 m.</p> <p>Slope Gradient: <5° to <15°</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well</p>	Negligible

			<p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; minor watercourses</p>	<p>as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A A3.3: oPMP.</p>	
H3	<p>Turbine T2 and associated infrastructure; turbine T5 and associated infrastructure; access tracks</p>	Low	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the south-western PSA area on steep sloping land from east to west. Most of the vegetation in the area is consistent with heathland.</p> <p>Hydrology: Surface drainage features are present within this hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat Depth: 0.0 m – 3.1 m; average depth is 1.20 m.</p> <p>Slope Gradient: <5° to >15°</p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitat.</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	Negligible
H4	None	Medium	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the south-west of the PSA on steep sloping land from east to west, the July 2022 peat slide</p>	<p>Design has avoided siting infrastructure in this area.</p> <p>Provision of a Geotechnical Risk Register to be maintained through pre-construction, construction and operational stages of the Development.</p>	Low

			<p>occurred in this area.</p> <p>Hydrology: There are a number of artificial drainage features in the south of this area, no notable hydrological features in the north of the hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat Depth: 0.4 m – 1.7 m. Average depth is 0.75 m.</p> <p>Slope Gradient: $<10^{\circ}$ to $>15^{\circ}$</p> <p>Exposure: Sensitive habitat</p>	<p>Appointment of a Geotechnical Clerk of Works (GCOW) and Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW).</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>No unnecessary tracking of heavy plant permitted within medium peat slide risk areas and no access within 'No-Access' zones, to be defined prior to construction.</p> <p>During construction, a specialist geotechnical engineer shall be appointed to conduct visual inspections and monitoring in areas with potential for peat slide.</p> <p>Works at the site should be postponed during and for a period after heavy rainfall events. This is defined by the Met Office as 4mm per hour or greater; however, the parameters for the Development should be agreed prior to construction based on weather averages for the area.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The scope of the Site Investigation will include</p>	
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				any additional requirements to inform peat risk mitigation measures.	
H5	None	Low	<p>Location and topography: Large area in the north of the PSA, adjacent to the PSA boundary. Generally consists of heather and heathland vegetation.</p> <p>Hydrology: unnamed watercourse runs from south to north, surface drainage features are also present.</p> <p>Peat Depth: 0.0 m – 3.3 m. Average depth is 0.95 m.</p> <p>Slope Gradient: 0° to <10°</p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; minor watercourses</p>	<p>There is no proposed infrastructure in this area.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	Negligible
H6	Access tracks	Negligible	<p>Location and topography: Area immediately north of the centre of the PSA, generally consisting of heathery vegetation</p> <p>Hydrology: No watercourses are present although a large</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be</p>	Negligible

			<p>number of artificial drains and cuttings are present in this zone</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 1.9 m. Average depth is 0.7 m</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> to <math><15^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; sensitive habitat.</p>	<p>used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP , Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p>	
H7	Turbine T3 and associated infrastructure; turbine T4 and associated infrastructure; access tracks	Low	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located on land sloping from south to north in the centre of the PSA, an existing access track intersects the proposed turbine T3.</p> <p>Hydrology: surface drainage features are present throughout this area.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 3.0 m, average depth is 1.02 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> - <math><15^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; sensitive habitat</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, TA A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p>	Negligible

				During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.	
H8	None	High	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the centre of the PSA on the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill, heather vegetation is present as well as other grassland vegetation.</p> <p>Hydrology: There is a ditch running from west to east, however there is a large area without any drainage features. Extensive peat pipes were identified in the area during the geomorphology walkover.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 2.4 m. Average depth is 1.45 m</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> to <math><15^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Sensitive habitat</p>	<p>Design has avoided siting infrastructure in this area. Due to the 'high' classification of the hazard in this area, no infrastructure works should take place in this hazard zone.</p> <p>Provision of a Geotechnical Risk Register to be maintained through pre-construction, construction and operational stages of the Development.</p> <p>During construction, a specialist geotechnical engineer should be appointed to conduct visual inspections and monitoring in areas with potential for peat slide.</p> <p>Appointment of a GCOW and ECoW.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Areas of high peat slide risk will be clearly demarcated. No unnecessary tracking of vehicles through areas of high peat slide risk and no access within 'No-Access'</p>	Low

				<p>zones, to be identified prior to construction.</p> <p>Stockpiling and side casting will be prohibited in a 'no stockpile zones' within the high risk area. Areas of stockpiling will be agreed with the GCoW and ECoW in addition to a location specific PSRA undertaken by the Contractor's design team.</p> <p>Works at the site should be postponed during and for a period after heavy rainfall events. This is defined by the Met Office as 4mm per hour or greater; however, the parameters for the Development should be agreed prior to construction based on weather averages for the area.</p> <p>A preconstruction geophysical survey should take place in the high risk area where there is potential for basal layer flows (limited / no watercourses and ditches) and the peat is thin and slopes are steep, as informed by the detailed analysis and triggering factor of the peat slide in July 2022.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The scope of the Site Investigation will include any additional requirements to inform peat risk mitigation measures.</p>	
H9	Turbine T10, turbine T11 and turbine T12 and their associated infrastructure; access tracks	Low	Location and topography: large area in the south of the PSA on land sloping from west to east.	Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.	Negligible

			<p>The land generally consists of heather and heathland vegetation</p> <p>Hydrology: artificial drainage is present throughout this zone</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 3.0 m. Average depth is 1.41 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> to <math>15^{\circ}< math><="" p=""> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; sensitive habitat</p> </math>15^{\circ}<></p>	<p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	
H10	None	Low	<p>Location and topography: large area in the south of the PSA, adjacent to the PSA boundary. The land generally slopes from west to east.</p> <p>Hydrology: A large artificial drainage network exists in the east of this zone.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.4 m – 2.8 m.</p>	<p>Design has avoided siting infrastructure in this area.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	Negligible

			<p>Average depth is 1.73 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> to <math><15^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Sensitive habitat</p>		
H11	Turbine T7 and its associated infrastructure; proposed onsite substation and control building; temporary works area and access tracks	Low	<p>Location and topography: located in the north of the PSA, the land is generally flatter than elsewhere on the PSA, the north of this zone is situated in an area of pastoral farmland.</p> <p>Hydrology: there are surface drainage features located throughout this hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 3.5 m. Average depth is 0.83 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math>0^{\circ}</math> to <math>10^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	Negligible
H12	Turbines T6, T8 and T9, and their associated infrastructure; access tracks	Low	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located immediately east of the centre of the PSA. The east</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p>	Negligible

			<p>of this zone slopes from west to east, whereas the west of this zone is relatively flat.</p> <p>Hydrology: There is a tributary of Dunnyboe Burn, which runs from south to north which intersects this hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 3.1 m. Average depth is 1.1 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <5° to <15°</p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; major watercourses; minor watercourses</p>	<p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	
H13	None	Medium	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the centre of the PSA and slopes from south to north. The 2016 peat slide occurred in this hazard zone.</p> <p>Hydrology: A large ditch running from west to east intersects the area. Peat pipes were identified in the area during the</p>	<p>Design has avoided the siting of infrastructure in this area.</p> <p>Provision of a Geotechnical Risk Register to be maintained through pre-construction, construction and operational stages of the Development.</p> <p>Appointment of a GCOW and ECoW.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed</p>	Low

			<p>geomorphology walkover.</p> <p>Peat depth: 0.5 m – 2.0 m. Average depth is 1.26 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: 5° to 10°</p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; sensitive habitat, minor watercourses</p>	<p>infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>No unnecessary tracking of heavy plant permitted within medium peat slide risk areas and no access within 'No-Access' zones, to be defined prior to construction.</p> <p>During construction, a specialist geotechnical engineer should be appointed to conduct visual inspections and monitoring in areas with potential for peat slide.</p> <p>Works at the site should be postponed during and for a period after heavy rainfall events. This is defined by the Met Office as 4mm per hour or greater; however, the parameters for the Development should be agreed prior to construction based on weather averages for the area.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The scope of the Site Investigation will include any additional requirements to inform peat risk mitigation measures.</p>	
H14	Turbine T13 and its associated infrastructure; access tracks	Negligible	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the north-east of the PSA, adjacent to the PSA boundary. Much of the land</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a</p>	Negligible

			<p>is pastoral farmland, there is an existing road which intersects this hazard zone.</p> <p>Hydrology: There is a tributary of Dunnyboe Burn which runs from south-west to north-east through the hazard zone.</p> <p>Peat depths: 0.0 m – 4.3 m. Average depth is: 1.03 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: 0° to >10°</p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; residential dwelling; major watercourse; minor watercourse</p>	<p>preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p> <p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, Technical Appendix A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p>	
H15	Turbine T14 and its associated infrastructure; access tracks	Low	<p>Location and topography: Zone is located in the east of the PSA. The area generally consists of heather and heathland vegetation.</p> <p>Hydrology: extensive surface drainage features are present in this hazard zone.</p>	<p>Micrositing into areas of thinner peat is recommended, where required.</p> <p>A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a preconstruction stage. The investigations will take place at proposed infrastructure locations which have already been subject to peat probing and assessment. This will be used to define location-specific mitigation measures from those outlined in this PSRA.</p>	Negligible

			<p>Peat depth: 0.0 m – 1.4 m. Average depth is 0.75 m.</p> <p>Slope gradient: <math><5^{\circ}</math> to <math><10^{\circ}</math></p> <p>Exposure: Proposed infrastructure; minor watercourses</p>	<p>Best practice measures in relation to drainage prior to and during construction will be implemented as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.1: oDCEMP, TA A8.5: Outline Drainage Strategy, as well as the excavation and management of peat as outlined in Technical Appendix A3.3: oPMP.</p> <p>During construction, visual inspections and monitoring should take place in areas with the potential for peat slide.</p>	
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7.2 Peatland Restoration

The proposed peatland restoration programme, as discussed in the **Technical Appendix A3.2: Draft Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan (DHMEP)**, has identified six restoration areas (Areas 1A-F and 3A) where peat excavated during construction will be spread to an average depth of 0.3 m. It is anticipated that the restoration methods adopted will raise the water table in the restoration areas. The effect of raising the water table is a likely increase in pore water pressure due to the inundation of peat pipes in the soil, this is considered to be a potential contributing factor in the 2022 peat slide on the western aspect of Owenreagh Hill.

The restoration areas are all sited within areas of the PSA deemed to be of ‘low’ or ‘negligible’ hazard ranking. Two areas are located on the eastern aspect of Owenreagh Hill, two are located at the foot of Owenreagh Hill, adjacent to Glenmornan Road and one is located in the area surrounding turbine T14, adjacent to Napple Road. It is unlikely that using peat to raise the ground level by an average of 0.3 m within the restoration areas will result in a rapid increase of pore water pressure. As a result, no significant effects are anticipated as a result of peatland restoration activities. The restoration methods adopted are discussed in the **Technical Appendix A3.2: DHMEP**.

7.3 Embedded Mitigation

Embedded mitigation includes measures taken during design of the Development to reduce the potential for peat slide risk. In summary the principal measures that have been taken are:

- Locating infrastructure on shallower slopes, where possible;
- Re-using existing access tracks where possible; and,
- Locating infrastructure on areas of shallow peat (or no peat) where possible.

7.4 Peat Slide Mitigation Recommendations

The following mitigation measures should be adopted post consent stage to validate the PSRA and influence the detailed design of the Development, including:

- Ground investigations prior to detailed design;
- Identification of areas sensitive to changes in drainage regime prior to detailed design;
- Review the PSRA as necessary following detailed ground investigations;
- Development of the final drainage strategy, which will not create areas of concentrated flow and will not affect the current peatland hydrology, thus reducing the likelihood of bog bursts;

- Ensure that the final design of drainage systems for tracks and hardstanding areas will require only minimal ongoing maintenance during the operational phase;
- Inspection and maintenance of the drainage systems during construction and operation;
- Identification of suitable areas for stockpiling material during construction prior to commencement of works;
- Consideration of specific construction methods appropriate for infrastructure in peat land (i.e. geogrids) as part of design Development;
- Client's Geotechnical Engineer to provide a Geotechnical Induction to all contractor supervisory staff;
- Client to appoint a Site Geotechnical Supervisor to carry out inspection and supervision of site works as required to ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the PSRA, identifying new risks and ensuring all method statements for works are in place and certified;
- Retain a Site geotechnical folder which contains all the information relevant to the geotechnical aspects of the Site including, but not limited to, Geotechnical Risk Register, Peat Stability Risk Register, site investigation information, method statements etc;
- Contractor to develop a method statement for the works to be carried out in each of the PSRA areas cognisant of the required mitigating measures;
- Mitigation measures to be implemented at construction stage may include but are not limited to:
 - Measures to maintain hydrology of area as far as possible;
 - Limiting stockpiling of materials as much as possible;
 - Stepping or battering back of excavations to a safe angle (as determined through a detailed slope stability assessment by a competent temporary works designer) or construction of a temporary retaining structure to support the peat during construction, where required;
 - Implantation of monitoring regime for peat movement; and
 - Frequent monitoring and inspection during construction and operation of floating access tracks.
- Client's Geotechnical Engineer/Geotechnical Supervisor to approve the method statement prior to construction works;
- Contractor to provide tool-box talks and onsite supervision prior to and during construction works; and,
- Daily sign-off by supervising staff upon completion of works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

This PSRA has been undertaken for the Development in accordance with best practice, as detailed in Section 4.2 of the PSRA. The early stages of the assessment included a desk study, historic peat probing across the PSA, followed by completion of phase 1 peat probing and a further intensive probing exercise based on the finalised layout. The information gathered during this investigation was used to develop a Hazard Ranking across the PSA.

The findings of the peat probing survey indicate that the majority of the PSA is underlain by peat less than 1 m in thickness, although some infrastructure is sited in areas of deeper peat, such as Turbine T5 where depths of 3 m were recorded. Although deep peat was recorded at the PSA, the Development was designed to largely avoid these areas.

Based on the scope of the study, the PSRA has indicated that the majority of the PSA is of 'negligible' or 'low' hazard ranking, with two zones highlighted as 'medium' and one as 'high' hazard ranking. There is no proposed infrastructure located within any of the 'medium' or 'high' ranked zones and the mitigation measures proposed have reduced the overall risk in these areas to 'low'.

Notwithstanding the findings of the PSRA, the final design of infrastructure should be carefully sited and micrositing adopted if required in order to maintain the design objective of avoiding any potential peat slide risk.

9 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

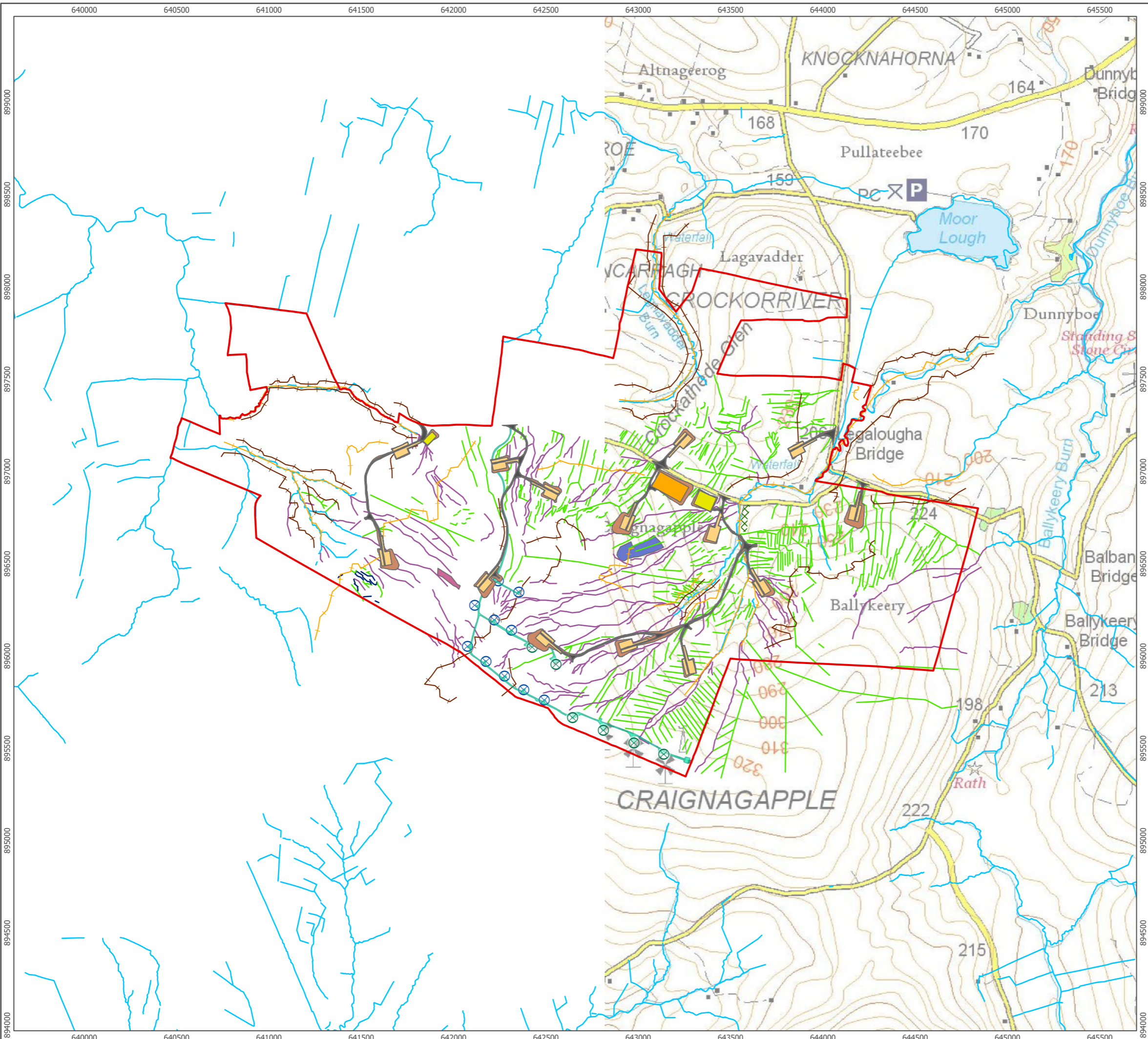
The following sources of information were used as part of the desk study investigations:

- Irish Wind Energy Association, 2012 – 'Best Practice Guidance for the Irish Wind Energy Industry' March 2012;
- Scottish Government (SG) - 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments' December 2017;
- The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017;
- NI Planning Service, 2009. Planning Policy Statement 18: Renewable Energy;
- Geological Survey of Northern Ireland - Online GeoIndex;
- Ordnance Survey (OS) topographical information;
- Assessments by other EIA specialists (specifically hydrology and ecology for data on sensitive receptors); and,
- Aerial and Satellite photography.

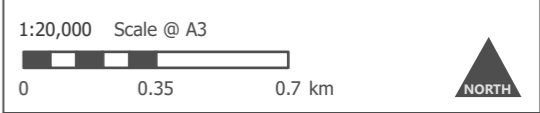
APPENDIX A – FIGURES

06 September 2023

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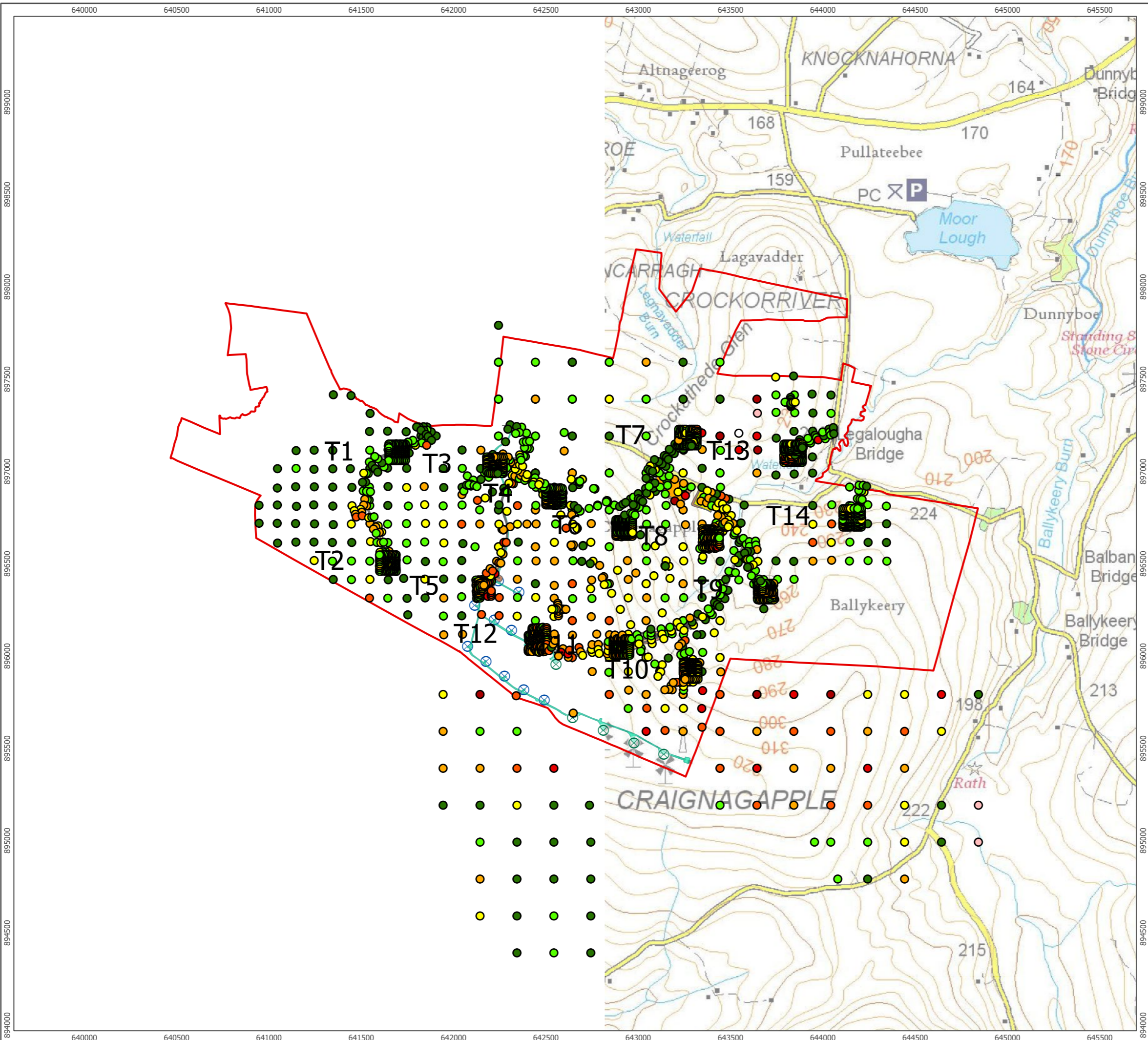
- Peat Survey Area
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Geomorphology**
- Cutting (dry)
- Ditch
- Drain
- Bottom of Slope
- Top of Slope
- Watercourses
- 2016 Peat Slide
- 2022 Peat Slide
- Forestry plantation



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Geomorphology Map
Figure A9.1.1

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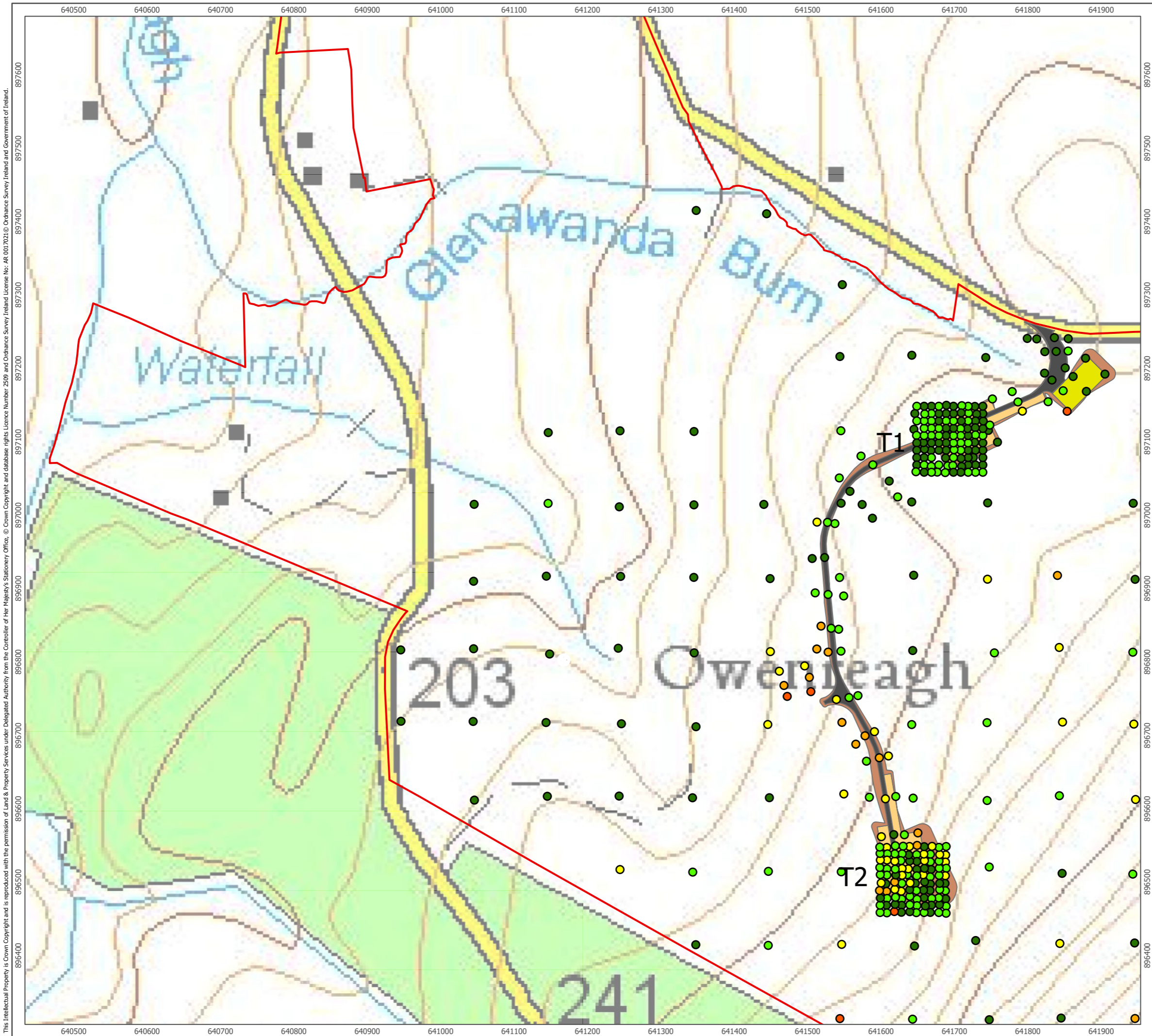
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Infrastructure Type**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Peat Probe Locations**
- Peat Depth (m)**
- 0.00 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 4.00
- 4.01 +



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Checked By: GH	Date: 17/03/2023

Recorded Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.2

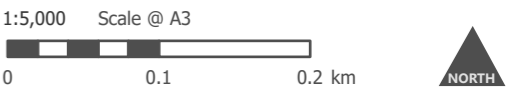
Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



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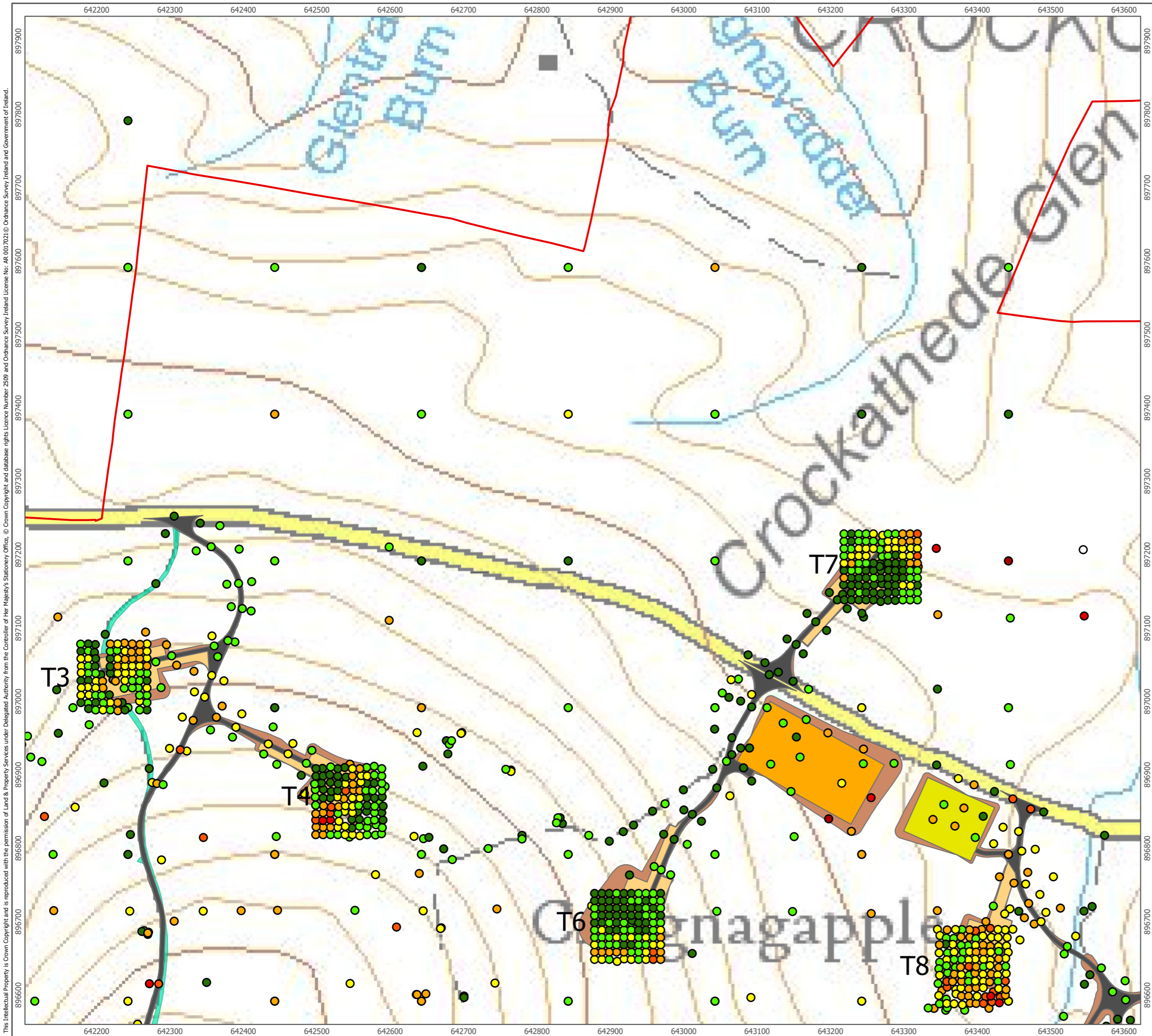
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Type
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Peat Probe Locations
- Peat Depth (m)
- 0.00 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 4.00
- 4.01 +



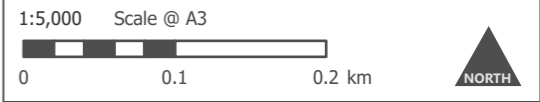
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Recorded Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.2

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment

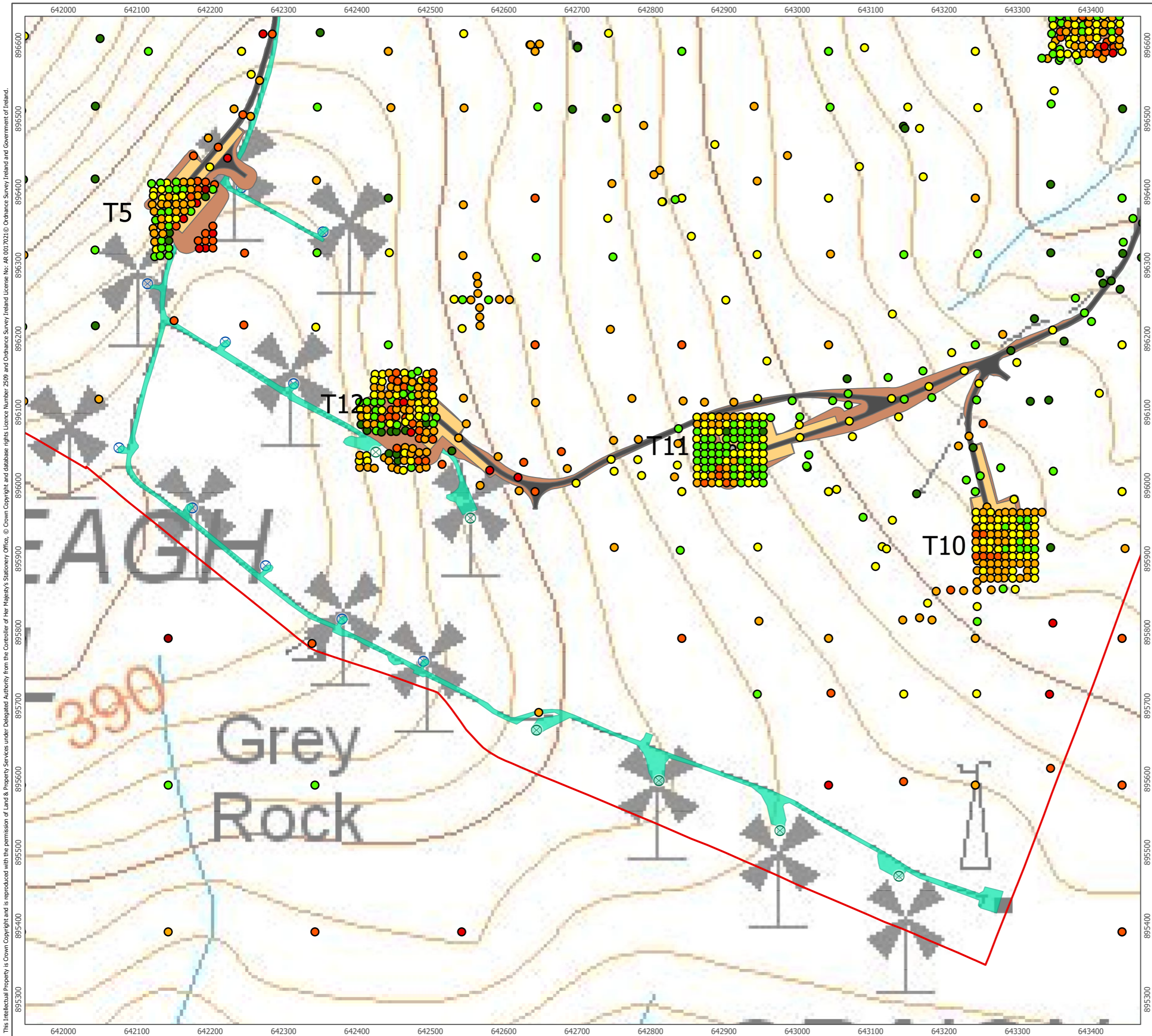


- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Type
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Peat Probe Locations
- Peat Depth (m)
- 0.00 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 4.00
- 4.01 +

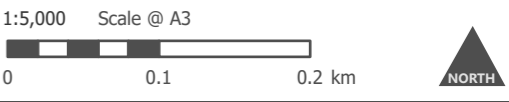


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Recorded Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.2



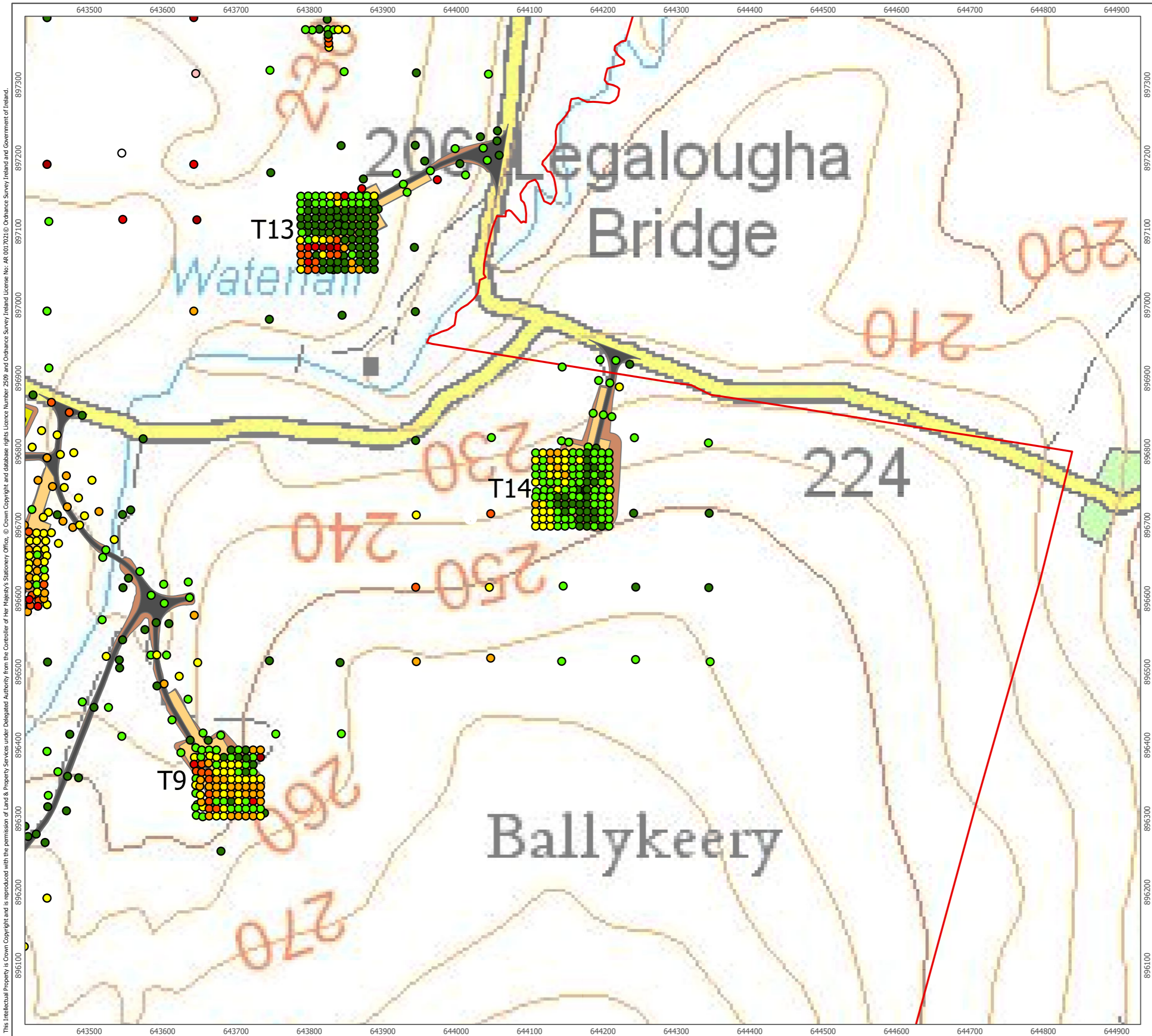
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Type
- Access Tracks
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Peat Probe Locations
- Peat Depth (m)
- 0.00 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 4.00
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Recorded Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.2

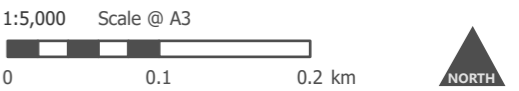
**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment**



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- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Type
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Peat Probe Locations
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- 0.00 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
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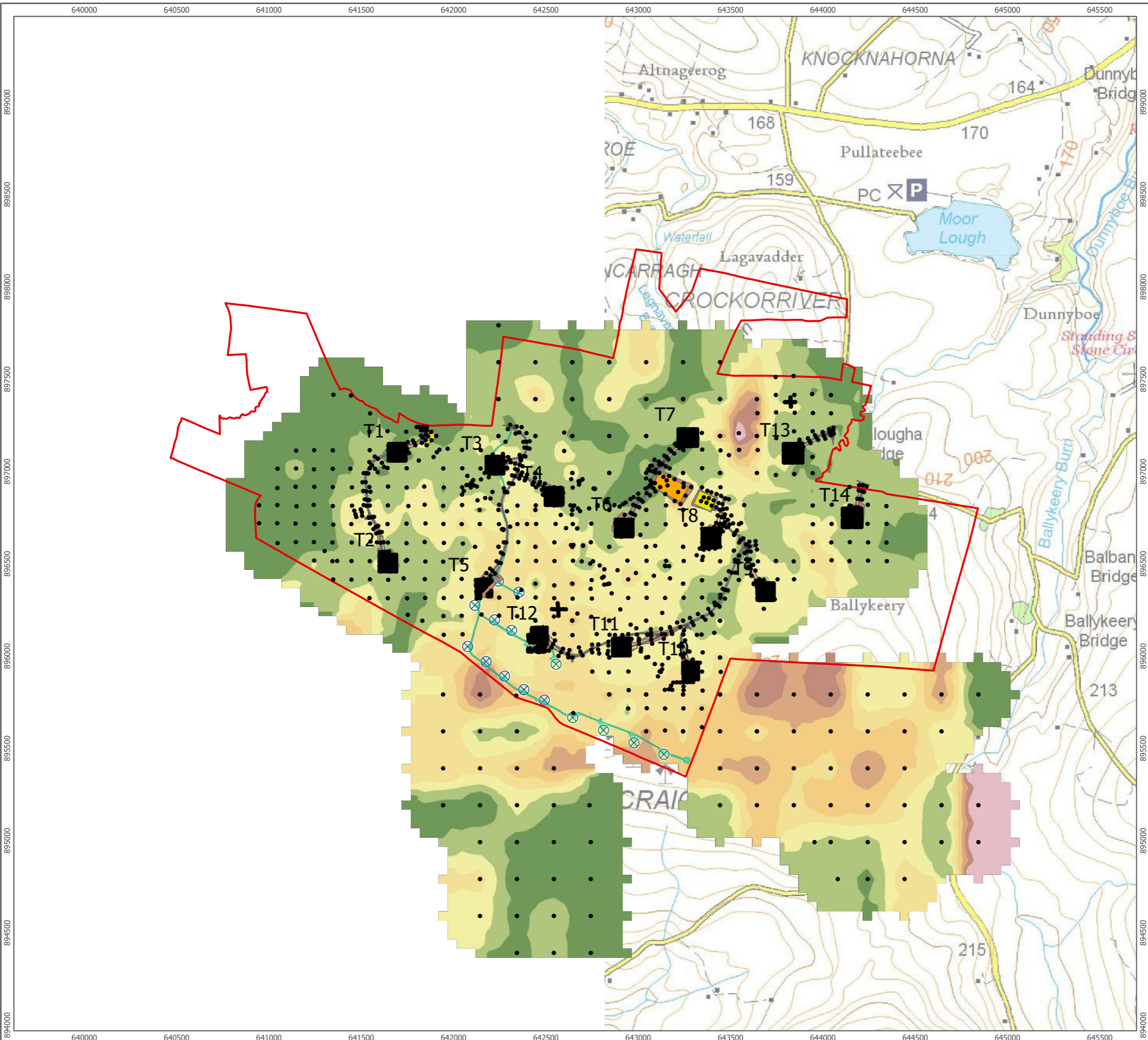


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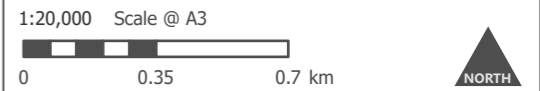
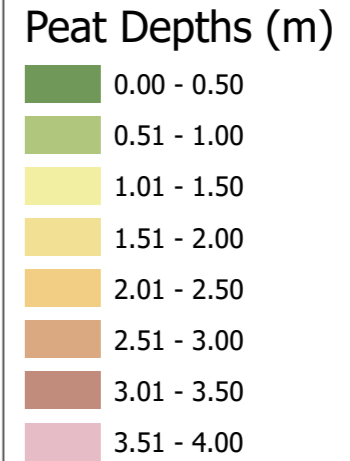
Recorded Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.2

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment

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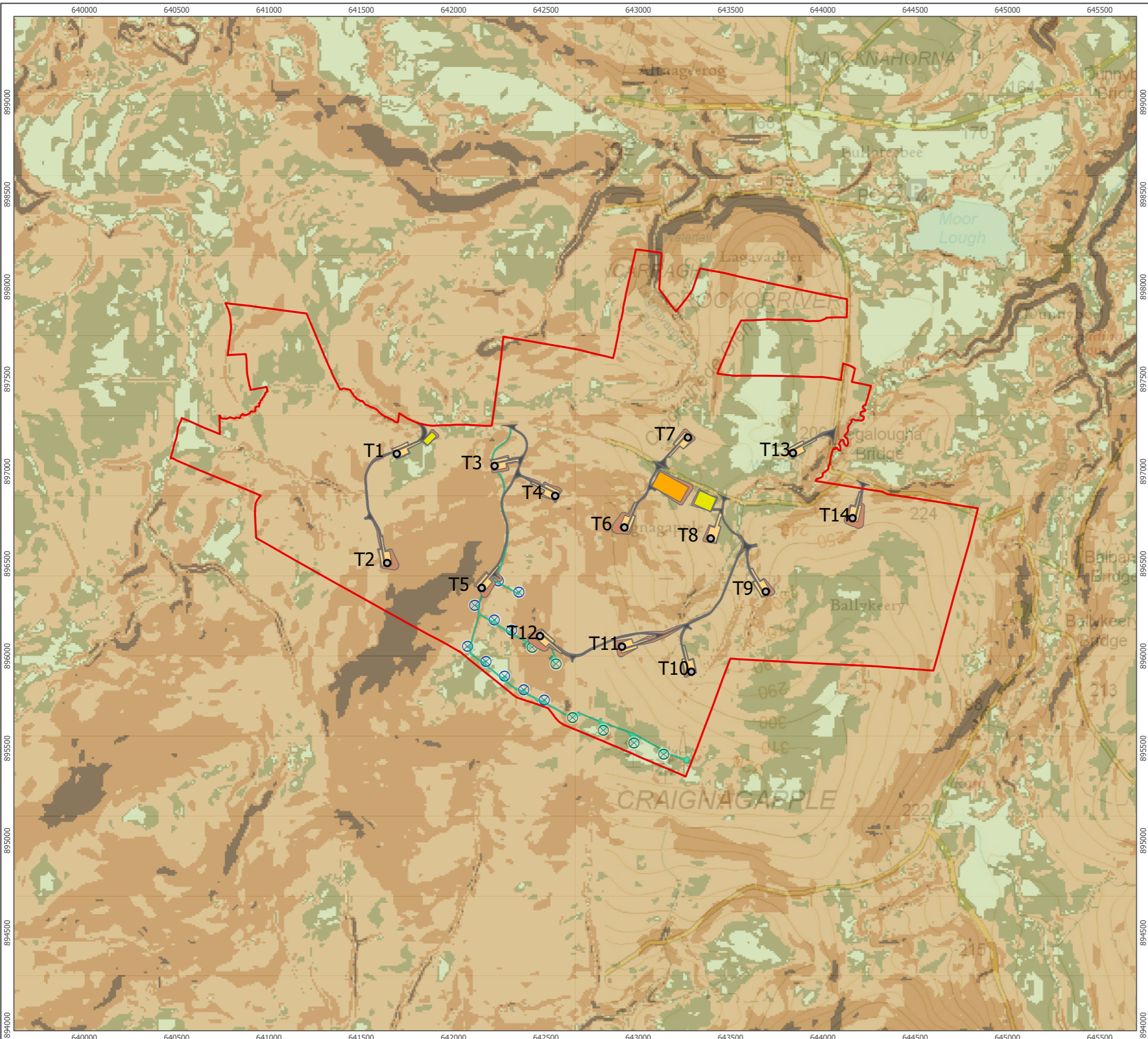
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
 - Access Tracks
 - Construction Compound
 - Crane Hardstanding
 - Earthworks
 - Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure
 - Operational Owenreagh I
 - Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Peat Probe Locations



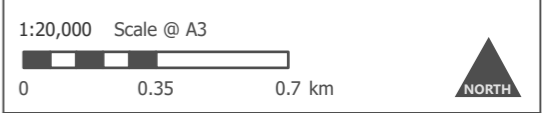
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Interpolated Peat Depths
Figure A9.1.3

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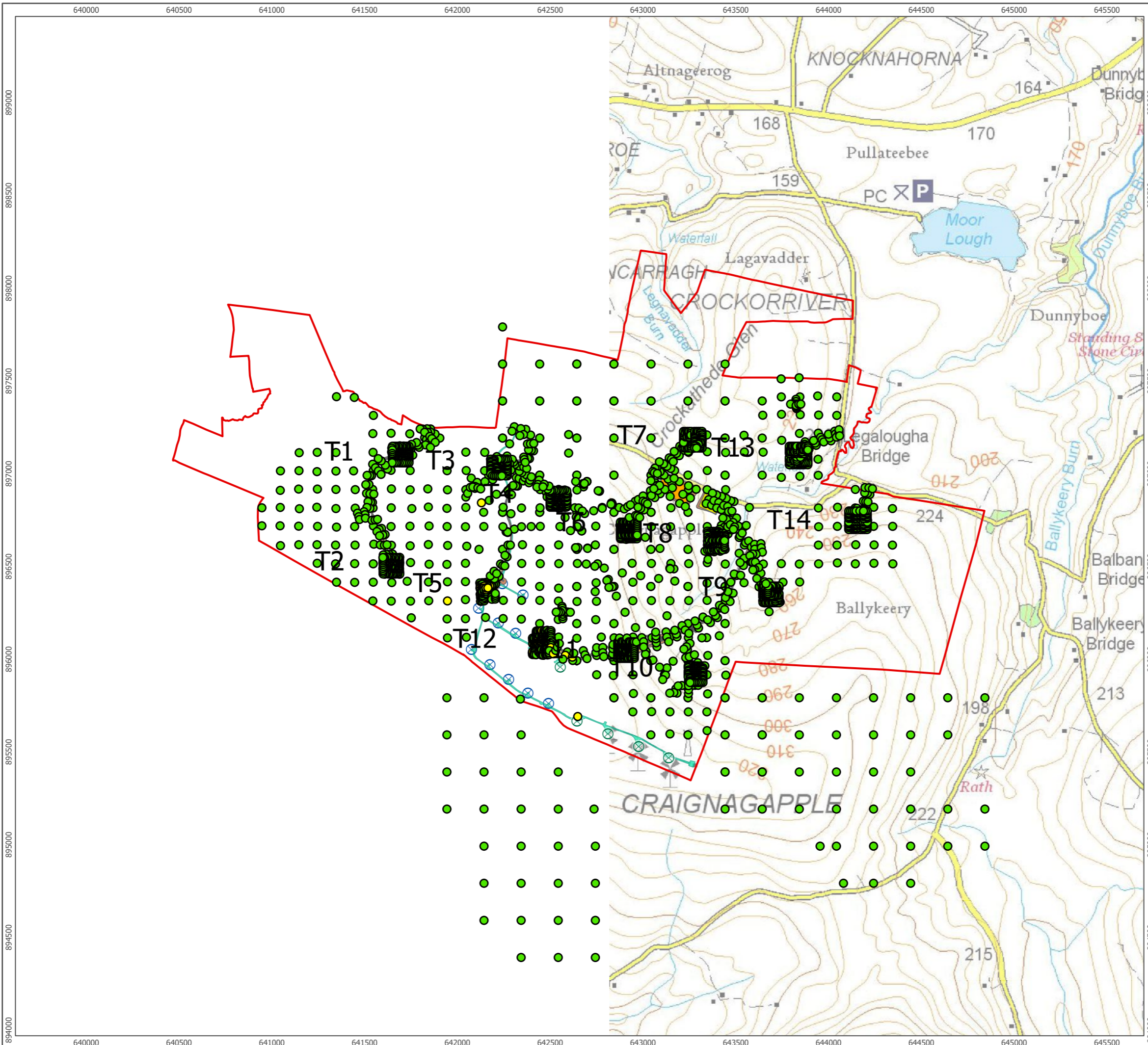
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Slope (degrees)**
- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 8
- 8 - 15
- >15



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Slope Map
Figure A9.1.4

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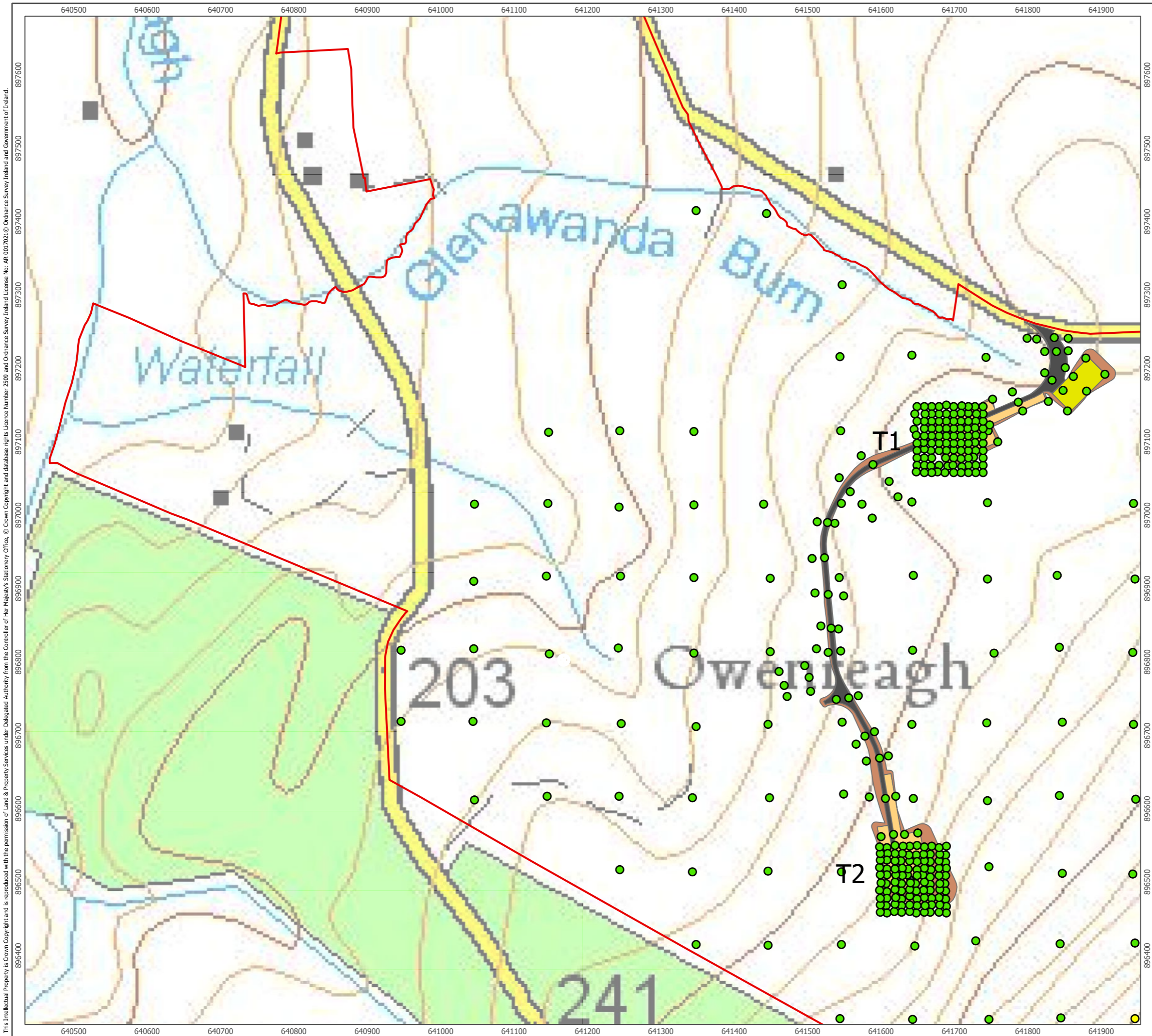
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- ⊗ Operational Owenreagh I
- ⊗ Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Factor of Safety**
- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk



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Factor of Safety Plan
Figure A9.1.5

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



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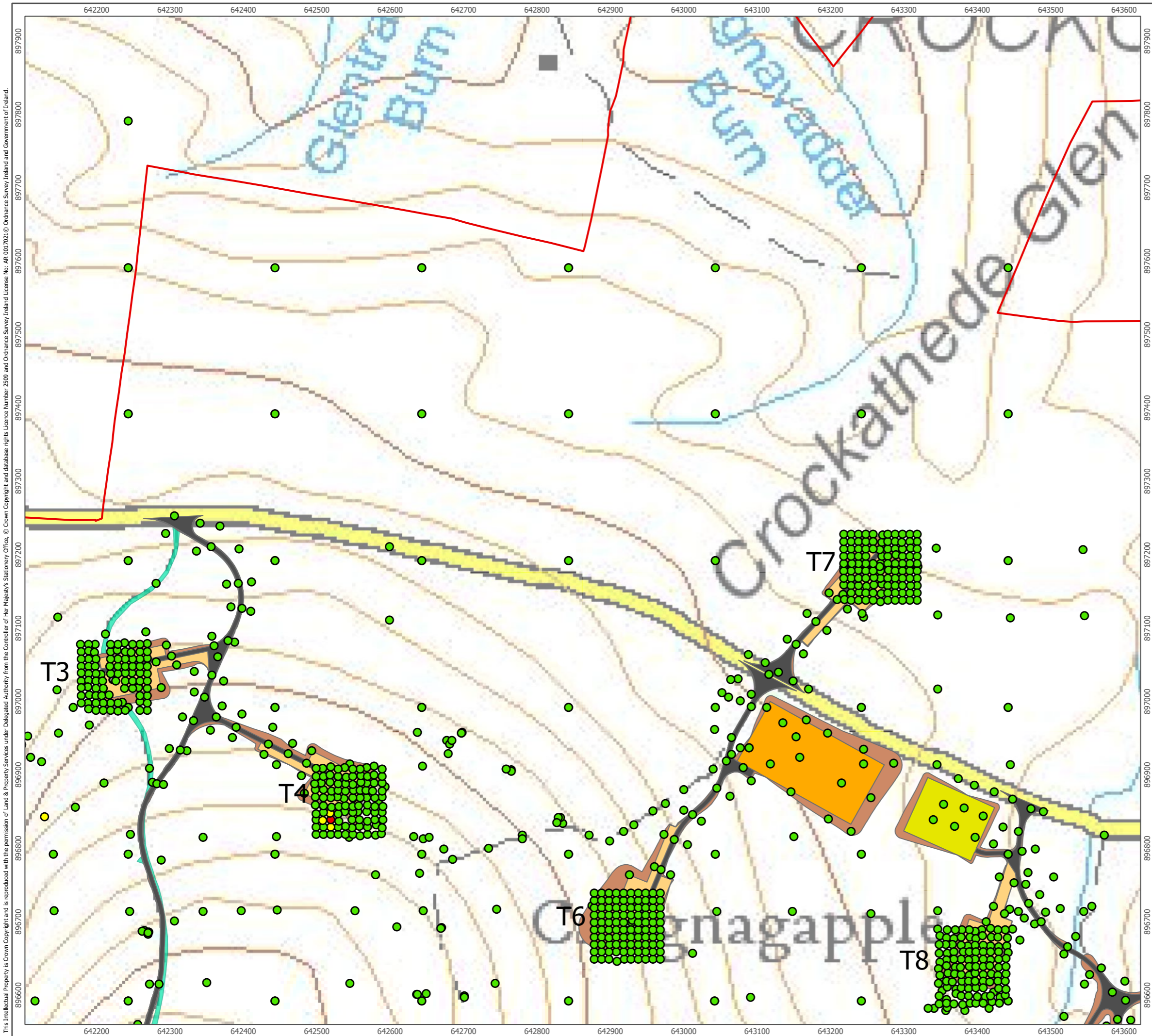
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Factor of Safety**
- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk



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Checked By: GH	Date: 17/03/2023

Factor of Safety Plan
Figure A9.1.5

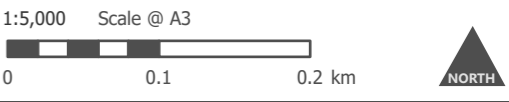
Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



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- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Factor of Safety**
- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk

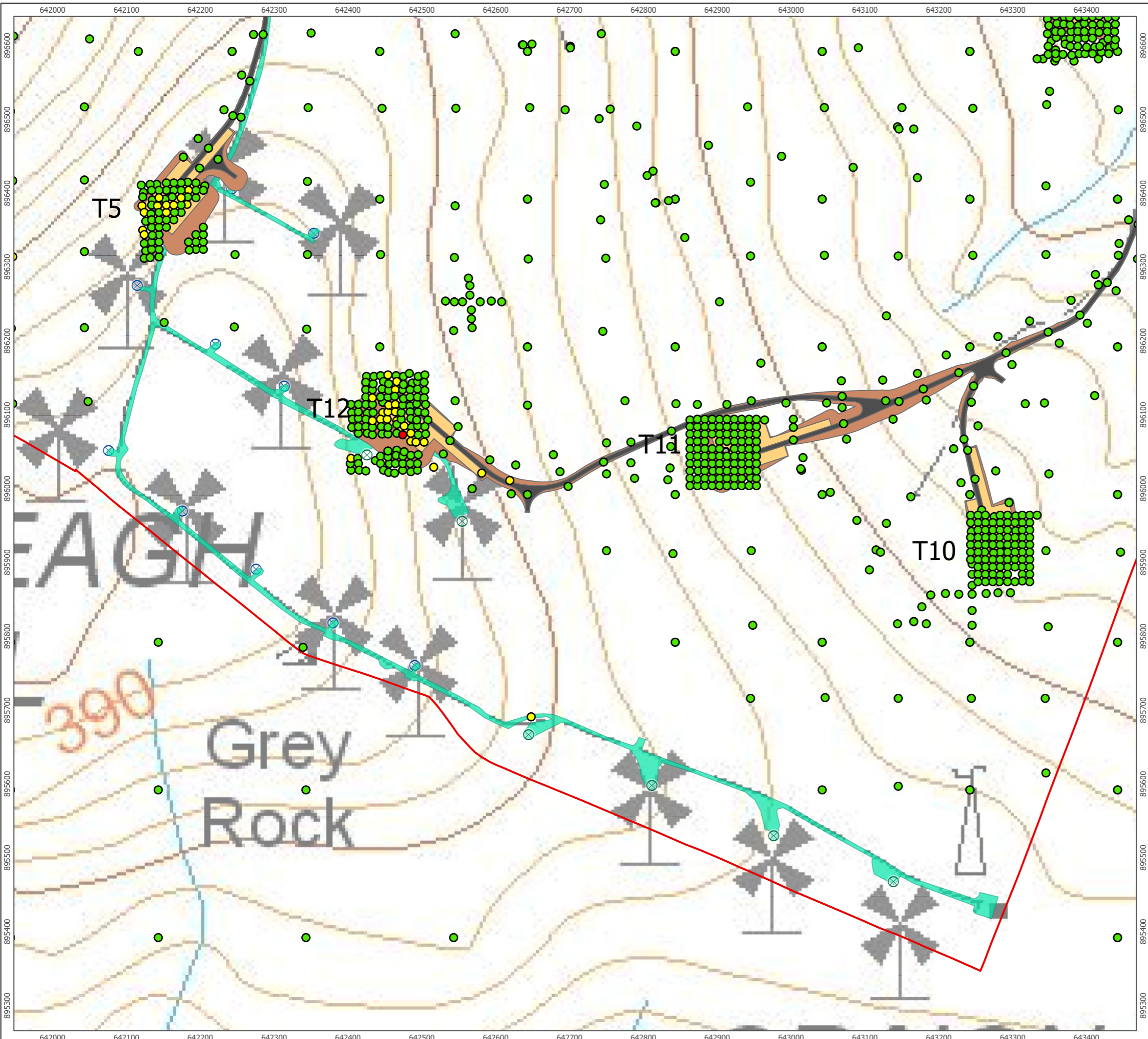


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Checked By: GH	Date: 17/03/2023

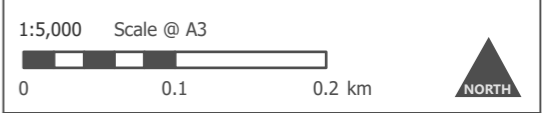
Factor of Safety Plan
Figure A9.1.5

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment

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- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Factor of Safety**
- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk

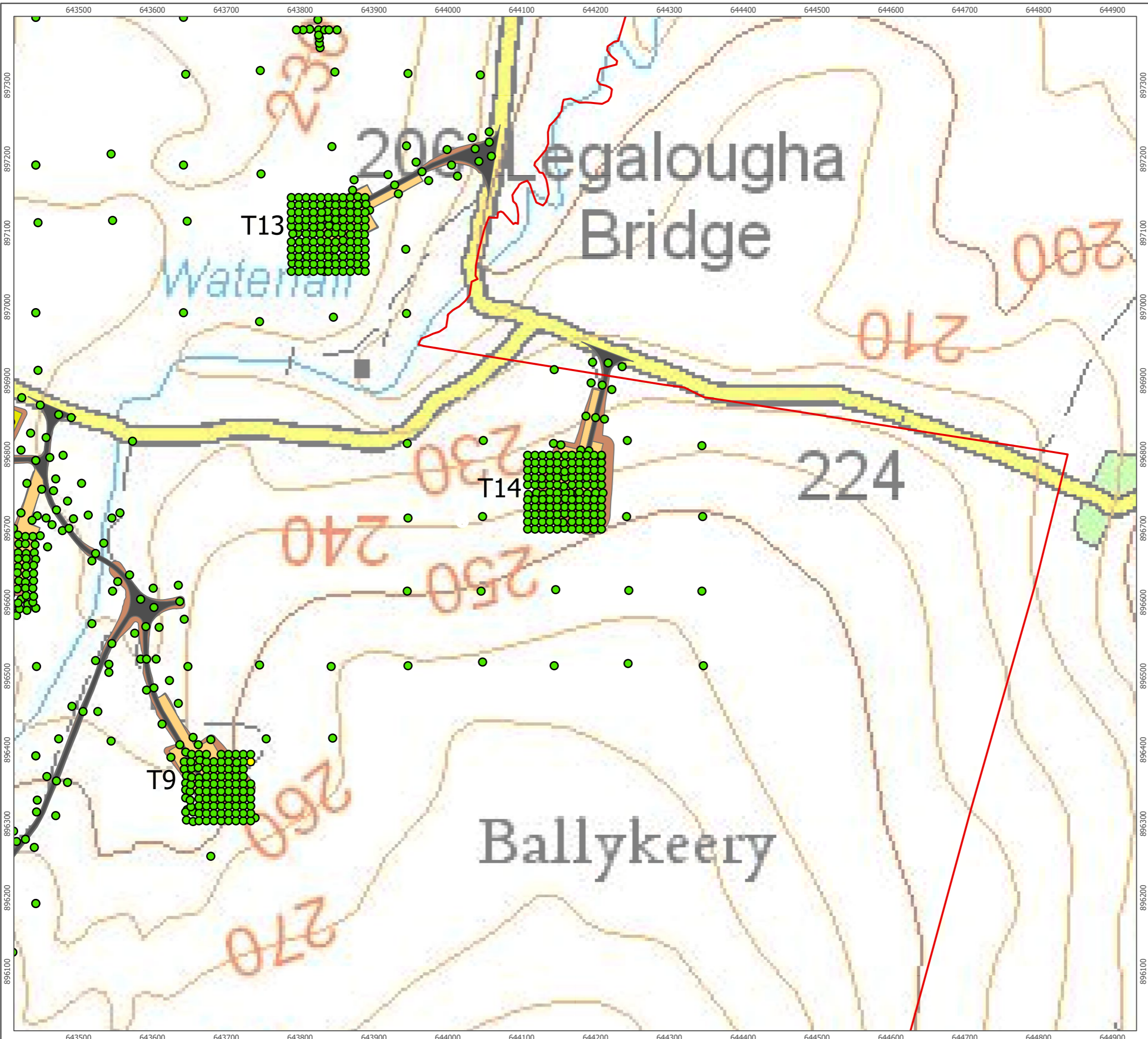


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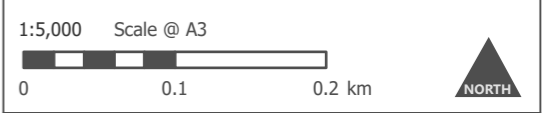
Factor of Safety Plan
Figure A9.1.5

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment

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- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
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 - Access Tracks
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 - Crane Hardstanding
 - Earthworks
- Factor of Safety
 - High Risk
 - Medium Risk
 - Low Risk

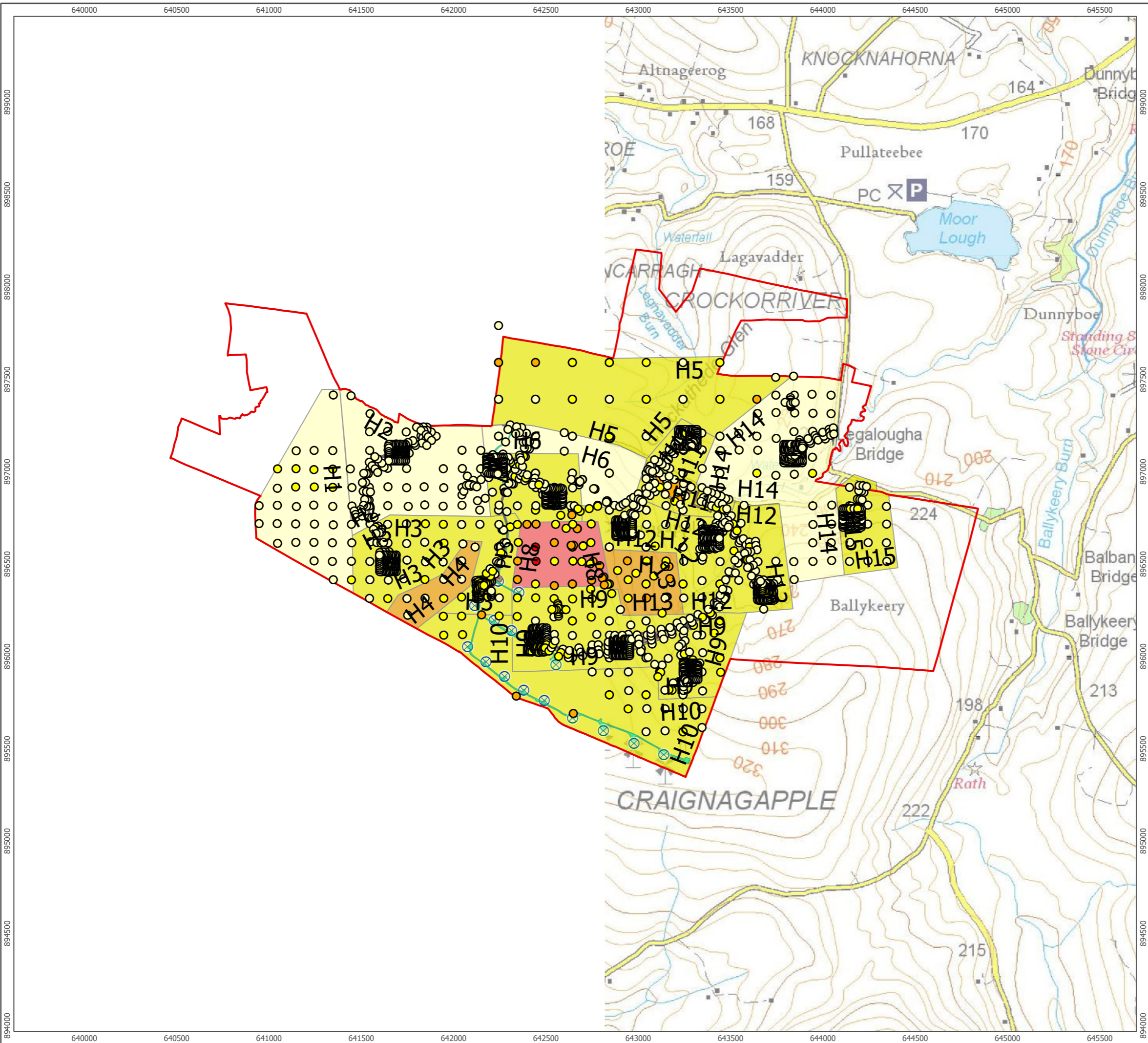


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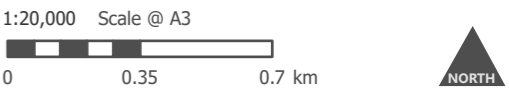
Factor of Safety Plan
Figure A9.1.5

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
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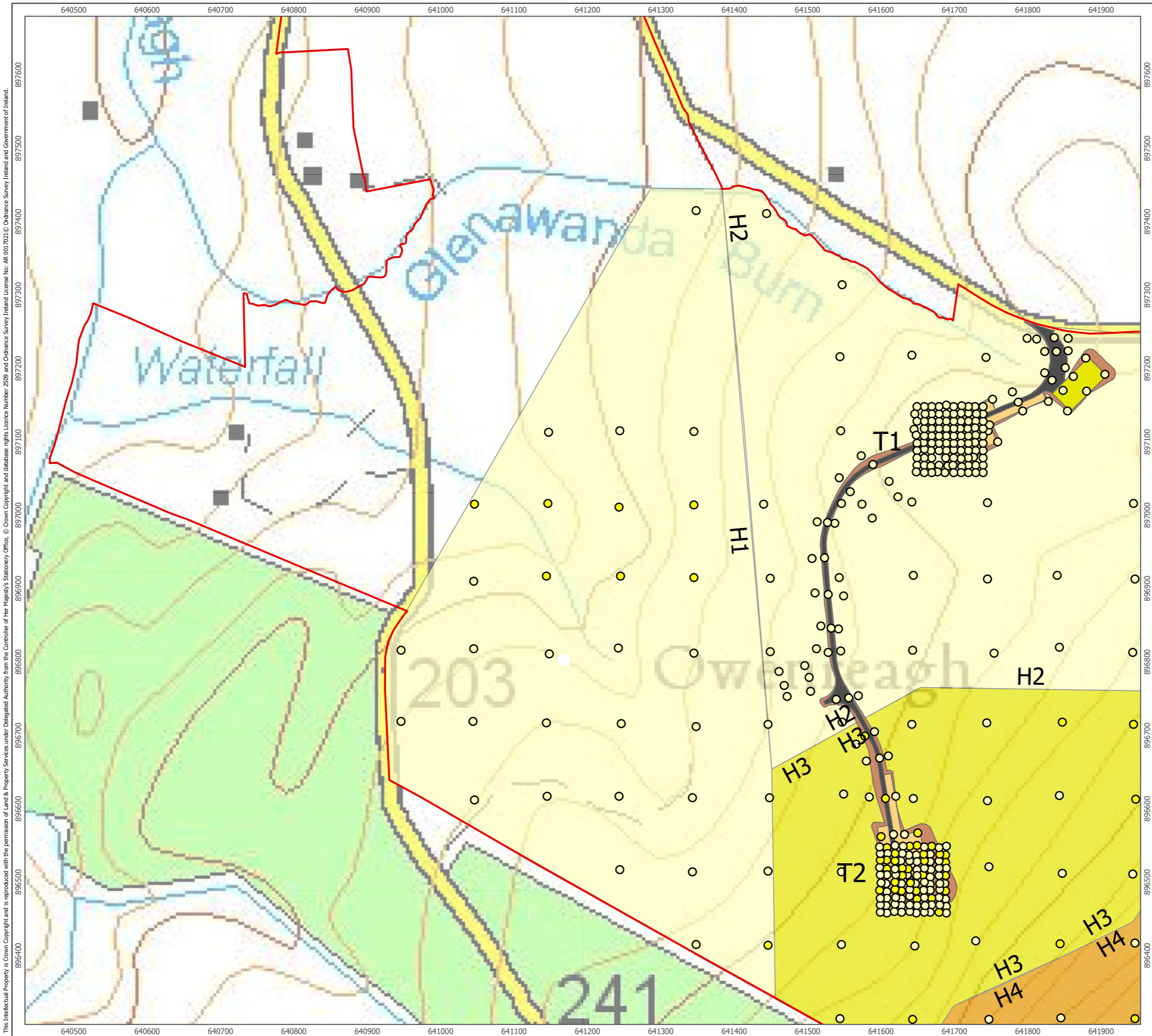
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Hazard Rank Zones**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Hazard Ranking**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High



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Hazard Rank Zonation Plan
Figure A9.1.6

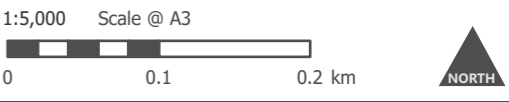
Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



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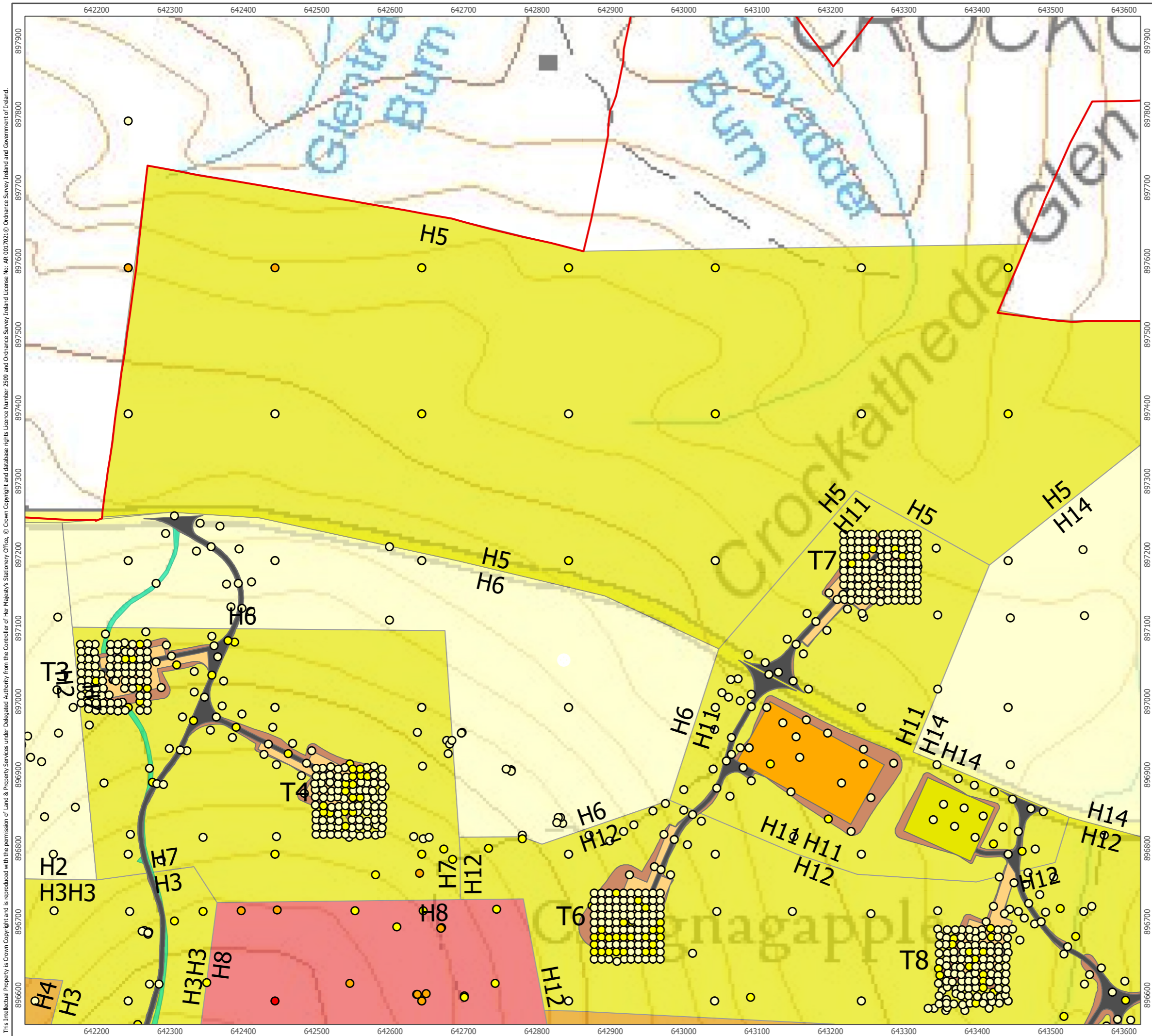
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Hazard Rank Zones**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Hazard Ranking**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High



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Hazard Rank Zonation Plan
Figure A9.1.6

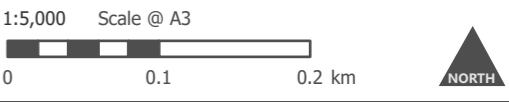
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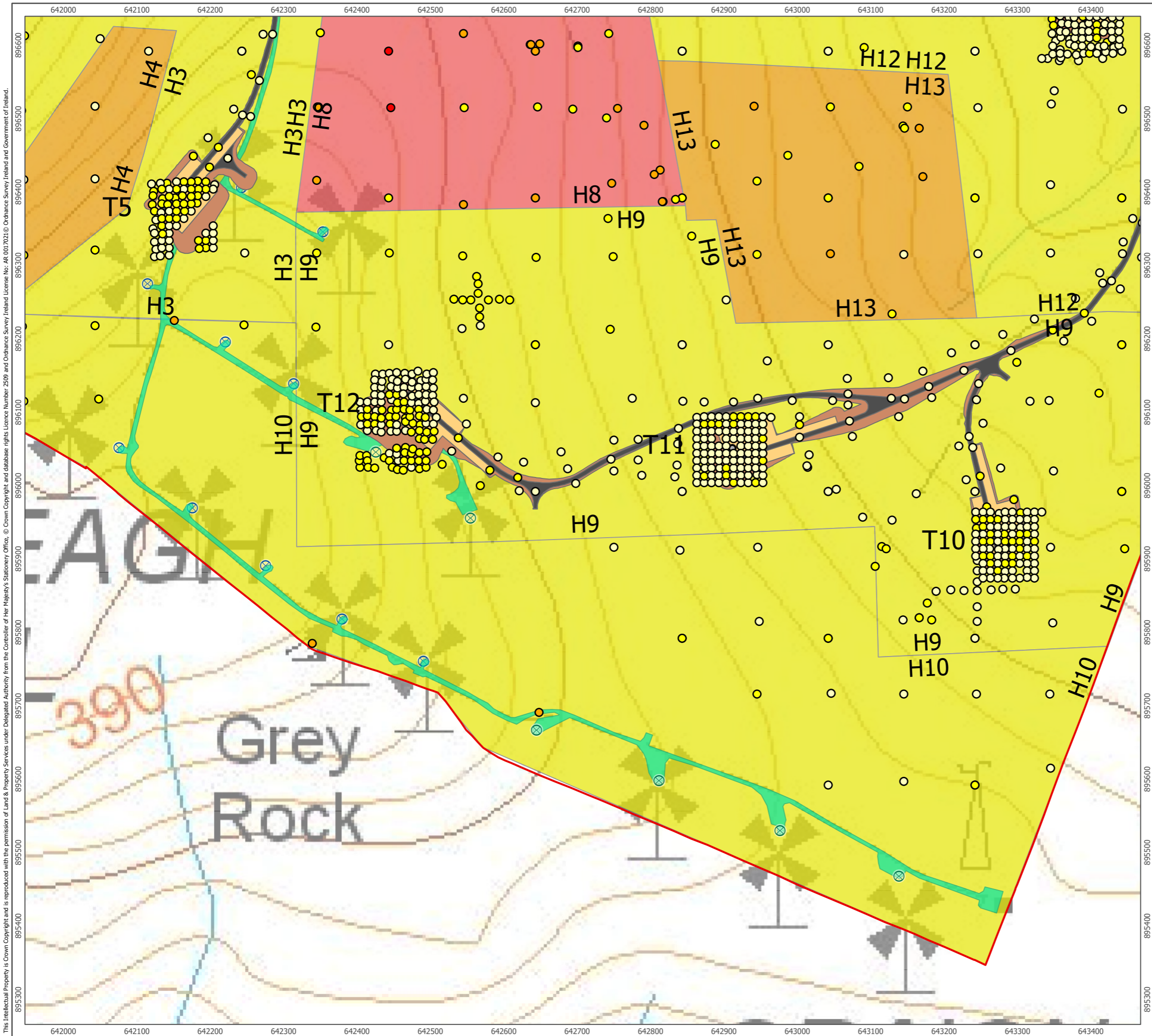
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Substation
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Hazard Rank Zones**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Hazard Ranking**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High



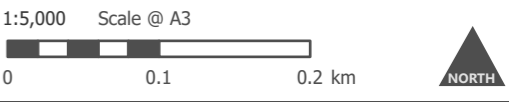
Produced By: CS	Ref: 4172-REP-025
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Hazard Rank Zonation Plan
Figure A9.1.6

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



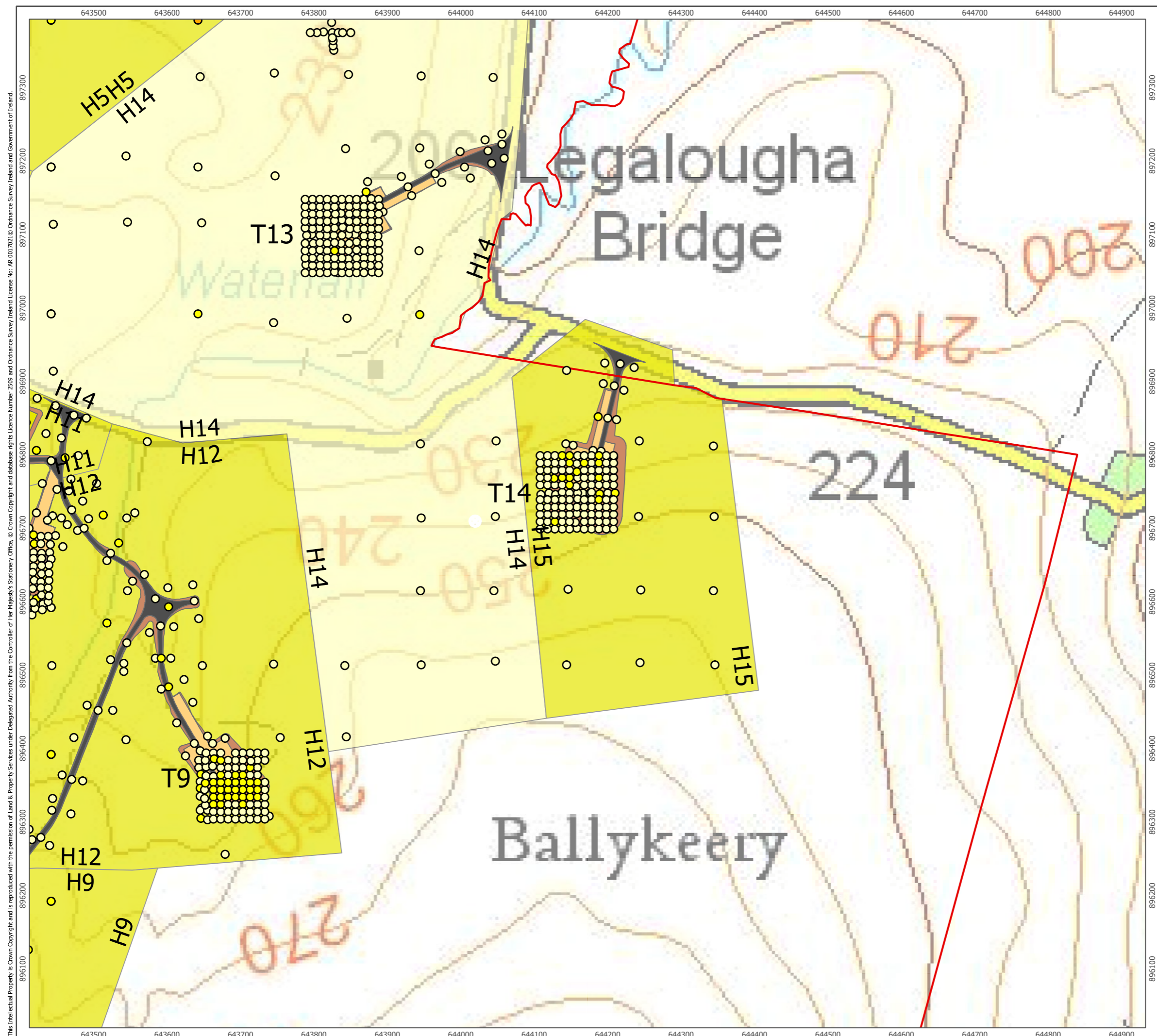
- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
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- Earthworks
- Existing Wind Farm Infrastructure**
- Operational Owenreagh I
- Operational Owenreagh II
- As Built Site Roads & Hardstands
- Hazard Rank Zones**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Hazard Ranking**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High



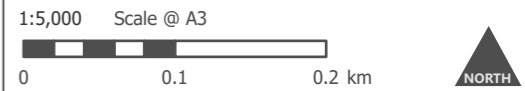
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Hazard Rank Zonation Plan
Figure A9.1.6

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment



- Peat Survey Area
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure**
- Access Tracks
- Construction Compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Earthworks
- Hazard Rank Zones**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Hazard Ranking**
- Negligible
- Low
- Medium
- High



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Checked By: GH	Date: 13/04/2023

Hazard Rank Zonation Plan
Figure A9.1.6

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Technical Appendix A9.1:
Peat Slide Risk Assessment

APPENDIX B – PHOTOGRAPHS

06 September 2023

Photo 1: Taken from the west of the PSA facing east, showing the existing Owenreagh Wind farm and the 2022 peat slide.



Photo 2: Taken from the west of the PSA facing south.



Photo 3: Taken from the centre of the PSA facing north



Photo 4: Taken from the south of the PSA facing east, showing the existing Owenreagh Wind farm.



Photo 5: Taken from the south of the PSA facing north-east



Photo 6: Taken from the east of the PSA facing north

**Photo 7:
the east of
facing**

**Taken from
the PSA
south**



Photo 8: Taken from the east of the PSA facing west



Photo 9: Taken from the north-east of the PSA facing south-west, showing the existing Owenreagh Wind farm



Photo 10: Taken from the north of the PSA facing south, showing the existing Owenreagh Wind farm.



APPENDIX C – PEAT CORING RECORDS

06 September 2023

Background

Peat cores were obtained from several locations at Owenreagh Wind farm during a survey in September 2022. The survey involved the collection of peat samples at a depth of 0.5 – 0.6 m below the surface level at each core location for laboratory assessment. During the data collection process, the peat located immediately below the sample was assessed in-situ using the methodology outlined in 'Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland' (2017)¹⁸ in order to ascertain the characteristics of the peat present at the PSA.

The parameters used to determine the characteristics of the peat materials are outlined below.

i. Surface firmness estimation

An average man standing on one foot applies a pressure to the ground of between 5 and 6 lbs / p.s.i. and this fact is used to estimate the bearing capacity. The following symbols are used to denote the pressure the ground will stand.

Firmness of surface (P)

PO = Surface too soft to walk on

P1 = Surface just passable

P2 = Surface fairly firm

P3 = Surface firm

ii. Observations on the vegetation

The PSA is located within a rural landscape, mainly comprising blanket bog with occasional improved and semi-improved pastures along with areas of acid grasslands. The PSA has been extensively modified in the past as a result of various land management practices. Past land uses include drainage to facilitate agricultural grazing by both sheep and cattle, as well as peat cutting.

iii. Observations on the peat

a. Botanical observations

Botanical observations of peat samples identified that Carex species are likely to make up a significant proportion of the organic material in the lower horizons where catotelmic peat is typically found.

Further information on botanical observations is presented in **Chapter 10: Ecology** of the ES.

b. Degree of humification - von Post scale

The degree of humification of peat samples is estimated in the field according to the method devised by the Swedish botanist L. von Post by squeezing a small amount of peat in the hand and the water and / or peat exuded indicates, by its colour and consistency, the degree to which the peat has undergone humification or, more correctly, a type of decomposition which includes breakdown under anaerobic conditions. The von Post scale ranges from 1 to 10, the higher the number the higher the degree of humification. The full scale is as follows:

Von Post Scale (H)

¹⁸ NatureScot and SEPA: Guidance on Developments on Peatland (2017) [online] available at: [Guidance+on+developments+on+peatland+-+peatland+survey+-+2017.pdf \(www.gov.scot\)](#) (accessed 13/12/2022)

H1	Completely undecomposed peat free of amorphous material. On squeezing, clear colourless water is pressed out.
H2	Nearly undecomposed peat, free of amorphous material, yielding only yellowish brown water on pressing.
H3	Very slightly decomposed peat, containing a little amorphous material. On squeezing, muddy brown water but no peat passes between the fingers. Residue is not pasty.
H4	Slightly decomposed peat containing some amorphous material. Strongly muddy brown water but no peat passes between the fingers. Residue is somewhat pasty.
H5	Moderately decomposed peat containing a fair amount of amorphous material. Plant structure recognisable though somewhat vague. On squeezing, some peat but mainly muddy water issues. Residue is strongly pasty.
H6	Moderately decomposed peat with a fair amount of amorphous material and indistinct plant structure. On pressing, about one third of the peat passes between the fingers. Residue is strongly pasty, but shows the plant structure more distinctly than in unsqueezed peat.
H7	Strongly decomposed peat with much amorphous material and faintly recognisable plant structure. On squeezing, about one half of the peat is extruded. The water is very dark in colour.
H8	Strongly decomposed peat with much amorphous material and very indistinct plant structure. On squeezing, two thirds of the peat and some water passes between the fingers. Residue consists of plant tissues capable of resisting decomposition (roots, fibres, wood, etc.).
H9	Practically fully decomposed peat with almost no recognisable plant structure. Nearly all the peat squeezed between the fingers as a uniform paste.
H10	Completely decomposed peat with no discernible plant structure. On squeezing, all the peat, without water, passes between the fingers.

iv. Fibre

The fibre content of each peat sample is estimated visually and the amounts of the two types (classified 'fine' or 'coarse') are noted on a scale ranging from 0 to 3 as shown below.

Fine fibres, mainly derived from *Eriophorum spp.* (F)

F0 = Nil

F1 = Low content

F2 = Moderate content

F3 = High content

Coarse fibres, mainly rootlets (R)

R0 = Nil

R1 = Low content

R2 = Moderate content

R3 = High content

v. Wood

Wood remains, especially if they are large and resistant, may conceivably cause a certain amount of difficulty during the exploitation of a bog. An attempt is therefore made when

sampling to assess the extent of wood. It is estimated on a scale ranging from 0 to 3 as detailed below.

Wood remains (W)

W0= Nil

W1 = Low content

W2 = Moderate content

W3 = High content

vi. Other observations

When peat is freshly sampled and before it darkens by oxidation, note is taken of its colour, stratification, the presence of visible mineral matter and any other features of interest.

Photographs of the peat cores obtained from the PSA along with information relating to the parameters outlined above are presented below with a summary of the information gathered during the peat coring process presented Section 3.3 of the PSRA.

P1A

Surrounding Environment



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1A GR: H 42887 95814	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

P1B



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core sample (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1B GR: H 42892 95811	2	0.5	-	2	5/6	1	2	0	Dark Brown & Decomposing at 1m

P1C

Core Samples



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core sample (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1C GR: H 42900 95806	1.8	0.5	-	3	2	3	3	2	Brown

P1D



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core sample (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1D GR: H 42910 95806	1.8	0.5	-	3	3/4	1	3	1	Brown

P1E



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core sample (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1E GR: H 42922 95805	2.1	0.5	-	2	5	2	2	0	Brown

P1F



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P1F GR: H 42922 95805	2.1	0.5	-	2	5	2	2	1	Brown

P2A

Surrounding Environment



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2A GR: H 42728 96676	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	Agricultural track 3m wide

P2B



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2B GR: H 42737 96677	2.6	0.5	-	2	4	2	0	1	Dark brown

P2C



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2C GR: H 42744 96677	1.2	0.5	-	3	2	1	2	1	Dark brown

P2D

Core Samples



Detail



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2D GR: H 42758 96678	1.4	0.5	-	3	3	3	1	1	Brown

P2E



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2E GR: H 42768 96680	1.8	0.5	-	2	3	2	3	0	Brown

P2F



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P2F GR: H 42789 96683	1.1	-	0.4	3	3	2	3	0	Brown

P3A

Surrounding Environment



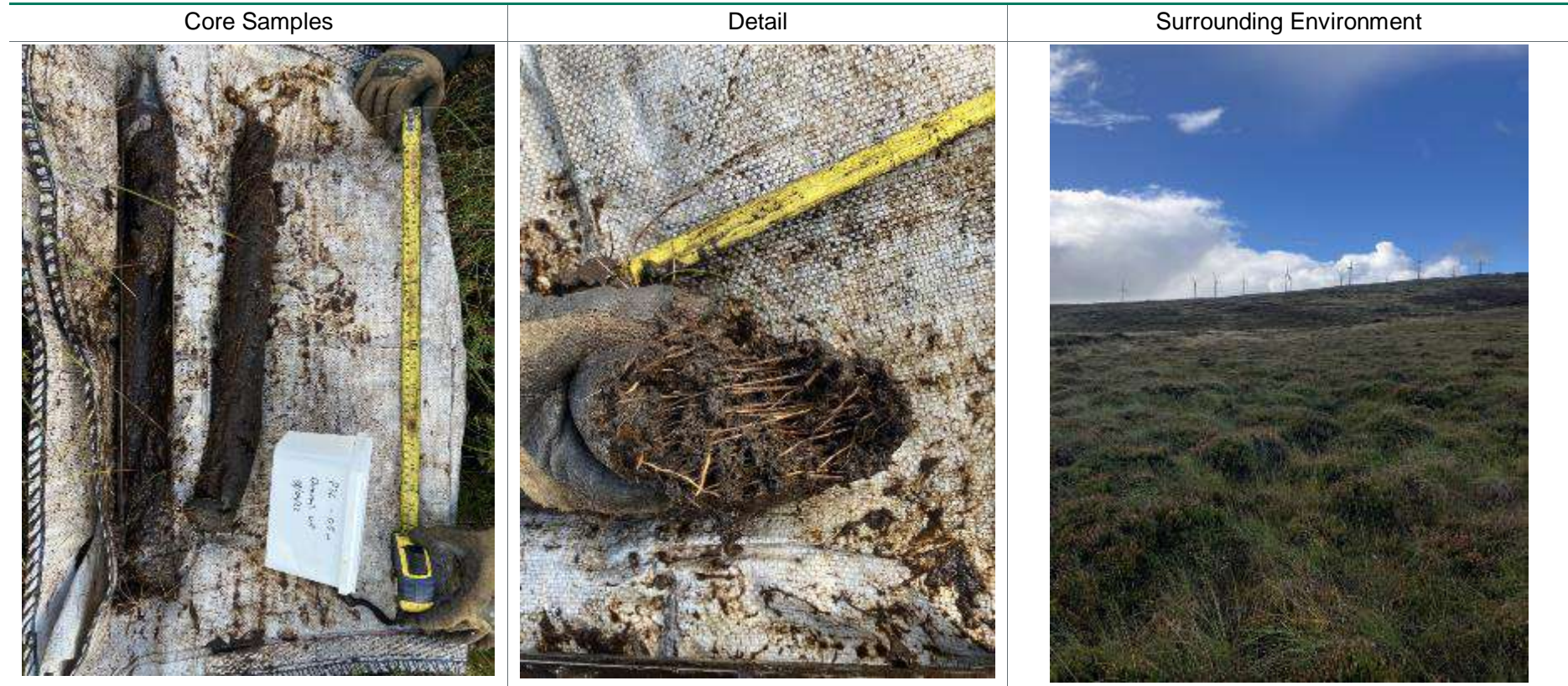
Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P3A GR: H 43241 96925	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

P3B



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P3B GR: H 43238 96925	1	0.5	-	2	6	1	1	1	Brown

P3C



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P3C	1.1	0.5	-	2	7	2	3	1	Brown

GR: H 43231 96928									
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P3D

Core Samples	Detail	Surrounding Environment
		

Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
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P3D GR: H 43225 96936	1	0.5	-	1	4	2	3	1	Dark brown
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P3E

Core Samples	Surrounding Environment	Surrounding Environment
		

Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
----------	-------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------------

P3E GR: H 43217 96942	0.8	0.5	-	2	4	1	3	0	Dark brown
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------

P3F

Core Samples	Detail	Surrounding Environment
		

Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P3F GR: H 43197 96963	0.7	0.5	-	2	5	3	3	1	Brown

P4A

Surrounding Environment



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4A GR: H 42401 96472	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

P4B

Core Samples



Surrounding Environment



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4B GR: H 42408 96470	1.5	0.5	-	2	5	2	3	0	Brown




P4C

Core Samples	Detail	Surrounding Environment
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Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4C GR: H 42417 96466	2	0.5	-	2	5	2	3	0	Brown

P4D

Core Samples	Detail	Surrounding Environment
		

Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4D GR: H 42428 96461	2.2	0.5	-	2	5	3	2	0	Brown

P4E



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4E GR: H 42440 96455	2.5	0.5	-	2	5	3	3	1	Brown

P4F



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P4F GR: H 42453 96447	2.3	0.5	-	2	6	2	2	0	Dark brown

B

Core Samples



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P5B GR: H 42624 95704	2.4	0.5		2	2	2	3	0	Brown

P5C – Core was not taken for P5C due to the presence of an underground cable at the sample location

P5D

Core Samples	Surrounding Environment	Surrounding Environment
		

Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P5D GR: H 42632 95727	2.8	0.5	-	2	2/3	3	2	0	Dark brown

P5E



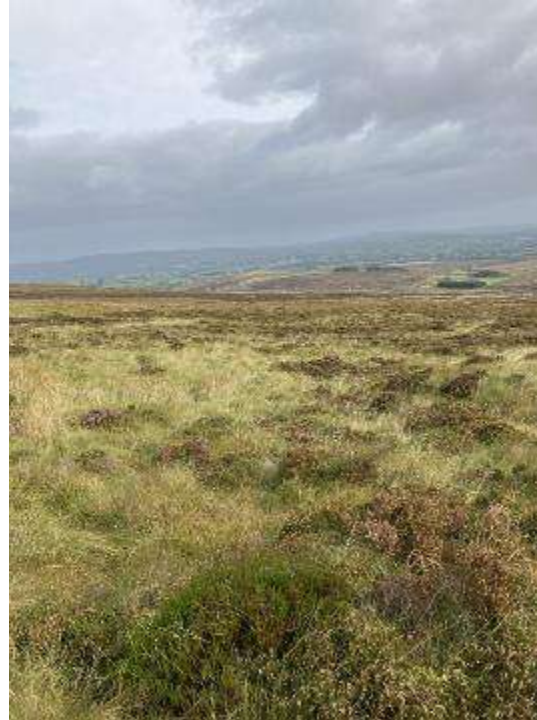
Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P5E GR: H 42637 95736	2.2	0.5	-	3	5	2	0	0	Dark brown

P5F

Core Samples



Surrounding Environment



Surrounding Environment



Location	Depth of peat (m)	Depth of core (m)	Depth of cutting/ditch/drain (m)	Firmness of Surface (P)	Von Post (H)	Fine Fibres (F)	Coarse Fibres (R)	Wood Remains (W)	Other Observations (Colour)
P5F GR: H 42633 95753	2	0.5	-	3	5	2	2	0	Dark brown & position moved to avoid flush

APPENDIX D FACTOR OF SAFETY CALCULATIONS

06 September 2023

Table with 18 columns: ID, X, Y, SLOPE, PEAT DEPTH, FoS, C', GAMMA, y m, GW depth, Water unit weight, yw', z, peat depth, beta, slope angle, cos2beta, phi, tan phi, sin beta, cos beta, top line, bottom line. The table contains data for 138 rows.

139	642141	896792	10.80046	0.75	3.848	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.75	10.8005	0.964885287390864	23	0.424475	0.187389	0.982286	5.312706	1.380523
140	642116	896592	16.69573	0.7	2.740	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	16.6957	0.917464951879664	23	0.424475	0.287289	0.957844	5.277515	1.926247
141	642243	897591	7.048215	0.66	6.570	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.66	7.0482	0.984943596314083	23	0.424475	0.122705	0.992443	5.280902	0.80373
142	642243	897392	2.992048	0.92	11.253	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.92	2.9920	0.997275435884409	23	0.424475	0.052197	0.998637	5.396463	0.479561
143	642243	897192	10.13187	0.97	3.218	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.97	10.1319	0.969054153612253	23	0.424475	0.175914	0.984405	5.406181	1.679759
144	642243	896992	7.188188	0.97	4.495	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.97	7.1882	0.984342808879065	23	0.424475	0.125129	0.992141	5.412589	1.204209
145	642243	896792	8.806339	0.29	11.675	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.29	8.8063	0.976561869106678	23	0.424475	0.153095	0.988211	5.122376	0.438742
146	642243	896592	9.746704	1.17	2.813	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.17	9.7467	0.971339945017404	23	0.424475	0.169293	0.985566	5.491085	1.952136
147	642443	897591	8.414474	0.74	4.960	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.74	8.4145	0.978586672765742	23	0.424475	0.146333	0.989235	5.312918	1.071207
148	642443	897392	3.234829	1.8	5.695	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	3.2348	0.996815832565587	23	0.424475	0.056428	0.998407	5.775331	1.014093
149	642443	897192	7.700577	0.91	4.457	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.91	7.7006	0.982045027723179	23	0.424475	0.133996	0.990982	5.386165	1.208369
150	642443	896992	10.98938	0.27	10.119	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.27	10.9894	0.963661330245379	23	0.424475	0.190627	0.981663	5.112431	0.505255
151	642443	896792	8.734171	1.95	1.990	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.95	8.7342	0.976941478018425	23	0.424475	0.15185	0.988403	5.823195	2.926743
152	642443	896592	4.039472	1.74	4.701	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.74	4.0395	0.995037865878722	23	0.424475	0.070444	0.997516	5.74815	1.22675
153	642643	897591	8.311022	0.42	8.619	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.42	8.3110	0.979106293844397	23	0.424475	0.144547	0.989498	5.177696	0.60072
154	642643	897392	3.731026	0.74	11.068	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.74	3.7310	0.995765546849391	23	0.424475	0.065073	0.997881	5.318411	0.480517
155	642643	897192	7.213224	0.38	10.904	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.38	7.2132	0.984234130762238	23	0.424475	0.125562	0.992086	5.166165	0.47336
156	642643	896992	11.41519	1.74	1.695	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.74	11.4152	0.960828774611131	23	0.424475	0.197917	0.980219	5.722429	3.37638
157	642643	896792	12.39431	0.66	3.810	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.66	12.3943	0.953930385778576	23	0.424475	0.214638	0.976694	5.272057	1.383597
158	642643	896592	5.731616	1.86	3.136	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.86	5.7316	0.990026220881361	23	0.424475	0.099869	0.995001	5.795718	1.848273
159	642643	896392	5.760217	2.27	2.634	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.27	5.7602	0.989926769803582	23	0.424475	0.100365	0.994951	5.971021	2.266793
160	642643	896192	6.130432	2.21	2.533	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.21	6.1304	0.988595428671030	23	0.424475	0.106792	0.994281	5.944084	2.346611
161	642843	897591	7.034045	0.9	4.921	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.0340	0.985003712413111	23	0.424475	0.122459	0.992474	5.383072	1.093837
162	642843	897392	3.921019	1.39	5.903	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.39	3.9210	0.995323999545591	23	0.424475	0.068381	0.997659	5.597832	0.948725
163	642843	897192	6.046936	0.44	11.256	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.44	6.0469	0.988902825331509	23	0.424475	0.105343	0.994436	5.188021	0.460931
164	642843	896992	7.570044	0.85	4.830	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.85	7.5700	0.982645064008012	23	0.424475	0.131738	0.991285	5.360924	1.110015
165	642843	896792	11.19379	0.7	3.969	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	11.1938	0.962314308237289	23	0.424475	0.194128	0.980976	5.291082	1.333045
166	642843	896592	9.566292	0.83	3.932	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.83	9.5663	0.972381335584513	23	0.424475	0.166189	0.986094	5.34875	1.360184
167	642843	896392	7.950406	1.02	3.888	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.02	7.9504	0.980868713441220	23	0.424475	0.138316	0.990388	5.432325	1.397262
168	642843	896192	6.282969	2.3	2.391	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	6.2830	0.988023137167165	23	0.424475	0.109439	0.993994	5.981962	2.501975
169	642843	895992	6.858306	1.24	3.760	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.24	6.8583	0.985740205854956	23	0.424475	0.119414	0.992845	5.528182	1.470143
170	642843	895792	4.898921	2.02	3.413	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.02	4.8989	0.992707154295028	23	0.424475	0.085398	0.996347	5.866507	1.718741
171	643043	897392	6.218982	0.55	8.838	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.55	6.2190	0.988264890504067	23	0.424475	0.108329	0.994115	5.234874	0.929202
172	643043	897192	6.60426	0.91	5.183	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.91	6.6043	0.986772467933114	23	0.424475	0.115011	0.993364	5.388024	1.039655
173	643043	896992	4.408712	0.64	10.754	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.64	4.4087	0.99409095907375	23	0.424475	0.076871	0.997041	5.27492	0.490516
174	643043	896792	8.31736	0.61	6.022	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.61	8.3174	0.979074638783594	23	0.424475	0.144656	0.989482	5.258075	0.873121
175	643042	896592	7.737256	0.97	4.182	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.97	7.7373	0.981874619360509	23	0.424475	0.134631	0.990896	5.411555	1.294027
176	643042	896392	5.767446	1.37	4.078	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.37	5.7674	0.989901555890668	23	0.424475	0.100491	0.994938	5.586021	1.369758
177	643042	896192	8.276393	1.59	2.505	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.59	8.2764	0.979278833819912	23	0.424475	0.143948	0.989585	5.672827	2.264944
178	643042	895992	6.07843	1.45	3.681	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.45	6.0784	0.988787365530503	23	0.424475	0.105589	0.994378	5.619542	1.526769
179	643042	895792	6.502746	1.6	3.156	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.5027	0.987174248983555	23	0.424475	0.113251	0.993566	5.682517	1.800356
180	643242	897392	5.658572	0.05	102.352	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.05	5.6586	0.990277991895745	23	0.424475	0.0986	0.995127	5.021396	0.04906
181	643242	897192	4.174606	1.15	6.581	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.15	4.1746	0.994700717446065	23	0.424475	0.072796	0.997347	5.494299	0.834935
182	643242	896992	2.807713	1.19	9.469	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.19	2.8077	0.997600545614615	23	0.424475	0.048984	0.9988	5.512983	0.582213
183	643242	896792	4.470191	1.77	4.188	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.77	4.4702	0.993925290347230	23	0.424475	0.07794	0.996958	5.760198	1.375349
184	643242	896592	6.445235	1.24	3.997	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.24	6.4452	0.987399156935928	23	0.424475	0.112253	0.99368	5.529071	1.383145
185	643242	896392	5.878856	1.51	3.670	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.51	5.8789	0.989509026739302	23	0.424475	0.102425	0.994741	5.645649	1.53849
186	643242	896192	7.839496	0.79	4.998	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.79	7.8395	0.981395449869624	23	0.424475	0.136398	0.990654	5.33502	1.067477
187	643242	895992	4.449146	0.87	7.986	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.87	4.4491	0.99398238640813	23	0.424475	0.077574	0.996987	5.373678	0.672862
188	643242	895792	9.693633	1.96	1.790	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.96	9.6936	0.971648287693102	23	0.424475	0.16838	0.985722	5.823294	3.253125
189	643242	895592	5.957199	1.82	3.076	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.82	5.9572	0.989228568320242	23	0.424475	0.103786	0.9946	5.777999	1.878696
190	643442	897392	4.500755	0.47	14.148	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.47	4.5008	0.993842108752226	23	0.424475	0.078472	0.996916	5.201844	0.367682
191	643442	897192	3.346682	3.05	3.552	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.05	3.3467	0.996592077843813	23	0.424475	0.058377	0.998295	6.31346	1.777475
192	643442	896992	3.28877	0.84	11.145	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.84	3.2888	0.996708872374120	23	0.424475	0.057368	0.998353	5.361782	0.481101
193	643442	896792	4.693013	1.51	4.587	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.51	4.6930	0.993305983105187	23	0.424475	0.081817	0.996647	5.648126	1.231294
194	643442	896592	4.285366	1.13	6.515	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.13	4.2854	0.994416319064086	23	0.424475	0.074724	0.997204	5.485564	0.842021
195	643442	896392	7.622627	0.98	4.203	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.98	7.6226	0.982404554134663	23	0.424475	0.132648	0.991163	5.416022	1.288461
196	643442	896192	5.904524	1.27	4.265	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.27	5.9045	0.989417541536725	23	0.424475	0.102871	0.994695	5.542979	1.299531
197	643442	895992	9.194921	1.25	2.803													

278	643092	896892	5.791359	0.3	17.028	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.7914	0.989817927864563		23	0.424475	0.100906	0.994896	5.128315	0.301174
279	643081	896910	4.828267	0.5	12.435	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.8283	0.992915502829361		23	0.424475	0.084169	0.996451	5.214527	0.419354
280	643065	896928	4.345395	0.2	33.659	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	4.3454	0.994259094215864		23	0.424475	0.075769	0.997125	5.085927	0.151102
281	643077	896937	3.526829	0.4	21.060	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.5268	0.996215792346748		23	0.424475	0.061516	0.998106	5.172192	0.245598
282	643089	896937	4.659138	0.6	10.823	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	4.6591	0.993402059201256		23	0.424475	0.081228	0.996696	5.257559	0.485756
283	643118	896915	4.762586	0.55	11.506	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.55	4.7626	0.993106497642414		23	0.424475	0.083027	0.996547	5.236025	0.455072
284	643153	896952	3.001734	0.5	19.947	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	3.0017	0.997257783228669		23	0.424475	0.052366	0.998628	5.215465	0.261472
285	643135	896971	3.167917	0.75	12.863	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.75	3.1679	0.996946065445551		23	0.424475	0.055262	0.998472	5.323097	0.413835
286	643113	896992	3.487379	1	8.944	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	3.4874	0.99629987794986		23	0.424475	0.060829	0.998148	5.430516	0.607116
287	643089	896937	4.659138	0.08	77.730	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.08	4.6591	0.993402059201256		23	0.424475	0.081228	0.996696	5.034341	0.064767
288	643092	897010	2.938602	1.1	9.720	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	2.9386	0.997371817982986		23	0.424475	0.051266	0.998685	5.474078	0.563182
289	643074	897031	2.718315	0.85	13.327	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.85	2.7183	0.997570798190391		23	0.424475	0.047426	0.998875	5.366472	0.402665
290	643064	897030	3.077119	1.05	9.688	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.05	3.0771	0.997118452846535		23	0.424475	0.05368	0.998558	5.452414	0.562828
291	643052	897012	3.160506	0.6	15.920	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	3.1605	0.99660322954450		23	0.424475	0.055133	0.998479	5.258481	0.330296
292	643061	897006	3.659881	0.4	20.298	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.6599	0.995925278743421		23	0.424475	0.063834	0.997961	5.172142	0.254813
293	643077	897001	3.229262	0.4	22.991	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.2293	0.996826771165118		23	0.424475	0.056331	0.998412	5.172298	0.242968
294	642257	897019	7.127142	1	4.407	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.1271	0.984606251069568		23	0.424475	0.124072	0.992273	5.425463	1.231129
295	642677	896947	9.068772	0.5	6.695	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	9.0688	0.97515595784440		23	0.424475	0.15762	0.9875	5.21069	0.772448
296	642681	896942	9.068772	0.65	5.213	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.65	9.0688	0.97515595784440		23	0.424475	0.15762	0.9875	5.273897	1.011722
297	642684	896947	9.099712	0.7	4.844	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	9.0997	0.974987595704861		23	0.424475	0.158153	0.987415	5.294915	1.093139
298	642930	896702	10.20295	0.4	7.410	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	10.2030	0.968623045258082		23	0.424475	0.177135	0.984186	5.167423	0.697377
299	643144	896490	7.489462	0.5	8.067	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	7.4895	0.983010483191096		23	0.424475	0.130344	0.991469	5.212387	0.646159
300	642271	896686	9.679115	2	1.762	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	9.6791	0.971732280361270		23	0.424475	0.16813	0.985765	5.839801	3.314734
301	642270	896683	9.679115	2	1.762	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	9.6791	0.971732280361270		23	0.424475	0.16813	0.985765	5.839801	3.314734
302	642637	896601	5.668219	2	2.979	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	5.6682	0.990244922869346		23	0.424475	0.098768	0.995111	5.8558	1.965697
303	642816	896387	8.158318	1.4	2.844	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	8.1583	0.97986187952236		23	0.424475	0.141909	0.98988	5.592779	1.966618
304	643013	896027	6.673503	0.8	5.784	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.6735	0.986494905153079		23	0.424475	0.116211	0.993224	5.341024	0.923392
305	643166	895820	6.02975	1.8	3.068	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.0298	0.988965581551546		23	0.424475	0.105045	0.994467	5.769225	1.800346
306	642267	897095	6.74464	1.72	2.858	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.72	6.7446	0.986206790420574		23	0.424475	0.117444	0.993079	5.732987	2.006065
307	642306	896701	9.371343	1.87	1.926	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.87	9.3713	0.973485577307195		23	0.424475	0.162832	0.986654	5.786631	3.004329
308	642875	896722	9.41207	1.25	2.740	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.25	9.4121	0.973256699158109		23	0.424475	0.163534	0.986538	5.525699	2.016653
309	642775	896119	6.350637	1.52	3.380	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.52	6.3506	0.987764827657796		23	0.424475	0.110613	0.993864	5.648779	1.670996
310	643129	896234	8.6586	1.35	2.772	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.35	8.6586	0.977335742774060		23	0.424475	0.150547	0.988603	5.570134	2.009215
311	643106	895890	6.869263	1.31	3.573	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.31	6.8693	0.985694824546739		23	0.424475	0.119604	0.992822	5.557973	1.555568
312	643411	896126	5.12887	1.13	5.451	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.13	5.1289	0.992008325271860		23	0.424475	0.089396	0.995996	5.484388	1.006132
313	643442	895392	3.895663	2.36	3.760	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.36	3.8957	0.995384187539682		23	0.424475	0.06794	0.997689	6.015085	1.959674
314	643642	895792	3.07156	3.45	3.514	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.45	3.0716	0.997128844850913		23	0.424475	0.053583	0.998563	6.486518	1.849593
315	643642	895592	3.046542	1.85	5.904	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.85	3.0465	0.997175381851760		23	0.424475	0.053147	0.998587	5.797155	0.981832
316	643642	895392	4.277333	2.72	3.049	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.72	4.2773	0.994437194009511		23	0.424475	0.074584	0.997215	6.168816	2.02304
317	643146	896487	7.489462	0.5	8.067	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	7.4895	0.983010483191096		23	0.424475	0.130344	0.991469	5.212387	0.646159
318	642270	896685	9.679115	2	1.762	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	9.6791	0.971732280361270		23	0.424475	0.16813	0.985765	5.839801	3.314734
319	642276	896890	5.083059	1.37	4.621	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.37	5.0831	0.992150077686987		23	0.424475	0.0886	0.996067	5.587351	1.209044
320	642648	895691	13.78046	1.9	1.314	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	13.7805	0.943259687776768		23	0.424475	0.238202	0.971216	5.774434	4.395659
321	642151	896225	10.44711	2.05	1.602	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.05	10.4471	0.967120228653859		23	0.424475	0.181328	0.983423	5.85671	3.655598
351	642048	896118	7.682336	1.8	2.417	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	7.6823	0.982129480091041		23	0.424475	0.133681	0.991024	5.763908	2.384655
352	641946	896115	9.420559	1.8	1.981	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	9.4206	0.973208872084534		23	0.424475	0.16368	0.986513	5.756969	2.906505
353	641944	896217	10.39629	0.8	3.757	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	10.3963	0.967435828063333		23	0.424475	0.180455	0.983583	5.334435	1.419944
354	642043	896218	9.515376	0.4	7.925	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.5154	0.972671849645084		23	0.424475	0.165312	0.986241	5.168123	0.652151
355	642043	896321	13.71384	0.7	3.278	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	13.7138	0.943796477869935		23	0.424475	0.230703	0.971492	5.28548	1.6122
356	641946	896314	15.91336	1.7	1.267	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	15.9134	0.924823426850053		23	0.424475	0.274183	0.961677	5.679372	4.482493
357	641845	896315	16.18932	0.3	6.373	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	16.1893	0.922263812150535		23	0.424475	0.278812	0.960346	5.119557	0.803268
358	641751	896223	18.3079	0.3	5.719	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	18.3079	0.901326514245609		23	0.424475	0.314123	0.949382	5.116843	0.894669
359	641747	896313	17.82825	0.1	17.289	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	17.8283	0.906263163962130		23	0.424475	0.306165	0.951979	5.039161	0.291462
360	641643	896313	15.24139	1	2.130	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	15.2414	0.930890829997940		23	0.424475	0.262886	0.964827	5.402252	2.536397
361	641544	896314	7.142735	2.1	2.275	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	7.1427	0.984539169146325		23	0.424475	0.124342	0.992239	5.893412	1.590909
362	641546	896415	7.304914	1.5	2.980	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	7.3049	0.983832959273534		23	0.424475	0.12715	0.991884	5.637694	1.891765
363	641646	896413	8.227983	0.1	35.600	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	8.2280	0.979518864174036		23	0.424475	0.143112	0.989706	5.042327	1.041639
364	641729	896420	12.98136	0.2	11.609	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20									

446	643747	897180	2.137164	0.2	68.243	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	2.1372	0.998609314232495	23	0.424475	0.037292	0.999304	5.086303	0.074532
447	643647	897116	1.739138	3.4	6.271	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.40	1.7391	0.999078936774777	23	0.424475	0.030349	0.999539	6.467839	1.031391
448	643546	897117	0.396723	3	30.312	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.00	0.3967	0.999952057292845	23	0.424475	0.006924	0.999976	6.296284	0.207717
449	643544	896412	5.203827	0.7	8.382	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	5.2038	0.991773673467874	23	0.424475	0.090699	0.995878	5.299992	0.632277
450	643345	896410	9.096037	0.4	8.277	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.0960	0.975007624611167	23	0.424475	0.158009	0.987425	5.168526	0.624407
451	643246	896515	6.992192	1.4	3.308	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.9922	0.985180813099101	23	0.424475	0.121734	0.992563	5.595996	1.691602
452	643346	896520	5.682133	0.9	6.073	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.6821	0.990197139364984	23	0.424475	0.099009	0.995086	5.385091	0.886706
453	643443	896513	6.257444	0.5	9.624	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	6.2574	0.988119866746081	23	0.424475	0.108996	0.994042	5.213491	0.541733
454	643347	896616	5.676784	0.9	6.079	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.6768	0.990215516250111	23	0.424475	0.098917	0.995096	5.385099	0.885883
455	643255	896711	4.970642	1.9	3.545	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	4.9706	0.992492594174855	23	0.424475	0.086645	0.996239	5.814855	1.640069
456	643346	896715	5.421503	1.6	3.778	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	5.4215	0.991073163156539	23	0.424475	0.094482	0.995527	5.685213	1.504949
457	643444	896717	3.162817	1.4	7.265	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	3.1628	0.996955880550213	23	0.424475	0.055174	0.998477	5.603120	0.771253
458	643635	896463	7.102483	1	4.422	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.1025	0.984712042357170	23	0.424475	0.123644	0.992327	5.425509	1.226957
459	643648	896513	6.476609	1.5	3.355	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.4766	0.987276706246217	23	0.424475	0.112798	0.993618	5.639926	1.681166
460	643745	896515	4.330285	0.5	13.853	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.3303	0.994298873950518	23	0.424475	0.075506	0.997145	5.214826	0.376451
461	643625	896390	7.067092	1	4.444	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.0671	0.984863248135513	23	0.424475	0.120302	0.992403	5.425575	1.220968
462	643945	896815	8.252115	0.5	7.338	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	8.2521	0.979399382064482	23	0.424475	0.143529	0.989646	5.211607	1.702125
463	643946	896714	7.479199	1.2	3.558	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	7.4792	0.983056749027913	23	0.424475	0.130166	0.991492	5.509753	1.548706
464	643945	896615	5.760975	2.3	2.605	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	5.7610	0.989924127451589	23	0.424475	0.100379	0.994949	5.983851	2.297048
465	643946	896514	6.915436	1.8	2.680	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.9154	0.985502806405977	23	0.424475	0.120044	0.992725	5.766532	2.15151
466	644047	896519	5.944227	1.9	2.970	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	5.9442	0.989275293087566	23	0.424475	0.103566	0.994623	5.812214	1.957066
467	644144	896514	4.734095	0.9	7.276	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.7341	0.993188541091330	23	0.424475	0.082532	0.996588	5.386255	0.74025
468	644244	896517	3.170719	0.8	12.097	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	3.1707	0.996940666208096	23	0.424475	0.055311	0.998469	5.344635	0.441813
469	644346	896514	3.483	0.7	12.489	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.4830	0.996309147802397	23	0.424475	0.060752	0.998153	5.301364	0.424481
470	644344	896615	3.709193	0.2	39.392	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	3.7092	0.995814890651621	23	0.424475	0.064692	0.997905	5.086601	0.129144
471	644245	896616	4.378195	0.4	16.987	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	4.3782	0.994172269263149	23	0.424475	0.07634	0.997082	5.171839	0.304467
472	644146	896617	6.652709	0.7	6.578	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.6527	0.986578557238436	23	0.424475	0.115851	0.993267	5.298421	0.805496
473	644045	896615	6.485133	1.2	4.093	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.4851	0.987243336658900	23	0.424475	0.112945	0.993601	5.511924	1.346672
474	644047	896716	7.150566	2.2	2.185	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	7.1506	0.984505425613424	23	0.424475	0.124477	0.992222	5.935924	2.7172
475	644144	896717	7.26001	0.4	10.311	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.2600	0.984030047385395	23	0.424475	0.126372	0.991983	5.170086	0.501437
476	644166	896748	7.677423	0.4	9.762	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.6774	0.982152192936538	23	0.424475	0.133596	0.991036	5.169761	0.529592
477	644242	896716	7.099082	0.2	20.732	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	7.0991	0.984726605043699	23	0.424475	0.123586	0.992334	5.085103	0.245276
478	644345	896716	6.053216	0.2	24.248	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	6.0532	0.988879849453117	23	0.424475	0.105452	0.994424	5.085462	0.209728
479	644344	896812	6.980251	0.8	5.534	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.9803	0.985231134719179	23	0.424475	0.121527	0.992588	5.340587	0.965012
480	644243	896819	7.303083	1	4.303	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.3031	0.983841018964876	23	0.424475	0.127118	0.991888	5.425133	1.260867
481	644143	896815	7.531301	1	4.175	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.5313	0.982821230622197	23	0.424475	0.131068	0.991373	5.424692	1.299317
482	644048	896819	6.82749	1	4.597	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.8275	0.985867457489489	23	0.424475	0.11888	0.992909	5.426008	1.180373
483	644144	896915	7.200661	1	4.363	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.2007	0.984288711393097	23	0.424475	0.125345	0.992113	5.425326	1.243561
484	643544	897207	1.693694	4.3	5.397	5	10	0.90	9.98	4.30	1.6937	0.999126429156759	23	0.424475	0.029556	0.999563	6.856473	1.270363
485	643445	897114	3.287652	1	9.485	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	3.2877	0.996711107140819	23	0.424475	0.057349	0.998354	5.430694	0.572545
486	643346	897017	4.036829	0.4	18.413	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	4.0368	0.995044166537732	23	0.424475	0.070398	0.997519	5.17199	0.280892
487	643346	897118	4.655139	1.9	3.784	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	4.6551	0.993413355618566	23	0.424475	0.081158	0.996701	5.815611	1.536918
488	643344	897209	4.711464	3	2.560	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.00	4.7115	0.993253362307185	23	0.424475	0.082138	0.996621	6.2876	4.55811
489	643245	897115	5.506799	0.1	52.793	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.5068	0.99079093564197	23	0.424475	0.095664	0.995385	5.042814	0.095521
490	643545	896714	1.448959	0.1	199.506	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	1.4490	0.999360597479339	23	0.424475	0.025286	0.99968	5.043184	0.025278
491	643546	896615	2.547225	0.1	113.587	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	2.5472	0.998024835776332	23	0.424475	0.044443	0.999012	5.043126	0.043399
492	643541	896516	4.432518	0.2	33.002	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	4.4325	0.994027045900185	23	0.424475	0.077285	0.997009	5.085907	0.154107
493	643842	896513	5.306489	0.3	18.564	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.3065	0.991446828664642	23	0.424475	0.092483	0.995714	5.128526	0.276261
494	643844	896416	3.063492	0.7	14.192	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.0635	0.997143893886071	23	0.424475	0.053443	0.998571	5.301617	0.373563
495	643754	896415	9.77035	1	3.241	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	9.7704	0.971202066957599	23	0.424475	0.1697	0.985496	5.419671	1.672382
496	643647	896319	8.373613	1	3.764	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.3736	0.978792656414875	23	0.424475	0.145627	0.98934	5.422951	1.44075
497	643739	896308	5.564457	0.3	17.713	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.5645	0.990597691946938	23	0.424475	0.096965	0.995288	5.128416	0.289526
498	643679	896256	13.14615	0.2	11.473	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	13.1462	0.948272983390560	23	0.424475	0.227436	0.973793	5.081953	4.442951
499	641348	897415	6.922659	0.2	21.250	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	6.9227	0.985472654261822	23	0.424475	0.120529	0.99271	5.085168	0.239301
500	641444	897411	8.807039	0.2	16.802	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	8.8070	0.976558172242581	23	0.424475	0.153107	0.98821	5.084397	0.302604
501	641547	897314	7.05557	0.4	10.603	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.0556	0.984912315482298	23	0.424475	0.122832	0.992427	5.170238	0.487607
502	641544	897216	5.797132	0.4	12.865	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	5.7971	0.98979687510281	23	0.424475	0.101006	0.994886	5.171083	0.40196
503	641545	897115	7.072165	0.6	7.169	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.0722	0.984841619495674	23	0.424475	0.123119	0.992392	5.255339	0.733096
504	641645	897117	7.259437	0.4	10.311	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.2594	0.98403254655997	23	0.424475	0.126362	0.991984	5.170086	

585	644044	897414	7.527245	0.2	19.462	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	7.5272	0.982623749489004	23	0.424475	0.131785	0.991278	5.084922	0.261271
586	644044	897314	6.954687	1	4.514	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.9547	0.985338582778936	23	0.424475	0.121084	0.992642	5.42578	1.201934
587	643944	897218	5.332123	0.2	27.482	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	5.3321	0.991364232915680	23	0.424475	0.092929	0.995673	5.085677	0.185053
588	643843	897217	1.383002	0.2	105.401	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	1.3830	0.999417473074516	23	0.424475	0.024136	0.999709	5.086373	0.048257
589	643946	897316	5.958983	0.4	12.520	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	5.9590	0.989222139203116	23	0.424475	0.103816	0.994596	5.170983	0.413022
590	643941	897419	5.054066	0.2	28.978	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	5.0541	0.992239140114217	23	0.424475	0.088096	0.996112	5.085752	0.175506
591	643845	897414	1.534257	0.7	28.301	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	1.5343	0.999283118858997	23	0.424475	0.026775	0.999641	5.302264	0.187355
592	643841	897517	3.092806	0.4	24.002	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.0928	0.997089026602800	23	0.424475	0.053953	0.998543	5.172343	0.215499
593	643744	897511	0.80158	1.4	28.620	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	0.8016	0.999804286787273	23	0.424475	0.01399	0.999902	5.604843	0.195837
594	643745	897414	1.085029	1	28.691	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	1.0850	0.999641420456123	23	0.424475	0.018936	0.999821	5.43196	0.189328
595	643645	897315	1.48455	3.7	6.885	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.70	1.4846	0.999328807330259	23	0.424475	0.025907	0.999664	6.597754	0.958252
596	643746	897320	1.30549	1	23.848	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	1.3055	0.999480929106713	23	0.424475	0.022783	0.99974	5.431891	0.227772
597	643847	897318	2.648253	0.8	14.476	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	2.6483	0.997865164629101	23	0.424475	0.046204	0.998932	5.344954	0.369239
598	643824	897401	2.052408	0.5	29.146	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	2.0524	0.998717384842811	23	0.424475	0.035814	0.999358	5.215781	0.178953
599	643824	897389	1.978763	0.5	30.229	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	1.9788	0.998807743702424	23	0.424475	0.034529	0.999404	5.2158	0.172542
600	643825	897375	1.900763	0.7	22.849	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	1.9008	0.99889851408677	23	0.424475	0.033168	0.99945	5.302148	0.232052
601	643833	897375	1.743553	0.7	24.907	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	1.7436	0.999074255839155	23	0.424475	0.030426	0.999537	5.302201	0.212884
602	643813	897376	1.934282	0.5	30.923	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	1.9343	0.998860723026353	23	0.424475	0.033753	0.99943	5.215812	0.16867
603	643804	897375	1.9152	0.7	22.677	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	1.9152	0.998883082116667	23	0.424475	0.03342	0.999441	5.302143	0.233812
604	643795	897375	1.897665	0.9	18.090	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	1.8977	0.99890343378124	23	0.424475	0.033114	0.999452	5.388477	0.297867
605	643827	897351	2.132011	1.5	10.127	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	2.1320	0.998616009329894	23	0.424475	0.037202	0.999308	5.647276	0.557644
606	643826	897357	2.147906	2.2	7.220	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	2.1479	0.99859305692733	23	0.424475	0.037479	0.999297	5.949318	0.823964
607	643826	897364	2.038031	2.1	7.914	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	2.0380	0.998735283644037	23	0.424475	0.035563	0.999367	5.906295	0.746347
608	643825	897368	2.038031	0.5	29.351	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	2.0380	0.998735283644037	23	0.424475	0.035563	0.999367	5.215784	0.177702
609	643839	897375	1.743553	1.2	15.120	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	1.7436	0.999074255839155	23	0.424475	0.030426	0.999537	5.518058	0.369493
610	643850	897375	1.619862	1.3	15.139	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	1.6199	0.999200911176659	23	0.424475	0.028268	0.9996	5.561301	0.367339
611	643145	895597	5.168738	2.5	2.707	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	5.1687	0.99188398299673	23	0.424475	0.090089	0.995934	6.071521	2.243071
612	643345	895615	5.474043	2.5	2.557	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	5.4740	0.99089933417017	23	0.424475	0.095395	0.99544	6.070458	2.373994
613	643344	895716	5.222802	2.8	2.443	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.80	5.2228	0.99171378436227	23	0.424475	0.091029	0.995848	6.199897	2.538227
614	643244	895716	7.158469	1.5	3.040	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	7.1585	0.984471335130701	23	0.424475	0.124614	0.992205	5.638108	1.854641
615	643145	895716	6.263826	1.3	3.940	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.2638	0.98809517837210	23	0.424475	0.109107	0.99403	5.555063	1.40992
616	643046	895717	5.814113	2.1	2.787	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	5.8141	0.98738036192999	23	0.424475	0.101301	0.994856	5.89813	2.116385
617	643144	895817	6.442655	1.9	2.743	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.4427	0.987409200498418	23	0.424475	0.112209	0.993685	5.810682	2.118502
618	643245	895815	6.69657	0.7	6.535	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.6966	0.986401809158788	23	0.424475	0.116611	0.993178	5.298368	0.81071
619	643348	895813	5.747327	2.8	2.222	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.80	5.7473	0.989971651220271	23	0.424475	0.100142	0.994973	6.197789	2.789871
620	643280	895859	7.445107	0.9	4.655	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.4451	0.98320991485989	23	0.424475	0.129576	0.991569	5.382374	1.56355
621	643264	895858	6.403592	1.7	3.039	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.4036	0.987560783951529	23	0.424475	0.111531	0.993761	5.725458	1.884201
622	643245	895835	5.200256	1.5	4.168	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.2003	0.991784928819775	23	0.424475	0.090637	0.995884	5.642848	1.35396
623	643227	895857	5.620048	1.8	3.289	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	5.6200	0.99040949278946	23	0.424475	0.097931	0.995193	5.770348	1.754287
624	643209	895858	6.452086	2.3	2.329	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	6.4521	0.987372467809738	23	0.424475	0.112372	0.993666	5.981315	2.568193
625	643189	895856	6.399053	1.8	2.893	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.3991	0.98757838699333	23	0.424475	0.111453	0.993777	5.768146	1.993646
626	643245	895898	6.175768	1.7	3.149	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.1758	0.988426782082638	23	0.424475	0.107579	0.994197	5.726094	1.818228
627	643245	895884	6.139836	1.8	3.014	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.1398	0.988560547051977	23	0.424475	0.106955	0.994264	5.76891	1.914154
628	643245	895869	6.243329	1.6	3.286	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.2433	0.988173190587079	23	0.424475	0.108751	0.994069	5.683208	1.729698
629	643245	895857	6.035548	1.9	2.925	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.0355	0.988944429302816	23	0.424475	0.105145	0.994457	5.811942	1.98669
630	643297	895859	7.358956	1.1	3.913	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	7.3590	0.983594187422386	23	0.424475	0.128085	0.991763	5.467529	1.397332
631	643345	895916	6.540942	0.9	9.213	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.5409	0.987023791037482	23	0.424475	0.113913	0.993491	5.213254	0.568588
632	643446	895914	5.260001	1.5	3.352	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.2600	0.991595614545026	23	0.424475	0.091675	0.995789	5.814119	1.734498
633	643349	896020	5.231471	1	5.979	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.2315	0.991686284468158	23	0.424475	0.09118	0.995834	5.428523	0.907998
634	643343	896116	4.043277	0.5	14.829	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.0433	0.995028348364341	23	0.424475	0.07051	0.997511	5.214984	0.516172
635	643244	896117	4.143799	1	7.534	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	4.1438	0.994778506307489	23	0.424475	0.07226	0.997386	5.429859	0.72071
636	643146	896118	5.546305	1	5.643	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.5463	0.990658743640364	23	0.424475	0.09665	0.995318	5.428079	0.961977
637	643048	896116	6.607928	1	4.747	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.6079	0.986757839594572	23	0.424475	0.115075	0.993357	5.426393	1.143101
638	642946	896119	6.161238	1.2	4.305	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.1612	0.988480965829291	23	0.424475	0.107327	0.994224	5.512565	1.280482
639	642844	896115	6.090699	1.8	3.038	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.0907	0.988742263893919	23	0.424475	0.106103	0.994355	5.769051	1.990967
640	642750	896020	6.562805	1.4	3.521	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.5628	0.986937280826395	23	0.424475	0.114292	0.993447	5.597059	1.589606
641	642750	895916	6.584701	1.8	2.813	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.5847	0.986850355793783	23	0.424475	0.114672	0.993403	5.76758	2.050478
642	642840	895912	6.202927	1	5.052	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.2029	0.988325166694996	23	0.424475	0.10805	0.994145	5.427707	1.074176
643	642945	896015	6.743255	1	4.653	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.7433	0.986212428484974	23	0.				

724	641728	897099	2.352051	0.4	31.536	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	2.3521	0.998315759003471	23	0.424475	0.04104	0.999158	5.172555	0.16402
725	641729	897088	1.004786	0.4	73.757	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	1.0048	0.999629491330464	23	0.424475	0.017536	0.999846	5.172793	0.070133
726	641726	897079	2.089803	0.3	46.919	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	2.0898	0.998670241314832	23	0.424475	0.036466	0.999335	5.129462	0.109325
727	641729	897068	2.885744	0.01	995.277	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	2.8857	0.997465437057299	23	0.424475	0.050344	0.998732	5.00431	0.005028
728	641719	897068	2.826606	0.5	21.178	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	2.8266	0.997568171574376	23	0.424475	0.049314	0.998783	5.215532	0.246268
729	641719	897078	1.496603	0.4	49.531	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	1.4966	0.999317866804789	23	0.424475	0.026118	0.999659	5.172728	0.104435
730	641719	897088	1.282517	0.4	57.792	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	1.2825	0.999499033759229	23	0.424475	0.022382	0.999749	5.17276	0.089507
731	641719	897098	2.556406	0.6	19.670	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	2.5564	0.998010581357166	23	0.424475	0.044603	0.999005	5.258753	0.267351
732	641719	897108	2.542635	0.5	23.537	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	2.5426	0.998031943031240	23	0.424475	0.044363	0.999015	5.215632	0.21596
733	641718	897118	2.581877	0.3	37.994	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	2.5819	0.997970767299097	23	0.424475	0.045047	0.998985	5.129372	0.135004
734	641719	897128	3.40963	0.7	12.757	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.4096	0.996462825231609	23	0.424475	0.059474	0.99823	5.301411	0.415582
735	641719	897139	5.012337	0.7	8.699	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	5.0123	0.992366440702256	23	0.424475	0.08737	0.996176	5.300172	0.609253
736	641719	897148	5.831517	0.6	8.668	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	5.8315	0.989676720397230	23	0.424475	0.101604	0.994825	5.256593	0.606466
737	641710	897149	6.2183	0.6	8.136	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	6.2183	0.988267454093989	23	0.424475	0.108317	0.994116	5.256227	0.646078
738	641709	897139	5.564369	0.4	13.396	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	5.5644	0.990597988397678	23	0.424475	0.096964	0.995288	5.171221	0.386028
739	641709	897128	4.38589	0.5	13.678	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.3859	0.994151805992195	23	0.424475	0.076473	0.997072	5.214794	0.381248
740	641708	897118	3.50225	0.7	12.421	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.5023	0.99626828492111	23	0.424475	0.061088	0.998132	5.301352	0.426816
741	641709	897108	3.190128	0.7	13.631	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.1901	0.996903136052839	23	0.424475	0.055649	0.99845	5.301544	0.388943
742	641709	897098	3.190112	0.6	15.773	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	3.1901	0.996903167085128	23	0.424475	0.055649	0.99845	5.258466	0.333378
743	641709	897088	2.534014	0.6	19.843	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	2.5340	0.998045257416326	23	0.424475	0.044212	0.999022	5.258762	0.265015
744	641709	897077	1.283682	0.4	57.739	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	1.2837	0.999498123372786	23	0.424475	0.022403	0.999749	5.172759	0.089588
745	641699	897078	1.607721	0.6	31.253	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	1.6077	0.999212841628604	23	0.424475	0.028056	0.999606	5.259065	0.168272
746	641699	897089	2.973399	0.6	16.919	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	2.9734	0.997309262625555	23	0.424475	0.051872	0.998654	5.258572	0.310815
747	641699	897098	3.188896	0.7	13.636	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.1889	0.996905250855536	23	0.424475	0.055628	0.998452	5.301544	0.388943
748	641699	897108	3.345004	0.7	13.002	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.3450	0.996595490515223	23	0.424475	0.058348	0.998296	5.301451	0.407741
749	641699	897118	4.038584	0.4	18.405	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	4.0386	0.995039863672113	23	0.424475	0.070428	0.997517	5.171989	0.281033
750	641699	897128	4.840884	0.6	10.420	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	4.8409	0.992878516962134	23	0.424475	0.084389	0.996433	5.257423	0.504527
751	641699	897138	5.501963	0.2	26.644	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	5.5020	0.990807053300249	23	0.424475	0.09588	0.995393	5.085629	0.190876
752	641699	897148	5.969358	0.4	12.498	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	5.9694	0.989184712540860	23	0.424475	0.103997	0.994578	5.170977	0.413731
753	641689	897150	5.34956	0.5	11.234	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	5.3496	0.991307824031109	23	0.424475	0.093232	0.995644	5.21418	0.464129
754	641689	897138	5.309671	0.2	27.597	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	5.3097	0.99143659777061	23	0.424475	0.092539	0.995709	5.085683	0.184283
755	641689	897128	5.060328	0.9	6.811	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.0603	0.992219946812567	23	0.424475	0.088205	0.996102	5.385878	0.790747
756	641689	897118	4.611238	0.5	13.015	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.6112	0.993536735448883	23	0.424475	0.080394	0.996763	5.214661	0.400671
757	641689	897108	3.753272	0.3	26.174	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	3.7533	0.995714973471736	23	0.424475	0.06546	0.997855	5.129079	0.195959
758	641689	897098	3.235138	0.4	22.948	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.2353	0.996814870833029	23	0.424475	0.056437	0.998406	5.172296	0.225388
759	641689	897088	3.061638	0.5	19.558	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	3.0616	0.997147346533604	23	0.424475	0.05341	0.998573	5.215441	0.26667
760	641688	897078	2.166287	0.4	34.235	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	2.1663	0.998571172600411	23	0.424475	0.0378	0.999285	5.172599	0.151091
761	641679	897088	3.037101	0.1	95.318	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.0371	0.99719284490170	23	0.424475	0.052983	0.998595	5.04309	0.052908
762	641679	897098	3.46042	0.3	28.378	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	3.4604	0.996356789647557	23	0.424475	0.060359	0.998177	5.129162	0.180747
763	641679	897108	4.44594	0.8	8.643	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	4.4459	0.993990890758771	23	0.424475	0.077518	0.996991	5.343615	0.618281
764	641679	897118	5.471241	0.6	9.231	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	5.4712	0.990909118915713	23	0.424475	0.095346	0.995444	5.256912	0.56947
765	641679	897128	6.142635	0.5	9.801	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	6.1426	0.988550154744517	23	0.424475	0.107004	0.994259	5.213584	0.531948
766	641679	897138	6.33094	0.4	11.795	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	6.3309	0.987840297997005	23	0.424475	0.110271	0.993902	5.170744	0.438394
767	641679	897148	5.865517	0.7	7.447	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	5.8655	0.989556414081543	23	0.424475	0.102194	0.994765	5.299322	0.711612
768	641669	897148	7.957232	0.4	9.427	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.9572	0.980836059714020	23	0.424475	0.138434	0.990372	5.16934	0.548404
769	641669	897138	8.097035	0.7	5.426	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	8.0970	0.98016127781001	23	0.424475	0.14085	0.990031	5.29648	0.976121
770	641669	897128	8.049549	0.6	6.316	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	8.0495	0.980391799883515	23	0.424475	0.140029	0.990147	5.254185	0.831899
771	641669	897118	7.276435	0.8	5.313	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.2764	0.983958094340023	23	0.424475	0.126657	0.991947	5.340147	1.005093
772	641669	897108	6.160624	0.7	7.095	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.1606	0.988483252726357	23	0.424475	0.107316	0.994225	5.298997	0.746874
773	641669	897098	4.615201	0.1	62.878	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.6152	0.99352564537731	23	0.424475	0.080463	0.996758	5.042932	0.800202
774	641668	897088	3.489972	0.4	21.281	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	3.4900	0.996294375185583	23	0.424475	0.060874	0.998145	5.172206	0.243044
775	641669	897078	3.242726	0.7	13.410	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.2427	0.996800283566391	23	0.424475	0.056566	0.998399	5.301513	0.395328
776	641659	897078	4.113366	0.5	14.578	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.1134	0.994854789012980	23	0.424475	0.07173	0.997424	5.214946	0.357727
777	641659	897090	4.641072	0.1	62.530	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.6411	0.993453015832852	23	0.424475	0.080913	0.996721	5.042929	0.806648
778	641658	897099	6.095254	0.1	47.761	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.0953	0.988725445172386	23	0.424475	0.106182	0.994347	5.042724	1.05581
779	641659	897108	7.333068	0.9	4.724	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.3331	0.98370878242388	23	0.424475	0.127637	0.991821	5.382568	1.139338
780	641659	897118	7.82548	0.6	6.492	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.8255	0.981461501628183	23	0.424475	0.136156	0.990687	5.254463	0.903929
781	641659	897128	8.072021	0.8	4.800	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.0720	0.980282852342491	23	0.424475	0.140418	0.990092	5.338876	1.112212
782	641660	897138	7.941794	0.6	6.400	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60								

863	642134	896324	8.954479	0.8	4.339	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.9545	0.975773169044334	23	0.424475	0.15565	0.987812	5.337317	1.230022
864	642134	896334	9.467995	0.9	3.683	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.4680	0.972940852706440	23	0.424475	0.164497	0.986378	5.37838	1.460302
865	642144	896334	10.33193	0.1	28.575	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	10.3319	0.967833401616777	23	0.424475	0.17935	0.983785	5.041822	0.176442
866	642144	896344	8.932688	0.2	16.573	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	8.9327	0.975889983290212	23	0.424475	0.155274	0.987871	5.084339	0.306782
867	642135	896343	10.86258	1.9	1.647	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	10.8626	0.964485058485557	23	0.424475	0.188454	0.982082	5.791861	3.51647
868	642134	896354	11.6873	1.6	1.784	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	11.6873	0.958965298284746	23	0.424475	0.20257	0.979268	5.663014	3.179328
869	642144	896354	10.7027	0.9	3.273	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	10.7027	0.965510711450353	23	0.424475	0.185713	0.982604	5.375491	1.64234
870	642154	896354	7.74226	2.3	1.946	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	7.7423	0.981851309845797	23	0.424475	0.134717	0.990884	5.975828	3.070247
871	642164	896364	6.379541	3	1.896	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.00	6.3795	0.987653662664010	23	0.424475	0.111114	0.993808	6.280341	3.312781
872	642174	896374	5.937299	1	5.275	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.9373	0.989300154627886	23	0.424475	0.10344	0.994636	5.427492	1.028852
873	642182	896385	9.063381	2.7	1.461	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.70	9.0634	0.975185257821098	23	0.424475	0.157527	0.987515	6.13776	4.200125
874	642194	896394	5.882326	0.3	16.768	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.8823	0.989496682027484	23	0.424475	0.102486	0.994734	5.128273	3.058388
875	642204	896404	6.512019	0.8	5.925	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.5120	0.987137801282652	23	0.424475	0.113412	0.993548	5.341246	0.901439
876	642194	896404	7.204471	3.1	1.638	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.10	7.2045	0.984272168481645	23	0.424475	0.125411	0.992105	6.318489	3.857036
877	642184	896404	10.55709	2.2	1.494	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	10.5571	0.966432205738460	23	0.424475	0.183215	0.983073	5.918742	3.962505
878	642174	896404	11.39289	2	1.505	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	11.3929	0.960979649534662	23	0.424475	0.197536	0.980296	5.830508	3.827868
879	642164	896404	11.80291	0.8	3.328	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	11.8029	0.958161029057833	23	0.424475	0.204546	0.978857	5.331229	1.601768
880	642154	896404	12.55143	0.9	2.813	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	12.5514	0.952773811683929	23	0.424475	0.217316	0.976101	5.370537	1.909101
881	642144	896404	12.71026	0.9	2.780	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	12.7103	0.95159807717186	23	0.424475	0.220021	0.975495	5.375491	1.931664
882	642134	896404	12.7276	1.1	2.306	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	12.7276	0.951460814131054	23	0.424475	0.220316	0.975429	5.452255	2.363929
883	642135	896391	12.94867	1.1	2.269	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	12.9487	0.949789028419954	23	0.424475	0.224078	0.974571	5.45146	2.40218
884	642134	896384	12.94867	1.7	1.535	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	12.9487	0.949789028419954	23	0.424475	0.224078	0.974571	5.697111	3.71246
885	642133	896372	12.85333	0.8	3.071	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	12.8533	0.950513303583785	23	0.424475	0.222456	0.974943	5.328585	1.735055
886	642134	896364	12.57146	1.8	1.501	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	12.5715	0.952625389581765	23	0.424475	0.217657	0.976025	5.740959	3.823899
887	642144	896364	12.51738	1.4	1.883	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	12.5174	0.953025613860171	23	0.424475	0.216736	0.97623	5.576544	2.962176
888	642154	896364	10.15208	1.4	2.300	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	10.1521	0.968931871317541	23	0.424475	0.176262	0.984343	5.586166	2.429026
889	642165	896374	9.716514	1.9	1.834	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	9.7165	0.971515513921526	23	0.424475	0.168773	0.985655	5.797633	3.160696
890	642174	896384	9.063381	1.8	2.057	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	9.0634	0.975185257821098	23	0.424475	0.157527	0.987515	5.758507	2.800083
891	642183	896395	8.429271	2	2.016	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	8.4293	0.978511839724187	23	0.424475	0.146588	0.989198	5.84566	2.900098
892	642174	896394	11.74047	2.1	1.403	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	11.7405	0.958596335704169	23	0.424475	0.203479	0.979079	5.869871	4.183662
893	642162	896395	12.88983	1.4	1.831	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	12.8898	0.950236610847390	23	0.424475	0.223077	0.974801	5.574857	3.04438
894	642152	896392	12.8435	1.2	2.112	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	12.8435	0.950587696126257	23	0.424475	0.222289	0.974981	5.492916	2.600728
895	642144	896394	12.8435	2	1.343	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	12.8435	0.950587696126257	23	0.424475	0.222289	0.974981	5.821527	4.334546
896	642142	896383	12.94867	1.9	1.393	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	12.9487	0.949789028419954	23	0.424475	0.224078	0.974571	5.779795	4.14922
897	642144	896374	12.95234	1	2.477	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	12.9523	0.949761048684418	23	0.424475	0.22444	0.974571	5.410406	2.184376
898	642154	896374	13.15059	1.9	1.373	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	13.1506	0.948238652596510	23	0.424475	0.227511	0.973775	5.778522	4.209352
899	642154	896384	13.21666	1.9	1.366	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	13.2167	0.947726517000985	23	0.424475	0.228634	0.973512	5.778102	4.228982
900	642164	896384	12.69019	2	1.358	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	12.6902	0.951741060849554	23	0.424475	0.219679	0.975572	5.822524	4.286258
901	642194	896324	8.150999	2.8	1.574	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.80	8.1510	0.979897752036192	23	0.424475	0.141782	0.989898	6.185601	3.929803
902	642194	896334	8.16499	2.5	1.724	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	8.1650	0.97982150907621	23	0.424475	0.142024	0.989863	6.058498	3.514611
903	642194	896344	7.808022	2.5	1.801	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	7.8080	0.981543612970406	23	0.424475	0.135854	0.990729	6.06035	3.364869
904	642184	896334	8.915605	2.5	1.582	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	8.9156	0.975981366992582	23	0.424475	0.154979	0.987918	6.054341	3.827674
905	642185	896323	9.047338	2.6	1.510	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.60	9.0473	0.97527297995518	23	0.424475	0.15725	0.987559	6.095718	4.037645
906	642204	896324	7.925331	2.3	1.902	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	7.9253	0.980988431060752	23	0.424475	0.137882	0.990449	5.97497	3.141006
907	642204	896334	7.558167	2.5	1.860	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	7.5582	0.982699163240103	23	0.424475	0.131533	0.991312	6.061599	3.259747
908	642204	896344	7.014147	2.8	1.825	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.80	7.0141	0.985088070632365	23	0.424475	0.122114	0.992516	6.191881	3.393614
909	642204	896354	7.764986	2.4	1.873	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	7.7650	0.981745263139940	23	0.424475	0.135111	0.990831	6.01845	3.212909
910	642224	896446	6.50541	3	1.860	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.00	6.5054	0.98716378306918	23	0.424475	0.113297	0.993561	6.279706	3.377026
911	642199	896434	10.40118	1.2	2.582	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	10.4012	0.967405524414389	23	0.424475	0.180539	0.983568	5.501637	2.130873
912	642177	896449	10.09056	2.3	1.503	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	10.0906	0.969303379616907	23	0.424475	0.175205	0.984532	5.963357	3.967373
913	642197	896474	9.368011	1.9	1.900	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	9.3680	0.973504260184592	23	0.424475	0.162775	0.986663	5.799266	3.05148
914	642211	896461	9.300887	2.1	1.757	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	9.3009	0.973879266946105	23	0.424475	0.161619	0.986853	5.883739	3.349381
915	642232	896513	10.52485	1.8	1.779	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	10.5249	0.966634608342822	23	0.424475	0.182662	0.983176	5.751856	3.232599
916	642244	896505	7.354893	2.1	2.210	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	7.3549	0.983612198669142	23	0.424475	0.128015	0.991772	5.892571	2.666193
917	642255	896503	6.642068	2	2.547	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	6.6421	0.986621265711012	23	0.424475	0.115666	0.993288	5.852668	2.297803
918	642267	896552	7.401163	2	2.290	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	7.4012	0.98340650820114	23	0.424475	0.128816	0.991669	5.84989	2.55485
919	642256	896560	8.305569	1.5	2.628	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	8.3056	0.979133510016615	23	0.424475	0.144452	0.989512	5.634648	2.14406
920	642272	896615	8.774836	2.6	1.555	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.60	8.7748	0.976727949255845	23	0.424475	0.152552	0.988295	6.097354	3.919923
921	642285	896615	7.110966	2.4	2.042	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	7.1110	0.98467568937904	23	0.424475	0.123791	0.992308	6.021184	2

1002	642198	897048	8.643497	0.5	7.015	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	8.6435	0.977414139131747	23	0.424475	0.150286	0.988643	5.211178	0.742895
1003	642206	897037	6.218204	0.1	46.831	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.2182	0.988267814929004	23	0.424475	0.108315	0.994117	5.042705	0.107678
1004	642199	897038	8.203982	1	3.840	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.2040	0.979637360184535	23	0.424475	0.142698	0.989766	5.423316	1.412374
1005	642189	897038	10.72533	0.7	4.135	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	10.7253	0.965366416911177	23	0.424475	0.186101	0.982531	5.292005	1.27995
1006	642179	897039	10.87254	1.2	2.474	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	10.8725	0.964420684644241	23	0.424475	0.188625	0.982049	5.500089	2.228666
1007	642179	897028	10.14011	0.5	6.012	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.1401	0.969004324985596	23	0.424475	0.176056	0.98438	5.209361	0.86653
1008	642189	897029	8.88018	0.4	8.472	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.8802	0.976170329848880	23	0.424475	0.154369	0.988013	5.168727	0.610073
1009	642199	897028	6.738236	1.2	3.942	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.7382	0.98623285032340	23	0.424475	0.117333	0.993093	5.5114	1.398276
1010	642208	897028	5.341671	1.9	3.301	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	5.3417	0.99133367579300	23	0.424475	0.093095	0.995657	5.813904	1.761119
1011	642209	897018	5.981587	1.8	3.093	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	5.9816	0.989140515397240	23	0.424475	0.104209	0.994555	5.769361	1.865547
1012	642199	897018	6.316925	1.1	4.547	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.3169	0.987893856961418	23	0.424475	0.110028	0.993928	5.469573	1.202959
1013	642188	897020	7.158328	1.3	3.455	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.1583	0.984471943673159	23	0.424475	0.124612	0.992206	5.553027	1.607325
1014	642179	897019	8.333249	1.2	3.201	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	8.3332	0.978995178299723	23	0.424475	0.14493	0.989442	5.507647	1.720802
1015	642179	897008	7.726526	1.5	2.821	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	7.7265	0.981924552099373	23	0.424475	0.134445	0.990921	5.636457	1.998365
1016	642190	897009	7.779912	1.3	3.184	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.7799	0.981675448754709	23	0.424475	0.135368	0.990795	5.551456	1.743588
1017	642199	897008	7.980505	1	3.945	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.9805	0.980724522819744	23	0.424475	0.138836	0.990315	5.423786	1.374916
1018	642207	897008	8.372036	0.8	4.632	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.3720	0.978800586682029	23	0.424475	0.1456	0.989344	5.338364	1.152389
1019	642217	897009	7.630079	0.4	9.821	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.6301	0.982370337859508	23	0.424475	0.132777	0.991146	5.169799	0.526405
1020	642229	896998	7.490724	1.6	2.746	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	7.4907	0.983004789786369	23	0.424475	0.130366	0.991466	5.679634	2.06805
1021	642219	896998	7.812517	1.3	3.171	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.8125	0.981522488438994	23	0.424475	0.135932	0.990718	5.55137	1.750714
1022	642209	896998	9.472576	0.9	3.681	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.4726	0.972914900808442	23	0.424475	0.164576	0.986364	5.37837	1.460983
1023	642199	896998	9.815428	0.5	6.203	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	9.8154	0.970938331251282	23	0.424475	0.170475	0.985362	5.209779	0.839897
1024	642188	896998	9.590547	0.9	3.638	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.5905	0.97224241795571	23	0.424475	0.166606	0.986024	5.378109	1.478498
1025	642179	896998	8.814216	0.1	33.299	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	8.8142	0.976520252409888	23	0.424475	0.153231	0.98819	5.042197	0.151421
1026	642189	896990	9.907193	0.4	7.623	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.9072	0.970397843970817	23	0.424475	0.172053	0.985088	5.16773	0.677948
1027	642199	896988	10.02419	0.7	4.412	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	10.0242	0.969701743666731	23	0.424475	0.174064	0.984734	5.293316	1.199847
1028	642209	896988	9.325916	1.2	2.869	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	9.3259	0.973739739593208	23	0.424475	0.16205	0.986783	5.504921	1.918899
1029	642219	896988	8.096921	1	3.889	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.0969	0.980161832681172	23	0.424475	0.140848	0.990031	5.423543	1.394439
1030	642229	896987	8.922957	1.9	1.993	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	8.9230	0.975942058990143	23	0.424475	0.155106	0.987898	5.801267	2.911353
1031	642239	896988	10.87574	0.01	270.071	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	10.8757	0.96439990369989	23	0.424475	0.18868	0.982039	5.004167	0.018529
1032	642385	896951	8.223842	0.8	4.714	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.2238	0.979539332849279	23	0.424475	0.143041	0.98917	5.338619	1.132559
1033	642390	896965	6.237779	1.2	4.253	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.2378	0.988194124994295	23	0.424475	0.108655	0.99408	5.512417	1.296139
1034	642398	896983	6.588022	1.2	4.030	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.5880	0.986837146899644	23	0.424475	0.114729	0.993397	5.511713	1.367663
1035	642440	896965	6.335572	0.7	6.904	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.3336	0.987830226665870	23	0.424475	0.110317	0.993896	5.2988	0.767504
1036	642434	896942	7.437974	1.3	3.327	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.4380	0.983241967534618	23	0.424475	0.129453	0.991586	5.552336	1.668726
1037	642428	896928	9.236875	0.9	3.772	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.2369	0.974234464231363	23	0.424475	0.160516	0.987033	5.378884	1.425916
1038	642479	896899	8.274225	0.4	9.074	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.2742	0.979289612650041	23	0.424475	0.143911	0.989591	5.169266	0.569652
1039	642483	896875	6.866036	1.1	4.189	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.8660	0.985708197400680	23	0.424475	0.119548	0.992828	5.468534	1.305601
1040	642499	896819	9.399162	2	1.813	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	9.3992	0.973329343268006	23	0.424475	0.163312	0.986575	5.841181	3.22238
1041	642509	896819	9.961334	1.8	1.876	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	9.9613	0.970076694321651	23	0.424475	0.172984	0.984925	5.754533	3.066764
1042	642519	896819	12.55872	1	2.550	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	12.5587	0.952719818471163	23	0.424475	0.21744	0.976074	5.411685	2.122755
1043	642529	896819	11.29731	0.9	3.108	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	11.2973	0.961623148939735	23	0.424475	0.1959	0.980624	5.373979	1.728939
1044	642539	896819	9.472467	1.1	3.059	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	9.4725	0.972915518446568	23	0.424475	0.164574	0.986365	5.464253	1.786626
1045	642549	896819	6.417602	1.5	3.385	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.4176	0.987506522576266	23	0.424475	0.111774	0.993734	5.640075	1.666107
1046	642559	896817	5.576542	1.4	4.135	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.5765	0.990556936529994	23	0.424475	0.097175	0.995267	5.599249	1.354017
1047	642569	896819	6.782073	0.7	6.454	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.7821	0.986053977613489	23	0.424475	0.118093	0.993003	5.298262	0.820868
1048	642580	896818	6.858248	0.7	6.384	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.8582	0.985740445888214	23	0.424475	0.119413	0.992845	5.298168	0.829912
1049	642588	896820	6.956086	1	4.513	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.9561	0.985332712636817	23	0.424475	0.121109	0.992639	5.425777	1.202171
1050	642589	896828	7.079855	0.9	4.890	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.0799	0.98408804334871	23	0.424475	0.123253	0.992375	5.382996	1.100815
1051	642569	896829	7.17674	0.6	7.066	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.1767	0.984392379962399	23	0.424475	0.12493	0.992166	5.252293	0.74371
1052	642558	896830	7.175112	0.9	4.826	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.1751	0.984399423097201	23	0.424475	0.124902	0.992169	5.382837	1.115317
1053	642548	896828	10.013	0.5	6.085	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.0130	0.969768660111000	23	0.424475	0.173872	0.984768	5.209526	0.856116
1054	642539	896830	11.43065	1.3	2.194	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	11.4307	0.96072401117886	23	0.424475	0.198182	0.980165	5.539687	2.525261
1055	642529	896829	12.08471	1.4	1.946	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	12.0847	0.956169385530800	23	0.424475	0.209358	0.977839	5.578446	2.866053
1056	642519	896829	13.74	2	1.260	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	13.7400	0.943589799037554	23	0.424475	0.237516	0.971384	5.815476	4.61439
1057	642509	896829	11.15212	1.6	1.866	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	11.1521	0.962590817676401	23	0.424475	0.193415	0.981117	5.66552	3.036197
1058	642499	896829	9.421176	1.9	1.890	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	9.4212	0.973205394283267	23	0.424475	0.163691	0.986512	5.79902	3.061771
1059	642499	896839	9.544533	2.2	1.647	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	9.5445	0.972505669674770	23	0.424475	0.165814	0.986157	5.924516	3.597413
1060	642508	896838	11.32085	2.6	1.215	5	10	0.90										

1141	642461	896929	9.247965	1.1	3.131	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	9.2480	0.974173096259147	23	0.424475	0.160708	0.987002	5.463051	1.744805
1142	642410	897123	8.031326	0.9	4.322	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	8.0313	0.980479858176991	23	0.424475	0.139715	0.990192	5.381312	1.254097
1143	642398	897127	7.255735	1	4.330	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.2557	0.984048748994896	23	0.424475	0.126298	0.991992	5.425223	1.252869
1144	642383	897129	7.431914	0.7	5.900	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	7.4319	0.983269109965607	23	0.424475	0.129348	0.991599	5.29742	0.897829
1145	642377	897160	5.981343	0.6	8.453	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	5.9813	0.989141398115403	23	0.424475	0.104205	0.994556	5.256454	0.621824
1146	642393	897161	4.999268	0.8	7.693	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	4.9993	0.992406094841509	23	0.424475	0.087143	0.996196	5.343067	0.694492
1147	642411	897163	5.514647	1.3	5.675	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.5146	0.990764749474045	23	0.424475	0.0961	0.995372	5.428125	0.956554
1148	642394	897208	6.248246	0.8	6.172	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.2482	0.988154628527168	23	0.424475	0.108836	0.99406	5.341597	0.865519
1149	642368	897239	5.373682	0.6	9.397	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	5.3737	0.991229489037267	23	0.424475	0.093651	0.995605	5.65995	0.559437
1150	642341	897243	5.406713	0.5	11.117	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	5.4067	0.991121657544827	23	0.424475	0.094225	0.995551	5.214139	0.469029
1151	642356	897211	6.051243	0.6	8.357	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	6.0512	0.988887070361231	23	0.424475	0.105418	0.994428	5.256388	0.628983
1152	642336	897205	6.045499	0.8	6.376	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.0455	0.988908079407062	23	0.424475	0.105318	0.994439	5.341858	0.83786
1153	642294	897229	5.697286	0.3	17.305	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.6973	0.99014494790809	23	0.424475	0.099273	0.99506	5.128357	0.296347
1154	642404	896114	13.43745	0.8	2.946	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	13.4375	0.945997822778135	23	0.424475	0.232384	0.972624	5.327024	1.808176
1155	642405	896103	12.84713	1.3	1.964	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	12.8471	0.950560230795434	23	0.424475	0.222351	0.974967	5.533977	2.818197
1156	642406	896094	12.56661	1.6	1.665	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	12.5666	0.952661348383541	23	0.424475	0.217574	0.976044	5.658655	3.397795
1157	642405	896083	11.43096	0.2	13.083	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	11.4310	0.960721911094680	23	0.424475	0.198187	0.980164	5.803029	0.388512
1158	642414	896075	9.610323	0.2	15.443	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	9.6103	0.972128902449166	23	0.424475	0.166946	0.985966	5.084014	0.329207
1159	642414	896084	11.52174	1.7	1.715	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	11.5217	0.960104037313430	23	0.424475	0.19974	0.979849	5.705289	3.327151
1160	642414	896095	12.41745	1.5	1.784	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	12.4175	0.95376090674720	23	0.424475	0.215033	0.976607	5.618202	3.150037
1161	642414	896104	13.08421	1.6	1.603	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	13.0842	0.948750790174911	23	0.424475	0.226833	0.974038	5.655952	3.52809
1162	642414	896114	13.60269	0.9	2.609	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	13.6027	0.944686724231485	23	0.424475	0.235188	0.97195	5.367392	2.057316
1163	642425	896152	12.46561	1.3	2.020	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	12.4656	0.953407230344946	23	0.424475	0.215854	0.976426	5.535576	2.739945
1164	642424	896144	12.46561	1.3	2.020	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	12.4656	0.953407230344946	23	0.424475	0.215854	0.976426	5.535576	2.739945
1165	642424	896134	13.07062	1.6	1.605	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	13.0706	0.948855343242329	23	0.424475	0.226152	0.974092	5.656024	3.524683
1166	642424	896124	13.57244	1.2	2.006	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	13.5724	0.944927850751774	23	0.424475	0.234675	0.972074	5.489981	2.737452
1167	642424	896114	13.60747	0.8	2.912	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	13.6075	0.944648576885271	23	0.424475	0.235269	0.97193	5.326558	1.829319
1168	642426	896102	13.30124	0.9	2.664	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	13.3012	0.947067427561664	23	0.424475	0.230071	0.973174	5.368318	2.01509
1169	642424	896094	12.43505	0.6	4.159	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	12.4351	0.953631804881813	23	0.424475	0.215333	0.976541	5.247247	1.261687
1170	642424	896084	11.45679	1.8	1.640	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	11.4568	0.960546575600930	23	0.424475	0.198629	0.980075	5.74712	3.50408
1171	642426	896075	9.689692	0.6	5.276	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.6897	0.971671057067194	23	0.424475	0.168312	0.985734	5.251924	0.995465
1172	642433	896073	10.74592	0.1	27.523	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	10.7459	0.965234877617703	23	0.424475	0.186454	0.982464	5.041709	0.183184
1173	642433	896083	12.94872	0.7	3.459	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	12.9487	0.949788647274245	23	0.424475	0.224079	0.974571	5.287293	1.528666
1174	642433	896092	12.94872	2.2	1.229	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	12.9487	0.949788647274245	23	0.424475	0.224079	0.974571	5.287293	1.528666
1175	642434	896103	13.31417	1.1	2.211	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	13.3142	0.946966327021636	23	0.424475	0.23029	0.973122	5.450119	2.465107
1176	642433	896114	13.34517	0.7	3.363	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	13.3452	0.946723565138377	23	0.424475	0.230816	0.972997	5.283666	1.572089
1177	642433	896123	12.67979	1.8	1.489	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	12.6798	0.951818832763344	23	0.424475	0.219502	0.975612	5.740332	3.85468
1178	642433	896134	13.07062	1.7	1.521	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	13.0706	0.948855343242329	23	0.424475	0.226152	0.974092	5.697025	3.749776
1179	642434	896142	10.94669	1.4	2.139	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	10.9467	0.963939671505572	23	0.424475	0.189896	0.981804	5.583146	2.610164
1180	642435	896152	10.61841	1.3	2.354	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	10.6184	0.966045608919046	23	0.424475	0.184267	0.982876	5.542676	2.354454
1181	642444	896153	10.0809	1.8	1.855	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	10.0809	0.969361514956937	23	0.424475	0.175039	0.984562	5.753977	3.102052
1182	642448	896145	9.027249	2.5	1.563	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	9.0272	0.975381079283422	23	0.424475	0.156904	0.987614	6.053693	3.874018
1183	642446	896135	9.297523	1.9	1.914	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	9.2975	0.97389792420252	23	0.424475	0.161561	0.986863	5.795989	3.029335
1184	642444	896124	11.28344	1.8	1.664	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	11.2834	0.961716102970060	23	0.424475	0.195663	0.980671	5.74803	3.453854
1185	642447	896103	13.33181	2.2	1.195	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	13.3318	0.946828251835619	23	0.424475	0.23059	0.973051	5.900106	4.936268
1186	642444	896094	14.01595	2.5	1.024	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.50	14.0160	0.94134036510795	23	0.424475	0.242192	0.970228	6.016922	5.874538
1187	642445	896084	14.08157	1.2	1.938	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	14.0816	0.940803637490275	23	0.424475	0.243303	0.96995	5.487843	2.819192
1188	642446	896074	10.78691	0.5	5.666	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.7869	0.964972297471162	23	0.424475	0.187157	0.98233	5.20849	0.919249
1189	642454	896074	10.7968	0.2	13.813	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	10.7968	0.964908799997453	23	0.424475	0.187326	0.982298	5.08339	0.368021
1190	642454	896083	13.69667	0.6	3.800	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	13.6967	0.943934436134080	23	0.424475	0.236782	0.971563	5.244733	1.38029
1191	642453	896094	13.11249	2.2	1.214	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	13.1125	0.948532897624516	23	0.424475	0.226864	0.973927	5.901726	4.860867
1192	642454	896104	12.5152	2	1.376	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	12.5152	0.953041713332049	23	0.424475	0.216699	0.976239	5.823648	4.230991
1193	642455	896113	12.04446	2.4	1.223	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	12.0445	0.95645656206783	23	0.424475	0.208671	0.977986	5.991919	4.897847
1194	642454	896124	10.993	1.5	2.003	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	10.9930	0.963637680272741	23	0.424475	0.190689	0.98165	5.624604	2.80785
1195	642455	896133	10.64309	2	1.607	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	10.6431	0.965889409157178	23	0.424475	0.184691	0.982797	5.834751	3.630265
1196	642455	896142	10.66428	2.1	1.539	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	10.6643	0.965755021722404	23	0.424475	0.185054	0.982728	5.876367	3.819014
1197	642454	896154	11.1952	2.3	1.360	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	11.1952	0.962304934794383	23	0.424475	0.194152	0.980971	5.956402	4.936268
1198	642465	896153	13.70458	1.4	1.729	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	13.7046	0.943870900328722	23	0.424475	0.236916	0.97153	5.571006	3.222392
1199	642466	896145	13.99967	2														

1280	642581	896021	9.725654	2.8	1.325	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.80	9.7257	0.971462415826391	23	0.424475	0.168931	0.985628	6.175395	4.662079
1281	642568	896000	10.27711	2	1.662	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	10.2771	0.968170181257179	23	0.424475	0.178409	0.983956	5.836722	3.510936
1282	642621	895993	9.223764	2	1.846	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	9.2238	0.974306923997751	23	0.424475	0.160291	0.987707	5.842026	3.16436
1283	642619	896011	8.092959	3	1.500	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.00	8.0930	0.98018113171678	23	0.424475	0.14078	0.990041	6.270654	4.181326
1284	642627	896032	7.823058	2.3	1.927	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	7.8231	0.981472903860362	23	0.424475	0.136114	0.990693	5.975452	3.101492
1285	642678	896046	7.030554	2.1	2.310	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	7.0306	0.985018578053825	23	0.424475	0.122399	0.992481	5.893847	2.551044
1286	642687	896023	6.319339	1.7	3.079	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.3193	0.987884640073701	23	0.424475	0.11007	0.993924	5.725696	1.859817
1287	642698	896003	6.239762	1.5	3.480	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.2398	0.988186647290929	23	0.424475	0.108689	0.994076	5.640516	1.62068
1288	642746	896036	6.343831	1.4	3.641	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.3438	0.98790931364138	23	0.424475	0.110495	0.993877	5.597575	1.537453
1289	642750	896062	6.296165	1.6	3.258	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.2962	0.987972977660924	23	0.424475	0.109668	0.993968	5.683069	1.744101
1290	642783	896063	6.357403	2	2.660	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	6.3574	0.987738850079339	23	0.424475	0.11073	0.993851	5.853634	2.200983
1291	642783	896035	6.570057	1.3	3.759	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.5701	0.986908522579943	23	0.424475	0.114418	0.993433	5.554396	1.477665
1292	642788	896014	6.682489	1.1	4.302	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.6825	0.986458676098337	23	0.424475	0.116367	0.993206	5.468891	1.271343
1293	642833	896012	7.17482	1.9	2.467	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	7.1748	0.984400686196714	23	0.424475	0.124897	0.99217	5.808212	2.354465
1294	642836	896028	7.046654	1.2	3.772	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	7.0467	0.984950231138754	23	0.424475	0.122677	0.992447	5.510735	1.46101
1295	642837	896057	6.551554	1.7	2.971	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.5516	0.986981835591870	23	0.424475	0.114097	0.993447	5.725033	1.926985
1296	642838	896078	6.397515	1	4.901	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.3975	0.987584284194014	23	0.424475	0.111426	0.993737	5.42675	1.10732
1297	642863	896093	5.934729	1.4	3.888	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.9347	0.989309382479904	23	0.424475	0.103395	0.99464	5.598494	1.439778
1298	642863	896084	5.960076	1.9	2.962	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	5.9601	0.989218199350504	23	0.424475	0.103835	0.994594	5.812167	1.962209
1299	642863	896074	6.143054	1	5.101	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.1431	0.988548598653008	23	0.424475	0.107011	0.994258	5.427167	1.063967
1300	642863	896064	6.530297	1.1	4.400	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.5303	0.987065809811213	23	0.424475	0.113729	0.993512	5.469179	1.242898
1301	642863	896054	6.690093	0.9	5.170	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.6901	0.986427981496511	23	0.424475	0.116499	0.993191	5.383626	1.041352
1302	642863	896044	6.648992	1	4.718	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.6490	0.986593483336994	23	0.424475	0.115787	0.993274	5.426232	1.150077
1303	642863	896034	6.676761	1	4.699	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.6767	0.986482138120183	23	0.424475	0.116266	0.993218	5.426274	1.154778
1304	642863	896024	6.728715	1.1	4.273	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.7287	0.986271549392615	23	0.424475	0.117168	0.993112	5.468801	1.279976
1305	642863	896014	6.808118	1.1	4.224	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.8081	0.985947164427573	23	0.424475	0.118545	0.992949	5.468647	1.297966
1306	642863	896004	6.837554	2	2.475	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	6.8376	0.985825961006911	23	0.424475	0.119055	0.992888	5.851981	2.36416
1307	642873	896004	6.845353	2.1	2.372	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	6.8454	0.985793762472292	23	0.424475	0.11919	0.992871	5.894551	2.485146
1308	642873	896013	6.78383	1.1	4.238	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.7838	0.986046784617054	23	0.424475	0.118124	0.992999	5.468695	1.920624
1309	642874	896024	6.712368	1	4.674	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.7124	0.986337868137720	23	0.424475	0.116885	0.993145	5.426212	1.160839
1310	642873	896034	6.677537	0.9	5.179	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.6775	0.986478647106725	23	0.424475	0.116281	0.993216	5.383645	1.039433
1311	642873	896044	6.64865	0.9	5.202	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.6487	0.986594856267499	23	0.424475	0.115781	0.993275	5.383691	1.035017
1312	642873	896054	6.684054	0.8	5.775	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.6841	0.986452361559444	23	0.424475	0.116394	0.993203	5.341009	0.924826
1313	642873	896064	6.471999	1	4.845	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.4720	0.987294735409048	23	0.424475	0.112718	0.993627	5.426625	1.119993
1314	642873	896074	6.108197	1.5	3.554	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.1082	0.98677694032538	23	0.424475	0.106406	0.994323	5.640834	1.587033
1315	642873	896084	5.953474	1.2	4.453	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	5.9535	0.989241986229207	23	0.424475	0.103721	0.994606	5.51296	1.237937
1316	642873	896094	5.965382	1.6	3.437	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	5.9654	0.989199063102885	23	0.424475	0.103928	0.994585	5.683917	1.653836
1317	642873	896114	6.579787	1.8	2.815	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.5799	0.98689558857528	23	0.424475	0.114588	0.993413	5.767595	2.049
1318	642883	896094	6.055545	1.5	3.585	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.0555	0.988871322649872	23	0.424475	0.105493	0.99442	5.64096	1.573559
1319	642883	896084	5.953021	1.6	3.444	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	5.9530	0.989243617426902	23	0.424475	0.103713	0.994607	5.683948	1.650459
1320	642883	896074	6.039183	1.3	4.085	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.0392	0.988931157891021	23	0.424475	0.105209	0.99445	5.555532	1.601121
1321	642883	896064	6.271672	0.8	6.149	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.2717	0.988065996089608	23	0.424475	0.109243	0.994015	5.341567	0.868712
1322	642883	896054	6.585615	0.8	5.860	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.5856	0.986846721116817	23	0.424475	0.114688	0.993402	5.341145	0.911448
1323	642883	896044	6.671343	0.7	6.560	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.6713	0.986503606537250	23	0.424475	0.116174	0.993229	5.298398	0.807711
1324	642883	896034	6.670191	0.8	5.787	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.6702	0.986508246144606	23	0.424475	0.116154	0.993231	5.341009	0.924826
1325	642883	896024	6.696965	1	4.685	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.6970	0.986400212233754	23	0.424475	0.116618	0.993177	5.426239	1.158224
1326	642883	896014	6.749063	2	2.507	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	6.7491	0.986188776424221	23	0.424475	0.117521	0.99307	5.822395	2.334136
1327	642883	896004	6.90333	1.6	2.976	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.9033	0.985553273237760	23	0.424475	0.120195	0.99275	5.681396	1.909171
1328	642893	896004	7.054156	1.3	3.505	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.0542	0.984918331709332	23	0.424475	0.122807	0.992431	5.553278	1.584412
1329	642893	896014	6.822328	2.1	2.380	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	6.8223	0.985888718489645	23	0.424475	0.118791	0.992919	5.894967	2.476946
1330	642894	896024	6.781859	2.3	2.217	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	6.7819	0.986054853584909	23	0.424475	0.11809	0.993003	5.980006	2.697056
1331	642893	896034	6.688074	1	4.691	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.6881	0.986436134812105	23	0.424475	0.116464	0.993195	5.426254	1.156715
1332	642893	896044	6.587265	0.8	5.859	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.5873	0.986840158355448	23	0.424475	0.114716	0.993398	5.341124	0.911672
1333	642893	896054	6.53224	0.7	6.697	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.5322	0.987058145267227	23	0.424475	0.113762	0.993508	5.298566	0.791166
1334	642893	896074	6.320286	1.1	4.544	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.3203	0.987881023389163	23	0.424475	0.110086	0.993922	5.469566	1.203588
1335	642893	896084	6.31123	1.8	2.933	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.3112	0.987915587300538	23	0.424475	0.109929	0.993939	5.768408	1.966732
1336	642893	896094	6.321269	1.8	2.928	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.3213	0.98777268653235	23	0.424475	0.110103	0.99392	5.768379	1.96981
1337	642903	896094	6.506391	1.6	3.155	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.5064	0.987159928330935	23	0.424475	0.113314	0.993559	5.682507	1.801347
1338	642903	896084	6.754962	1.2	3.932	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.7550	0.986164735781762	23	0.424475	0.117623	0.9930		

1420	643485	896737	2.917047	1.3	8.416	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	2.9170	0.997410199443527	23	0.424475	0.05089	0.998704	5.560295	0.660714
1421	643450	896753	3.314263	2	5.078	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	3.3143	0.996657709212515	23	0.424475	0.057813	0.998327	5.606132	1.54317
1422	643430	896761	3.470057	2	4.851	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	3.4701	0.996336494128746	23	0.424475	0.060527	0.998167	5.861065	1.208319
1423	643422	896721	4.108359	0.9	8.376	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.1084	0.994867285956611	23	0.424475	0.071643	0.99743	5.86967	0.64313
1424	643437	896711	3.163741	1.1	9.030	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	3.1637	0.996954103452431	23	0.424475	0.05519	0.998476	5.473879	0.606161
1425	643448	896690	3.01772	1.5	7.160	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	3.0177	0.997228524798004	23	0.424475	0.052645	0.998613	5.646377	0.788577
1426	643438	896689	2.963437	1.4	7.752	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	2.9634	0.997327246956652	23	0.424475	0.051699	0.998663	5.603345	0.722814
1427	643428	896689	3.541407	1.3	6.937	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	3.5414	0.996184483894804	23	0.424475	0.06177	0.99809	5.596907	0.801475
1428	643418	896691	4.246073	2.1	3.807	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	4.2461	0.994518057755934	23	0.424475	0.07404	0.997255	5.902467	1.550575
1429	643412	896700	4.325661	1.8	4.265	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	4.3257	0.994311019965540	23	0.424475	0.075425	0.997151	5.773383	1.353789
1430	643406	896689	4.343522	1.7	4.464	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	4.3435	0.994264032683908	23	0.424475	0.075736	0.997128	5.730382	1.283817
1431	643397	896687	4.345003	2.4	3.326	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	4.3450	0.994260127962209	23	0.424475	0.075762	0.997126	6.031124	1.813061
1432	643389	896689	4.332428	1.6	4.719	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	4.3324	0.994293240493829	23	0.424475	0.075543	0.997143	5.687439	1.205236
1433	643379	896689	4.432789	0.8	8.668	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	4.4328	0.994026316974064	23	0.424475	0.07729	0.997009	5.343627	1.616467
1434	643370	896689	4.754416	1.1	6.023	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	4.7544	0.993130074073550	23	0.424475	0.082885	0.996559	5.472061	0.908598
1435	643359	896689	4.949646	1.9	3.560	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	4.9496	0.992555725297805	23	0.424475	0.08628	0.996271	5.814907	1.633211
1436	643346	896690	4.898627	1.5	4.422	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	4.8986	0.992708027469193	23	0.424475	0.085393	0.996347	5.643447	1.726217
1437	643349	896681	4.643493	1.5	4.663	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	4.6435	0.993446198590542	23	0.424475	0.080956	0.996718	5.643925	1.210347
1438	643358	896678	4.678837	0.7	9.314	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	4.6788	0.993346272935726	23	0.424475	0.08157	0.996668	5.300468	0.56909
1439	643368	896677	4.660622	0.9	7.390	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.6606	0.993397864736522	23	0.424475	0.081254	0.996693	5.386336	0.728864
1440	643378	896679	4.539146	2	3.713	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	4.5391	0.993736829093445	23	0.424475	0.07914	0.996863	5.858818	1.577839
1441	643390	896679	4.668378	1.8	4.129	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	4.6684	0.993930206863015	23	0.424475	0.077909	0.99696	5.773087	1.398097
1442	643398	896677	4.426167	1	7.056	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	4.4262	0.994044115934956	23	0.424475	0.077174	0.997018	5.429542	0.769442
1443	643407	896681	4.379652	1.3	5.615	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	4.3797	0.994168397407387	23	0.424475	0.076365	0.99708	5.558474	0.989845
1444	643419	896679	4.290388	1.5	5.044	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	4.2904	0.994403248901586	23	0.424475	0.074811	0.997198	5.644545	1.119027
1445	643428	896679	3.569308	1.4	6.441	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	3.5693	0.996124204019967	23	0.424475	0.062256	0.99806	5.606217	0.869892
1446	643441	896678	2.926318	1.3	8.389	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	2.9263	0.997393725741405	23	0.424475	0.051052	0.998696	5.560286	0.662806
1447	643440	896677	2.9365	1.4	7.823	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	2.9365	0.997375573256129	23	0.424475	0.051229	0.998687	5.603374	0.716266
1448	643429	896666	3.626673	1.5	5.962	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	3.6267	0.995998789065146	23	0.424475	0.063255	0.997997	5.64558	0.946927
1449	643418	896667	4.434298	1.7	4.373	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	4.4343	0.994022257311330	23	0.424475	0.077316	0.997007	5.730205	1.310435
1450	643408	896668	4.542953	1.8	4.062	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	4.5430	0.993726340829190	23	0.424475	0.079206	0.996858	5.772928	1.421237
1451	643397	896668	4.650259	1.1	6.156	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	4.6503	0.993427127668879	23	0.424475	0.081073	0.996708	5.472203	0.88887
1452	643387	896667	4.727604	0.9	7.286	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.7276	0.993207164525571	23	0.424475	0.082419	0.996598	5.896562	0.739244
1453	643378	896668	4.726219	1	6.612	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	4.7262	0.993211134974049	23	0.424475	0.082395	0.9966	5.429182	0.821144
1454	643366	896669	4.624229	1.4	4.979	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	4.6242	0.993500346131884	23	0.424475	0.08062	0.996745	5.610129	1.125012
1455	643357	896669	4.49842	0.1	6.496	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.4984	0.993848484314918	23	0.424475	0.078432	0.996919	5.042946	0.07819
1456	643348	896669	4.504697	1.6	4.540	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	4.5047	0.993831339457395	23	0.424475	0.078541	0.996911	5.68712	1.252717
1457	643348	896657	4.604948	1.5	4.702	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	4.6049	0.993543318012517	23	0.424475	0.080285	0.996772	5.643995	1.200388
1458	643359	896657	4.486087	1	6.963	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	4.4861	0.993882098671671	23	0.424475	0.078217	0.996936	5.429472	0.779774
1459	643368	896659	4.603712	1.3	5.344	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	4.6037	0.99355770231164	23	0.424475	0.080264	0.996774	5.558131	1.040059
1460	643381	896659	4.785259	0.9	7.199	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.7853	0.99304089361732	23	0.424475	0.083421	0.996514	5.386197	0.748176
1461	643389	896659	4.848858	1.1	5.906	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	4.8489	0.992855092425871	23	0.424475	0.084528	0.996421	5.471931	0.926475
1462	643398	896659	4.826959	1.9	3.650	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	4.8270	0.992912926304579	23	0.424475	0.084147	0.996453	5.815206	1.593129
1463	643408	896659	4.771329	1.7	4.066	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	4.7713	0.993081223263976	23	0.424475	0.083179	0.996535	5.729514	1.409146
1464	643418	896659	4.704744	1.5	4.603	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	4.7047	0.99327255908452	23	0.424475	0.082021	0.996631	5.643812	1.22617
1465	643429	896659	3.770866	0.9	9.121	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	3.7709	0.995674764117277	23	0.424475	0.065767	0.997835	5.387222	0.590617
1466	643442	896658	3.001896	1.3	8.178	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	3.0019	0.997257487597450	23	0.424475	0.052369	0.998628	5.560209	0.679863
1467	643439	896650	2.98972	1.5	7.227	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	2.9897	0.997279670149499	23	0.424475	0.052157	0.998639	5.64641	0.781287
1468	643429	896649	3.873878	1.8	4.759	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	3.8739	0.995435589044511	23	0.424475	0.06756	0.997715	5.774257	1.213309
1469	643418	896648	4.851336	1.3	5.073	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	4.8513	0.992847805240735	23	0.424475	0.084571	0.996417	5.557272	1.09548
1470	643408	896649	4.84934	1.3	5.075	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	4.8493	0.992853675271955	23	0.424475	0.084536	0.99642	5.557736	1.095033
1471	643397	896649	4.849765	1.1	5.905	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	4.8498	0.99285245591035	23	0.424475	0.08454	0.99642	5.471929	0.926647
1472	643388	896648	4.849681	1.4	4.749	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	4.8497	0.992852672595394	23	0.424475	0.084542	0.99642	5.600638	1.179349
1473	643378	896649	4.790079	0.7	9.099	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	4.7901	0.993026865666962	23	0.424475	0.083505	0.996507	5.300372	0.582495
1474	643368	896649	4.735914	0.9	7.273	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	4.7359	0.993183317626809	23	0.424475	0.082563	0.996586	5.386253	0.740532
1475	643358	896648	4.829439	1.1	5.930	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	4.8294	0.992912071220009	23	0.424475	0.08419	0.99645	5.471958	0.9228
1476	643349	896645	5.142439	1	6.081	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.1424	0.991966097349701	23	0.424475	0.089632	0.995975	5.429476	0.892713
1477	643347	896636	5.738767	0.9	6.014	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.7388	0.990001401293054	23	0.424475	0.099993	0.994988	5.385015	0.895427
1478	643349	896627	5.658796	1.1	5.068	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.65							

1559	643645	896397	7.089601	0.6	7.151	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.60	7.0896	0.984767165514845			23	0.424475	0.123421	0.992354	5.25532	0.734866
1560	643643	896384	7.082705	1.2	3.753	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.20	7.0827	0.984796633796776			23	0.424475	0.123302	0.992369	5.510655	1.468332
1561	643643	896374	7.080946	2.6	1.920	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.60	7.0809	0.984804145934295			23	0.424475	0.123271	0.992373	6.106427	3.180613
1562	643646	896365	7.211186	2.3	2.087	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.30	7.2112	0.984242991291397			23	0.424475	0.125527	0.992205	5.978205	2.864283
1563	643645	896355	7.038223	1	4.462	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	7.0382	0.984986041102728			23	0.424475	0.122531	0.992465	5.425628	1.216081
1564	643645	896346	6.403994	1.1	4.486	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	6.4040	0.987559228611879			23	0.424475	0.111538	0.99376	5.469413	1.219264
1565	643645	896335	5.620648	0.9	6.139	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.90	5.6206	0.990407452965720			23	0.424475	0.097942	0.995192	5.385173	0.877236
1566	643645	896316	8.373613	0.8	4.632	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.80	8.3736	0.987892656414875			23	0.424475	0.145627	0.998394	5.338361	1.1526
1567	643646	896305	10.62118	0.9	3.297	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.90	10.6212	0.966028094814192			23	0.424475	0.184315	0.982867	5.375692	1.630412
1568	643655	896303	7.49442	1	4.195	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	7.4944	0.982988110207200			23	0.424475	0.13043	0.991458	5.424764	1.293154
1569	643655	896316	6.087285	1.1	4.716	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	6.0873	0.988754795911873			23	0.424475	0.106043	0.994362	5.469982	1.1599
1570	643652	896323	5.806921	1.6	3.529	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.60	5.8069	0.989763321452514			23	0.424475	0.101176	0.994868	5.684307	1.610517
1571	643651	896332	5.620648	1.1	5.102	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	5.6206	0.990407452965720			23	0.424475	0.097942	0.995192	5.470767	1.072177
1572	643651	896344	6.403994	2	2.640	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.00	6.4040	0.987559228611879			23	0.424475	0.111538	0.99376	5.853479	2.216844
1573	643652	896353	7.038223	2	2.406	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.00	7.0382	0.984986041102728			23	0.424475	0.122531	0.992465	5.851255	2.432163
1574	643653	896363	7.227486	2.5	1.943	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.50	7.2275	0.984172055869590			23	0.424475	0.125809	0.992054	6.06319	3.120238
1575	643653	896375	7.038223	2.2	2.219	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.20	7.0388	0.984983481305571			23	0.424475	0.122542	0.992463	5.936378	2.675604
1576	643652	896384	7.082705	0.8	5.456	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.80	7.0827	0.984796633796776			23	0.424475	0.123302	0.992369	5.340437	0.978888
1577	643653	896394	7.01207	1	4.478	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	7.0121	0.985096856512886			23	0.424475	0.122078	0.99252	5.425675	1.216153
1578	643663	896394	6.760778	0.9	5.117	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.90	6.7608	0.986141012013801			23	0.424475	0.117724	0.993046	5.383514	1.05215
1579	643664	896386	7.011411	1.5	3.103	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.50	7.0114	0.98509643604130			23	0.424475	0.122067	0.992522	5.638515	1.817313
1580	643662	896376	6.940125	1.6	2.960	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.60	6.9401	0.985399615559865			23	0.424475	0.120832	0.992673	5.68129	1.919147
1581	643663	896362	6.996629	2.2	2.232	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.20	6.9966	0.985162093265828			23	0.424475	0.121811	0.992553	5.936548	2.659885
1582	643663	896354	7.130088	2.5	1.969	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.50	7.1301	0.984593588218817			23	0.424475	0.124123	0.992267	6.063645	3.079068
1583	643663	896344	7.028853	1.8	2.637	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.80	7.0299	0.985021550423998			23	0.424475	0.122386	0.992483	5.766157	2.186396
1584	643663	896334	6.886335	2.1	2.358	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.10	6.8863	0.985623974761602			23	0.424475	0.1199	0.992786	5.894397	2.499737
1585	643663	896324	6.680198	2.3	2.251	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.30	6.6802	0.986467917319556			23	0.424475	0.116327	0.993211	5.980416	2.657368
1586	643663	896314	5.812225	2.2	2.680	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.20	5.8122	0.989744676913079			23	0.424475	0.101269	0.994859	5.949005	2.216455
1587	643663	896304	4.644758	1.7	4.176	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.70	4.6448	0.993442635102246			23	0.424475	0.080978	0.996716	5.72979	3.72098
1588	643673	896304	7.477173	1.1	3.720	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	7.4777	0.981825892070486			23	0.424475	0.134811	0.990871	5.466688	1.469388
1589	643673	896314	8.038376	2.5	1.750	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.50	8.0384	0.980445798317397			23	0.424475	0.139836	0.990175	6.059164	3.46156
1590	643673	896324	8.032845	0.7	5.468	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.70	8.0328	0.980472522065109			23	0.424475	0.139741	0.990188	5.296574	0.968587
1591	643673	896334	7.816918	1.9	2.268	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.90	7.8169	0.981501794180975			23	0.424475	0.136008	0.990708	5.805832	2.965041
1592	643673	896344	7.301474	1.9	2.425	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.90	7.3015	0.983848099825604			23	0.424475	0.12709	0.991891	5.807758	2.395132
1593	643683	896344	8.676053	1.2	3.077	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.20	8.6761	0.977244982845686			23	0.424475	0.150848	0.988557	5.506739	1.789458
1594	643683	896334	9.686839	1.1	2.994	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	9.6868	0.971687577539863			23	0.424475	0.168263	0.985742	5.461869	1.824503
1595	643683	896324	9.751693	0.7	4.530	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.70	9.7517	0.971310881256376			23	0.424475	0.169379	0.985551	5.293803	1.168519
1596	643683	896314	9.622214	1.3	2.589	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.30	9.6222	0.972060539129926			23	0.424475	0.167151	0.985931	5.546055	2.142392
1597	643683	896304	10.01743	1.5	2.191	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.50	10.0174	0.969742177184486			23	0.424475	0.173948	0.984755	5.628561	2.569439
1598	643693	896304	10.76202	1.8	1.742	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.80	10.7620	0.965131855273942			23	0.424475	0.18673	0.982411	5.750687	3.302024
1599	643693	896314	10.4347	1	3.042	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	10.4347	0.967197432054599			23	0.424475	0.181115	0.983462	5.417991	1.781195
1600	643693	896324	10.56483	0.4	7.167	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.40	10.5648	0.966383526102512			23	0.424475	0.183348	0.983048	5.167036	0.720959
1601	643693	896334	10.78034	1.8	1.739	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.80	10.7803	0.965014448678669			23	0.424475	0.187044	0.982351	5.750596	3.307378
1602	643703	896334	10.85902	1.1	2.682	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	10.8590	0.964508053989775			23	0.424475	0.188393	0.982094	5.458457	2.035216
1603	643703	896324	10.70218	1.1	2.720	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	10.7022	0.965514023868695			23	0.424475	0.185704	0.982606	5.458935	2.007212
1604	643703	896314	10.55065	1	3.010	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	10.5507	0.966472683258434			23	0.424475	0.183105	0.983093	5.417628	1.80009
1605	643703	896304	10.86678	1.7	1.814	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.70	10.8668	0.9644579193732535			23	0.424475	0.188526	0.982068	5.708487	3.147743
1606	643713	896304	9.662321	1.8	1.933	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.80	9.6623	0.971829357667852			23	0.424475	0.167841	0.985814	5.755866	2.97282
1607	643723	896304	6.550362	1.8	2.827	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.80	6.5504	0.986986551596859			23	0.424475	0.114077	0.993472	5.767686	2.039973
1608	643733	896304	5.564457	1.1	5.153	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.10	5.5645	0.990597691946938			23	0.424475	0.096965	0.995288	5.470858	1.061594
1609	643733	896314	3.981544	0.9	8.641	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.90	3.9815	0.995178761773795			23	0.424475	0.069435	0.997586	5.387029	0.623408
1610	643733	896324	1.961865	2	8.568	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.00	1.9619	0.998828011802100			23	0.424475	0.034234	0.999414	5.863218	0.684285
1611	643723	896324	4.609664	2.6	2.937	5	10	0.90		9.98	2.60	4.6097	0.993541137514746			23	0.424475	0.080367	0.996765	6.116243	2.082784
1612	643723	896314	5.29059	0.8	7.274	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.80	5.2906	0.991498789400075			23	0.424475	0.092207	0.99574	5.342753	0.734514
1613	643713	896314	9.539989	0.7	4.627	5	10	0.90		9.98	0.70	9.5400	0.972531600347864			23	0.424475	0.165736	0.98617	5.294172	1.144107
1614	643713	896324	9.737031	1	3.251	5	10	0.90		9.98	1.00	9.7370	0.9								

1700	643273	895934	5.99443	1.9	2.945	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	5.9944	0.989094003224190	23	0.424475	0.104432	0.994532	5.812065	1.973354
1701	643263	895934	5.77838	2	2.923	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	5.7784	0.98963360094872	23	0.424475	0.100681	0.994919	5.85547	2.003386
1702	643253	895934	5.629973	2.4	2.572	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	5.6300	0.990375699904900	23	0.424475	0.098104	0.995176	6.027096	2.343127
1703	643243	895934	5.657026	2.1	2.863	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	5.6570	0.990283286272556	23	0.424475	0.098573	0.995133	5.898625	2.05996
1704	643243	895924	5.767445	1.8	3.206	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	5.7674	0.989901559380709	23	0.424475	0.100491	0.994938	5.769953	1.799682
1705	643253	895924	5.723649	1.5	3.790	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.7236	0.990053836672894	23	0.424475	0.09973	0.995014	5.641726	1.488499
1706	643263	895924	5.817722	1.4	3.966	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.8177	0.989725336227890	23	0.424475	0.101364	0.994849	5.998746	1.417187
1707	643273	895924	5.997439	1.6	3.419	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	5.9974	0.989083091624901	23	0.424475	0.104484	0.994527	5.683837	1.662594
1708	643283	895924	6.05804	1.6	3.385	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.0580	0.988862184512070	23	0.424475	0.105536	0.994415	5.683684	1.671444
1709	643293	895924	6.05804	1.3	4.072	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.0580	0.988862184512070	23	0.424475	0.105536	0.994415	5.555493	1.364304
1710	643303	895924	5.937476	1	5.275	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.9375	0.989299518946054	23	0.424475	0.103443	0.994635	5.427492	1.028882
1711	643313	895924	5.641094	1.2	4.697	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	5.6411	0.990337763257158	23	0.424475	0.098297	0.995157	5.513528	1.173848
1712	643323	895924	5.063044	1.4	4.550	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.0630	0.992211614842402	23	0.424475	0.088252	0.996098	5.60025	1.230705
1713	643323	895914	5.91814	1	5.292	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.9181	0.989368852258628	23	0.424475	0.103107	0.99467	5.427521	1.025579
1714	643313	895914	6.108978	1	5.129	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.1090	0.988674809466073	23	0.424475	0.10642	0.994321	5.427222	1.058155
1715	643303	895914	6.202421	1	5.053	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.2024	0.988327063906350	23	0.424475	0.108041	0.994146	5.427071	1.074089
1716	643293	895914	6.058116	1.1	4.738	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.0581	0.988661906097773	23	0.424475	0.105537	0.994415	5.470033	1.154426
1717	643283	895914	5.890338	1	5.317	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.8903	0.989468151472194	23	0.424475	0.102625	0.99472	5.427564	1.02083
1718	643274	895913	5.960963	1.5	3.641	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.9610	0.989215001526718	23	0.424475	0.103851	0.994593	5.641182	1.54934
1719	643262	895914	6.033009	1.3	4.089	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.0330	0.988953694541010	23	0.424475	0.105101	0.994462	5.555455	1.358751
1720	643253	895914	6.033009	1.6	3.399	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.0330	0.988953694541010	23	0.424475	0.105101	0.994462	5.683747	1.672309
1721	643243	895914	6.085686	1.5	3.567	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.0857	0.98876080656440	23	0.424475	0.106016	0.994364	5.640888	1.581273
1722	643243	895904	6.244589	2.4	2.322	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	6.2446	0.988168435358844	23	0.424475	0.108773	0.994067	6.024807	2.595062
1723	643253	895904	6.201144	2.2	2.514	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	6.2011	0.988331851250501	23	0.424475	0.108019	0.994149	5.639312	1.732518
1724	643263	895904	6.176929	2.3	2.431	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	6.1769	0.988422447182608	23	0.424475	0.107599	0.994194	5.982359	2.46041
1725	643273	895904	6.059516	2.2	2.572	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	6.0595	0.98856776797919	23	0.424475	0.105561	0.994413	5.94006	2.309377
1726	643283	895904	5.631141	1.7	3.450	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.6311	0.990371719023512	23	0.424475	0.098124	0.995174	5.727253	1.660055
1727	643293	895904	5.471838	1.5	3.963	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.4718	0.990907140921575	23	0.424475	0.095356	0.995443	5.642279	1.423829
1728	643303	895904	5.794512	1.1	4.951	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.7945	0.989806875793543	23	0.424475	0.100961	0.99489	5.470482	1.104896
1729	643313	895904	6.145233	1.5	3.533	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.1452	0.988540504549444	23	0.424475	0.107049	0.994254	5.640745	1.596509
1730	643323	895904	6.714685	1.5	3.238	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.7147	0.986328477846543	23	0.424475	0.116925	0.993141	5.639312	1.741849
1731	643323	895894	7.546037	1.9	2.348	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	7.5460	0.982754329239707	23	0.424475	0.131323	0.99134	5.80686	2.473524
1732	643313	895894	5.83675	2	2.894	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	5.8368	0.98965824874571	23	0.424475	0.101694	0.994816	5.852593	2.023344
1733	643303	895894	4.980342	2	3.387	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	4.9803	0.992463338712677	23	0.424475	0.086814	0.996225	5.857717	1.729724
1734	643293	895894	5.380045	2	3.137	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	5.3800	0.991208764757326	23	0.424475	0.093762	0.995595	5.856633	1.86697
1735	643283	895894	5.964728	1.8	3.101	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	5.9647	0.989201422680199	23	0.424475	0.103916	0.994586	5.769408	1.860365
1736	643273	895894	6.269859	1.9	2.817	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.2699	0.988072867240106	23	0.424475	0.109211	0.994019	5.811227	2.062605
1737	643263	895894	6.223598	1.9	2.838	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.2236	0.988247532010798	23	0.424475	0.108409	0.994106	5.811337	2.047628
1738	643253	895894	6.154696	1.9	2.869	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.1547	0.988505320542942	23	0.424475	0.107213	0.994236	5.811582	2.02531
1739	643253	895884	6.145352	1.4	3.757	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.1454	0.988540062431188	23	0.424475	0.107051	0.994254	5.598029	1.490103
1740	643263	895884	6.228909	1.6	3.293	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.2289	0.988227544283615	23	0.424475	0.108501	0.994096	5.683245	1.725766
1741	643273	895884	6.32955	1.6	3.241	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.3296	0.987845615161531	23	0.424475	0.110247	0.993904	5.682891	1.753198
1742	643283	895883	6.273063	1.6	3.270	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.2731	0.988067022966089	23	0.424475	0.109267	0.994012	5.68313	1.737804
1743	643293	895884	5.893319	1.5	3.682	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.8933	0.989457526424734	23	0.424475	0.102677	0.994715	5.64134	1.532008
1744	643313	895884	5.894141	1.7	3.298	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.8941	0.989454595674032	23	0.424475	0.102691	0.994713	5.72685	1.376515
1745	643323	895884	6.83615	1.3	3.615	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	6.8362	0.985831753661962	23	0.424475	0.11903	0.992891	5.553791	1.536395
1746	643323	895874	5.037071	1.1	5.687	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.0371	0.992291111991804	23	0.424475	0.0878	0.996138	5.471663	0.962073
1747	643313	895875	6.373535	1.9	2.772	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	6.3735	0.987676802645544	23	0.424475	0.11101	0.993819	5.410902	2.096152
1748	643303	895874	6.291295	1.8	2.942	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.2913	0.987991501143254	23	0.424475	0.109583	0.993978	5.768467	1.96062
1749	643293	895874	6.464898	1.4	3.574	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.4649	0.987322481888823	23	0.424475	0.112594	0.993641	5.597292	1.566299
1750	643282	895874	6.607145	1.7	2.946	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.6071	0.986760960081179	23	0.424475	0.115061	0.993358	5.724871	1.943046
1751	643273	895874	6.607145	1.8	2.803	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	6.6071	0.986760960081179	23	0.424475	0.115061	0.993358	5.76751	2.057343
1752	643263	895874	6.229716	1.6	3.293	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.2297	0.988224505704173	23	0.424475	0.108515	0.994095	5.683243	1.725986
1753	643253	895874	6.140281	1.6	3.340	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	6.1403	0.988558895139111	23	0.424475	0.106693	0.994263	5.683474	1.701591
1754	643075	896067	6.908601	1.1	4.163	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.9086	0.985531310437686	23	0.424475	0.120286	0.992739	5.46845	1.313538
1755	643071	896088	6.166477	1.2	4.301	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.1665	0.988461443587015	23	0.424475	0.107418	0.994214	5.512555	1.281544
1756	643069	896110	6.274524	1	4.995	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.2745	0.988055183241531	23	0.424475	0.109292	0.99401	5.42695	0.86376
1757	643069	896125	6.993107	0.8	5.524	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.9931	0.985176953639796	23	0.424475	0.12175	0.992561	5.340568	0.966754
1758	643068	896146	7.068001	0.3	13.997	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	7.068							

1839	641658	896489	9.959347	0.4	7.584	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.9593	0.970088510349159	23	0.424475	0.172949	0.984931	5.167676	0.681373
1840	641659	896500	10.02839	0.3	9.964	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	10.0284	0.969676609077775	23	0.424475	0.174136	0.984722	5.125704	0.514427
1841	641657	896510	10.23094	1.4	2.283	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	10.2309	0.968452490862909	23	0.424475	0.177616	0.9841	5.585876	2.447089
1842	641659	896519	10.54188	0.4	7.182	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	10.5419	0.966527767686246	23	0.424475	0.182954	0.983121	5.167601	0.719465
1843	641659	896529	10.69559	1.3	2.338	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	10.6956	0.965555986623880	23	0.424475	0.185591	0.982627	5.542401	2.370767
1844	641658	896538	10.69805	1.4	2.187	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	10.6981	0.965540325040244	23	0.424475	0.185633	0.982619	5.584115	2.553694
1845	641659	896548	10.49949	0.5	5.814	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.4995	0.966793403071965	23	0.424475	0.182227	0.983257	5.208883	0.895878
1846	641649	896550	9.986809	1.9	1.786	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	9.9868	0.969925002642572	23	0.424475	0.173421	0.984848	5.796327	3.245081
1847	641648	896537	10.52215	1	3.017	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	10.5222	0.966651532117332	23	0.424475	0.182616	0.983184	5.417705	1.795448
1848	641649	896528	10.6935	0.5	5.713	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.6935	0.965569289906271	23	0.424475	0.185555	0.982634	5.208619	0.911664
1849	641649	896517	10.63261	0.5	5.745	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.6326	0.965955779341032	23	0.424475	0.184511	0.98283	5.208702	0.906714
1850	641649	896509	10.41783	1	3.046	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	10.4178	0.967302241157209	23	0.424475	0.180825	0.983515	5.417986	1.774444
1851	641647	896498	10.12589	0.5	6.020	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.1259	0.969090291349673	23	0.424475	0.175812	0.984424	5.209379	0.865366
1852	641648	896488	9.993762	0.6	5.121	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.9938	0.969883536231569	23	0.424475	0.173541	0.984827	5.251461	1.025447
1853	641649	896477	10.20354	1	3.108	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	10.2035	0.968619454764205	23	0.424475	0.177146	0.984185	5.418555	1.743439
1854	641649	896468	9.754726	0.9	3.578	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.7547	0.971293205320892	23	0.424475	0.169431	0.985542	5.37774	1.502831
1855	641648	896458	8.393061	0.9	4.140	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	8.3931	0.978694738902004	23	0.424475	0.145963	0.98929	5.380618	1.2996
1856	641639	896460	9.105761	0.6	6.669	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	9.1058	0.974954611376328	23	0.424475	0.158257	0.987398	5.210646	0.781315
1857	641639	896469	10.24062	1	3.097	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	10.2406	0.968393402628999	23	0.424475	0.177782	0.98407	5.418458	1.749503
1858	641639	896481	10.31511	0.9	3.391	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	10.3151	0.967936915357241	23	0.424475	0.179062	0.983838	5.376434	1.585509
1859	641639	896490	10.15989	0.5	6.001	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.1599	0.96884553736995	23	0.424475	0.176396	0.984319	5.209335	0.868149
1860	641640	896499	10.32482	1.4	2.263	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	10.3248	0.967877177695942	23	0.424475	0.179228	0.983807	5.585528	2.468568
1861	641637	896518	10.66413	1.5	2.062	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	10.6641	0.965755973921238	23	0.424475	0.185051	0.982729	5.625977	2.72783
1862	641639	896529	10.52492	0.5	5.801	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	10.5249	0.966634169523173	23	0.424475	0.182663	0.983176	5.208849	0.89795
1863	641638	896537	10.01449	0.4	7.544	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	10.0145	0.969759754014692	23	0.424475	0.173897	0.984764	5.167619	0.684991
1864	641639	896549	9.479984	1.1	3.057	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	9.4800	0.972872908037908	23	0.424475	0.164703	0.986343	5.462433	1.786991
1865	641630	896549	8.95907	0.9	3.886	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	8.9591	0.97574852122649	23	0.424475	0.155729	0.9878	5.379472	1.38446
1866	641629	896539	9.218678	0.9	3.779	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.2187	0.974335005741863	23	0.424475	0.160203	0.987084	5.378923	1.423204
1867	641627	896529	9.732738	0.7	4.539	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	9.7327	0.971421228885941	23	0.424475	0.169053	0.985607	5.293836	1.166336
1868	641629	896519	10.0058	1.2	2.680	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	10.0058	0.969811678373717	23	0.424475	0.173748	0.98479	5.502885	2.053262
1869	641629	896509	9.970716	1.4	2.340	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	9.9707	0.970020872144786	23	0.424475	0.173145	0.984896	5.586825	2.387416
1870	641628	896498	9.817577	0.6	5.210	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.8176	0.970925729075276	23	0.424475	0.170512	0.985356	5.251731	1.008089
1871	641628	896488	9.727332	1.4	2.397	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	9.7273	0.971452662406147	23	0.424475	0.16896	0.985623	5.587691	2.331426
1872	641628	896477	9.831853	1	3.221	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	9.8319	0.970841944417381	23	0.424475	0.170757	0.985313	5.419516	1.682494
1873	641628	896468	9.818479	0.1	30.006	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	9.8185	0.970920438773027	23	0.424475	0.170527	0.985353	5.041955	0.16803
1874	641628	896459	9.195148	0.2	16.115	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	9.1951	0.974464729243331	23	0.424475	0.159798	0.98715	5.418458	1.315488
1875	641618	896460	8.443747	2.2	1.856	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	8.4437	0.978438506543645	23	0.424475	0.146838	0.989161	5.930156	3.195427
1876	641619	896470	8.73102	0.2	16.944	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	8.7310	0.976957983563439	23	0.424475	0.151796	0.988412	5.084432	3.00074
1877	641620	896479	8.677429	0.8	4.474	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.6774	0.972737819770929	23	0.424475	0.150871	0.988553	5.337824	1.193156
1878	641619	896490	8.358509	1.4	2.777	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	8.3585	0.97868550368497	23	0.424475	0.145367	0.989378	5.592178	2.013515
1879	641619	896500	8.204325	1.8	2.266	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	8.2043	0.97963569120623	23	0.424475	0.142704	0.989765	5.761968	2.542377
1880	641620	896510	8.339197	0.4	9.006	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.3392	0.978965394598527	23	0.424475	0.145033	0.989427	5.16921	0.573999
1881	641619	896518	8.684934	1	3.633	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.6849	0.977198731441709	23	0.424475	0.151001	0.988534	5.422263	1.492695
1882	641619	896529	8.710486	1.1	3.319	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	8.7105	0.977065403279501	23	0.424475	0.151442	0.988466	5.464425	1.646645
1883	641619	896539	8.485672	0.8	4.572	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.4857	0.978225431794432	23	0.424475	0.147562	0.989053	5.338165	1.167574
1884	641619	896550	8.401284	0.8	4.617	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.4013	0.978653271074716	23	0.424475	0.146105	0.989269	5.338313	1.156299
1885	641608	896547	8.171441	1.2	3.262	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	8.1714	0.979797481602776	23	0.424475	0.142136	0.989847	5.508063	1.68831
1886	641609	896539	8.207942	0.7	5.355	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	8.2079	0.979617832345823	23	0.424475	0.142766	0.989756	5.293616	0.989126
1887	641608	896530	8.516704	1.1	3.392	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	8.5167	0.978067058716983	23	0.424475	0.148098	0.989873	5.464902	1.611111
1888	641608	896518	8.445765	0.6	6.027	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	8.4458	0.978428273964920	23	0.424475	0.146873	0.989155	5.253676	0.871682
1889	641608	896510	7.598029	0.6	6.682	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.5980	0.982517265517150	23	0.424475	0.132222	0.99112	5.254736	0.786368
1890	641607	896498	7.322002	0.5	8.247	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	7.3220	0.983757646066264	23	0.424475	0.127445	0.991846	5.122548	0.632031
1891	641608	896487	7.556304	1.6	2.723	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	7.5563	0.982707641598780	23	0.424475	0.1315	0.991316	5.679429	2.085736
1892	641608	896478	7.979783	0.8	4.854	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.9798	0.980727987805968	23	0.424475	0.138824	0.990317	5.33903	1.099836
1893	641607	896468	8.247963	0.4	9.103	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.2480	0.979419963637058	23	0.424475	0.143457	0.989656	5.169289	0.567894
1894	641608	896458	8.049556	0.6	6.316	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	8.0496	0.980391726004972	23	0.424475	0.14003	0.990147	5.254185	0.831899
1895	641599	896459	7.963717	1	3.953	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.9637	0.980805011950736	23	0.424475	0.138546	0.990356	5.423821	1.372098
1896	641599	896469	8.054625	0.6	6.312	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	8.0546	0.980367185569840	23	0.424475	0.140117	0.990135	5.254179	0.832409
1897	641599	896478	7.791034	0.2	18.930	5	1											

1978	642938	896729	9.552979	0.6	5.349	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.5530	0.972457440366805		23	0.424475	0.16596	0.986133	5.252128	0.981948
1979	642938	896739	9.434199	0.6	5.414	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.4342	0.973131937230936		23	0.424475	0.163915	0.986474	5.252303	0.970187
1980	642948	896739	9.257656	0.8	4.201	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	9.2577	0.974119411659225		23	0.424475	0.160874	0.986975	5.336746	1.270232
1981	642948	896729	9.189846	0.4	8.196	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.1898	0.974493915573011		23	0.424475	0.159706	0.987165	5.168438	0.630625
1982	642948	896719	9.111876	0.7	4.838	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	9.1119	0.974921245635934		23	0.424475	0.158363	0.987381	5.294895	1.09455
1983	642948	896709	9.126132	0.7	4.830	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	9.1261	0.974843375513093		23	0.424475	0.158608	0.987342	5.294871	1.096205
1984	642948	896699	9.364894	0.4	8.048	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.3649	0.973521731735395		23	0.424475	0.162721	0.986672	5.168269	0.642211
1985	642948	896689	9.428554	0.3	10.573	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	9.4286	0.973163790215333		23	0.424475	0.163818	0.986491	5.126156	0.484814
1986	642948	896679	9.066437	1.3	2.742	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	9.0664	0.975168660808925		23	0.424475	0.15758	0.987506	5.547801	0.202941
1987	642948	896669	8.686447	1	3.632	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.6864	0.977190847309383		23	0.424475	0.151027	0.98853	5.422259	1.492947
1988	642958	896669	8.552707	1.2	3.121	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	8.5527	0.977882613017987		23	0.424475	0.148719	0.988879	5.50707	1.764784
1989	642958	896679	8.906281	0.9	3.908	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	8.9063	0.976031173347222		23	0.424475	0.154819	0.987943	5.379582	1.376568
1990	642958	896689	9.18076	0.6	5.558	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.1808	0.974543894188738		23	0.424475	0.15955	0.98719	5.252669	0.945035
1991	642958	896699	9.055602	0.6	5.633	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.0556	0.975227480853866		23	0.424475	0.157393	0.987536	5.252846	0.932587
1992	642958	896709	8.866717	0.7	4.967	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	8.8667	0.976241952813694		23	0.424475	0.154136	0.98805	5.295294	1.066061
1993	642958	896719	8.92858	0.1	32.886	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	8.9286	0.975911974056694		23	0.424475	0.155203	0.987883	5.042171	0.153323
1994	642958	896729	9.092786	0.8	4.275	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	9.0928	0.975025336183394		23	0.424475	0.158034	0.987434	5.337059	1.248383
1995	642958	896739	9.254485	0.6	5.515	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.2545	0.974136983813124		23	0.424475	0.16082	0.986984	5.252564	0.952359
1996	642968	896739	9.263942	0.4	8.132	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.2639	0.974084560505465		23	0.424475	0.160983	0.986957	5.168367	0.635532
1997	642968	896729	9.04484	1	3.492	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	9.0448	0.97528583709751		23	0.424475	0.157207	0.987566	5.421436	1.552526
1998	642968	896719	8.835292	0.9	3.938	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	8.8353	0.976408724053222		23	0.424475	0.153595	0.988134	5.379729	1.365948
1999	642968	896709	8.831251	0.4	8.518	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.8313	0.976430127888243		23	0.424475	0.153525	0.988145	5.168772	0.606819
2000	642968	896699	9.031701	0.7	4.879	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	9.0317	0.975356992007024		23	0.424475	0.156981	0.987602	5.295027	1.085242
2001	642968	896689	9.180685	1.2	2.913	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	9.1807	0.97454430636460		23	0.424475	0.159548	0.98719	5.505339	1.890055
2002	642968	896679	8.94555	1.6	2.309	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	8.9456	0.975821067712493		23	0.424475	0.155496	0.987837	5.674668	2.45767
2003	642968	896669	8.471661	1.3	2.930	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	8.4717	0.978296753644156		23	0.424475	0.14732	0.989089	5.549558	1.894266
2004	642926	896764	9.649646	0.5	6.306	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	9.6496	0.971902517827376		23	0.424475	0.167623	0.985851	5.209987	0.826257
2005	642960	896775	9.563794	0.8	4.071	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	9.5638	0.972395623367913		23	0.424475	0.166146	0.986101	5.33615	1.310691
2006	642969	896771	9.518297	0.6	5.367	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	9.5183	0.972655223506466		23	0.424475	0.165363	0.986233	5.25218	0.978516
2007	642982	896764	9.52675	0.8	4.087	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	9.5268	0.972607081905144		23	0.424475	0.165508	0.986208	5.336223	1.305804
2008	643005	896805	8.981118	0.8	4.327	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	8.9811	0.97562992349481		23	0.424475	0.156109	0.98774	5.337268	1.23356
2009	642987	896812	9.230356	0.4	8.161	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	9.2304	0.974270504809011		23	0.424475	0.160404	0.987051	5.168399	0.633309
2010	642973	896819	8.983205	0.3	11.080	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	8.9832	0.975618757972081		23	0.424475	0.156145	0.987734	5.126474	0.462689
2011	643000	896852	9.971352	0.1	29.564	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	9.9714	0.970017086169256		23	0.424475	0.173156	0.984894	5.041916	0.17054
2012	643012	896846	10.60584	0.1	27.869	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	10.6058	0.966125031513831		23	0.424475	0.184052	0.982917	5.041748	0.180907
2013	643024	896837	10.46862	0.3	9.562	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	10.4686	0.966986205680853		23	0.424475	0.181697	0.983355	5.125355	0.536018
2014	643063	896871	6.483029	1.1	4.432	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.4830	0.987251577366471		23	0.424475	0.112909	0.993605	5.469267	1.234056
2015	643045	896882	5.206188	0.3	18.918	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.2062	0.991766227690727		23	0.424475	0.09074	0.995875	5.128567	0.271097
2016	643058	896919	5.226867	0.6	9.658	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	5.2269	0.991700870541584		23	0.424475	0.0911	0.995842	5.257118	0.544324
2017	643146	896877	3.671772	0.7	11.850	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.6718	0.995898794402741		23	0.424475	0.064041	0.997947	5.30124	0.447364
2018	643197	896840	2.670007	3.5	3.997	5	10	0.90	9.98	3.50	2.6700	0.997829972981084		23	0.424475	0.046584	0.998914	6.509122	1.628654
2019	643228	896823	3.895369	2	4.323	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	3.8954	0.995384883136926		23	0.424475	0.067935	0.99769	5.860242	1.355554
2020	643255	896869	3.304312	2.9	3.745	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.90	3.3043	0.996677727165181		23	0.424475	0.057639	0.998337	6.248971	1.668757
2021	643286	896916	4.080899	1	7.649	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	4.0809	0.99493555416847		23	0.424475	0.071165	0.997465	5.429927	0.709845
2022	643245	896935	3.511133	1.6	5.817	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	3.5111	0.99624938219145		23	0.424475	0.061242	0.998123	5.688991	0.97804
2023	643215	896889	3.096667	1.2	8.523	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	3.0967	0.997081761141484		23	0.424475	0.054021	0.99854	5.517025	0.647302
2024	643158	896924	3.59762	0.9	9.558	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	3.5976	0.996062555142023		23	0.424475	0.062749	0.998029	5.387373	0.563629
2025	643196	896957	1.907179	1.7	10.140	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	1.9072	0.998892414547951		23	0.424475	0.03328	0.999446	5.733782	0.565454
2026	643167	896975	2.12544	0.7	19.634	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	2.1255	0.998509531911644		23	0.424475	0.038607	0.999254	5.30203	0.270045
2027	643042	896962	9.128923	0.3	10.909	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	9.1289	0.974828116552636		23	0.424475	0.158656	0.987334	5.126371	0.469941
2028	643170	897017	3.802457	0.7	11.445	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	3.8025	0.995602096786643		23	0.424475	0.066317	0.997799	5.30115	0.463195
2029	643149	897028	2.085922	0.1	138.647	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	2.0859	0.998675173572297		23	0.424475	0.036398	0.999337	5.043154	0.036374
2030	643129	897040	0.907344	0.1	318.515	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	0.9073	0.999749237625432		23	0.424475	0.015835	0.999875	5.043201	0.015833
2031	643111	897053	2.723986	0.01	1054.185	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	2.7240	0.997741410825848		23	0.424475	0.047525	0.99887	5.004311	0.004747
2032	643088	897064	6.602971	0.1	44.146	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.6030	0.986777607973995		23	0.424475	0.114989	0.993367	5.04264	0.114226
2033	643141	897085	6.386504	0.1	45.617	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.3865	0.987626808713963		23	0.424475	0.111235	0.993794	5.042677	0.110545
2034	643153	897078	5.091114	0.1	57.053	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.0911	0.992125244376248		23	0.424475	0.08874	0.996055	5.042871	0.08839
2035	643163	897065	5.110924	0.4	14.57														

2117	644159	896799	7.096363	0.9	4.879	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.0964	0.984738242571461	23	0.424475	0.123538	0.99234	5.382968	1.103329
2118	644189	896747	9.281023	0.9	3.755	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	9.2810	0.973989743900047	23	0.424475	0.161277	0.986909	5.378788	1.432491
2119	644200	896748	7.30366	0.8	5.294	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.3037	0.983838479340964	23	0.424475	0.127128	0.991886	5.340105	1.008772
2120	644210	896748	6.374612	1	4.918	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.3746	0.987672654745523	23	0.424475	0.111029	0.993817	5.426789	1.103421
2121	644208	896797	6.831363	0.4	10.945	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	6.8314	0.985851495203151	23	0.424475	0.118947	0.992901	5.170401	0.472412
2122	644191	896805	9.014744	0.5	6.734	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	9.0147	0.975448675413913	23	0.424475	0.156689	0.987648	5.210753	0.773766
2123	644180	896806	8.041334	1	3.916	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	8.0413	0.980431499004686	23	0.424475	0.139887	0.990167	5.42366	1.38512
2124	644187	896852	7.596767	0.6	6.683	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.5968	0.982523038579864	23	0.424475	0.1322	0.991223	5.254738	0.786241
2125	644200	896850	6.969748	0.9	4.966	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.9697	0.985275326650825	23	0.424475	0.121345	0.99261	5.383177	1.084037
2126	644212	896848	7.214201	0.7	6.075	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	7.2142	0.984229882230332	23	0.424475	0.125579	0.992084	5.297711	0.872095
2127	644222	896888	5.892491	1.1	4.870	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.8925	0.989460478160384	23	0.424475	0.102662	0.994716	5.470317	1.123317
2128	644209	896894	5.886546	1	5.320	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.8865	0.989481659472580	23	0.424475	0.102559	0.994727	5.42757	1.020182
2129	644194	896897	7.255232	0.8	5.328	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.2552	0.984050948509315	23	0.424475	0.12629	0.991993	5.340179	1.002227
2130	644196	896925	7.364634	0.9	4.704	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.3646	0.983569000598139	23	0.424475	0.128183	0.99175	5.382514	1.144134
2131	644217	896924	5.098366	1	6.133	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.0984	0.992102853407195	23	0.424475	0.088866	0.996044	5.428703	0.885143
2132	644236	896919	4.22262	0.4	16.819	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	4.2223	0.994054599626964	23	0.424475	0.077106	0.997023	5.171819	0.307507
2133	643888	897118	3.03268	0.1	95.456	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.0327	0.997201003877380	23	0.424475	0.052906	0.9986	5.043091	0.052831
2134	643878	897108	3.041185	0.1	95.190	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.0412	0.997185297339882	23	0.424475	0.053054	0.998592	5.04309	0.052979
2135	643888	897108	3.237125	0.1	89.451	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.2371	0.996811315690284	23	0.424475	0.056468	0.998404	5.043074	0.056378
2136	643887	897098	3.520058	0.1	82.292	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.5201	0.996230290389722	23	0.424475	0.061398	0.998113	5.043049	0.061282
2137	643878	897098	3.375816	0.1	85.791	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.3758	0.996532554321741	23	0.424475	0.058885	0.998765	5.043062	0.058783
2138	643868	897098	2.647408	0.1	109.300	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	2.6474	0.997866525801402	23	0.424475	0.04619	0.998933	5.043119	0.04614
2139	643858	897090	3.785723	0.1	76.547	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.7857	0.995640664313101	23	0.424475	0.066025	0.997818	5.043023	0.066881
2140	643868	897088	2.648482	0.01	1084.149	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	2.6485	0.997864795668754	23	0.424475	0.046208	0.998932	5.040312	0.04616
2141	643878	897088	3.372375	0.1	85.879	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.3724	0.996539611356273	23	0.424475	0.058825	0.998268	5.043062	0.058723
2142	643888	897088	3.685781	0.1	78.611	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.6858	0.995867483108443	23	0.424475	0.064285	0.997932	5.043033	0.064152
2143	643888	897078	3.827329	0.1	75.720	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.8273	0.995544460833594	23	0.424475	0.06675	0.99777	5.043019	0.066601
2144	643888	897068	3.940854	0.1	73.552	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.9409	0.995276646351918	23	0.424475	0.068727	0.997636	5.043007	0.068564
2145	643878	897068	4.673192	0.1	62.104	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.6732	0.993362283048817	23	0.424475	0.081472	0.996676	5.042925	0.081201
2146	643878	897078	3.264212	0.1	88.711	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.2642	0.996757787081793	23	0.424475	0.05694	0.998378	5.043071	0.056848
2147	643868	897078	4.158804	0.1	69.722	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.1588	0.994740689572326	23	0.424475	0.072521	0.997367	5.042984	0.07233
2148	643868	897068	5.8412	0.1	49.808	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.8412	0.989642528103615	23	0.424475	0.101772	0.994808	5.042764	0.101243
2149	643858	897068	5.194321	0.7	8.398	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	5.1943	0.991803618304673	23	0.424475	0.090534	0.995893	5.300002	0.631135
2150	643858	897079	5.378151	0.2	27.250	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	5.3782	0.991214937941438	23	0.424475	0.093729	0.995598	5.085664	0.186632
2151	643818	897048	1.534	0.1	188.456	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	1.5340	0.99928338947851	23	0.424475	0.02677	0.999642	5.043181	0.026761
2152	643828	897049	3.16598	0.1	87.316	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	3.1659	0.996653003327666	23	0.424475	0.057853	0.998325	5.043067	0.057756
2153	643838	897048	5.220253	0.1	49.138	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.2211	0.989354839623660	23	0.424475	0.103175	0.994663	5.042752	0.102625
2154	643848	897048	6.400175	0.1	45.521	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.4002	0.987547000462306	23	0.424475	0.111472	0.993768	5.042675	0.110777
2155	643858	897048	5.370923	1.7	3.616	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.3709	0.991238466392800	23	0.424475	0.093603	0.99561	5.72816	1.584266
2156	643868	897048	4.36831	1.7	4.370	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	4.3688	0.994015439699875	23	0.424475	0.07736	0.997003	5.7302	1.311178
2157	643879	897049	6.652079	0.1	43.826	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.6521	0.986581087661617	23	0.424475	0.11584	0.993268	5.042632	0.115606
2158	643888	897048	8.125322	0.1	36.037	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	8.1253	0.980023354534723	23	0.424475	0.141339	0.989691	5.042348	0.13992
2159	643888	897058	6.120803	0.1	47.565	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	6.1208	0.988631090313791	23	0.424475	0.106625	0.994299	5.04272	0.106017
2160	643877	897058	7.098903	0.1	41.118	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	7.0989	0.984727371311644	23	0.424475	0.123582	0.992334	5.042552	0.122635
2161	643868	897059	5.931093	0.1	49.064	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.9311	0.989322431188931	23	0.424475	0.103332	0.994647	5.04275	0.102779
2162	643858	897058	3.251616	2	5.175	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	3.2516	0.996782734205527	23	0.424475	0.056721	0.99839	5.86145	1.132593
2163	643848	897058	4.223551	0.1	68.660	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.2236	0.99457593012720	23	0.424475	0.073648	0.997284	5.042977	0.073448
2164	643838	897058	5.791812	0.1	50.227	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	5.7918	0.989816340348747	23	0.424475	0.100914	0.994895	5.042771	0.100399
2165	643838	897068	2.372733	2.3	6.298	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	2.3727	0.998286026129132	23	0.424475	0.0414	0.999143	5.992162	0.951387
2166	643847	897078	5.338453	2	3.161	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.00	5.3385	0.991343776342695	23	0.424475	0.093039	0.995662	5.85675	1.852705
2167	643828	897058	5.469553	0.3	18.017	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.4696	0.990914710482582	23	0.424475	0.095317	0.995447	5.128457	0.284648
2168	643818	897058	4.50545	0.1	64.396	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.10	4.5055	0.993829281245346	23	0.424475	0.078554	0.99691	5.042945	0.078311
2169	643809	897068	1.991268	0.01	144.078	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	1.9913	0.998792632996506	23	0.424475	0.034747	0.999396	5.004316	0.034073
2170	643808	897058	3.375104	2.4	4.278	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	3.3751	0.996534015127075	23	0.424475	0.058873	0.998266	6.033482	1.410492
2171	643808	897048	1.038173	2.4	13.885	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.40	1.0382	0.99967118306149	23	0.424475	0.101819	0.999836	6.036736	0.434774
2172	643798	897048	0.970731	2.3	15.384	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.30	0.9707	0.999712980781014	23	0.424475	0.016942	0.999856	5.99358	0.389602
2173	643788	897048	1.044111	1.5	20.667	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	1.0441	0.999667952661945	23	0.424475	0.018227	0.999834	5.647958	0.273287
2174	643789	897059	1.55273	1.6	13.131	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	1.5527	0.999265756176525	23	0.424475	0.027097	0.999633	5.690877	0.433392
2175	643798	897058	2.322594	2.7	5.639	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.70	2.3226	0.99835765809461						

2256	644118	896709	7.129797	1.3	3.468	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.1298	0.984594839258040	23	0.424475	0.124118	0.992268	5.553096	1.601051
2257	644128	896709	6.745537	1.2	3.937	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.20	6.7455	0.986203138302492	23	0.424475	0.11746	0.993078	5.51384	1.399763
2258	644138	896709	6.446942	0.9	5.362	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.4469	0.987392590661710	23	0.424475	0.112283	0.993676	5.384001	1.004157
2259	644148	896709	6.283156	0.7	6.959	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.2832	0.988022427082025	23	0.424475	0.109442	0.993993	5.298858	0.761493
2260	644168	896709	5.571346	0.01	517.899	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.5713	0.990574470204519	23	0.424475	0.097085	0.995276	5.00428	0.009663
2261	644168	896719	7.002891	0.4	10.682	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	7.0029	0.985135653901219	23	0.424475	0.121919	0.99254	5.170277	0.48404
2262	644148	896719	7.260011	0.5	8.316	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	7.2600	0.984030047385395	23	0.424475	0.126372	0.991983	5.212607	0.626796
2263	644138	896719	7.120191	0.6	7.121	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.1202	0.984636108381034	23	0.424475	0.123951	0.992288	5.255286	0.737972
2264	644128	896719	7.042694	1.1	4.085	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	7.0427	0.984967056137117	23	0.424475	0.122609	0.992455	5.468181	1.338522
2265	644118	896719	7.21841	1.3	3.427	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.2184	0.984211572750231	23	0.424475	0.125652	0.992074	5.552881	1.62053
2266	644108	896719	7.419621	1.3	3.335	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.4196	0.98324103258391	23	0.424475	0.129135	0.991627	5.552382	1.664701
2267	644108	896729	7.504603	1.7	2.599	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	7.5046	0.982942114033976	23	0.424475	0.130606	0.991434	5.722065	2.201281
2268	644118	896729	7.432904	1.1	3.875	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	7.4329	0.983264677283861	23	0.424475	0.129365	0.991597	5.467372	1.411058
2269	644128	896729	7.66623	0.9	4.523	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.6662	0.982203885325881	23	0.424475	0.133402	0.991062	5.381983	1.189888
2270	644138	896729	8.230466	0.3	12.062	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	8.2305	0.979506586072617	23	0.424475	0.143155	0.9897	5.126978	0.425042
2271	644148	896729	8.595869	0.3	11.563	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	8.5959	0.977660496512985	23	0.424475	0.149464	0.988767	5.126739	0.443355
2272	644168	896729	8.011945	0.4	9.364	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.40	8.0119	0.980573341430863	23	0.424475	0.13938	0.990239	5.169488	0.552076
2273	644168	896739	8.149759	0.7	5.392	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	8.1498	0.97990382653131	23	0.424475	0.141761	0.989901	5.296402	0.982305
2274	644148	896739	8.525487	0.2	17.340	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	8.5255	0.978022132459756	23	0.424475	0.148249	0.98895	5.084524	0.293222
2275	644138	896739	8.03798	0.3	12.344	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	8.0380	0.980447712238248	23	0.424475	0.139829	0.990176	5.1271	0.415367
2276	644128	896739	7.561544	0.9	4.584	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.5615	0.982683789589029	23	0.424475	0.131591	0.991304	5.382169	1.174021
2277	644118	896739	7.475589	0.9	4.636	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.4756	0.983073008251367	23	0.424475	0.130104	0.9915	5.382321	1.160981
2278	644108	896739	7.57316	1	4.152	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.5732	0.982630857022362	23	0.424475	0.131792	0.991277	5.42461	1.306425
2279	644108	896759	7.3308	1.3	3.375	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.3308	0.983718802866464	23	0.424475	0.127598	0.991826	5.552604	1.645213
2280	644118	896759	7.285359	0.8	5.307	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.2854	0.983918934253866	23	0.424475	0.126811	0.991927	5.340133	1.006299
2281	644128	896759	7.019517	0.9	4.931	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.0195	0.985065343273141	23	0.424475	0.122207	0.992505	5.383096	1.091623
2282	644138	896759	6.820123	0.9	5.073	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.8201	0.985897795530217	23	0.424475	0.118753	0.992924	5.383419	1.061212
2283	644148	896759	6.824845	1.1	4.213	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.8248	0.985878353560426	23	0.424475	0.118835	0.992914	5.468615	1.297917
2284	644168	896759	6.991439	0.8	5.262	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.9914	0.985183988873039	23	0.424475	0.121721	0.992564	5.340571	0.966528
2285	644168	896769	6.520517	0.7	6.709	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	6.5205	0.987104354914423	23	0.424475	0.113559	0.993531	5.29858	0.789771
2286	644148	896769	6.508424	1.7	2.990	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	6.5084	0.98715193755997	23	0.424475	0.113349	0.993555	5.725158	1.914519
2287	644138	896769	6.694108	1.4	3.453	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	6.6941	0.98641176066626	23	0.424475	0.116569	0.993183	5.596741	1.620835
2288	644127	896768	7.174525	1.3	3.447	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.1745	0.98440196222173	23	0.424475	0.124892	0.99217	5.552988	1.610885
2289	644118	896769	7.416499	0.8	5.215	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.4165	0.983338055496352	23	0.424475	0.129081	0.991634	5.339932	1.02401
2290	644108	896769	7.228064	0.6	7.017	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.2281	0.984169537613074	23	0.424475	0.125819	0.992053	5.25165	0.748916
2291	644108	896779	7.456595	0.9	4.648	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.4566	0.983158429724997	23	0.424475	0.12975	0.991543	5.382354	1.518099
2292	644118	896779	7.694067	0.9	4.507	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	7.6941	0.982075490217248	23	0.424475	0.133884	0.990997	5.381933	1.194104
2293	644128	896779	7.730027	1.3	3.204	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.7300	0.981908267356015	23	0.424475	0.134506	0.990913	5.551587	1.732682
2294	644138	896779	7.271545	1.6	2.828	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	7.2715	0.983979532612177	23	0.424475	0.126572	0.991957	5.680308	2.008864
2295	644148	896779	6.784856	1.5	3.205	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	6.7849	0.986042583421879	23	0.424475	0.118142	0.992997	5.639126	1.759712
2296	644168	896779	6.168393	1	5.080	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.1684	0.988454299859294	23	0.424475	0.107451	0.99421	5.427126	1.068288
2297	644168	896789	6.190023	1.1	4.639	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	6.1900	0.988373501736396	23	0.424475	0.107826	0.99417	5.469801	1.179173
2298	644148	896789	7.395625	1.3	3.346	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	7.3956	0.983431194031746	23	0.424475	0.12872	0.991681	5.552442	1.659438
2299	644138	896789	7.781663	1.5	2.801	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	7.7817	0.981667250114834	23	0.424475	0.135398	0.990791	5.63629	2.012274
2300	644128	896789	7.913695	1.6	2.602	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	7.9137	0.98104386095550	23	0.424475	0.137679	0.990477	5.678729	2.181922
2301	644118	896789	7.713223	0.8	5.018	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	7.7132	0.981986364431342	23	0.424475	0.134215	0.990952	5.339465	1.064004
2302	644108	896789	7.520643	1.1	3.830	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	7.5206	0.98286938289732	23	0.424475	0.130883	0.991398	5.467184	1.427333
2303	644108	896799	7.365163	1	4.267	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	7.3652	0.983566653059801	23	0.424475	0.128193	0.991749	5.425014	1.271349
2304	644118	896799	7.516965	1.4	3.081	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	7.5170	0.982886193411056	23	0.424475	0.13082	0.991406	5.594608	1.815737
2305	644128	896799	7.947128	1.7	2.457	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	7.9471	0.980884384984888	23	0.424475	0.138259	0.990396	5.25244	2.327834
2306	644138	896799	8.202705	1.7	2.383	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	8.2027	0.979643655465201	23	0.424475	0.142676	0.989769	5.719642	2.400672
2307	644148	896799	8.134677	1.3	3.048	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	8.1347	0.97977637943257	23	0.424475	0.1415	0.989938	5.550502	1.029096
2308	644168	896799	6.613924	0.9	5.228	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.6139	0.986733900193209	23	0.424475	0.115179	0.993345	5.383745	1.029708
2309	644188	896699	7.813664	0.7	5.618	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.70	7.8137	0.981571096142858	23	0.424475	0.135952	0.990715	5.29689	0.942827
2310	644198	896699	7.105679	0.5	8.493	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	7.1057	0.984698351230619	23	0.424475	0.1237	0.99232	5.212752	0.613749
2311	644208	896699	6.709024	1	4.677	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	6.7090	0.986351415024947	23	0.424475	0.116827	0.993152	5.426218	1.160272
2312	644208	896709	6.897066	0.9	5.017	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	6.8971	0.98557952220050	23	0.424475	0.120086	0.992763	5.383296	1.072953
2313	644198	896709	7.351379	0.6	6.902	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.60	7.3514	0.983627768358483	23	0.424475	0.127954	0.99178	5.255024	0.761414
2314	644188	896709	8.3778	0.5	7.231	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	8.3778	0.978771594188999	23	0.424475	0.1457</			

2395	643298	897198	5.419056	1.5	4.001	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.50	5.4191	0.991081195571590	23	0.424475	0.094439	0.995531	5.642392	1.41026
2396	643308	897198	5.434885	1.4	4.242	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.4349	0.991029172617684	23	0.424475	0.094714	0.995504	5.599535	1.320041
2397	643298	897208	5.217896	1.1	5.492	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.2179	0.991729255360164	23	0.424475	0.090944	0.995856	5.471396	0.996234
2398	643297	897217	5.000181	1.6	4.093	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.60	5.0002	0.992403327933704	23	0.424475	0.087159	0.996194	5.686132	1.389235
2399	643298	897228	4.9612	1.8	3.722	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.80	4.9612	0.992521017272571	23	0.424475	0.086481	0.996253	5.77199	1.550828
2400	643308	897228	4.932604	1.9	3.573	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	4.9326	0.992606772942879	23	0.424475	0.085984	0.996297	5.814949	1.627643
2401	643318	897228	4.988486	2.2	3.119	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.20	4.9885	0.992438732588204	23	0.424475	0.086956	0.996212	5.943466	1.905776
2402	643318	897218	5.123593	1.7	3.789	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.1236	0.992024717950689	23	0.424475	0.089304	0.996004	5.728738	1.512109
2403	643308	897218	5.074131	1.7	3.825	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.0741	0.992177556966841	23	0.424475	0.088445	0.996081	5.72885	1.497665
2404	643309	897209	5.278028	1.4	4.367	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.40	5.2780	0.991538072370119	23	0.424475	0.091989	0.99576	5.599842	1.282382
2405	643318	897208	5.231663	1.3	4.708	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	5.2317	0.991685675911236	23	0.424475	0.091183	0.995834	5.557079	1.18044
2406	643318	897198	5.352726	2.1	3.025	5	10	0.90	9.98	2.10	5.3527	0.991297562461583	23	0.424475	0.093287	0.995639	5.899545	1.950481
2407	643318	897188	5.46222	1.7	3.556	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.70	5.4622	0.990938981550730	23	0.424475	0.095189	0.995459	5.72794	1.610871
2408	643308	897188	5.500416	1.9	3.207	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.90	5.5004	0.990812206290077	23	0.424475	0.095853	0.995396	5.813476	1.812821
2409	643298	897188	5.439166	0.01	590.328	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.4392	0.991015077100557	23	0.424475	0.094789	0.995497	5.004282	0.009436
2410	643288	897188	5.329217	0.01	541.139	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.3292	0.991373616160869	23	0.424475	0.092878	0.995677	5.004286	0.009248
2411	643278	897188	5.226476	0.3	18.845	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.2265	0.991702108695610	23	0.424475	0.091093	0.995842	5.128559	0.272142
2412	643279	897179	4.878137	0.01	590.625	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	4.8781	0.992768754523619	23	0.424475	0.085037	0.996378	5.004299	0.008473
2413	643288	897178	5.190143	0.01	555.474	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.1901	0.991816762286579	23	0.424475	0.090461	0.9959	5.004286	0.009009
2414	643298	897178	5.523686	0.01	522.312	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.5237	0.990734543786155	23	0.424475	0.096257	0.995356	5.004281	0.009581
2415	643308	897178	5.731227	1	5.463	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.7312	0.990027570141360	23	0.424475	0.099862	0.995001	5.427806	0.993629
2416	643318	897178	5.770727	0.9	5.981	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.7707	0.989890101851339	23	0.424475	0.100548	0.994932	5.384972	0.900346
2417	643318	897168	6.23505	0.8	6.184	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	6.2351	0.988204411967713	23	0.424475	0.108607	0.994085	5.341615	0.86372
2418	643318	897158	6.144233	0.2	23.894	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.20	6.1442	0.988544219495845	23	0.424475	0.107032	0.994256	5.085433	0.212834
2419	643318	897148	5.621094	1	5.568	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.6211	0.990405935450173	23	0.424475	0.097949	0.995191	5.42797	0.974783
2420	643318	897138	5.293518	0.9	6.514	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.2935	0.991488472822839	23	0.424475	0.092258	0.995735	5.385594	0.82678
2421	643308	897138	5.313845	1	5.887	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.3138	0.991423167024675	23	0.424475	0.092611	0.995702	5.428409	0.922132
2422	643298	897138	5.381392	0.8	7.152	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	5.3814	0.991204377744262	23	0.424475	0.093785	0.995592	5.342652	0.746973
2423	643298	897148	5.363352	0.8	7.176	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.80	5.3634	0.991263077839114	23	0.424475	0.093472	0.995622	5.342672	0.744498
2424	643308	897148	5.433303	1	5.759	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.00	5.4333	0.991034378697948	23	0.424475	0.094687	0.995507	5.428241	0.942615
2425	643309	897158	5.758426	1.3	4.281	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.30	5.7584	0.989933011781861	23	0.424475	0.100334	0.994954	5.556095	1.297765
2426	643308	897168	5.992572	0.9	5.762	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.90	5.9926	0.989100738233709	23	0.424475	0.1044	0.994535	5.385665	0.934461
2427	643298	897168	5.5787	0.3	17.668	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.30	5.5787	0.990549649714725	23	0.424475	0.097213	0.995264	5.12841	0.290257
2428	643288	897168	5.185383	0.01	555.978	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.1854	0.991831724491816	23	0.424475	0.090379	0.995907	5.004286	0.009001
2429	643278	897168	4.947448	0.5	12.138	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.50	4.9474	0.992562318983137	23	0.424475	0.086242	0.996274	5.214451	0.429603
2430	643278	897158	5.309355	0.01	543.140	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.3094	0.991437613613106	23	0.424475	0.092533	0.99571	5.004284	0.009214
2431	643288	897158	5.325047	0.01	541.558	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.3250	0.991387071929260	23	0.424475	0.092806	0.995684	5.004284	0.009241
2432	643298	897158	5.456769	1.1	5.254	5	10	0.90	9.98	1.10	5.4568	0.990957002654395	23	0.424475	0.095095	0.995468	5.471029	1.041301
2433	643288	897148	5.334167	0.01	540.643	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.3342	0.991357629971788	23	0.424475	0.092964	0.995669	5.004284	0.009256
2434	643278	897148	5.449359	0.01	529.348	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.4494	0.990981471742028	23	0.424475	0.094966	0.995481	5.004282	0.009454
2435	643278	897138	5.930884	0.01	486.913	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.9309	0.989323180998925	23	0.424475	0.103329	0.994647	5.004275	0.010278
2436	643288	897138	5.569181	0.01	518.098	5	10	0.90	9.98	0.01	5.5692	0.990581771137979	23	0.424475	0.097048	0.995528	5.00428	0.009659

APPENDIX E – HAZARD RANK ASSESSMENT RECORDS

06 September 2023

ID	X	Y	Z	SLOPE	Sho Co-efficient	FEAT DEPTH	Feat Level	Feat Co-efficient	Gen Substrate	Substrate Co-eff.	Risk Rating Coefficient	Risk Rating Normalization	Receptor	Receptor Co-eff.	Z Receptor	Distance	Receptor Dist Co-eff.	Z Difference (Remove +/-)	Receptor elevation Co-eff	Impact Rating	Impact Rating Normalization	Hazard Banding
1	641843	895792	402.7522	1.468866	1	1.5	401.2522	1	Not Proven	2	6	2	Minor Watercourse	6	393.043	182.30148	3	9.7052	1	18	1	
2	641843	895592	382.1763	10.50843	2	2	380.1763	2	Not Proven	2	36	4	Minor Watercourse	6	370.584	193.42878	3	11.5779	2	36	4	
3	641843	895392	361.5203	6.60174	4	2	359.5203	4	Not Proven	2	36	4	Minor Watercourse	6	323.587	170.24247	3	17.7139	2	36	4	
4	641843	895192	341.0358	6.43584	4	0.4	340.0358	4	Not Proven	2	36	8	Minor Watercourse	6	801.2086	82.20548	3	16.6752	2	36	4	
5	642343	897791	216.8998	6.021505	4	0	216.8998	4	Not Proven	2	16	8	Minor Watercourse	6	213.8383	87.403759	3	2.8615	1	16	2	
6	642343	895792	393.6563	1.938454	5	3.2	390.4563	5	Not Proven	2	6	2	Minor Watercourse	6	393.043	23.29522	3	0.6133	1	18	2	
7	642143	895592	366.8158	12.80006	6	0.9	365.9158	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	364.8955	427.3355	4	2.2803	1	24	2	
8	642143	895392	328.7111	7.3015	1	1.6	327.1111	1	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	329.0095	51.969167	3	-0.2984	1	24	2	
9	642143	895192	306.3084	5.612026	4	0	306.3084	4	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	304.8383	9.461623	4	1.4701	1	24	2	
10	642143	894992	283.1542	30.1391	6	0.8	282.2542	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	280.5106	9.461623	4	2.8376	1	24	2	
11	642143	894792	266.9851	6.702015	1	1.2	266.9851	1	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	270.9416	89.240403	3	-4.3565	1	24	2	
12	642143	894592	249.6502	6.595573	4	1.2	248.4502	4	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	270.9416	295.463606	3	-21.2914	1	24	2	
13	642343	897791	236.1411	7.048214	4	0.6	235.5411	4	Not Proven	2	16	6	Site Infrastructure	3	213.8005	110.019039	3	22.2806	2	16	3	
14	642343	897592	218.0046	2.902884	2	0.7	217.3046	2	Not Proven	2	16	6	Site Infrastructure	3	214.4178	127.84617	3	-12.0134	2	16	3	
15	642343	897392	208.5463	10.11387	2	0.7	207.8463	2	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	265.2044	76.621466	3	3.3419	1	24	2	
16	642343	896992	296.4498	7.188188	4	0	296.4498	4	Not Proven	2	36	4	Site Infrastructure	3	296.4498	5.630728	4	0	1	36	4	
17	642343	896792	322.8304	8.863339	6	1.1	321.7304	6	Not Proven	2	36	4	Site Infrastructure	3	324.5394	22.252216	3	-1.709	1	36	4	
18	642343	896592	340.5514	9.246234	4	2	337.5514	4	Not Proven	2	36	4	Site Infrastructure	3	313.0278	12.092463	3	-3.4764	1	36	4	
19	642339	895785	385.0036	9.615618	6	2.2	382.8036	6	Not Proven	2	36	4	Sensitive Habitat	8	385.0036	0	4	0	1	36	4	
20	642343	895592	364.3763	9.858289	6	0.8	363.5763	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	377.0535	176.505556	3	-12.6772	1	24	2	
21	642343	895392	336.8108	5.654158	2	2.1	335.7108	2	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	329.0095	148.12354	3	7.8013	1	24	2	
22	642343	895192	318.6599	6.013287	4	1.1	317.5599	4	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	300.8337	183.74717	3	17.8262	1	24	2	
23	642343	894992	297.0523	6.591835	4	0.4	296.6523	4	Not Proven	2	8	2	Minor Watercourse	6	280.5166	208.29134	3	16.5357	1	8	2	
24	642343	894792	274.8431	6.862829	4	0.2	274.6431	4	Not Proven	2	8	2	Minor Watercourse	6	270.9416	229.03014	3	15.0215	1	8	2	
25	642343	894592	256.1428	7.232833	4	0.4	256.1428	4	Not Proven	2	8	2	Minor Watercourse	6	270.9416	361.278614	3	14.4988	1	8	2	
26	642343	894392	235.5816	5.544377	4	0.4	235.5816	4	Not Proven	2	8	2	Minor Watercourse	6	270.9416	537.339727	3	-35.36	1	8	2	
27	643442	897791	218.0977	8.143806	6	1	217.0977	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	209.7119	122.801991	3	8.8558	1	24	2	
28	643442	897592	201.2908	6.856229	2	1.8	200.3908	2	Not Proven	2	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	216.6241	176.52113	3	15.3333	1	16	2	
29	643442	897392	186.9706	7.700577	4	1	186.9706	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	273.162	54.17251	3	-1.9194	1	16	2	
30	642443	896992	296.318	10.98938	6	0.5	295.818	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	302.2012	44.70198	3	-5.8832	1	12	2	
31	642443	896792	325.4953	8.734173	6	1.8	323.6953	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	314.774	81.76866	3	10.7213	1	12	2	
32	642443	896592	352.1747	4.029474	2	0.4	350.3747	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	60	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	352.1747	0	4	0	1	60	2	
33	642443	896392	357.681	10.00435	6	0.5	357.181	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	351.4564	44.891913	3	6.2246	1	12	2	
34	642443	896192	356.7488	14.81029	6	0.8	355.9488	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	361.5639	74.622054	3	-8.2221	1	12	2	
35	642443	895992	337.2821	5.621182	6	2.3	336.1821	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	337.2821	17.402099	3	4.4742	1	12	2	
36	642543	895992	337.8592	3.521754	2	2.6	335.2592	2	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	303.894	250.945262	3	33.9652	1	12	2	
37	642543	895192	313.9485	9.639692	6	0.5	313.4485	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	290.8684	173.520576	3	23.0801	1	12	2	
38	642543	894992	285.2442	9.884806	6	0.1	285.2442	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	262.154	187.24773	3	23.2702	1	12	2	
39	642543	894792	263.9524	7.168804	4	0.1	263.9524	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	110.883943	3	6.2954	1	16	2	
40	642543	894592	247.5464	4.408835	4	0.8	246.7464	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	352.140572	3	-10.4483	1	16	2	
41	642543	894392	229.4528	5.580973	4	0.7	228.7528	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	511.170841	3	-28.5419	1	16	2	
42	642543	894192	230.7973	8.310223	4	0.3	230.7973	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	210.0096	212.867673	3	20.7877	1	16	2	
43	642543	893992	241.9751	3.731026	2	0.4	241.6751	2	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	230.2736	252.286576	3	11.7015	1	16	2	
44	642543	893792	264.191	7.213224	4	0	264.191	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	273.162	289.46042	3	8.971	1	16	2	
45	642543	896992	286.3877	11.415159	6	1.5	284.8877	6	Not Proven	2	36	4	Site Infrastructure	3	301.6794	108.240025	3	-15.2917	1	36	4	
46	642543	896792	315.2092	12.39441	6	0	314.6092	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	314.6092	97.61166	3	15.4259	1	24	2	
47	642543	896592	329.4685	5.731616	6	2.1	327.3685	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	329.7231	0	4	0	1	24	2	
48	642543	896392	329.8937	5.700217	6	2.4	327.4937	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	329.9623	0	4	0	1	24	2	
49	642543	896192	333.0584	6.130043	6	2.3	330.2584	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	330.2584	168.3714	3	6.2592	1	24	2	
50	642543	895992	317.5513	6.858306	4	1.3	316.2513	4	Not Proven	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	313.8969	35.27486	3	16.544	1	24	2	
51	642543	895792	328.5028	4.898921	4	2.3	326.2028	4	Not Proven	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	312.7902	211.771689	3	15.7126	1	24	2	
52	647708	895392	233.3499	12.18707	6	1	232.3499	6	Not Proven	2	24	2	Minor Watercourse	6	236.5724	224.642146	3	-13.2725	1	24	2	
53	642736	895192	284.8588	8.843017	6	0.4	284.4588	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	292.3883	19.33506	3	4.4905	1	12	2	
54	642743	894992	270.043	9.933337	6	0.1	269.943	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	266.8927	9.461623	4	3.1503	1	12	2	
55	642743	894792	251.6266	6.490914	6	0	251.6266	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	95.240033	3	-6.3681	1	12	2	
56	642743	894592	239.8057	5.503357	6	0	239.8057	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	295.463606	3	-18.189	1	12	2	
57	642743	894392	220.0357	15.75454	8	0	220.0357	8	Not Proven	2	16	0	Minor Watercourse	6	257.9947	495.41722	3	-37.959	1	16	0	
58	642743	894192	224.8497	7.030445	4	0.9	223.9497	4	Not Proven	2	16	0	Minor Watercourse	6	230.2736	220.801442	3	-5.4239	1	16	0	
59	642843	897392	233.0162	3.921019	2	0.9	232.1162	2	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	230.2736	53.79432	3	7.2426	1	16	2	
60	642843	897192	254.1158	6.046934	4	0	254.1158	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Minor Watercourse	6	230.2736	192.40009	3	23.8422	1	16	2	
61	642843	896992	269.1848	7.570044	4	0.8	268.3848	4	Not Proven	2	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	269.7684	210.881495	3	-0.5836	1	16	2	
62	642843	896792	289.0743	11.18797	6	0.5	288.1743	6	Not Proven	2	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	285.5813	62.28878	3	4.093	1	12	2	
63	642843	896592	303.941	5.																		

161	64283	89791	224.807	7.03404	0.9	223.9407	Not Proven	2	16		3	230.2736	220.80142	3	-5.4239	3	18
162	64283	89792	233.0162	8.921019	1.39	231.6262	Not Proven	2	12		3	230.2736	53.79422	3	2.7426	1	18
163	64283	89792	254.1158	6.046934	0.44	253.6758	Not Proven	2	8		2	230.2736	192.40092	3	23.8422	1	36
164	64283	89792	269.1388	7.570044	0.84	268.3348	Not Proven	2	8		3	269.7984	210.88149	3	-1.5386	1	9
165	64283	89792	285.0743	11.10379	0.7	283.9743	Not Proven	2	24		3	895.5813	62.28878	3	4.093	3	9
166	64283	89692	300.941	9.566292	0.83	300.111	Not Proven	2	24		3	291.7967	81.76688	3	9.3443	1	1
167	64283	89692	302.8047	7.950406	1.02	301.7947	Sensitive Habitat	2	24		3	305.4682	42.24372	3	-2.6635	1	24
168	64283	89519	310.8467	6.285467	2.3	308.5467	Not Proven	2	24		3	310.2121	116.02168	3	6.6246	1	9
169	64283	89592	317.5513	6.658306	1.24	316.3113	Not Proven	2	24		3	313.8969	35.274896	3	1.6544	1	9
170	64283	89592	328.5028	4.898921	2.02	326.4828	Not Proven	2	24		3	312.7902	211.771689	3	15.7126	2	18
171	64303	89792	224.2939	6.210981	0.55	223.7439	Not Proven	2	16		3	220.3332	147.57002	3	1.9567	1	18
172	64303	89792	240.7923	6.40426	0.64	240.8823	Not Proven	2	16		3	245.5971	140.97826	3	4.7748	1	3
173	64303	89692	249.5292	4.408712	0.64	248.8892	Not Proven	2	16		3	249.4457	40.204939	3	0.0835	1	1
174	64303	89692	262.1231	8.31739	0.61	261.5131	Not Proven	2	24		3	267.0863	54.49863	3	-4.9632	1	9
175	64303	89692	279.1259	7.737524	0.97	279.189	Not Proven	2	24		3	289.159	116.02168	3	9.13	1	9
176	64303	89692	279.7171	5.767446	1.37	278.3471	Sensitive Habitat	2	24		3	296.5811	180.48513	3	-16.864	1	9
177	64303	89692	287.7281	8.276393	1.59	286.1381	Not Proven	2	36		4	290.3762	85.46345	3	-2.6481	1	9
178	64303	89692	297.2361	6.07861	1.45	295.7861	Not Proven	2	36		4	299.3454	73.02149	3	-2.1093	1	9
179	64303	89792	313.1338	6.502746	1.4	311.5138	Not Proven	2	24		3	308.3722	232.28789	3	24.7956	1	18
180	64303	89792	318.962	5.658572	0.05	318.912	Not Proven	2	8		2	314.9792	50.62259	3	3.9828	1	4
181	64303	89792	328.2272	4.174606	1.15	327.0772	Not Proven	2	24		3	328.7549	0	0	-0.5277	1	12
182	64303	89592	241.4775	2.80712	1.19	240.2875	Not Proven	2	12		3	242.8654	51.04119	3	-1.2689	1	9
183	64303	89692	241.5462	4.470191	1.77	239.7762	Not Proven	2	24		3	242.7823	39.77669	3	-1.2361	1	9
184	64303	89692	246.698	6.445235	1.24	245.458	Not Proven	2	24		3	236.7683	111.407796	3	9.9297	1	9
185	64303	89692	258.8078	5.878561	1.51	257.3978	Not Proven	2	24		3	249.1111	81.12679	3	9.7967	1	18
186	64303	89692	268.1336	7.834994	0.79	267.3436	Not Proven	2	16		3	247.0745	247.14091	3	-1.9409	1	9
187	64303	89592	280.6549	4.449146	0.87	279.7849	Not Proven	2	16		3	280.8707	12.64688	3	-0.2158	1	9
188	64303	89792	293.6246	9.69363	1.96	291.6646	Not Proven	2	36		4	288.3722	96.07126	3	5.2524	1	9
189	64303	89592	312.8322	5.817199	1.81	311.0322	Not Proven	2	36		4	308.3722	232.28789	3	24.4463	1	18
190	64342	89792	225.4567	4.500751	0.47	224.9867	Not Proven	2	8		2	209.2066	115.783216	3	16.2501	1	9
191	64342	89792	223.9441	3.346682	3.05	220.8941	Not Proven	2	32		3	226.2168	138.317638	3	-2.2727	1	9
192	64342	89692	231.2737	3.28977	0.84	230.4871	Not Proven	2	8		3	231.489	124.286613	3	-0.3619	1	9
193	64342	89692	236.1923	4.693013	1.51	235.2773	Not Proven	2	24		3	235.6168	12.42709	3	0.8705	1	3
194	64342	89692	231.475	4.285364	1.13	230.345	Not Proven	2	24		3	231.8016	23.837976	3	-0.3266	1	9
195	64342	89692	242.3197	7.620267	0.98	241.3397	Not Proven	2	16		3	237.9514	28.741474	3	4.3683	1	18
196	64342	89692	255.8563	5.804526	1.27	254.5863	Not Proven	2	16		3	254.1209	116.02168	3	5.7954	1	9
197	64342	89592	271.2237	9.194921	1.25	269.9737	Not Proven	2	36		4	269.3134	17.420399	3	1.9103	1	9
198	64342	89592	288.9849	4.86031	2.31	286.6749	Not Proven	2	24		3	282.292	172.483815	3	6.6929	1	18
199	64342	89592	302.9608	4.850974	2.39	300.5798	Not Proven	2	24		3	282.292	340.04613	3	26.8778	1	18
200	642679	89694	294.2165	7.127144	0.96	293.2465	Not Proven	2	24		3	294.2165	0	0	-0.072	1	12
201	642679	89694	292.6969	9.068772	1.45	291.2469	Not Proven	2	36		4	305.7778	106.05679	3	-13.0809	1	9
202	642679	89699	282.8255	10.42439	0.75	282.0755	Not Proven	2	24		3	282.8255	0	0	0	1	12
203	642679	89687	264.1627	7.730974	1.1	263.0627	Not Proven	2	24		3	263.0627	200.82617	3	15.0516	1	36
204	642679	89688	338.8993	9.679115	1.1	337.5993	Not Proven	2	36		4	340.2346	29.767732	3	-1.3353	1	9
205	642679	89601	330.4191	5.668219	1.8	328.6191	Not Proven	2	24		3	330.4191	0	0	0	1	12
206	642679	89687	307.3212	8.158318	1.1	306.2212	Not Proven	2	24		3	308.3386	37.04262	3	-1.0174	1	12
207	643014	89602	298.4967	6.675014	0.57	297.9467	Not Proven	2	16		3	299.3454	28.489202	3	0.8487	1	12
208	643014	89602	300.515	6.02975	1.6	298.515	Not Proven	2	4		3	288.3722	110.62456	3	12.1428	1	6
209	64316	89707	245.4763	2.140912	0.05	245.4263	Not Proven	2	4		3	245.4763	0	0	0	1	12
210	64316	89693	247.5371	3.470074	0.06	247.4771	Not Proven	2	4		3	247.5371	0	0	0	1	12
211	643040	89608	256.3682	8.323383	0.08	256.2882	Not Proven	2	12		2	254.1471	14.774975	3	2.2211	1	2
212	642958	89685	270.3013	10.12399	0.05	270.2513	Not Proven	2	12		2	269.7684	28.988203	3	0.5329	1	9
213	642975	89686	267.4391	7.132734	0.19	266.5391	Not Proven	2	16		3	266.1405	30.00115	3	1.2786	1	9
214	642971	89618	284.0916	8.338927	0.18	283.18927	Not Proven	2	26		3	280.906	9.72891	3	-1.1856	1	3
215	642780	896818	296.9877	8.289439	0.07	296.9177	Not Proven	2	12		2	285.5813	129.802203	3	11.4064	2	18
216	642780	896813	296.9877	8.289439	0.8	296.1877	Not Proven	2	24		3	285.5813	127.82452	3	11.4064	1	18
217	642685	89695	310.8637	10.36587	0.85	309.9137	Not Proven	2	24		3	310.6123	118.313505	3	-19.7495	1	24
218	642670	89692	324.0911	12.57205	0.05	324.0411	Sensitive Habitat	2	12		2	327.7222	42.869111	3	-3.6311	1	6
219	642669	89691	324.9786	9.729721	1.3	323.6786	Not Proven	2	36		4	327.7222	41.472626	3	-2.7436	1	12
220	642701	89699	323.9499	7.271604	1.5	322.4499	Not Proven	2	8		3	322.6032	0	0	-1.3427	1	32
221	642701	89697	323.9499	7.271604	0.04	323.9499	Not Proven	2	8		3	322.6032	0	0	-1.3427	1	32
222	642755	896514	315.7743	9.80872	1.5	314.2743	Not Proven	2	36		4	318.9182	24.244857	3	-3.1439	1	24
223	642613	89640	305.4682	7.46874	1.8	303.6682	Not Proven	2	24		3	305.4682	0	0	0	1	32
224	642656	89640	304.423	7.09334	1.45	302.9734	Not Proven	2	24		3	305.4682	96.504423	3	-1.0452	1	24
225	642903	896253	300.7356	10.33407	1.1	299.6356	Not Proven	2	36		4	306.8659	165.660556	3	-6.1303	1	9
226	642959	896170	299.3533	7.246715	1.4	297.9533	Not Proven	2	24		3	301.0825	82.759554	3	-1.7292	1	9
227	643003	896083	296.3774	6.287954	1.1	295.2774	Not Proven	2	24		3	296.8476	59.039394	3	-4.8702	1	12
228	643053	89695	296.4599	6.400819	1.5	295.2599	Not Proven	2	24		3	295.3555	78.03181	3	-1.0084	1	9
229	643115	895917	297.5484	6.448731	1.5	296.0484	Not Proven	2	24		3	286.7608	128.761072	3	10.8776	2	6
230	643177	89640	298.5285	6.003796	1.4	297.1285	Not Proven	2	12		3	288.3722	90.19818	3	10.1563	2	6
231	642937	89623	280.3045	8.971624	0.3	280.2545	Not Proven	2	12		3	280.3045	0	0	0	1	12
232	643012	89667	273.1661	8.401258	0.3	272.8661	Slip Material	5	10		3	276.9758	56.147897	3	-8.8097	1	9
233	643091	89697	264.8096	7.474034	1.5	263.3096	Slip Material	5	60		3	279.372	154.21963	3	-18.574	1	9
234	643150	896316	263.1423	8.068069	1.5	261.6423	Not Proven	2	36		4	276.783	228.82328	3	25.3234	1	18
235	64283																

510	642445	896816	322.584	7.483361	0.7	321.884	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	314.774	58.92755	3	7.81	3	9	2
511	642444	896815	317.8233	6.417602	0.9	316.9213	R	1,5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	314.2823	21.782624	3	3.539	3	9	2
512	642445	896914	307.7321	9.730234	0.8	306.931	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.7321	9.299718	4	0.0471	3	12	2
513	642445	896915	304.5069	10.14227	1.6	302.9569	G	1	6	0	Site Infrastructure	3	304.5069	10.14227	4	0	3	12	2
514	642444	896912	288.5007	8.101164	0.1	288.5007	G	1	6	0	Site Infrastructure	3	805.7798	61.800204	3	6.8711	3	9	2
515	642564	896897	305.237	9.59481	0.7	304.532	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.237	9.59481	4	0	3	9	2
516	642593	896884	306.0477	7.084419	1	305.0477	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.5734	9.092352	4	0.5257	3	12	2
517	642584	896892	309.0626	8.306166	0.8	308.2626	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.0626	17.59098	4	0.9607	3	9	2
518	642581	896882	313.8726	7.23998	0.7	313.1726	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	315.1441	26.70133	3	-1.2715	3	9	2
519	642445	896813	309.6952	10.14579	0.9	308.9952	R	1,5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	315.1441	94.047094	3	-5.4489	3	9	2
520	642632	896816	311.2429	7.703434	1.2	310.0429	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	315.1441	80.81583	3	-1.3012	3	9	2
521	642653	896815	308.9214	11.26	0	308.9214	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.5734	90.78502	2	2.348	3	9	2
522	642673	896799	311.3612	10.0362	0.1	311.2612	G	1	6	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	330.6351	121.103922	3	-19.2739	3	24	2
523	642480	896764	324.4066	9.49676	1.3	323.306	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	331.0227	57.27073	3	-6.4207	3	24	2
524	642512	897215	313.225	8.07611	1.5	312.425	G	1,5	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	333.8883	60.56038	3	0.7633	3	24	2
525	642446	896716	336.2931	10.08517	1.8	334.4931	G	1,5	90	5	Sensitive Habitat	8	341.3016	28.57051	3	-5.0085	3	15	2
526	642397	896715	337.0737	7.959602	2	335.0737	G	1,5	90	5	Sensitive Habitat	8	341.1073	39.201268	3	-4.0336	3	24	2
527	642485	896724	337.5452	8.386166	1.3	336.2452	G	1,5	90	5	Sensitive Habitat	8	337.6781	51.123276	3	-6.1239	3	15	2
528	642388	896746	336.0139	6.421445	1.1	334.0139	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	337.9897	22.39594	1	-1.9358	3	9	2
529	642446	896819	320.4205	8.239361	0.1	320.3205	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	321.8102	18.55708	3	-1.3897	3	9	2
530	642210	896889	308.0817	7.37438	0.4	307.6817	G	1	4	1	Site Infrastructure	3	314.0928	58.731453	3	-6.0111	3	9	2
531	642171	896856	308.0089	9.372122	1.2	306.8089	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	316.028	92.807208	3	-6.0311	3	9	2
532	642129	896843	303.5637	10.58618	2.3	301.2637	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	317.6369	135.65797	3	-14.0732	3	9	2
533	642445	896874	288.0624	8.614876	1.8	286.2624	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	209.114904	3	-8.4418	3	9	2
534	642655	896884	287.877	10.19966	0.7	287.277	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	189.98087	3	-6.2272	3	9	2
535	642094	896921	290.775	10.16349	0.4	290.175	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	142.79458	3	-5.7292	3	9	2
536	642098	896941	288.6297	10.1246	0.9	287.7297	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	129.108791	3	-7.8745	3	9	2
537	642074	896976	281.195	11.00979	1	280.195	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	292.8664	140.22087	3	-11.664	3	9	2
538	642106	896951	287.9598	10.07398	0.9	287.0598	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	117.10898	3	-6.5444	3	9	2
539	642095	896931	289.7023	10.11060	0.6	289.1023	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	136.515147	3	-6.8019	3	9	2
540	642069	896926	285.4755	11.34214	0.5	284.9755	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	161.657215	3	-11.0287	3	9	2
541	642083	896928	288.2832	10.15366	1	287.2832	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	148.648823	3	-8.223	3	9	2
542	642110	896924	291.1250	9.98783	0	290.125	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	227.141703	3	-5.8007	3	9	2
543	642125	896918	294.8802	9.87353	1	293.8802	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	118.90084	3	-1.624	3	9	2
544	642148	896957	293.393	9.44052	0.3	293.093	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	77.90558	3	-1.3112	3	9	2
545	642190	896968	295.5864	9.20919	0.6	295.0864	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	296.5042	122.90591	3	0.2852	3	9	2
546	642444	896317	357.9662	12.0214	0.2	356.7662	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	349.923	94.316595	3	8.0432	3	9	2
547	642445	896383	341.4248	8.172775	1.8	339.6248	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	341.4248	4.494601	4	0	3	24	2
548	642444	896313	340.2453	5.40614	2	338.2453	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	341.4248	73.4695	3	-1.1795	3	24	2
549	642444	896311	330.8037	9.254514	1.8	329.8037	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	326.7992	52.26473	3	-4.8085	3	9	2
550	642147	896412	315.696	9.143167	1.8	313.896	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	315.696	0	4	0	3	12	2
551	642142	896364	318.994	7.76224	1.3	317.694	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	318.032	24.00564	3	0.962	3	24	2
552	642149	896323	319.421	6.84939	1	318.421	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	321.3289	74.0975	3	-1.9079	3	9	2
553	642145	896213	321.6919	6.29888	1.9	319.7919	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	326.7992	160.68359	3	-5.1073	3	6	2
554	642643	896113	333.9445	6.637676	1.9	332.0445	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	332.375	95.328763	3	1.5695	3	9	2
555	642445	896119	346.6773	8.061679	1	344.6773	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	352.3188	52.29095	3	5.6415	3	9	2
556	642447	896117	361.5436	12.9179	0	360.5436	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	361.5436	0	4	0	3	12	2
557	642543	896214	341.5122	5.303069	1.5	340.0122	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	355.4009	130.849397	3	-13.8887	3	9	2
558	642458	896218	339.7939	5.26292	1.9	337.8939	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	355.4009	146.53973	3	-15.607	3	9	2
559	642467	896230	339.4759	5.27199	1.8	337.9759	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	355.2378	149.80393	3	-4.234	3	9	2
560	642567	896242	339.183	5.194274	1.8	337.383	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	355.2378	137.413543	3	3.9452	3	24	2
561	642579	896253	338.1552	5.190851	0.8	337.3552	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	355.2378	124.961372	3	2.9174	3	24	2
562	642594	896254	336.1335	5.43214	0	334.1335	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	331.1271	102.26454	3	5.2064	3	24	2
563	642008	896251	335.4274	3.906314	2	333.4274	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	331.1271	141.895	3	-1.2953	3	24	2
564	642563	896285	338.9497	4.247607	2	336.9497	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	335.2378	96.976128	3	3.7139	3	24	2
565	642565	896275	338.9256	4.20989	1.8	337.1256	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	335.2378	106.31995	3	3.6878	3	24	2
566	642565	896263	338.9015	4.49044	1.7	337.2015	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	335.2378	111.1257	3	1.6637	3	24	2
567	642555	896253	339.9176	5.113389	1	338.1176	G	1	12	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	335.2378	130.175778	3	4.6798	3	24	2
568	642544	896253	340.7989	5.21331	1	339.7989	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	335.2378	133.7514	3	5.5611	3	24	2
569	642532	896254	342.9124	8.62014	1.5	341.4124	G	1	18	2	Sensitive Habitat	8	341.4248	133.74933	3	1.4876	3	24	2
570	643469	896767	225.7496	4.0878	0	224.7496	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	225.9882	0	4	0	3	12	2
571	643466	896751	225.9982	2.8972	1.2	224.7982	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	225.9882	0	4	0	3	12	2
572	643458	896675	227.9344	2.95104	1.1	226.8344	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	227.9344	0	4	0	3	12	2
573	643416	896582	233.6688	3.59978	1	231.6688	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	233.0303	15.51799	3	6.6225	3	9	2
574	643350	896538	242.7183	6.18858	1.4	241.3183	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	234.2606	73.78738	3	8.4577	3	9	2
575	643357	896579	238.8596	7.981215	1	237.8596	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	235.778	38.416247	3	3.0816	3	9	2
576	643359	896583	237.9607	7.41947	0.9	237.0607	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	235.778	34.76989	3	2.2827	3	9	2
577	643183	896579	236.1798	6.219309	1	234.1798	G	1,5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	234.2606	21.8761	3	1.1183	3	9	2
578	643158	896594	237.3563	6.37814	0.9	236.4563	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	235.778	23.543345	3	1.5783	3	9	2
579	643141	896582	240.1517	7.24322	1.8	238.3517	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	235.778						

670	642646	896516	320.495	6.56966	4	0.8	329.686	3	G	Sensitive Habitat	330.495	0	0	0	3	32	0	0	0
671	642743	896616	313.195	12.7249	4	1.2	311.939	3	G	Sensitive Habitat	320.5289	34.2725	3	-7.8094	3	24	0	0	0
672	642745	896717	310.910	6.42207	4	1.8	309.120	3	G	Sensitive Habitat	322.1909	112.5126	3	-11.2802	3	24	0	0	0
673	642845	896755	324.290	11.9767	4	1.4	322.897	3	R	Sensitive Habitat	330.5913	41.2943	3	-6.2946	3	24	0	0	0
674	642845	896616	340.144	6.86474	3	1.3	338.861	3	R	Sensitive Habitat	340.1444	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0
675	642850	896617	349.397	9.91821	6	0.5	348.897	3	Slip Material	350.3667	24.60988	3	-0.97	3	9	0	0	0	
676	642446	897016	287.243	7.93814	4	0.4	288.843	3	G	Sensitive Habitat	292.8564	59.93581	3	-6.0511	3	24	0	0	0
677	642847	897017	271.425	9.82365	6	1.5	271.425	3	G	Sensitive Habitat	292.8564	158.10228	3	-20.4839	3	9	0	0	0
678	641844	897016	259.779	5.45416	4	0.5	259.279	3	G	Site Infrastructure	251.7681	158.20546	3	8.0038	3	9	0	0	0
679	642045	897116	288.375	5.76977	4	0.4	287.975	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.9893	166.88125	3	-11.3864	3	18	0	0	0
680	642447	897115	276.926	4.54211	4	1.9	274.926	3	G	Site Infrastructure	289.1495	81.73129	3	-12.2989	3	9	0	0	0
681	642899	896816	280.799	8.96169	4	0.1	280.799	3	Not Proven	280.906	36.25697	3	-0.1111	3	9	0	0	0	
682	642818	896823	277.297	8.23768	6	0.01	277.297	3	Not Proven	280.906	45.76596	3	-3.609	3	9	0	0	0	
683	642932	896832	275.283	7.81081	4	0.01	275.278	3	Not Proven	272.1218	41.02703	3	1.16	3	9	0	0	0	
684	641818	896818	221.803	1.98023	4	0.4	221.803	3	Not Proven	220.2877	17.26522	3	1.5526	3	24	0	0	0	
685	643556	896721	222.182	3.36451	2	0.01	222.172	3	Not Proven	222.0178	13.78640	3	0.1562	3	24	0	0	0	
686	643553	896628	225.186	10.99094	4	0.01	225.176	3	Not Proven	225.1846	1.002719	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
687	643545	896544	228.826	5.06525	4	0.01	228.816	3	Not Proven	228.8203	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
688	643506	896521	235.824	5.46204	4	0.05	235.782	3	Not Proven	237.0211	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
689	643470	896358	245.804	5.97404	4	0.01	245.804	3	Not Proven	245.8094	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
690	643616	896276	255.701	5.57116	4	0.1	255.691	3	Not Proven	255.292	7.87805	4	0.409	3	12	0	0	0	
691	643363	896297	263.782	5.40027	4	0.1	263.682	3	Not Proven	262.0395	20.32977	3	1.7448	3	9	0	0	0	
692	643317	896115	271.4834	4.49429	4	0.1	271.3834	3	Not Proven	271.4834	3.99906	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
693	643239	896052	278.2299	3.84623	2	0.1	278.1299	3	Not Proven	278.2416	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0	
694	643162	895889	287.4738	11.6881	6	0.1	287.373	3	Not Proven	281.977	82.3893	3	-5.0663	3	9	0	0	0	
695	643856	896366	295.294	5.30924	4	0.2	295.084	3	Not Proven	284.6464	15.97119	3	0.6476	3	9	0	0	0	
696	641855	897241	255.9514	7.14341	4	0.1	255.8514	3	G	Site Infrastructure	254.9998	11.11218	3	0.9516	3	9	0	0	0
697	641836	897242	254.6031	8.39266	6	0.1	254.5631	3	G	Site Infrastructure	254.6031	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
698	641812	897240	250.8127	7.66377	6	0.1	250.7127	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.9288	7.1674	4	-2.1157	3	9	0	0	0
699	641799	897241	249.5755	8.43096	6	0.2	249.5755	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.9288	16.48802	3	-1.529	3	9	0	0	0
700	641823	897184	248.9028	5.41549	4	0.4	248.5028	3	G	Site Infrastructure	250.4246	3.81838	4	-1.5218	3	12	0	0	0
701	641813	897184	251.5987	7.66377	4	0.3	250.8985	3	G	Site Infrastructure	251.2985	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
702	641848	897170	250.0887	3.64892	2	0.1	250.0887	3	G	Site Infrastructure	250.0887	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
703	641828	897155	250.5335	2.78422	2	1	249.5335	3	G	Site Infrastructure	250.5335	3.89246	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
704	641793	897142	253.1359	4.54277	4	1.1	252.0359	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.9277	0	4	0.5632	3	12	0	0	0
705	641787	897154	252.1228	2.58227	4	0.6	252.1228	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.1228	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
706	641779	897168	251.3498	5.53605	4	0.8	250.5498	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.1228	12.92125	3	-0.773	3	12	0	0	0
707	641752	897158	252.8312	5.83602	4	0.7	252.1312	3	G	Site Infrastructure	252.8312	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
708	641748	897123	255.4826	2.83782	2	0.7	254.7826	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.4826	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
709	641739	897100	256.5476	1.9874	2	0.5	256.5476	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.5476	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
710	641739	897068	256.4422	2.69297	2	0.5	255.9422	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.1305	16.48483	3	-0.6883	3	9	0	0	0
711	641739	897078	256.9162	2.38496	2	0.3	256.6162	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.0709	9.49203	4	-0.1547	3	12	0	0	0
712	641739	897086	257.0709	1.38419	2	0.3	256.7709	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.0709	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
713	641739	897088	256.8065	2.13103	2	0.4	256.4065	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.8065	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
714	641739	897108	256.3838	2.48027	2	0.8	255.5838	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.3838	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
715	641739	897118	255.9617	3.39867	2	0.1	255.9617	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.9617	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
716	641739	897128	255.5697	2.99127	2	0.1	255.5697	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.5697	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
717	641739	897138	254.8346	4.79893	4	0.1	254.8346	3	G	Site Infrastructure	254.8346	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
718	641739	897148	253.9055	5.83996	4	0.2	253.9055	3	G	Site Infrastructure	253.9055	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
719	641739	897148	253.9034	5.78924	4	0.2	253.7834	3	G	Site Infrastructure	253.9034	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
720	641730	897138	254.9798	4.83858	4	0.2	254.7798	3	G	Site Infrastructure	254.9346	0	4	0.0452	3	12	0	0	0
721	641729	897128	255.6569	3.12716	2	0.3	255.3569	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.6569	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
722	641728	897119	256.0722	2.41878	2	0.3	255.7722	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.0722	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
723	641729	897109	256.4948	2.44602	2	0.4	256.4948	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.4948	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
724	641728	897099	256.9175	2.32051	2	0.4	256.5175	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.9175	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
725	641729	897088	257.3402	1.06478	2	0.4	256.9402	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.3402	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
726	641726	897078	257.1305	2.09803	2	0.3	256.8305	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.1305	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
727	641729	897068	256.6565	2.88574	2	0.01	256.6565	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.1305	9.42903	4	-0.474	3	12	0	0	0
728	641719	897068	256.7853	2.82606	2	0.5	256.2853	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.283	9.42913	4	-0.4977	3	12	0	0	0
729	641719	897078	257.283	1.49601	2	0.4	256.883	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.283	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
730	641719	897088	257.366	1.28211	2	0.6	256.866	3	G	Site Infrastructure	257.366	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
731	641719	897088	256.9562	2.55406	2	0.6	256.3562	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.9562	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
732	641719	897108	256.5464	2.54263	2	0.5	256.0464	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.5464	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
733	641718	897118	256.1386	2.58177	2	0.3	256.1386	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.1386	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
734	641719	897128	255.7267	3.40961	2	0.7	255.0267	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.7267	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
735	641719	897139	255.0145	5.01237	4	0.7	254.3145	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.0145	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
736	641719	897148	254.0396	5.81517	4	0.6	254.0396	3	G	Site Infrastructure	253.9634	6.05479	4	-0.0562	3	12	0	0	0
737	641710	897149	253.9639	6.1218	4	0.6	253.9639	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.0145	13.05262	3	-1.4486	3	12	0	0	0
738	641709	897139	254.5608	5.54669	4	0.4	254.1608	3	G	Site Infrastructure	254.5608	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
739	641709	897128	255.289	4.3859	4	0.5	254.789	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.289	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
740	641708	897118	255.7898	3.50222	2	0.7	255.4898	3	G	Site Infrastructure	255.7898	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
741	641709	897108	256.1686	1.91028	2	0.7	255.4686	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.1686	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
742	641709	897098	256.5785	1.91012	2	0.6	255.9785	3	G	Site Infrastructure	256.5785	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	0
7																			

830	641502	896779	235.7688	5.491012	1.9	233.8888	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	236.7128	0	4	-0.944	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
831	641461	896787	232.4021	4.227892	1.1	231.3021	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	233.1101	3.204038	4	-0.708	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
832	641468	896788	233.6835	4.909114	1.6	232.0835	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	233.6835	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
833	641472	896793	234.4139	5.067749	2.1	231.9139	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	234.8339	4.843034	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
834	641504	896760	237.4138	5.463119	2.3	235.2138	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	317.0712	7.462696	4	-0.822	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
835	641539	896749	240.275	4.730917	1.3	238.975	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	240.7183	9.717277	4	0.3407	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
836	641556	896751	241.7204	4.511144	1	240.7204	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	241.7204	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
837	641560	896754	241.1603	4.47867	1	241.1603	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	242.4625	8.1413	4	-0.4433	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
838	641591	896705	245.1036	6.169435	1.5	243.6036	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	245.1036	6.749664	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
839	641578	896699	244.4554	4.684447	1.7	242.7554	3	R	1,5	18	2	2	2	245.2817	6.850247	4	-0.8263	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
840	641566	896688	243.9544	4.510511	1.6	242.2544	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	245.2817	21.02844	3	-1.3263	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
841	642006	896410	372.8546	9.312059	2.5	370.3546	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	372.8546	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
842	642194	896414	371.8047	9.332695	2.5	369.3047	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	371.8047	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
843	642183	896415	370.7285	10.9444	2.1	368.2285	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	370.7285	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
844	642174	896416	369.6306	10.9388	2	367.1306	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	369.6306	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
845	642164	896414	368.5328	11.56092	1.9	366.0328	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	368.5328	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
846	642154	896414	367.0508	12.45731	0.8	364.5508	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	367.0508	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
847	642141	896412	363.9511	12.1904	1.4	362.4511	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	365.4509	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
848	642132	896412	362.2919	12.65915	0.8	361.1919	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	365.4482	5.762779	4	-1.5968	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
849	642120	896411	361.3843	13.73344	0.9	361.3843	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	365.484	15.01921	3	-3.1997	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
850	642123	896401	365.484	12.8133	1.2	364.284	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	365.484	4.338951	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
851	642122	896395	363.902	13.7338	1.4	362.302	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	365.484	0	4	-1.582	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
852	642121	896383	365.4801	13.30821	1.7	363.7801	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	367.1311	0	4	-1.651	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
853	642124	896374	368.6176	12.72197	2	366.6176	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	368.6176	3.575593	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
854	642126	896362	371.146	12.1266	1	370.146	3	R	1,5	18	2	2	2	372.9631	10.00928	3	-1.8271	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
855	642122	896359	370.7433	12.80931	1	368.7433	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	372.9631	14.02077	3	-2.2178	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
856	642124	896344	372.3232	11.99251	1.9	370.4232	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	372.9631	17.302375	3	-0.6399	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
857	642124	896332	373.8391	11.47776	1.7	372.3391	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	375.4789	25.14063	3	-1.6398	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
858	642126	896322	376.2453	9.802999	1.4	374.8453	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	380.447	28.46666	3	-4.2017	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
859	642124	896312	376.2453	9.802999	0.9	375.3453	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	380.447	33.740665	3	-4.2017	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
860	642132	896313	376.2453	9.802999	0.8	375.4453	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	380.447	26.581004	3	-4.2017	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
861	642144	896314	378.4779	15.58581	0.7	377.9779	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	380.447	17.302375	3	-1.7697	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
862	642144	896324	377.1433	13.28878	0.6	376.5433	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	380.447	11.99075	3	-3.0337	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
863	642134	896324	376.0564	8.954479	0.8	375.0564	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	380.447	21.145111	3	-4.3906	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
864	642134	896334	375.4169	9.467999	0.9	374.5169	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	375.4789	17.302375	3	-0.062	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
865	642144	896334	376.2653	10.32359	0.1	375.2653	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	377.4856	11.39974	3	-1.2191	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
866	642144	896344	375.4789	8.932688	0.2	375.2789	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	375.4789	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
867	642135	896343	373.9011	10.86258	1.9	372.0011	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	375.4789	9.90321	4	-1.5278	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
868	642134	896354	372.9631	11.6879	1.6	371.8631	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	372.9631	35.74964	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
869	642144	896364	374.7929	10.7007	1.3	373.2929	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	374.7929	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
870	642154	896354	376.5972	7.74226	2	374.2972	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	376.5972	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
871	642164	896364	376.846	6.37954	3	373.846	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	376.846	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
872	642174	896374	376.2022	5.93799	1	375.2022	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	376.2022	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
873	642182	896385	374.9748	9.063381	2.7	372.2748	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	375.4273	0	4	-0.4525	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
874	642194	896394	374.2455	5.882326	0.3	373.0455	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	374.2455	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
875	642204	896404	372.8585	5.512054	0.8	372.0585	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	372.8585	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
876	642194	896404	374.4164	7.204474	1.4	373.4164	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	373.4164	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
877	642184	896404	372.3185	10.55709	2.2	370.3185	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	372.3185	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
878	642174	896404	371.2206	11.39289	2	369.2206	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	371.2206	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
879	642164	896404	370.1228	11.8029	1.8	368.1228	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	370.1228	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
880	642154	896404	368.0314	12.55143	0.8	367.0314	3	R	1,5	18	2	2	2	368.0314	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
881	642144	896404	367.0316	12.72026	0.9	366.0316	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	367.0316	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
882	642134	896404	365.4482	12.7276	1.1	364.4482	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	365.4482	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
883	642135	896391	368.721	12.94867	1	367.721	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	368.721	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
884	642134	896384	368.721	12.94867	1.7	367.021	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	368.721	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
885	642133	896372	370.3932	12.85333	0.8	369.5932	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	371.7551	0	4	-1.3619	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
886	642134	896364	371.7551	12.57148	1.8	369.51	3	G	1	12	2	2	2	371.7551	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
887	642144	896364	373.6173	12.51738	1.4	372.2173	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	373.6173	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
888	642154	896364	375.2451	10.15208	1.4	373.8451	3	G	1	18	2	2	2	375.2451	0	4	0	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
889	642165	896374	375.3199	9.740164	1.9	374.4199	3	G	1	18	2	2	2												

990	642119	897078	287.134	7.282565	1.8	285.334	3	G	1	12	2	288.4582	12.250061	3	-1.3242	9	1	2	
991	642198	897078	285.8784	7.830909	0.1	285.7884	1	G	1	4	2	288.4582	19.454059	3	-2.5798	1	1	2	
992	642189	897078	284.6962	9.459904	0.01	284.6862	1	R	1.5	12	3	289.1495	26.789294	3	-4.4533	1	1	2	
993	642176	897078	283.5159	9.502810	0.19	282.6159	1	G	1	12	3	289.1495	31.761372	3	-5.6336	1	1	2	
994	642179	897068	284.6322	9.899300	0.4	284.2322	1	G	1.5	9	2	289.1495	28.323818	3	-4.5173	1	1	2	
995	642189	897069	285.847	10.365	1	284.847	1	G	1	12	2	289.1495	19.840465	3	-3.3025	1	1	2	
996	642197	897067	287.1439	9.334700	0.5	286.6439	1	Not Proven	2	12	3	289.1495	12.92402	3	-2.0056	1	1	2	
997	642199	897058	286.7629	8.513001	0.1	286.6629	1	G	1	6	2	289.1495	6.057644	4	-0.2441	1	1	2	
998	642189	897058	287.2639	11.15632	0.1	286.1639	1	G	1	18	3	289.1495	15.932039	3	-1.8856	1	1	2	
999	642179	897058	285.7615	10.38347	1.2	284.5615	1	G	1	12	3	289.1495	25.903665	3	-3.388	1	1	2	
1000	642179	897048	286.9685	10.71009	1.2	285.7685	1	G	1	12	3	290.2354	25.291045	3	-1.2669	1	1	2	
1001	642189	897048	287.8961	11.1879	1.2	287.8961	1	G	1.5	18	3	290.2354	15.932068	3	-1.7393	1	1	2	
1002	642198	897048	290.1043	8.643497	0.5	289.6043	1	R	1.5	4	2	290.2354	5.988895	4	-0.1131	1	1	2	
1003	642206	897037	291.5229	6.218004	0.1	291.4229	1	G	1	4	2	291.5229	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1004	642199	897038	291.7788	8.20398	1	290.2788	1	G	1	12	3	291.5229	6.05764	4	0	1	1	2	
1005	642189	897038	289.7319	10.75533	0.7	289.0319	1	G	1	12	2	291.5229	15.932048	3	-1.791	1	1	2	
1006	642179	897039	288.225	10.87254	1.2	287.025	1	G	1	18	3	291.5229	25.565906	3	-3.2979	1	1	2	
1007	642179	897028	289.3602	10.14011	0.5	288.8602	1	G	1	12	3	292.8564	25.903665	3	-3.9662	1	1	2	
1008	642189	897029	290.9884	8.38018	0.4	290.5884	1	G	1	6	2	292.8564	15.90219	3	-1.868	1	1	2	
1009	642199	897028	292.0572	6.782326	1.2	290.8572	1	R	1.5	18	3	292.8564	5.244081	4	-0.7992	1	1	2	
1010	642208	897028	292.8564	5.341674	1.9	290.9564	1	G	1	12	2	292.8564	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1011	642209	897028	293.4232	5.981897	1.8	291.6232	1	G	1	12	3	292.8564	0	0	-0.396	1	1	2	
1012	642199	897018	292.3589	6.316021	1.1	291.2589	1	G	1	12	2	292.8564	10.299426	3	-0.4975	1	1	2	
1013	642188	897020	291.5098	7.158324	1.3	290.2098	1	G	1	12	2	292.8564	17.914904	3	-1.3466	1	1	2	
1014	642179	897019	290.1805	8.33236	1.2	288.9905	1	G	1	12	3	292.8564	26.57713	3	-2.5599	1	1	2	
1015	642199	897008	290.7468	7.726224	1.5	289.2468	1	G	1.5	18	3	292.8564	31.7792	3	-2.1096	1	1	2	
1016	642190	897009	291.8228	7.779912	1.3	290.5228	1	G	1	12	2	292.8564	23.348528	3	-1.0336	1	1	2	
1017	642199	897008	292.9598	7.980504	1	291.9598	1	G	1	8	2	295.2338	15.920428	3	-2.274	1	1	2	
1018	642207	897028	294.0968	8.372068	0.8	293.2968	1	G	1	12	3	295.2338	7.514317	4	0	1	1	2	
1019	642179	897009	295.2338	7.630079	0.4	294.8338	1	G	1	12	2	295.2338	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1020	642229	896998	296.8276	7.400724	1.6	295.2276	1	G	1	12	3	296.8276	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1021	642219	896998	296.5042	7.812571	1.8	295.2042	1	G	1	12	3	296.5042	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1022	642209	896998	295.1249	8.472526	0.9	294.4249	1	G	1	12	2	296.5042	0	0	-1.1793	1	1	2	
1023	642199	896998	294.1438	9.815428	0.5	293.6438	1	G	1	6	2	296.5042	15.932039	3	-2.3604	1	1	2	
1024	642188	896998	292.9627	9.590547	0.9	292.0627	1	G	1	12	2	296.5042	26.94103	3	-5.5415	1	1	2	
1025	642179	896998	291.6878	8.814216	1.1	291.6878	1	G	1	6	2	296.5042	25.903665	3	-7.164	1	1	2	
1026	642189	896990	294.2604	9.907193	0.4	293.8604	1	G	1	6	2	296.5042	26.287295	3	-2.2438	1	1	2	
1027	642199	896988	295.5099	10.02419	0.7	294.8099	1	G	1	12	2	296.5042	17.97951	3	-0.9943	1	1	2	
1028	642209	896988	296.491	9.325916	1.2	295.491	1	G	1	12	3	296.5042	10.299028	3	6.1868	1	1	2	
1029	642219	896988	297.4299	8.926919	0.9	296.4299	1	G	1	12	3	296.5042	9.420201	3	0.9257	1	1	2	
1030	642229	896987	297.7533	8.922957	1.9	295.8533	1	G	1	18	3	296.8276	10.581359	3	0.9257	1	1	2	
1031	642239	896988	298.0325	10.37576	0.01	298.0325	1	G	1	6	2	295.8543	9.829204	3	2.1782	1	1	2	
1032	642385	896951	303.227	8.22846	0.8	302.427	1	G	1	12	3	302.4242	10.795479	3	1.0946	1	1	2	
1033	642390	896965	300.931	6.237779	1.2	299.731	1	R	1.5	18	3	301.0424	0	0	-0.1114	1	1	2	
1034	642398	896983	298.8756	6.588022	1.2	297.6756	1	G	1	12	2	301.0424	16.560281	3	-2.1668	1	1	2	
1035	642440	896965	300.7607	6.330374	0.7	300.6607	1	G	1	8	2	303.035	19.406674	3	-2.7743	1	1	2	
1036	642434	896942	303.035	7.437974	1.3	301.935	1	G	1	12	3	303.035	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1037	642428	896928	306.0383	9.238875	0.9	305.1383	1	G	1	12	2	306.0355	0	0	0.0028	1	1	2	
1038	642479	896899	310.745	8.274229	0.4	310.345	1	G	1	6	2	309.473	8.707014	4	1.272	1	1	2	
1039	642483	896875	313.6475	6.860064	1.1	312.5475	1	G	1	12	3	313.6475	0	0	0	1	1	2	
1040	642499	896819	320.2642	9.399162	2	318.2642	1	G	1	12	3	314.5004	38.693279	3	5.7638	1	1	2	
1041	642509	896819	319.7787	9.961334	1.8	317.9787	1	G	1	18	3	310.9237	38.661147	3	8.85	1	1	2	
1042	642519	896819	318.9082	12.50872	1	317.9082	1	G	1	12	3	314.2823	31.7779	3	4.4259	1	1	2	
1043	642529	896819	317.1981	11.462983	0.9	316.2983	1	G	1.5	18	3	314.2823	24.844623	3	2.816	1	1	2	
1044	642539	896819	317.4089	9.472467	1.1	316.3089	1	G	1	12	3	314.2823	19.377724	3	3.1266	1	1	2	
1045	642549	896819	317.8233	6.417600	1.5	316.3233	1	G	1	12	3	314.2823	19.92963	3	1.539	1	1	2	
1046	642559	896817	317.459	5.57654	1.4	316.659	1	G	1	12	3	315.1441	20.17271	3	2.3149	1	1	2	
1047	642569	896819	316.4041	6.782071	0.7	315.7041	1	G	1	12	2	315.1441	23.262764	3	1.26	1	1	2	
1048	642580	896818	315.4459	6.858248	0.7	314.7459	1	G	1	8	2	315.1441	31.82274	3	0.3018	1	1	2	
1049	642588	896820	314.4877	6.958086	1	313.4877	1	G	1	8	2	315.1441	17.94093	3	-0.6564	1	1	2	
1050	642589	896828	313.7448	7.079851	1	312.9851	1	G	1	8	2	315.1441	35.97788	3	1.3993	1	1	2	
1051	642569	896829	315.6713	7.17674	0.6	315.0713	1	G	1	8	2	315.1441	16.484534	3	0.5272	1	1	2	
1052	642558	896830	316.0812	7.157114	0.9	315.7812	1	G	1	8	2	315.1441	8.015951	4	1.5371	1	1	2	
1053	642548	896828	316.527	8.10112	1.1	316.027	1	G	1	6	2	314.2823	9.909219	4	2.2487	1	1	2	
1054	642539	896830	315.4103	11.43065	1.3	314.1103	1	G	1	18	3	314.2823	9.162347	4	1.128	1	1	2	
1055	642529	896829	315.1063	12.08471	1.4	313.7063	1	G	1	18	3	314.2823	17.97951	3	0.824	1	1	2	
1056	642519	896829	317.046	11.74	2	315.046	1	G	1	12	2	310.9237	24.844623	3	6.1228	1	1	2	
1057	642499	896829	318.2559	11.1424	2	316.6559	1	G	1	12	3	314.0057	28.70561	3	4.249	1	1	2	
1058	642499	896829	318.6912	9.421176	1.9	316.7912	1	G	1	18	3	314.5004	28.216062	3	4.1908	1	1	2	
1059	642499	896839	317.2238	9.544831	2.2	315.0238	1	G	1	18	3	314.5004	19.92963	3	2.7214	1	1	2	
1060	642508	896841	316.2641	11.32861	2	316.2641	1	G	1	18	3	314.0057	19.41051						

1150	642131	897243	265.6245	5.406713	G	1	4	4	1	265.1245	6.91498	0	-0.968	1	12	2	4	6
1151	642356	897211	269.5603	6.051243	G	1	8	8	1	268.9603	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1152	642336	897205	269.4074	6.044939	G	1	4	4	1	268.6074	6.91498	0	0.9062	1	12	2	4	6
1153	642294	897229	265.7817	5.897784	G	1	8	8	1	265.4817	6.91498	0	1.5773	1	9	1	1	2
1154	642004	896114	370.5428	13.417245	G	1	12	12	1	369.7184	6.91498	0	8.2234	1	9	1	1	2
1155	642005	896103	371.2908	12.84713	G	1	18	18	1	369.9908	6.91498	0	1.500295	1	1	1	1	2
1156	642006	896094	371.8662	12.5666	G	1	18	18	1	370.2662	6.91498	0	-0.5163	1	12	2	4	6
1157	642005	896083	372.4986	11.43096	G	1	6	6	1	372.4986	6.91498	0	-6.2134	1	12	2	4	6
1158	642014	896075	371.1221	9.610221	G	1	6	6	1	370.9221	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1159	642014	896084	370.3329	11.521274	G	1	18	18	1	368.6329	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1160	642014	896095	369.7384	12.41765	G	1	18	18	1	369.7384	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1161	642014	896104	369.1393	13.02421	G	1	18	18	1	369.1393	6.91498	0	-0.5801	1	12	2	4	6
1162	642014	896114	368.2656	13.60269	G	1	12	12	1	367.3656	6.91498	0	1.3942	1	1	1	1	2
1163	642025	896152	363.439	12.46561	G	1	18	18	1	362.139	6.91498	0	1.8751	1	9	1	1	2
1164	642025	896148	361.439	12.46561	G	1	18	18	1	362.139	6.91498	0	1.8751	1	9	1	1	2
1165	642024	896134	364.2223	10.07062	G	1	18	18	1	362.6223	6.91498	0	-2.6491	1	1	1	1	2
1166	642024	896124	365.1054	13.57244	G	1	18	18	1	363.9054	6.91498	0	-0.5163	1	9	1	1	2
1167	642024	896114	365.8984	13.00729	G	1	12	12	1	365.1884	6.91498	0	-0.283	1	9	1	1	2
1168	642024	896103	365.8744	13.30124	G	1	12	12	1	366.8744	6.91498	0	0	1	9	1	1	2
1169	642024	896094	367.6118	12.43505	G	1	18	18	1.5	367.6118	6.91498	0	0	1	9	1	1	2
1170	642024	896084	368.6352	11.45679	G	1	18	18	1	368.6352	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1171	642024	896075	369.6604	9.68959	G	1	12	12	0.6	369.6604	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1172	642033	896073	367.8612	10.74592	G	1	6	6	1	367.8612	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1173	642033	896083	366.8613	12.94872	G	1	12	12	0.7	366.1613	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1174	642033	896092	366.8613	12.94872	G	1	12	12	2.2	366.6613	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1175	642034	896103	364.5549	13.14127	G	1	18	18	1.1	363.4549	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1176	642033	896114	363.7685	13.34517	G	1	12	12	0.7	363.0685	6.91498	0	-0.7864	1	12	2	4	6
1177	642033	896123	362.8883	12.67979	G	1	18	18	1.8	361.0883	6.91498	0	1.3244	1	1	1	1	2
1178	642033	896134	364.2223	13.07062	G	1	12	12	1.7	362.5223	6.91498	0	-0.6584	1	12	2	4	6
1179	642034	896142	362.0081	10.94669	G	1	18	18	1.4	360.6081	6.91498	0	0.4442	1	1	1	1	2
1180	642035	896152	358.0476	10.61841	G	1	18	18	1.3	359.7476	6.91498	0	0.99979	1	1	1	1	2
1181	642044	896153	359.521	10.2803	G	1	18	18	1.8	357.721	6.91498	0	-2.0429	1	1	1	1	2
1182	642048	896145	360.2403	9.292748	G	1	18	18	2.2	357.2403	6.91498	0	-1.3236	1	1	1	1	2
1183	642046	896135	360.6083	9.297523	G	1	18	18	1.9	358.7083	6.91498	0	-0.9556	1	1	1	1	2
1184	642044	896124	360.6083	11.28346	G	1	18	18	1.8	358.8837	6.91498	0	-0.8802	1	1	1	1	2
1185	642047	896205	362.4495	13.31967	G	1	18	18	2.2	362.4495	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1186	642044	896094	363.3759	14.01595	G	1	18	18	2.5	360.8759	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1187	642045	896084	364.6165	14.08157	G	1	18	18	1.2	363.4165	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1188	642046	896074	365.367	10.78691	G	1	18	18	0.5	365.367	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1189	642054	896074	363.8113	10.7962	G	1	18	18	0.6	363.8113	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1190	642054	896083	362.4308	13.69667	G	1	12	12	0.6	361.8308	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1191	642053	896094	361.0946	13.11269	R	1	18	18	2.2	358.8946	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1192	642054	896104	360.213	12.5151	G	1	18	18	2	358.213	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1193	642055	896113	359.457	12.04446	G	1	18	18	2.4	357.457	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1194	642054	896124	358.7545	10.993	G	1	18	18	1.5	357.2545	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1195	642055	896133	359.1337	10.64209	G	1	18	18	2	357.1337	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1196	642055	896142	358.7188	10.66438	G	1	18	18	2.1	356.6188	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1197	642054	896154	358.0419	11.1952	G	1	18	18	2.3	355.7419	6.91498	0	-1.4151	1	1	1	1	2
1198	642065	896153	356.026	13.70456	G	1	18	18	1.4	354.426	6.91498	0	-0.8431	1	1	1	1	2
1199	642066	896145	356.6493	13.09957	G	1	18	18	2	354.6493	6.91498	0	-0.8077	1	1	1	1	2
1200	642064	896134	356.764	13.29509	G	1	18	18	2.5	354.264	6.91498	0	-2.693	1	1	1	1	2
1201	642063	896125	356.9522	12.31171	G	1	12	12	0.9	356.0222	6.91498	0	-2.5048	1	1	1	1	2
1202	642064	896114	357.5092	12.68622	R	1	12	12	2.6	354.9092	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1203	642064	896104	358.1351	11.63554	R	1	18	18	1.5	356.1351	6.91498	0	0.8259	1	1	1	1	2
1204	642066	896092	359.2787	11.59306	G	1	18	18	2.1	357.1787	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1205	642066	896087	360.4607	12.79131	G	1	18	18	1.2	359.2607	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1206	642066	896075	361.8618	12.298	G	1	18	18	0.6	361.8618	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1207	642074	896073	359.8145	13.25977	G	1	18	18	0.9	356.9145	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1208	642076	896085	358.486	12.8884	G	1	18	18	2.2	356.286	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1209	642072	896094	359.2787	11.59306	G	1	18	18	1.1	358.1787	6.91498	0	1.4839	1	1	1	1	2
1210	642072	896103	358.1351	11.63554	G	1	18	18	1	357.7908	6.91498	0	0.5443	1	1	1	1	2
1211	642074	896113	355.8641	11.48391	G	1	18	18	1.7	353.7641	6.91498	0	-2.971	1	1	1	1	2
1212	642075	896122	354.6071	11.2649	G	1	12	12	0.6	353.9071	6.91498	0	-3.728	1	1	1	1	2
1213	642074	896134	354.3002	11.96064	G	1	12	12	1	353.3002	6.91498	0	-2.8077	1	1	1	1	2
1214	642075	896141	354.3002	11.96064	G	1	18	18	1.6	352.7002	6.91498	0	-5.1568	1	1	1	1	2
1215	642075	896152	353.6891	12.60378	G	1	12	12	0.7	352.8891	6.91498	0	-5.7679	1	1	1	1	2
1216	642083	896156	351.7088	8.82956	G	1	12	12	0.9	350.8088	6.91498	0	-7.7562	1	1	1	1	2
1217	642087	896143	352.1428	8.90428	G	1	12	12	2	352.1428	6.91498	0	-7.8142	1	1	1	1	2
1218	642084	896134	352.5849	9.076536	G	1	18	18	1.7	350.8849	6.91498	0	-5.7502	1	1	1	1	2
1219	642084	896124	353.1678	9.315456	G	1	18	18	1.8	351.3678	6.91498	0	-5.1673	1	1	1	1	2
1220	642084	896114	353.8763	10.79261	G	1	18	18	1.2	352.7763	6.91498	0	-5.5246	1	1	1	1	2
1221	642084	896104	354.6884	11.65711	G	1	18	18	1.2	353.4884	6.91498	0	-0.7125	1	1	1	1	2
1222	642085	896095	355.4009	12.48265	G	1	18	18	1.5	353.9009	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1223	642086	896083	356.4563	12.92523	G	1	18	18	1.7	354.7563	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1224	642085	896075	357.1187	12.51789	G	1	18	18	1.6	357.1187	6.91498	0	0	1	12	2	4	6
1225	642085	896064	358.8616	12.83987	G	1	18	18	2.5	356.3616	6.91498	0	0					

1310	642873	896034	311.9366	6.677537	4	0.9	311.0366	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.9366	0	4	0	3	12	2	
1311	642873	896044	311.3127	6.64865	4	0.9	310.4127	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.9366	6.5852	4	0	-0.6239	3	12	2
1312	642873	896054	310.8309	6.684054	4	0.8	310.0309	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.9366	11.399744	3	0	1.1127	3	9	2
1313	642873	896064	310.4387	6.747994	4	1	309.4387	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.4387	3.579593	4	0	0	3	12	2
1314	642873	896074	310.1221	6.108121	4	1	308.7121	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.1221	3.575593	4	0	0	3	12	2
1315	642873	896084	310.1077	5.953474	4	1.2	308.9077	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.1077	6.585299	4	0	-0.1244	3	12	2
1316	642873	896094	309.948	5.96338	4	1.6	308.348	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.2121	16.55118	3	0	-0.2941	3	9	2
1317	642873	897183	308.3036	6.7981	4	1.8	307.5183	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.2121	35.93087	3	0	0.8495	3	9	2
1318	642883	896094	308.932	6.055545	4	1.5	307.432	R	1.5	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.1933	16.55118	3	0	-0.2613	3	9	1
1319	642883	896084	309.0889	5.933021	4	1.6	307.4889	R	1.5	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.1933	6.585299	4	0	-0.1244	3	9	1
1320	642883	896074	309.1933	6.031881	4	1.3	307.8933	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.1933	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1321	642883	896064	309.1261	6.27167	4	0.8	308.2661	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.1261	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1322	642883	896054	309.7182	6.585115	4	0.8	308.9182	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.7182	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1323	642883	896044	310.328	6.671343	4	0.7	309.628	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.328	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1324	642883	896034	310.9311	6.47019	4	0.6	310.9311	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.9311	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1325	642883	896024	311.5943	6.696965	4	1	310.5943	R	1.5	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.5943	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1326	642883	896014	312.2355	6.749063	4	2	310.2355	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	312.2355	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1327	642883	896004	312.9021	6.80313	4	1.6	311.2021	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	312.9021	3.575593	4	0	0	3	12	2
1328	642893	896004	311.9208	7.054156	4	1.9	310.6208	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.9208	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1329	642893	896014	311.2531	6.822328	4	2.1	309.1531	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	311.2531	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1330	642894	896024	310.6129	6.781859	4	2.3	308.3129	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.6129	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1331	642893	896034	309.9707	6.688079	4	1	308.9707	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.9707	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1332	642893	896044	309.3433	6.587265	4	0.8	308.5433	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.3433	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1333	642893	896054	308.7194	6.53324	4	0.7	308.0194	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.7194	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1334	642893	896074	308.1545	6.120205	4	1.1	307.0545	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.1545	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1335	642893	896084	308.0301	6.11121	4	1.8	306.2301	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.1545	0	4	0	-0.1244	3	12	2
1336	642893	896094	307.9058	6.321269	4	1.8	306.1058	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.9059	12.670235	3	0	1.0399	3	9	1
1337	642903	896094	306.7462	6.506939	4	1.6	305.1462	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.8659	6.585299	4	0	-0.1197	3	12	2
1338	642903	896084	306.8659	6.730493	4	1.2	305.8659	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.8659	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1339	642903	896074	306.9947	6.637195	4	0.4	306.5947	R	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.9947	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1340	642903	896064	307.1236	6.45464	4	0.6	306.5236	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.1236	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1341	642903	896054	307.7039	6.543884	4	0.7	307.0039	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.7039	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1342	642903	896044	308.3924	6.41717	4	1	307.2924	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.3924	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1343	642903	896034	308.9522	6.581199	4	1.5	307.4522	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.9522	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1344	642903	896024	309.5873	6.885062	4	2	307.5873	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.5873	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1345	642903	896014	310.2204	6.705554	4	1.8	308.4204	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.2204	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1346	642903	896004	310.9545	7.331315	4	2.2	308.7545	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	310.9545	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1347	642913	896004	309.9171	7.250551	4	2	307.9171	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.9171	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1348	642913	896014	309.1708	7.149791	4	1	308.1708	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	309.1708	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1349	642913	896024	308.5327	6.729227	4	1.9	307.5327	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.5327	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1350	642913	896034	307.9873	6.170281	4	1.9	306.0873	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.9873	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1351	642913	896044	307.4607	6.292666	4	1.4	306.0607	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.4607	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1352	642913	896054	306.1638	6.507538	4	0.6	305.5638	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.1638	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1353	642913	896074	305.787	6.686385	4	0.8	304.987	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.787	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1354	642913	896084	305.6582	6.838851	4	1	304.6582	R	1	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.6582	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1355	642913	896094	305.5886	6.52504	4	2	303.5886	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.6582	6.585299	4	0	-0.0086	3	12	2
1356	642913	896114	305.1322	6.032971	4	1.9	303.2322	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.6582	26.54297	3	0	5.526	3	12	2
1357	642923	896094	304.4311	6.615747	4	1.5	302.9311	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	304.4311	6.585299	4	0	-0.0193	3	12	2
1358	642923	896084	304.4504	6.685676	4	1.1	303.3504	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	304.4504	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1359	642923	896074	304.5793	6.539498	4	0.7	304.5793	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	304.5793	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1360	642923	896064	305.2145	6.691378	4	0.7	304.5145	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.2145	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1361	642923	896054	305.904	6.553302	4	1	304.904	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.904	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1362	642923	896044	306.5291	6.28986	4	1.4	305.1291	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.5291	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1363	642923	896034	307.0195	6.21857	4	1.2	306.0195	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.0195	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1364	642923	896024	307.4983	6.543767	4	1.2	306.2983	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.4983	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1365	642923	896014	308.1222	7.07020	4	1.3	306.8212	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.1222	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1366	642933	896004	308.8797	7.517639	4	1	307.8797	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	308.8797	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1367	642933	896004	307.8423	7.571852	4	1.2	306.6423	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.8423	3.575496	4	0	0	3	12	2
1368	642933	896014	307.0666	6.92988	4	0.9	306.1666	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	307.0666	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1369	642933	896024	306.5305	6.13664	4	1	305.5305	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.5305	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1370	642933	896034	306.0516	6.159394	4	0.8	306.0516	R	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	306.0516	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1371	642933	896044	305.5728	6.314306	4	1.3	304.2728	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	305.5728	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1372	642933	896054	304.9546	6.601718	4	1.1	303.8546	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	304.9546	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1373	642933	896064	304.2623	6.750609	4	0.9	303.3623	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	304.2623	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1374	642933	896074	303.5757	6.49036	4	1	302.5757	R	1.5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	303.5757	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1375	642933	896084	303.2495	6.417698	4	0.9	302.3495	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	303.2495	0	4	0	0	3	12	2
1376	642933	896094	303.1736	6.52000	4	1.8	301.4736	R	1	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	303.2495	6.585299	4	0	0.0241	3	12	2
1377	642943	8960																			

1471	643397	896649	232.4281	4.849765	1.1	231.3281	B	1.5	18	Site Infrastructure	3		232.4281	0	0	3	12	2	6	
1472	643388	896648	233.2083	4.849881	1.4	231.8083	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.2083	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1473	643378	896649	233.9886	4.790079	0.7	233.2886	G	1	8	Site Infrastructure	3		233.9886	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1474	643368	896649	234.7627	4.730343	0.9	234.0627	G	1	8	Site Infrastructure	3		234.7627	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1475	643358	896648	235.4533	4.829459	1.1	234.9533	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.4533	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1476	643349	896645	236.1649	5.142439	1	235.1649	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.1649	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1477	643347	896636	236.7683	5.738787	0.9	235.8683	B	1.5	16	Not Proven	3		236.7683	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1478	643340	896627	237.2921	5.652976	1.1	236.1921	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		237.2921	5.568026	4	0	9154	1	6	
1479	643348	896599	238.4436	6.830059	1.1	237.3436	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		238.4436	24.302543	3	2.6656	1	1	2	
1480	643348	896588	239.0562	7.524439	0.9	238.1562	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		239.0562	33.002494	3	3.2782	1	1	2	
1481	643358	896589	237.9607	7.419147	1.1	236.8607	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		237.9607	29.007205	3	2.1827	1	1	2	
1482	643359	896611	237.61	5.729511	2.2	234.91	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		237.61	2.1	1.232	1	12	2	4	
1483	643358	896619	236.6933	5.532389	2.2	234.4933	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.6933	6.054764	4	0.9153	1	1	2	
1484	643360	896630	236.1767	5.570277	0.8	235.5767	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		236.1767	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1485	643358	896600	235.9251	5.412296	0.9	235.2251	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		235.9251	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1486	643370	896638	235.0818	5.052489	0.7	234.3818	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		235.0818	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1487	643369	896629	235.4613	5.241977	1.8	233.6613	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.4613	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1488	643366	896618	235.778	5.249348	1.9	233.878	G	1	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.778	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1489	896608	236.0949	5.248393		1.2	234.8949	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.0949	9.924045		1.1257	1	1	2	
1490	643371	896602	236.4122	5.566141	1.2	235.2122	G	1	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.4122	14.293549	3	1.8939	1	1	2	
1491	643368	896588	236.8652	6.540483	1.1	235.7652	B	1.5	18	Site Infrastructure	3		236.8652	24.679676	3	2.3479	1	1	2	
1492	643370	896587	236.2306	5.727289	1.5	234.6306	G	1	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.2306	17.353553	3	1.8698	1	1	2	
1493	643378	896599	235.6083	4.953116	1.6	234.0083	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.6083	10.299426	3	1.091	1	1	2	
1494	643378	896610	235.2886	4.84847	1.4	233.8886	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.2886	6.932752	4	0.7713	1	1	2	
1495	643379	896619	234.8689	4.870557	1.6	233.2689	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		234.8689	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1496	643378	896628	234.6427	4.849831	1.2	233.4427	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		234.6427	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1497	643377	896638	234.3227	4.829385	1.8	232.5227	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		234.3227	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1498	643389	896639	233.5454	4.833611	2.1	231.4454	B	1.5	18	Site Infrastructure	3		233.5454	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1499	643389	896627	233.8779	4.791719	0.7	233.1779	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		233.8779	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1500	643388	896619	234.1976	4.772912	0.7	233.4976	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		234.1976	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1501	643388	896609	234.5173	4.723047	1.6	232.9173	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		234.5173	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1502	643388	896599	234.8728	4.823551	2	232.8728	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		234.8728	6.740745	4	0.6122	1	1	2	
1503	643390	896601	235.4923	5.502154	1.9	233.5923	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		235.4923	9.051382	4	1.2347	1	1	2	
1504	643398	896589	234.8831	5.505122	2	232.8831	B	1.5	18	Site Infrastructure	3		234.8831	9.429203	4	0.6225	1	1	2	
1505	643400	896598	234.2026	4.892774	1.3	232.9026	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.4485	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1506	643398	896610	233.7459	4.730569	1.9	231.8459	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.7459	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1507	643397	896619	233.4262	4.756902	1.4	232.0262	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.4262	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1508	643397	896630	233.1066	4.806179	1.6	231.5066	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.1066	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1509	643398	896639	232.7081	4.847461	1.6	231.1081	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		232.7081	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1510	643408	896628	232.3155	4.84848	1.4	230.9155	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		232.3155	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1511	643408	896628	232.3155	4.820441	1.4	230.9155	B	1.5	24	Not Proven	3		232.3155	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1512	643408	896619	232.6499	4.784866	1.2	231.4549	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		232.6499	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1513	643408	896610	232.0259	4.828614	1.4	231.6259	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		232.0259	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1514	643411	896598	233.6485	4.989991	2.4	231.2485	B	1.5	18	Site Infrastructure	3		233.6485	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1515	643408	896589	234.271	5.441137	2.4	231.871	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.6485	9.429113	4	0.6225	1	1	2	
1516	643420	896591	231.6588	5.389754	2.3	231.3588	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.0263	8.53794	4	0.6225	1	1	2	
1517	643418	896599	231.0363	4.989796	1.4	230.3363	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.0363	2.7	0	1	12	2	4	
1518	643417	896618	231.8836	4.775	1.7	230.1836	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.8836	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1519	643419	896629	231.5443	4.805706	1.9	229.6543	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.5443	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1520	643417	896601	231.2136	4.826836	1.4	229.8136	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.2136	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1521	643429	896638	230.4363	3.859497	1.6	228.8363	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		230.4363	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1522	643428	896627	230.777	3.891913	1.5	229.277	B	1.5	9	Site Infrastructure	3		230.777	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1523	643428	896619	231.1791	4.228961	0.7	230.4791	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		231.1791	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1524	643429	896600	231.8616	4.650311	1.3	230.8616	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.8616	5.21474	4	0	1	12	2	4
1525	643430	896589	233.0466	4.914413	2.8	230.2466	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		233.0466	17.545226	3	0.0103	1	1	2	
1526	643438	896600	231.935	4.442215	1.7	230.235	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.935	15.70883	3	0.1334	1	1	2	
1527	643439	896601	231.2324	4.39556	2	229.3324	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		231.2324	14.97582	3	0.4792	1	1	2	
1528	643438	896619	230.7609	3.545909	2.3	228.4609	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		230.7609	8.891349	4	0.3821	1	1	2	
1529	643439	896629	230.3848	3.03556	1.2	229.1848	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		230.3848	5.554184	4	0	1	1	2	
1530	643439	896639	230.0479	2.920121	0.7	229.3479	B	1.5	4	Site Infrastructure	3		230.0479	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1531	643478	896697	236.4798	3.244701	2	234.8798	B	1.5	12	Site Infrastructure	3		236.4798	1.4	0.5191	1	1	1	2	
1532	643464	896705	226.7419	3.193477	2	224.7419	B	1.5	2	Site Infrastructure	3		226.7419	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1533	643456	896714	226.998	3.114896	0.5	226.498	B	1.5	2	Site Infrastructure	3		226.998	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1534	643470	896725	226.3155	2.880999	1.7	224.6155	B	1.5	9	Site Infrastructure	3		226.3155	25.8422	4	0.4693	1	1	2	
1535	643493	896713	225.0121	3.004092	1.5	223.5121	B	1.5	9	Site Infrastructure	3		225.0121	10.919397	3	-0.7051	1	1	2	
1536	643487	896700	225.9608	3.279752	1.2	224.7608	B	1.5	9	Site Infrastructure	3		225.9608	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1537	643518	896656	225.5964	4.46374	0.9	224.6964	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		225.5964	5.847995	4	0.7458	1	1	2	
1538	643523	896666	224.2962	5.571471	1.1	223.3962	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		224.2962	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1539	643534	896680	223.0962	2.152702	1.1	221.9962	B	1.5	8	Major Watercourse	3		223.0962	3.307671	4	0	1	1	2	
1540	643569	896637	228.2057	3.216506	1	227.2057	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		228.2057	4.82864	4	0	1	1	2	
1541	643584	896638	230.3336	4.913964	0	230.3336	B	1.5	8	Site Infrastructure	3		230.3336	0	0	1	12	2	4	
1542	643601	896619	231.1084	4.865751</																

1633	643713	896374	247.209	6.376232	4	0.9	246.3669	2	C	16	3	1	247.209	0	0	0	3	12	2	4
1634	643714	896383	246.592	5.881874	4	0.4	246.192	1	R	8	2	8	247.209	0	4	-0.6149	3	12	2	4
1635	643713	896394	246.5047	5.630295	4	0.4	246.1047	1	G	1	1	1	245.511	9.778285	4	0.9937	3	12	2	4
1636	643700	896394	245.511	5.742864	4	0.6	244.911	1	R	1	1.5	12	245.511	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1637	643703	896384	245.7081	5.708414	4	0.4	245.3084	1	R	8	2	8	245.7081	0	0	0	3	12	2	4
1638	643703	896374	245.9986	6.443722	4	1.3	244.6986	1	G	1	1	1	245.9986	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1639	643703	896364	245.9381	7.39396	4	1	244.9381	1	C	1	1	16	245.9381	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1640	643700	896354	245.9497	9.364513	4	1	244.5497	1	G	1	1	16	245.9497	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1641	643703	896344	247.0949	11.08621	6	1.6	245.4949	1	R	1	1.5	27	247.0949	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1642	643693	896344	245.2506	10.17564	6	1.7	243.5506	1	R	1	1.5	18	245.2506	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1643	643693	896354	244.6093	8.023657	6	1.5	243.1093	1	G	1	1	18	244.6093	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1644	643693	896364	244.7298	6.846747	6	1.1	243.6698	1	G	1	1.1	26	244.7298	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1645	643693	896374	244.7903	6.642413	4	1.2	243.5903	1	G	1	1	12	244.7903	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1646	643693	896384	244.8508	6.138927	4	0.9	243.9508	1	G	1	1	8	244.8508	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1647	643693	896384	244.5174	6.236614	4	0.4	243.1174	1	G	1	1.5	8	244.5174	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1648	643683	896384	243.6425	6.631254	4	0.5	243.1425	1	G	1	1	4	243.6425	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1649	643683	896374	243.582	6.901519	4	1.2	242.382	1	G	1	1	12	243.582	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1650	643683	896364	243.5225	6.903366	4	1.1	242.4225	1	G	1	1	12	243.5225	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1651	643683	896354	243.4609	7.149714	4	1.8	241.6609	1	R	1	1.5	18	243.4609	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1652	643673	896354	242.2513	6.986781	4	1	240.3513	1	C	1	2	24	242.2513	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1653	643673	896364	242.3129	6.912476	4	1.5	240.8129	1	C	1	2	24	242.3129	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1654	643673	896374	242.3725	6.912224	4	0.8	241.5725	1	G	1	1	8	242.3725	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1655	643673	896384	242.4332	6.819386	4	1.1	241.3332	1	R	1	1.5	18	242.4332	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1656	643673	896394	242.4743	6.514783	4	0.8	241.6743	1	G	1	1	8	242.4743	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1657	643662	896407	239.9672	6.492505	4	0.3	239.6672	1	G	1	1	4	241.9672	0	4	-1.2002	3	12	2	4
1658	643613	896435	238.0266	7.156597	4	1	233.0266	1	R	1	1	8	234.9793	11.60073	3	-0.9537	3	9	1	1
1659	643253	896085	276.1138	4.36842	4	2.4	273.7138	1	R	1	1.5	18	276.1138	0	4	-0.741	3	9	1	1
1660	643234	896067	277.7256	3.665644	2	1.9	275.8256	1	C	1	2	12	277.7256	0.451981	4	0	3	12	2	4
1661	643230	896054	277.5707	5.934835	4	1	277.5707	1	C	1	2	12	277.5707	15.46962	3	3.3408	3	9	1	1
1662	643230	896008	281.1681	6.460004	4	0.6	280.5681	1	C	1	2	16	280.5681	0	4	1.9903	3	9	1	1
1663	643249	896013	279.5778	4.182264	2	0.6	278.9778	1	C	1	2	16	279.5778	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1664	643277	896024	277.2852	2	0.6	276.6852	1	C	1	2	16	277.2852	0	4	0	3	12	2	4	
1665	643295	895981	279.3514	5.018015	4	1.4	277.9514	1	C	1	2	24	279.3514	14.749717	3	-0.8141	3	9	1	1
1666	643258	895971	282.2187	5.293887	4	1	280.2187	1	C	1	2	24	282.2187	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1667	643243	895964	282.7798	5.638254	4	1.4	281.3798	1	G	1	1	12	282.7798	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1668	643253	895964	282.2187	5.203887	4	1.7	280.5187	1	G	1	1	12	282.2187	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1669	643263	895964	281.7476	5.063803	4	1.4	280.3476	1	G	1	1	12	281.7476	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1670	643275	895962	281.1817	4.941137	4	1.6	279.5817	1	G	1	1	12	281.1817	0	4	-0.5433	3	12	2	4
1671	643283	895964	280.5961	4.812815	4	1.7	278.5961	1	G	1	1	12	280.5961	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1672	643293	895964	279.9515	4.820912	4	1.7	278.9515	1	G	1	1	12	279.9515	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1673	643304	895963	279.3869	4.810155	4	1.7	277.6869	1	R	1	1.5	18	279.3869	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1674	643313	895964	278.7822	4.810216	4	1.9	276.8822	1	G	1	1	12	278.7822	0	4	-0.6047	3	12	2	4
1675	643323	895964	278.1776	4.82237	4	1.9	276.1776	1	G	1	1	12	278.1776	0	4	-1.2002	3	9	1	1
1676	643333	895964	277.573	4.854751	4	1.9	275.673	1	G	1	1	12	277.573	0	4	-1.8139	3	9	1	1
1677	643323	895954	278.7682	4.506287	4	1.1	277.6682	1	G	1	1	12	278.7682	0	4	-1.1869	3	9	1	1
1678	643313	895954	279.3631	4.443377	4	1	278.3631	1	R	1	1.5	12	279.3631	0	4	0.59	3	12	2	4
1679	643303	895964	279.9515	4.420814	4	1	279.9515	1	R	1	1.5	12	279.9515	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1680	643293	895954	280.545	4.517671	4	1.1	279.445	1	G	1	1	12	280.545	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1681	643283	895954	281.135	4.77389	4	1.2	279.335	1	G	1	1	12	281.135	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1682	643273	895954	281.728	5.231448	4	1.4	280.328	1	G	1	1	12	281.728	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1683	643263	895954	282.4694	5.548417	4	1.6	280.8694	1	R	1	1.5	18	282.4694	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1684	643253	895954	283.084	5.704861	4	1.5	281.584	1	C	1	2	24	283.084	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1685	643243	895954	283.645	5.870111	4	1.5	282.145	1	C	1	2	24	283.645	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1686	643244	895942	285.2549	5.637024	4	1.7	283.6549	1	C	1	2	24	285.2549	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1687	643253	895944	283.8622	5.677812	4	1.5	282.3622	1	C	1	2	24	283.8622	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1688	643263	895944	283.1941	5.782224	4	1.5	281.6941	1	G	1	1	12	283.1941	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1689	643273	895944	281.468	5.888648	4	1.1	281.368	1	G	1	1	12	281.468	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1690	643283	895944	281.677	5.44051	4	1	280.677	1	G	1	1	12	281.677	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1691	643293	895944	280.9719	4.913693	4	1.1	279.8719	1	G	1	1	12	280.9719	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1692	643304	895943	280.3839	4.434344	4	1.1	279.2839	1	G	1	1	12	280.3839	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1693	643313	895944	279.792	4.278784	4	1	278.792	1	G	1	1.5	12	279.792	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1694	643323	895944	279.2021	4.186285	4	1.1	278.1021	1	R	1	1.5	18	279.2021	0	4	-0.5999	3	9	1	1
1695	643323	895934	279.6289	4.323066	4	1.7	277.9289	1	G	1	1	12	279.6289	18.888572	3	-1.6268	3	9	1	1
1696	643313	895934	280.2189	4.716129	4	1.6	278.5189	1	G	1	1	12	280.2189	11.233707	3	-1.2	3	9	1	1
1697	643303	895934	280.8681	5.27921	4	1.4	279.4681	1	R	1	1.5	18	280.8681	6.5852	4	0	3	12	2	4
1698	643293	895934	281.6379	5.760558	4	1.5	280.1379	1	G	1	1	12	281.6379	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1699	643283	895934	281.1774	5.99444	4	1.9	281.2774	1	C	1	2	24	282.4076	0	4	0.7698	3	12	2	4
1700	643273	895934	281.1774	5.99444	4	1.9	281.1774	1	C	1	2	24	281.1774	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1701	643263	895934	281.9189	5.77838	4	2	281.9189	1	R	1	1.5	18	283.9189	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1702	643253	895934	284.5869	5.629977	4	2.4	282.1869	1	G	1	1	12	284.5869	0	4	0	3	12	2	4
1703	643243	8959																		

1953	642908	896699	286.3459	10.15942	0.3	286.0459	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	286.3459	0	0	3	12	4	
1954	642908	896689	286.8482	9.582636	0.4	286.4482	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	286.8482	0	0	3	12	4	
1955	642908	896679	286.9444	9.132051	1.4	285.5444	9	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	286.9444	0	0	3	12	4	
1956	642908	896689	287.0795	9.402248	1	286.0795	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	287.0795	0	0	3	12	4	
1957	642918	896668	285.5058	9.066652	0.1	285.0058	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	285.5058	0	0	3	12	4	
1958	642918	896679	285.3492	9.277095	0.9	284.4492	9	R	1,5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	285.3492	0	0	3	12	4	
1959	642918	896689	285.1527	9.898709	0.9	284.2527	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	285.1527	0	0	3	12	4	
1960	642918	896699	284.1657	10.348167	0.6	283.6657	6	G	1,5	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	284.1657	0	0	3	12	4	
1961	642918	896709	284.1772	10.252448	0.5	283.6772	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	284.1772	0	0	3	12	4	
1962	642918	896719	283.9136	10.048113	0.3	283.6136	1	C	2	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.9136	0	0	3	12	4	
1963	642918	896729	283.7716	9.941931	0.1	283.4716	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.7716	0	0	3	12	4	
1964	642918	896739	283.3909	9.811727	0.1	283.0909	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.3909	0	0	3	12	4	
1965	642928	896739	281.6888	9.726432	0.3	281.3888	1	R	1,5	9	2	Site Infrastructure	3	281.6888	0	0	3	12	4	
1966	642928	896729	282.038	9.839996	0.6	281.438	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.038	0	0	3	12	4	
1967	642928	896719	282.18	9.86818	0.1	281.68	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.18	0	0	3	12	4	
1968	642928	896709	282.378	10.20295	0.5	281.878	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.378	0	0	3	12	4	
1969	642928	896689	283.3925	10.09605	0.8	282.5925	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.3925	0	0	3	12	4	
1970	642928	896679	283.754	9.387146	1.1	282.454	9	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.754	0	0	3	12	4	
1971	642938	896669	283.9321	9.261116	0.6	283.7321	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	283.9321	0	0	3	12	4	
1972	642938	896669	282.5584	9.839225	0.9	281.4584	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.5584	0	0	3	12	4	
1973	642938	896679	282.1588	9.338042	1	281.1588	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.1588	0	0	3	12	4	
1974	642938	896699	282.9523	9.91567	0.5	281.1523	5	C	2	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	282.9523	0	0	3	12	4	
1975	642938	896699	281.0522	10.04623	0.2	280.8522	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	281.0522	0	0	3	12	4	
1976	642938	896709	280.5884	9.795232	0.4	280.1884	9	R	1,5	9	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.5884	0	0	3	12	4	
1977	642938	896719	280.4405	9.620921	0.4	280.0405	9	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.4405	0	0	3	12	4	
1978	642938	896729	280.3045	9.52979	0.6	279.7045	6	G	1,5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.3045	0	0	3	12	4	
1979	642938	896739	280.0283	9.434199	0.6	279.4283	6	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.0283	0	0	3	12	4	
1980	642948	896739	278.4349	9.257656	0.8	277.6349	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	278.4349	0	0	3	12	4	
1981	642948	896729	278.0717	9.118846	0.4	277.2717	6	C	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	278.0717	0	0	3	12	4	
1982	642948	896719	278.8105	9.111876	0.7	278.1105	6	C	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	278.8105	0	0	3	12	4	
1983	642948	896709	278.9608	9.126132	0.7	278.2608	6	G	1	9	2	Site Infrastructure	3	278.9608	0	0	3	12	4	
1984	642948	896699	279.5502	9.34898	0.4	278.9502	6	G	1,5	9	2	Site Infrastructure	3	279.5502	0	0	3	12	4	
1985	642948	896689	280.0289	9.492554	0.6	279.7289	6	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.0289	0	0	3	12	4	
1986	642948	896679	280.5678	9.066437	1.3	279.2678	9	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.5678	0	0	3	12	4	
1987	642948	896669	280.8933	8.684447	1	279.8933	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.8933	0	0	3	12	4	
1988	642958	896679	279.272	8.523707	1.2	278.272	9	C	1,5	36	2	Site Infrastructure	3	279.272	0	0	3	12	4	
1989	642958	896679	279.0515	8.906281	0.9	278.1515	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	279.0515	0	0	3	12	4	
1990	642958	896689	278.4924	9.18076	0.6	277.8924	6	C	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	278.4924	0	0	3	12	4	
1991	642958	896699	277.9337	9.055023	0.6	277.3337	6	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	277.9337	0	0	3	12	4	
1992	642958	896709	277.4712	8.84671	0.7	276.9712	7	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	277.4712	0	0	3	12	4	
1993	642958	896719	277.2277	8.92858	0.1	277.1277	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	277.2277	0	0	3	12	4	
1994	642958	896729	277.0889	9.097986	0.8	276.9889	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	277.0889	0	0	3	12	4	
1995	642958	896739	276.5486	9.254486	0.6	276.0486	6	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	276.5486	0	0	3	12	4	
1996	642968	896739	275.2267	9.263942	0.4	274.8267	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	275.2267	0	0	3	12	4	
1997	642968	896729	275.506	9.04884	1	274.506	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	275.506	0	0	3	12	4	
1998	642968	896719	275.6433	8.832929	0.9	274.7433	9	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	275.6433	0	0	3	12	4	
1999	642968	896709	275.9817	8.83151	0.6	275.0817	6	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	275.9817	0	0	3	12	4	
2000	642968	896699	276.4171	9.031701	0.7	275.7171	7	C	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	276.4171	4.414767	4	3	12	4	
2001	642968	896689	276.9758	9.180869	1.2	275.7758	9	G	1,5	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	276.9758	4.414774	4	3	12	4	
2002	642968	896679	276.5953	8.94555	1.6	275.0953	16	C	1	36	2	Site Infrastructure	3	276.5953	9.429203	4	3	12	4	
2003	642968	896669	277.9046	8.471661	1.3	276.6046	13	G	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	277.9046	14.223919	3	9	12	4	
2004	642926	896764	280.4158	9.649646	0.5	279.9158	5	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	280.4158	0	0	3	12	4	
2005	642940	896775	275.2	9.549796	0.8	274.4	8	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	275.2	0	0	3	12	4	
2006	642969	896771	274.1135	9.514297	1	273.6135	10	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	274.1135	0	0	3	12	4	
2007	642982	896764	272.4956	9.52675	0.8	271.6956	8	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	272.4956	7.186493	4	3	12	4	
2008	643005	896805	265.7445	8.981116	0.8	264.9445	8	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	267.0863	15.66773	4	9	12	4	
2009	642987	896813	268.0945	9.230595	0.4	268.2945	4	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	268.0945	0	0	3	12	4	
2010	642973	896819	270.2534	8.983205	0.1	269.9534	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	270.2534	0	0	3	12	4	
2011	643002	896825	265.2758	9.971352	0.1	265.1758	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	265.2758	15.103201	3	2,225	9	12	4
2012	643000	896846	263.8787	10.40286	0.1	263.7787	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	263.8787	0	0	3	12	4	
2013	643024	896837	260.8786	10.46466	0.6	259.8786	6	G	1,5	9	2	Site Infrastructure	3	260.8786	14.122403	3	1,8254	9	12	4
2014	643063	896871	253.8019	6.483029	1.1	252.8019	11	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	256.4341	19.488837	3	-2,5322	9	12	4
2015	643045	896882	256.1454	5.206389	0.3	255.8454	3	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	256.1454	0	0	3	12	4	
2016	643058	896919	253.7127	5.218887	0.6	253.1127	6	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	253.7127	0	0	3	12	4	
2017	643146	896877	247.3081	3.671772	0.7	246.6081	7	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	247.3081	0	0	3	12	4	
2018	643197	896840	244.2785	2.670007	3.5	240.7785	35	G	1	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	243.834	0	0	3	12	4	
2019	643226	896823	242.7823	3.893369	2	240.7823	2	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	242.7823	5.7578	4	0	12	4	
2020	643255	896869	241.0338	3.304134	2.9	238.1338	29	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	241.0338	0	0	3	12	4	
2021	643286	896916	238.6636	4.080899	1	237.6636	1	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	238.6636	2.581398	4	0	12	4	
2022	643245	896935	241.281	3.511323	1.6	239.681	16	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	241.281	0	0	3	12	4	
2023	643215	896913	242.739	3.086897	1.2	241.139	12	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	242.739	0	0	3	12	4	
2024	643158	896924	246.0466	3.59762	0.9	245.1466	9	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	246.0466	0	0	3	12	4	
2025	643196	896957	244.1116	1.907179	1.7															

2113	644157	896757	235.6611	6.545528	4	0.9	234.7611	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	235.6611	0	0	3	12	2	4
2114	644159	896769	234.6261	6.02056	4	0.8	233.8261	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	234.0762	0	0.5499	3	12	2	4
2115	644158	896777	233.5912	5.919542	4	0.8	232.7912	D	R	1	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	233.5912	0	0	3	12	2	4
2116	644156	896788	232.5462	6.288271	4	1	231.5462	D	C	1	15	2	Site Infrastructure	3	232.5462	0	0	3	12	2	6
2117	644159	896790	231.4016	7.096916	2	0.9	230.2916	D	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	230.9796	0	0.428	3	12	2	6
2118	644189	896747	237.8843	9.281023	6	0.9	236.9843	D	C	2	24	2	Site Infrastructure	3	237.8843	0	0	3	12	2	6
2119	644200	896748	238.8095	7.30366	4	0.8	238.0095	D	G	2	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	239.2741	0	-0.406	3	12	2	6
2120	644210	896748	238.7741	6.374611	4	1	238.7741	D	G	1	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	239.674	0	-0.9099	3	12	2	6
2121	644208	896797	233.647	6.831363	4	0.4	233.247	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	233.647	0	0	3	12	2	2
2122	644191	896805	231.3473	9.014744	6	0.5	230.8473	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	232.1335	0	0	3	12	2	2
2123	644180	896806	229.8937	8.041316	6	1	228.8937	D	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	231.3473	0	-1.4536	3	12	2	2
2124	644187	896812	225.9992	7.599679	2	1	225.9992	D	G	1	16	2	Site Infrastructure	3	227.952	0	0	3	12	2	6
2125	644200	896850	227.4724	6.699748	4	0.9	226.5724	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	227.952	0	-0.3228	3	12	2	4
2126	644212	896848	227.7952	7.214201	4	0.7	227.0952	D	G	2	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	227.7952	8.112024	0	3	12	2	4
2127	644227	896884	221.872	5.88044	4	1.1	221.872	D	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.7387	11.976673	1.1333	3	9	2	4
2128	644209	896894	222.6684	5.886546	4	1	221.6684	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.7387	0	-0.0703	3	12	2	4
2129	644194	896897	222.2318	7.255232	4	0.8	221.4318	D	R	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.4175	10.112931	-1.1857	3	9	2	2
2130	644196	896925	218.9796	7.846434	4	0.9	218.0796	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	226.7099	8.25896	0.7963	3	12	2	2
2131	644217	896924	220.1613	5.098364	4	1	219.1613	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	220.1613	0	0	3	12	2	4
2132	644236	896919	220.8755	4.422262	4	0.4	220.4755	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	220.8755	0	0	3	12	2	2
2133	643888	897118	222.1127	3.032626	2	0.1	222.0127	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.1127	0	0	3	12	2	2
2134	643878	897108	222.2266	3.041186	2	0.1	222.1266	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.2266	0	0	3	12	2	2
2135	643888	897108	222.1047	3.237125	2	0.1	222.0047	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.1047	0	0	3	12	2	2
2136	643887	897098	221.9476	3.520098	2	0.1	221.8476	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.9476	0	0	3	12	2	2
2137	643878	897098	222.5549	3.378121	2	0.1	222.4549	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.549	0	0	3	12	2	2
2138	643868	897098	223.1405	2.647402	2	0.1	223.0405	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.1405	0	0	3	12	2	2
2139	643858	897000	222.8796	2.785723	2	0.1	222.8796	D	C	2	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.8796	0	0	3	12	2	2
2140	643868	897088	223.0218	2.648482	2	0.01	223.0218	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.0218	4.447174	0	3	12	2	2
2141	643878	897088	222.4064	3.723731	2	0.1	222.3064	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.5449	9.420203	0.1485	3	12	2	2
2142	643888	897088	221.791	3.685781	2	0.1	221.691	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.9476	9.429113	-0.1566	3	12	2	2
2143	643888	897078	221.6289	3.827329	2	0.1	221.5289	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.9476	18.95905	-0.3187	3	9	2	2
2144	643888	897088	221.5981	3.848052	2	0.1	221.5981	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.9476	28.70642	-0.5595	3	9	2	2
2145	643878	897068	221.6568	4.671919	4	0.1	221.5568	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.0218	23.262764	-1.365	3	9	2	2
2146	643878	897078	222.2949	3.264212	2	0.1	222.1949	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.0218	16.484534	-0.7269	3	12	2	2
2147	643868	897078	222.425	4.138804	2	0.1	222.325	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.0218	9.429203	-0.5968	3	12	2	2
2148	643868	897068	222.4151	5.3811	2	1.7	221.3151	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	16.648463	0.7913	3	12	2	2
2149	643858	897068	221.1414	5.194321	4	0.7	220.4414	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	9.429203	-0.9104	3	12	2	2
2150	643858	897079	222.0518	5.378151	4	0.2	221.8518	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	4.268496	0	3	12	2	2
2151	643818	897048	223.4473	1.534	1	0.1	223.4473	D	G	1	1	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	25.9905	2.3473	3	9	2	2
2152	643828	897048	222.4415	3.316166	2	0.1	222.3415	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	18.18466	1.3615	3	9	2	2
2153	643838	897048	222.4415	5.920253	4	0.1	222.3415	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	18.92963	1.3415	3	9	2	2
2154	643848	897048	221.2758	6.400174	4	0.1	221.1758	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	23.22863	0.1758	3	12	2	2
2155	643858	897048	220.2605	5.379023	4	1.7	218.2605	D	G	1	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	28.70642	0.7913	3	12	2	2
2156	643868	897048	219.0349	4.436831	4	1.7	217.3349	D	R	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	31.789619	-0.0169	3	9	2	2
2157	643879	897049	218.9901	6.652079	4	0.1	218.8901	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	37.69911	-3.0617	3	9	2	2
2158	643888	897048	219.1506	8.13232	6	0.1	219.0506	D	G	1	8	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	44.64919	-2.9012	3	9	2	2
2159	643888	897058	220.716	6.120804	4	0.1	220.616	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.0218	17.20320	-2.902	3	9	2	2
2160	643877	897058	220.5429	7.098904	4	0.1	220.4429	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	30.119664	-1.5089	3	9	2	2
2161	643868	897059	220.3047	5.931094	4	0.1	220.2047	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	23.02003	-1.7471	3	9	2	2
2162	643858	897058	220.0526	2.351616	2	0.1	220.0526	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.0518	19.68463	0.9992	3	12	2	2
2163	643848	897058	220.7896	4.223551	4	0.1	220.6896	D	R	1	15	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	16.566968	-0.3104	3	9	2	2
2164	643838	897058	221.8602	5.791812	4	0.1	221.7602	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	9.429203	0.7602	3	12	2	2
2165	643838	897068	221.1	3.72731	2	2.3	218.1	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	0	0	3	12	2	2
2166	643847	897078	221.8333	5.338453	4	0.2	219.8333	D	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.8333	0	0	3	12	2	2
2167	643828	897058	222.5207	5.449553	4	0.3	222.2207	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	10.299426	1.4207	3	9	2	2
2168	643818	897058	222.8705	4.50544	4	0.1	222.7705	D	G	1	4	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	17.97916	1.7705	3	9	2	2
2169	643808	897068	221.2372	1.99126	2	0.01	221.1372	D	G	1	3	2	Site Infrastructure	3	222.2217	21.1	1.1317	3	9	2	2
2170	643808	897058	223.1505	3.375104	2	2.4	220.7505	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	27.21057	2.0505	3	9	2	2
2171	643808	897048	223.3883	1.038173	1	2.4	220.9883	D	G	1	3	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	31.77798	2.2883	3	9	2	2
2172	643798	897048	223.2394	0.970731	1	2.3	221.0394	D	G	1	3	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	41.00803	2.2294	3	9	2	2
2173	643798	897048	223.2705	1.044111	1	2.3	221.1705	D	G	1	3	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	49.43961	2.1705	3	9	2	2
2174	643789	897059	223.099	1.55273	1	1.6	221.499	D	C	2	2	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	45.938864	1.999	3	9	2	2
2175	643798	897058	223.1579	2.322594	2	2.7	220.4579	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	36.84463	2.0279	3	9	2	2
2176	643798	897068	223.523	1.56601	1	2.3	220.223	D	G	1	3	2	Site Infrastructure	3	221.1	35.89188	1.423	3	9	2	2
2177	643788	897068	222.8087	2.041584	2	2.1	220.7087	D	G	1	6	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.1671	45.786725	-0.3584	3	9	2	2
2178	643788	897078	223.676	5.207185	4	2.5	221.176	D	R	1	18	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.1671	40.316165	0.5085	3	9	2	2
2179	643788	897088	224.6566	5.552674	4	1.5	223.1566	D	G	1	12	2	Site Infrastructure	3	223.167						

2273	644168	896739	238.0756	8.148750	0.7	237.3756	G	1	12	2	238.0756	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2274	644148	896739	237.685	8.525487	0.2	237.485	R	1	9	2	237.685	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2275	644138	896739	237.0851	8.03796	0.3	236.7851	G	1	6	2	237.0851	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2276	644128	896739	236.4822	7.561544	0.4	236.1822	G	1	6	2	236.4822	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2277	644118	896739	236.1992	7.429589	0.9	235.8992	G	1	6	2	236.1992	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2278	644108	896739	235.6036	7.57316	1	234.6036	G	1	2	12	235.6036	0.054764	0	-0.5956	1	12	2	4
2279	644108	896739	233.2188	7.3306	1.3	231.9188	G	1	8	2	233.2188	15.92046	3	-1.0325	1	12	2	4
2280	644118	896739	233.0884	7.28359	0.8	232.3884	R	1	8	2	233.0884	6.054764	4	0.4029	1	12	2	4
2281	644128	896739	234.2513	7.019517	0.9	233.3513	R	1	12	2	234.2513	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2282	644138	896739	234.7192	6.830224	0.9	233.8192	R	1	12	2	234.7192	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2283	644148	896739	235.1902	6.634865	1.1	234.4902	R	1	15	2	235.1902	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2284	644168	896769	235.2962	6.964149	0.8	234.4962	R	1	8	2	235.2962	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2285	644168	896769	234.0762	6.520517	0.7	233.3762	G	1	8	2	234.0762	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2286	644148	896769	234.1552	6.508424	1.7	232.4552	R	1	15	2	234.1552	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2287	644138	896769	233.6843	6.681049	1.4	232.2843	R	1	4	15	233.6843	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2288	644127	896768	233.2134	7.174225	1.3	231.9134	R	1	18	2	233.6843	0	0	-0.4709	1	12	2	4
2289	644118	896769	232.5881	7.416499	0.8	231.7881	G	1	8	2	233.2134	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2290	644108	896769	232.1381	7.220664	0.9	231.5381	G	1	8	2	232.5881	12.93225	3	-1.6622	1	12	2	4
2291	644108	896779	232.9996	7.456956	0.9	229.9996	G	1	8	2	234.2513	19.60873	3	-1.2132	1	9	1	2
2292	644118	896779	231.3534	7.694067	0.9	230.4534	G	1	8	2	232.6264	25.90366	3	-1.7308	1	2	9	1
2293	644128	896779	231.9899	7.730027	1.3	230.6899	G	1	12	2	232.6264	15.93209	3	-1.273	1	2	9	1
2294	644138	896779	232.6264	7.21516	1.6	232.6264	G	1	12	2	232.6264	6.054764	4	-0.6365	1	12	2	4
2295	644148	896779	233.1203	6.784856	1.5	231.6203	G	1	12	2	233.1203	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2296	644168	896779	233.0696	6.168393	1	232.0696	R	1	15	2	233.0696	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2297	644168	896789	232.0507	6.190023	1.1	230.9507	R	1	15	2	232.0507	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2298	644148	896789	232.0272	7.399625	1.3	230.7272	R	1	15	2	232.0272	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2299	644138	896789	231.3907	7.781663	1.5	229.8907	G	1	12	2	231.3907	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2300	644128	896789	230.7542	7.913695	1.6	229.1542	G	1	12	2	231.3907	6.054764	4	-0.6365	1	12	2	4
2301	644118	896789	230.1176	7.713223	1.1	228.3176	G	1	12	2	230.7542	15.93209	3	-1.2731	1	9	1	2
2302	644108	896789	229.653	7.520641	0.8	228.553	G	1	12	2	230.1176	25.90366	3	-1.7377	1	2	9	1
2303	644108	896799	228.4105	7.365163	1	227.4105	G	1	8	2	231.3907	28.12186	3	-2.9802	1	2	9	1
2304	644118	896799	228.8039	7.51086	1	227.8039	R	1	15	2	231.3907	19.60873	3	-2.5088	1	2	9	1
2305	644128	896799	229.5184	7.842184	1.7	228.5184	G	1	18	2	231.3907	12.93225	3	-1.8723	1	9	1	2
2306	644138	896799	230.1549	8.202705	1.7	228.4549	G	1	18	2	230.7542	6.054764	4	-0.6271	1	6	12	2
2307	644148	896799	230.782	8.134077	1.3	229.482	G	1	18	2	230.782	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2308	644168	896799	232.9786	8.612934	0.9	230.9786	G	1	18	2	230.782	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2309	644188	896699	243.9396	7.813664	0.7	243.2396	G	1	4	15	243.9396	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2310	644198	896699	244.5383	7.105679	0.5	244.0383	G	1	4	15	244.5383	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2311	644208	896699	244.8095	7.990024	1	244.8095	R	1	15	2	244.8095	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2312	644208	896709	243.7191	6.80796	0.5	242.8191	R	1	15	2	244.8095	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2313	644198	896709	243.3956	7.351179	0.6	242.7956	R	1	12	2	243.3956	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2314	644188	896709	242.6069	8.3776	0.5	242.1069	G	1	6	15	242.6069	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2315	644188	896719	241.4639	8.523663	0.5	240.8639	G	1	6	15	242.6069	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2316	644198	896719	242.2322	7.288441	0.6	241.6322	R	1	12	2	242.2322	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2317	644208	896719	242.5362	6.90098	0.7	241.8362	R	1	15	2	242.5362	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2318	644208	896729	241.1728	6.66771	0.8	240.5728	G	1	18	2	241.1728	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2319	644198	896729	241.0698	7.313105	0.7	240.3698	G	1	18	2	241.0698	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2320	644188	896729	240.3168	8.962228	0.8	239.5168	G	1	12	2	240.3168	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2321	644188	896739	239.004	9.246106	0.8	238.204	R	1	15	2	239.004	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2322	644198	896739	239.0633	7.281824	0.7	239.2833	G	1	18	2	239.0633	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2323	644208	896739	240.2826	6.284256	1.1	239.1826	G	1	12	2	240.2826	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2324	644208	896759	238.1784	6.657782	0.7	237.0784	G	1	12	2	238.1784	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2325	644198	896759	237.7728	7.41256	0.8	236.9728	G	1	18	2	237.7728	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2326	644188	896769	236.7986	8.496263	0.6	236.2986	G	1	15	2	237.7728	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2327	644188	896769	235.6647	9.761514	0.6	235.0647	R	1	18	2	236.7986	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2328	644198	896769	236.0781	7.515633	0.5	236.1781	R	1	15	2	235.6647	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2329	644208	896769	237.0827	6.8139	0.8	236.3827	R	1	15	2	236.0781	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2330	644208	896779	235.9219	6.91762	0.8	235.1219	G	1	18	2	237.0827	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2331	644198	896779	235.5446	7.476683	0.8	234.7446	R	1	15	2	235.9219	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2332	644188	896779	234.5059	9.57303	0.5	234.0559	R	1	15	2	235.5446	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2333	644188	896789	233.5111	9.24876	0.8	232.7111	R	1	18	2	234.5059	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2334	644198	896789	234.4076	7.345103	0.8	233.6076	R	1	15	2	233.5111	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2335	644208	896789	234.784	6.94934	0.8	233.984	R	1	12	2	234.4076	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2336	644208	896799	233.1647	6.831363	0.6	233.1647	R	1	15	2	234.784	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2337	644198	896799	233.2705	7.280963	0.6	232.6705	G	1	12	2	233.1647	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2338	644188	896799	232.4302	9.043325	0.8	231.6302	R	1	15	2	233.2705	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2339	643119	897139	234.313	7.576134	0.01	234.303	G	1	4	15	232.4302	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2340	643128	897159	232.015	6.172101	0.01	232.005	G	1	4	15	234.313	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2341	643128	897168	230.7544	4.817391	0.01	230.7444	G	1	4	15	232.015	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2342	643128	897158	231.718	6.20200	0.4	231.318	G	1	4	15	230.7544	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2343	643128	897148	232.815	6.64476	0.01	232.805	G	1	4	15	231.718	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2344	643128	897138	233.9143	6.983449	0.5	233.4143	G	1	4	15	232.815	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2345	643138	897138	233.5294	6.632293	0.2	233.2294	R	1	6	15	233.9143	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2346	643139	897149	232.4367	6.44381	0.7	231.7367	G	1	6	15	233.5294	0	0	0	1	12	2	4
2347	643138	897158	231.1439	6.111513	0.4	231.1439	R	1	6	15	232.4367	0	0	0.4519	1	12	2	4
2348	643138	897168	230.4241	4.97783	0.01	230.4241	G											

2433	643288	897148	230.5205	5.334167	4
2434	643278	897148	230.8406	5.449359	4
2435	643278	897138	231.7219	5.930884	4
2436	643288	897138	231.393	5.569181	4

0.01	230.5105	1	G
0.01	230.8306	1	G
0.01	231.7119	1	G
0.01	231.383	1	G

1	4	1	Site Infrastructure
1	4	1	Site Infrastructure
1	4	1	Site Infrastructure
1	4	1	Site Infrastructure

3	239.6481	9.429113	4	0.8724
3	230.8406	0	4	0
3	230.8406	9.886521	4	0.8813
3	230.8406	16.686704	3	0.5524

1	12	2	2
1	12	2	2
1	12	2	2
1	9	1	1

Slope Angles		
	Co-eff.	
0	2.0	1.0
2	4.0	2.0
4	8.0	4.0
8	15.0	6.0
15	35.0	8.0
Peat depths		
	Co-eff.	
0	0.5	1.0
0.51	1.0	2.0
1.01	3.0	3.0
3.01	6.0	8.0
Substrate		
	Co-eff.	
G		1.0
R		1.5
C		2.0
not proven		2.0
slip material		5.0
Receptor		
	Co-eff.	
Roads and Tracks		3.0
Minor Watercourse		6.0
Residential Dwelling		6.0
Major Watercourse		8.0
Site Infrastructure		3.0
Sensitive Habitat		8.0
Receptor Dist.		
	Co-eff.	
0	10.0	4.0
10	100.0	3.0
100	1000.0	2.0
1000	2000.0	1.0
Receptor Elev.		
	Co-eff.	
0	10.0	1.0
10	50.0	2.0
50	100.0	3.0
100	200.0	4.0
risk rating normalisation		
	Co-eff.	
0	5.0	1.0
5	15.0	2.0
15	31.0	3.0
31	50.0	4.0
50	100.0	5.0
impact rating normalisation		
	Co-eff.	
0	10.0	1.0
10	20.0	2.0
20	30.0	3.0
30	50.0	4.0
50	100.0	5.0

Slope Angles	Co-eff.	
0	2.0	1.0
2	4.0	2.0
4	8.0	4.0
8	15.0	6.0
15	30.0	8.0

Peat depths	Co-eff.	
0	0.5	1.0
0.51	1.0	2.0
1.01	3.0	3.0
3.01	6.0	8.0

Substrate	Co-eff.	
sand and gravel		1.0
rock		1.5
clay		2.0
not proven		2.0
slip material		5.0

Receptor	Co-eff	
Roads and Tracks		3.0
Minor Watercourse		6.0
Residential Dwelling		6.0
Major Watercourse		8.0
Site Infrastructure		3.0
Sensitive Habitat		8.0

Receptor Dist.	Co-eff.	
0	10.0	4.0
10	100.0	3.0
100	1000.0	2.0
1000	2000.0	1.0

Receptor Elev.	Co-eff.	
0	10.0	1.0
10	50.0	2.0
50	100.0	3.0
100	200.0	4.0

risk rating normalisation		
0	5.0	1.0
5	15.0	2.0
15	31.0	3.0
31	50.0	4.0
50	150.0	5.0

impact rating normalisation		
0	10.0	1.0

10	20.0	2.0
20	30.0	3.0
30	50.0	4.0
50	100.0	5.0

APPENDIX F – HISTORICAL PSRA REPORTING

06 September 2023

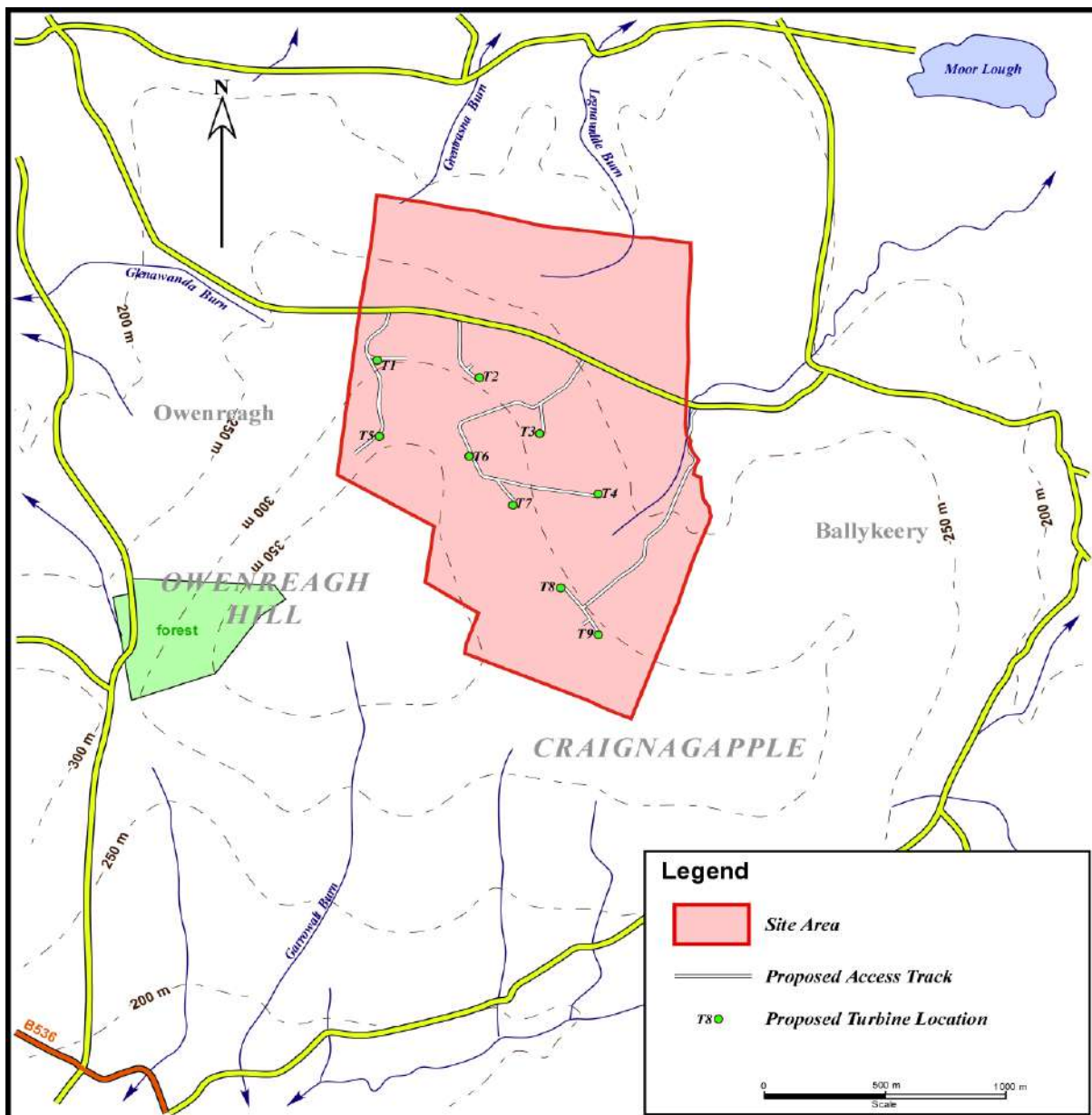
TECHNICAL NOTE No 3

Craignagapple Wind Farm project: review of peatslide risk assessment for amended layout – November 2012

Introduction

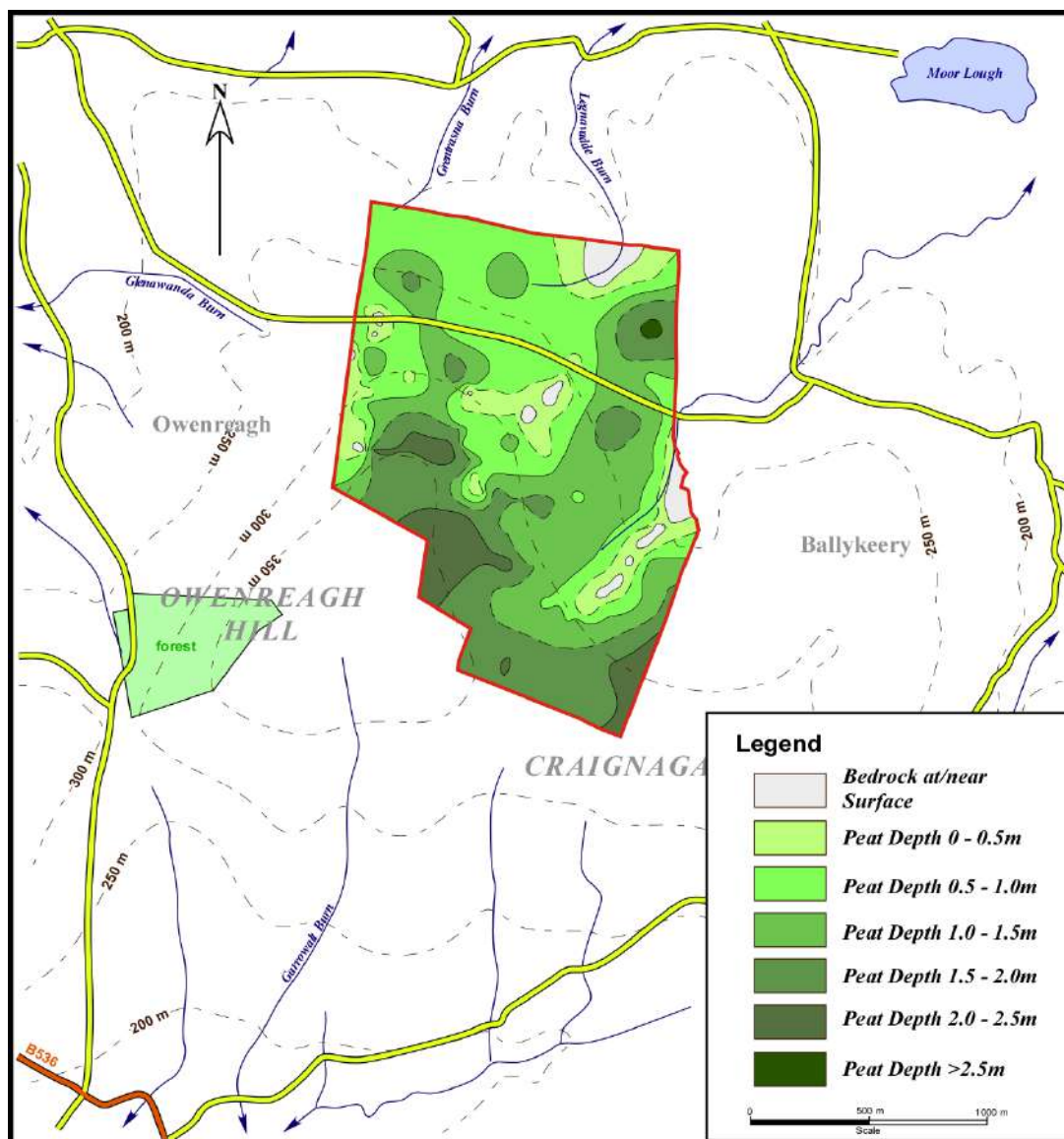
Further to report entitled “Craignagapple Wind Farm Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment” dated February 2012, the writer visited the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm site on the 12th November 2012 to inspect certain amendments to the layout from a peat stability risk assessment perspective and also to consider the effect of acid flushes on peat stability in the vicinity of turbine positions T4 and T8. The proposed new layout is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Craignagapple wind farm proposed layout



Moreover, a supplementary probing survey was carried out by Ground-Check also during November 2012 to provide additional measurements of peat depth across the proposed access tracks, turbine and infrastructure at 100m spaced positions and intermediate sampling stations as suggested by GSNI. These were combined with the results of previous probing surveys and the consolidated findings are presented in Attachment A. The resulting 195 peat depth values were then used to create a revised peat depth contour map to depict the patterns of variation in peat depth across the proposed development site (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Craignagapple wind farm peat depth contour map



Turbine positions

Compared to the original layout, turbine position T1 has been repositioned some 44m to the southeast, T2 has been repositioned some 67m to the east, T3 remains unchanged, T4 has been repositioned some 37m to the west, T5 has been repositioned some 11m to the east, T6 has been repositioned some 72m to the northeast, T7 has been repositioned some 75m to the northwest, T8 remains unchanged and T9 has been repositioned some 57m to the northwest.

The reviewed and revised Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) data sheets for the 9 turbine positions are presented in Attachment B and the results summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 PHRS scores for turbine positions at Craignagapple

Turbine position	PHRS score
T1	98
T2	89
T3	112
T4	89
T5	64
T6	93
T7	81
T8	85
T9	155

The PHRS scores for turbine positions range from 64 to 155 and average 96 which compares well with an average value of 90 previously calculated for the entire site. These results are also in general agreement with the findings of previous surveys. All of the PHRS scores fall within the low range for peatslide risk. Importantly, the PHRS scores for repositioned turbines T4 and T5 are exceedingly low.

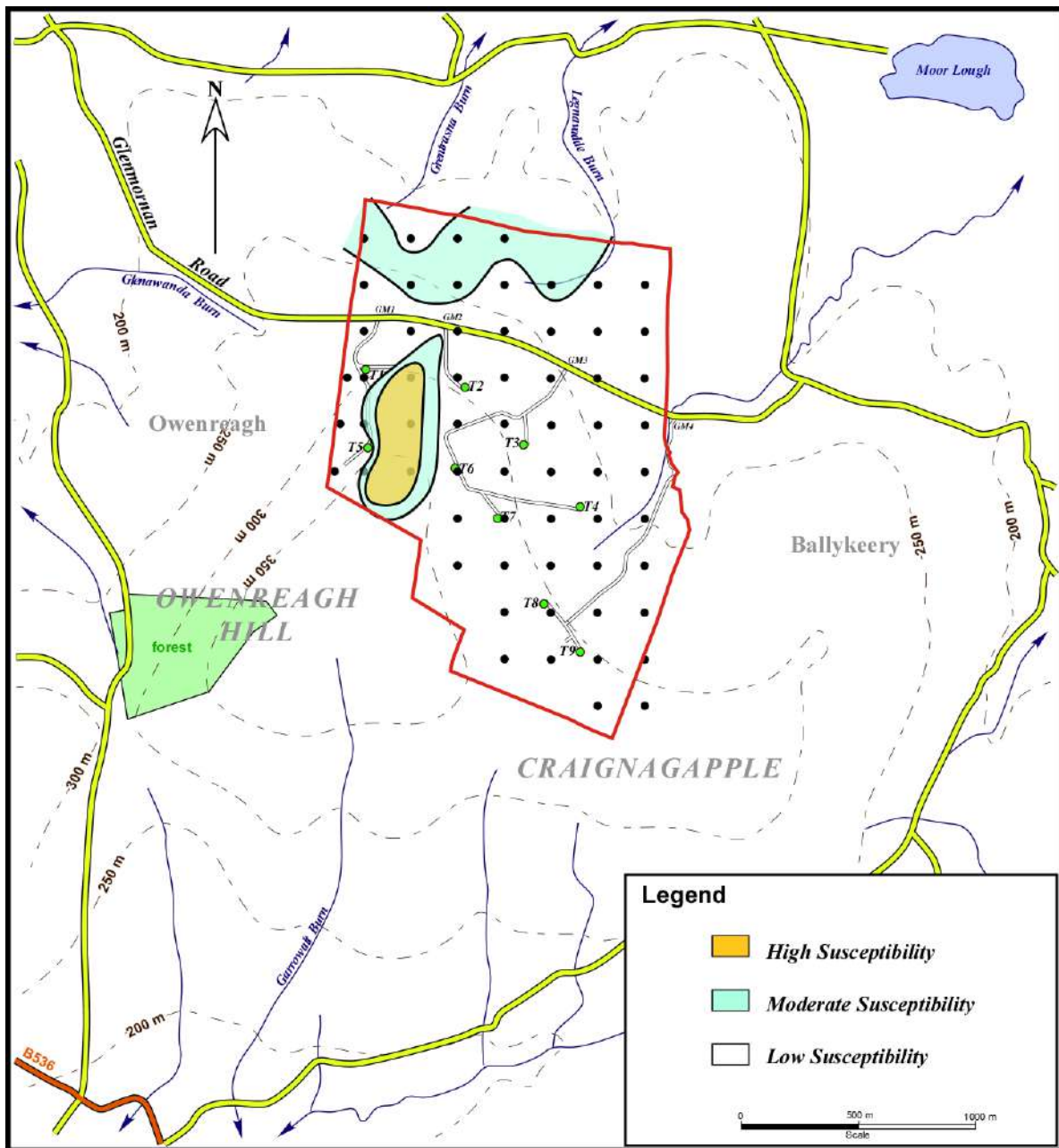
PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising mitigation works. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with an average rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with an average rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention.

A summary of risk estimations for turbine positions together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in Table 2 and the peatslide zonation map for the site is presented in Figure 3.

Table 2 Peatslide risk estimation – engineering response for turbine positions

Risk class	Hazard	Engineering response	Turbine position
Risk level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable	T1, T2, T3, T5, T6 & T7
Risk level 2	Very low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T4 & T8
Risk level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peatslide hazard may possibly be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T9
Risk level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may possibly be required	-
Risk level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required, but further studies required to refine judgements	-
Risk level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-
Risk level 7	Very high	Large-scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-

Figure 3 Craignagapple peatslide zonation map



Access track routes

The amended network of track routes now involves a total of four access positions from Glenmoran Road (GM). The amended routes make better use of existing tracks, avoid certain areas of peatland and give a substantial reduction in earthworks quantities. GM1 leading to turbine positions T1 and T5 remains unchanged but GM2 leading to T2 is a new route. Also, GM3 leading to T3, T6, T7 and T4 involves both old and new routes whereas GM4 leading to T8 and T9 is a new route much of which lies along an existing track.

Each element of the access track routes was individually assessed for peatslide susceptibility by using PHRS scores of nearby grid positions and turbine positions. A summary of risk estimations for access track routes together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Peatslide risk estimation – engineering response for access track routes

Risk class	Hazard	Engineering response	Turbine position
Risk level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable	GR1-T1; T1-T5; GR2-T2; GR3-T3; T3-T6; GR4-T8/T9
Risk level 2	Very low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T6-T7
Risk level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peatslide hazard may possibly be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T7-T4
Risk level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may possibly be required	-
Risk level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required, but further studies required to refine judgements	-
Risk level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-
Risk level 7	Very high	Large-scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-

Flush zones

Natural lines of drainage on the peat hillside at Craignagapple include flush zones and sloughs where water from groundwater springs and seepages, surface run-off and rainfall can reach the surface in depressions and long shallow hollows which become partly or wholly dry in summer. Because these areas are wetter, the resulting type of vegetation is different to the surrounding upland habitat and so flushes are often seen in the landscape as lanes of grasses and reeds (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Flush zones crossing hillside at Craignagapple. View looking westwards



In relation to the presence of acid flushes in the vicinity of turbine position T8 and concerns that they may pose a peat slide risk when obstructed or crossed, specific items have been introduced in the latest version of the Geotechnical Risk Register (Attachment C) to deal with these matters. In order to avoid blockage of the flushes, earthworks will be carried out under geotechnical supervision and crossings of flushes have been eliminated as far as possible during the design process and all remaining case of encroachment on flushes will involve special drainage measures installed under geotechnical supervision.

In relation to the distribution of flush zones across the development site these are not detailed in the habitat mapping due to small size (less than 0.1ha). Certain flushes appear to be man-made drainage ditches that have subsequently infilled over time with soft silty mud and peaty soil.

These flush zones typically have very small vertical hydraulic gradients with flow nets occasionally indicating an upward flux from within the peat mass toward the surface probably as a result of the combination of a head of water from upslope and a fairly impermeable peat layer. Accordingly, mitigation measures during the construction phase will concentrate primarily on the provision of robust drainage measures. These will be specifically applied to turbine position T8.

Conclusions

A PHRS study of the amended layout for the Craignagapple wind farm project has demonstrated that the proposed changes are acceptable in relation to peat slide risk.

Recommendations for peat slide risk management are made with regard to the detailed design and construction phase of the project that would eliminate or minimise the risk of peat slides occurring and appropriate updates have been made to the Geotechnical Risk Register for the project.

Overall, based on the findings of the PHRS scores, the level of potential damage or degree of loss due to instability of peat appears low to negligible.

Dr Douglas Nichol
Geotechnical Engineer

DN/Craignagapple 3: 05/12/12

Attachment A: Craignagapple consolidated probe data

Attachment B: Field data and PHRS scoring sheets for turbine positions T1-T9 inclusive

Attachment C: Craignagapple Geotechnical Risk Register 28 November 2012

Attachment B. Craignagapple consolidated field probe data

ID Ref.	Grid Ref. Easting	Grid Ref. Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Notes
Grid positions				
A5	242225	397000	0.61	Boundary fence adjacent
A6	242198	396800	0.75	Boundary fence adjacent
A7	242173	396600	0.70	Boundary fence adjacent
B2	242300	397600	0.66	
B3	242300	397400	0.92	
B4	242300	397200	0.97	
B5	242300	397000	0.97	On access track
B6	242300	396800	0.29	
B7	242300	396600	1.17	
C2	242500	397600	0.74	
C3	242500	397400	1.80	
C4	242500	397200	0.91	
C5	242500	397000	0.27	
C6	242500	396800	1.95	
C7	242500	396600	1.74	
D2	242700	397600	0.42	
D3	242700	397400	0.74	
D4	242700	397200	0.38	
D5	242700	397000	1.74	
D6	242700	396800	0.66	
D7	242700	396600	1.86	
D8	242700	396400	2.27	
D9	242700	396200	2.21	
E2	242900	397600	0.90	
E3	242900	397400	1.39	Stream nearby
E4	242900	397200	0.44	
E5	242900	397000	0.85	
E6	242900	396800	0.70	
E7	242900	396600	0.83	
E8	242900	396400	1.02	
E9	242900	396200	2.30	
E10	242900	396000	1.24	
E11	242900	395800	2.02	
F3	243100	397400	0.55	
F4	243100	397200	0.91	
F5	243100	397000	0.64	
F6	243100	396800	0.61	
F7	243100	396600	0.97	old turbarry area nearby
F8	243100	396400	1.37	
F9	243100	396200	1.59	
F10	243100	396000	1.45	
F11	243100	395800	1.60	
G3	243300	397400	0.05	
G4	243300	397200	1.15	
G5	243300	397000	1.19	
G6	243300	396800	1.77	
G7	243300	396600	1.24	
G8	243300	396400	1.51	
G9	243300	396200	0.79	
G10	243300	396000	0.87	old turbarry area nearby
G11	243300	395800	1.96	
G12	243300	395600	1.82	
H3	243500	397400	0.47	
H4	243500	397200	3.05	
H5	243500	397000	0.84	
H6	243500	396800	1.51	
H7	243500	396600	1.13	
H8	243500	396400	0.98	
H9	243500	396200	1.27	
H10	243500	396000	1.25	
H11	243500	395800	2.31	intermittent stream nearby
H12	243500	395600	2.39	wet ground
Turbine positions				
T1	242314	397028	1.15	
T2	242736	396954	1.45	
T3	242986	396707	0.75	
T4	243224	396495	1.10	
T5	242322	396696	1.30	


T6	242693	396609	1.80	
T7	242874	396395	1.10	
T8	243071	396033	0.55	
T9	243224	395828	1.60	
Track positions				
P1	243174	397045	0.05	track to turbine position T9
P2	243150	397001	0.06	
P3	243097	396916	0.08	
P4	243015	396859	0.05	
P4a	243032	396869	0.90	
P5	242928	396826	0.90	
P6	242837	396826	0.07	
P6a	242837	396821	0.80	
P7	242742	396793	0.95	
P8	242727	396700	0.05	
P8a	242726	396699	1.30	
P8b	242758	396607	1.50	
P9	242758	396605	0.04	rock
P10	242812	396522	1.50	
P11	242870	396438	1.80	
P12	242913	396348	1.45	
P13	242960	396261	1.10	
P14	243016	396178	1.40	
P15	243060	396091	1.10	
P16	243111	396003	1.20	
P17	243173	395925	1.50	
P18	243235	395848	1.40	
P19	242956	396818	0.10	track to turbine position T4
P20	242994	396731	0.30	
P21	243069	396665	0.30	
P22	243149	396605	1.50	
P23	243208	396524	1.50	
P24	242892	396842	0.02	track/rock
P24a	242889	396850	0.50	
P24b	242886	396850	0.60	
P25	242822	396915	0.08	
P25a	242822	396913	1.10	
P25b	242815	396916	0.60	
P26	242754	396965	0.09	
P26a	242755	396966	1.30	
P26b	242754	396965	1.30	
GC10	242363	397261	0.01	track roadside to T5
GC11	242338	397169	0.01	track to T5
GC12	242269	397100	0.01	track to T5
GC13	242292	397007	0.01	track to T5
GC14	242329	396917	0.01	track to T5
GC15	242319	396695	0.01	track to T5
GC16	242736	396937	0.01	track to T5
GC17	242656	397219	0.85	track to T2
GC18	242656	397119	1.60	track to T2
GC19	242694	396966	1.50	track to T2
GC20	243174	397045	0.01	track to T4
GC21	243123	396959	0.01	track to T4
GC22	243057	396888	0.01	track to T4
GC23	242975	396831	0.01	track to T4
GC24	242884	396843	0.60	track to T4
GC25	242791	396808	0.70	track to T4
GC26	242697	396774	1.80	track to T4
GC27	242666	396701	2.10	track to T4
GC28	242706	396610	1.95	track to T4
GC29	242751	396521	0.25	track to T4
GC30	242848	396499	1.65	track to T4
GC31	242945	396473	1.40	track to T4
GC32	243044	396458	1.75	track to T4
GC33	243142	396443	1.40	track to T4
GC34	243229	396429	1.35	track to T4
GC35	242989	396840	0.01	spur to T3
GC36	242997	396731	0.65	spur to T3
GC37	242999	396696	0.55	spur to T3
GC38	242797	396509	0.10	spur to T7
GC39	242862	396432	2.00	spur to T7
GC40	242891	396398	0.90	spur to T7
GC41	243631	396826	0.40	track to T8
GC42	243614	396729	0.01	track to T8
GC43	243611	396636	0.01	track to T8

GC44	243603	396552	0.01	track to T8
GC45	243564	396460	0.05	track to T8
GC46	243528	396366	0.01	track to T8
GC47	243474	396284	0.01	track to T8
GC48	243421	396205	0.10	track to T8
GC49	243375	396123	0.10	track to T8
GC50	243297	396060	0.10	track to T8
GC51	243220	395997	0.10	track to T8
GC52	243187	395961	1.20	track to T8
GC53	243147	395965	0.80	spur to T8
GC54	243073	396050	1.00	spur to T8
GC55	243179	395922	1.40	spur to T9
GC56	243241	395825	1.65	spur to T9
Substation				
positions				
Ss1	243150	396900	0.30	
Ss2	243139	396918	0.50	
Ss3	243123	396936	0.20	
Ss4	243135	396945	0.40	
Ss5	243147	396945	0.60	
Construction				
compound				
Cc1	243176	396923	0.55	
Cc2	243211	396960	0.50	
Cc3	243193	396979	0.75	
Cc4	243171	397000	1.00	
Cc5	243147	396945	0.08	
Suppliers				
compound				
Sc1	243150	397018	1.10	
Sc2	243132	397039	0.85	
Sc3	243122	397038	1.05	
Sc4	243110	397020	0.60	
Sc5	243119	397014	0.40	
Sc6	243135	397009	0.40	
Other				
positions				
Z1	242314	397027	1.00	
Z2	242734	396955	0.50	
Z3	242738	396950	0.65	
Z4	242741	396955	0.70	
Z5	242987	396710	0.40	
Z6	243202	396498	0.50	floor of old turbary
Z7	242328	396694	2.00	
Z8	242327	396691	2.00	
Z9	242694	396609	2.00	
Z10	242873	396395	1.40	
Z11	243070	396035	0.80	
Z12	243224	395828	1.80	
Z13	242324	397103	1.72	
Z14	242363	396709	1.87	
Z15	242932	396730	1.25	
Z16	242832	396127	1.52	
Z17	243187	396242	1.35	
Z18	243164	395898	1.31	
Z19	243543	396364	0.20	
Z20	243469	396134	1.13	
Z21	243500	395400	2.36	
Z22	243700	395800	3.45	
Z23	243700	395600	1.85	
Z24	243700	395400	2.72	
Z25	243204	396495	0.50	former position of T4
Z26	242327	396693	2.00	former position of T5
Trial				
pits				
X1	242333	396898	1.37	
X3	242705	395699	1.90	
X4	242208	396233	2.05	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T1	
Co-ords: X	242314	Y	397028	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	0189 looking northwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch adjacent		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		6
Peat depth	1.15 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	28 kPa	Use	23 kPa	17
Reading No 2	23 kPa			
Reading No 3	27 kPa			
Slope angle	6°	Disturbed and incised		12
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Old turbary area nearby Access track adjacent		11
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		5
Peatslide history		Major peatslide nearby		19
Potential peatslide severity		Low. Public road nearby		12
TOTAL SCORE				98

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T2	
Co-ords: X	242736	Y	396954	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	0200 looking northeast	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch adjacent		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		3
Peat depth	0.65 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	29 kPa	Use	28 kPa	12
Reading No 2	28 kPa			
Reading No 3	33 kPa			
Slope angle	7°	Undulating and incised		15
Slope regularity	uneven	Access track adjacent		
Geomorphology & site history:		Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing		9
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy patches nearby		19
Peatslide history		No evidence		3
Potential peatslide severity		Low. Public road nearby		12
TOTAL SCORE				89

COMMENTS
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T3	
Co-ords: X	242986	Y	396707	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	0201 looking southwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch nearby		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		3
Peat depth	0.40 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	25 kPa	Use	25 kPa	15
Reading No 2	30 kPa			
Reading No 3	30 kPa			
Slope angle	9°	Undulating and disturbed		25
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Old turbary area nearby Rough grazing		26
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		18
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		5
TOTAL SCORE				112

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss with patches of reeds</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T4	
Co-ords: X	243224	Y	396442	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	12 November 2012	1366 looking eastward	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch nearby		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile Peat depth	Simple 1.10 m	Peat		7
Peat strength estimate Reading No 1 Reading No 2 Reading No 3	24 kPa 24 kPa 28 kPa	Use	24 kPa	16
Slope angle Slope regularity	6° even	Gently undulating Disturbed and incised		12
Geomorphology & site history:		Reedy flush adjacent Rough grazing		26
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		4
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		4
TOTAL SCORE				89

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T5	
Co-ords: X	242322	Y	396696	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	2179 looking northwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay Exposed nearby		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		10
Peat depth	1.30 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	35 kPa	Use	35 kPa	4
Reading No 2	42 kPa			
Reading No 3	42 kPa			
Slope angle	6°	Gently undulating & incised		12
Slope regularity	uneven	Access road nearby		
Geomorphology & site history:		Upper hillside Rough grazing		10
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		5
Peat slide history		No evidence		4
Potential peat slide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				64

COMMENTS
Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss
Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age
Terrain Analysis: Category I



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T6	
Co-ords: X	242693	Y	396609	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	0199 looking northwest	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Numerous pools		23
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		16
Peat depth	1.80 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	22 kPa	Use	22 kPa	18
Reading No 2	23 kPa			
Reading No 3	25 kPa			
Slope angle	4°	Gently undulating		8
Slope regularity	even			
Geomorphology & site history:		Platform area on mid-hillside Rough grazing		5
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		4
Peatslide history		No evidence		3
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				93

COMMENTS
<p>Surface vegetation: grass and moss with occasional clumps of heather</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T7	
Co-ords: X	242874	Y	396395	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/02/10	Date	09 February 2012	0198 looking northeast	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch nearby		4
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		7
Peat depth	1.10 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	30 kPa	Use	25 kPa	15
Reading No 2	28 kPa			
Reading No 3	25 kPa			
Slope angle	6°	Undulating		12
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Upper hillside Rough grazing		6
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		17
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				81

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T8	
Co-ords: X	243071	Y	396033	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	N/A	Date	09 February 2012	0197 looking westwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Occasional pools		12
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		4
Peat depth	0.55 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	31 kPa	Use	30 kPa	9
Reading No 2	30 kPa			
Reading No 3	31 kPa			
Slope angle	5°	Gently undulating		10
Slope regularity	even	Hummocky ground		
Geomorphology & site history:		Platform area upper hillside Rough grazing		4
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		26
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				85

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T9	
Co-ords: X	243224	Y	395828	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	N/A	Date	09 February 2012	0195 looking northwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Numerous pools Drainage ditch nearby		32
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		14
Peat depth	1.60 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	28 kPa	Use	22 kPa	18
Reading No 2	24 kPa			
Reading No 3	22 kPa			
Slope angle	7°	Gently undulating & incised		15
Slope regularity	even	Upper hillside		
Geomorphology & site history:		Disturbed ground. Sausage turbarry area. Rough grazing		54
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		3
Peatslide history		No evidence		2
Potential peatslide severity		Low		4
TOTAL SCORE				155

COMMENTS
Surface vegetation: grass and moss
Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age
Terrain Analysis: Category I



Managing Geotechnical Risk: Geotechnical Risk Register for Craignagapple Wind Farm (revised 28 November 2012)

Risk rating (R) = Probability (P) x Impact (I)

Probability (P)		
Very likely	1 in 10	5
Likely	1 in 100	4
Probable	1 in 1000	3
Unlikely	1 in 10000	2
Negligible	1 in 100000	1

Impact (I)	Time	Cost
Very High	5	>10 weeks on completion
High	4	> 1 week on completion
Medium	3	>4 weeks: < 1 week on completion
Low	2	1-4 weeks: none on completion
Very Low	1	< 1 week to activity: none on completion

		5	4	3	2	1
P 5	25	20	15	10	5	
P 4	20	16	12	8	4	
P 3	15	12	9	6	3	
P 2	10	8	6	4	2	
P 1	5	4	3	2	1	

Risk ratings	
1 to 4	<i>Trivial</i> , but no action required
5 to 8	<i>Tolerable</i> , but must consider solutions or improvements
9 to 12	<i>Substantial</i> and work must not start until risk has been reduced
13+	<i>Intolerable</i> and work must not start until risk has been reduced

Geotechnical Risk Assessment

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Peat slide Event	High rainfall and rainstorms	4	3	12	Instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Monitoring of rainfall and weather forecasts. Contingency plans for wet weather working. Robust drainage plans.	2	2	4
Peat slide Event	Flooding	1	2	2	Localised instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Use of granular fill and drainage ditches. Monitor or rainfall and weather forecasts. Contingency plans for wet weather working.	1	1	1
Peat slide Event	Concentrated loads placed at top of slope or on marginally stable ground or at reedy flush crossings	2	5	10	Rapid ground movements	Avoidance during geotechnical design stage. Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer. Detailed site investigations of infrastructure locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Monitoring of excavated materials	1	2	2
Peatslide Event	Blockage or crossing of acid flushes, in particular in the vicinity of turbine positions T4 & T8	3	3	9	Instability	Addressed in drainage plans Geotechnical supervision of earthworks operations. Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	2	2

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Peat slide Event	Uncontrolled water flows	2	3	6	Rapid ground movements	Addressed in drainage plans Geotechnical supervision of dewatering operations. Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works.	1	2	2
Peat slide Event	Unstable excavations	4	2	8	Localised instability	Appropriate geotechnical design Routine geotechnical inspection. Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures.	2	1	3
Peat slide Event	Removal of toe support to slopes	3	3	9	Slow ground movements	Avoidance action during geotechnical design stage. Routine geotechnical inspection. Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures.	2	2	4
Peat slide Event	Steep slopes	3	4	12	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design. Routine geotechnical inspection. Avoidance action during layout design stage.	1	3	3
Peat slide Event	Surface water erosion	3	1	3	Localised instability	Establish vegetation cover on slopes. Suitable temporary surface water management. Addressed in drainage plans.	2	1	2
Peat slide Event	Subterranean pipes	2	2	4	Localised instability	Blockage prevention using free draining fill. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	2	1	2
Peat slide Event	Pockets of soft wet ground for example in the vicinity of reedy flushes	5	2	10	Localised instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Programme and cost contingency.	3	1	3
Peat slide Event	Construction of cable trenches in road verge	2	3	6	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced.	1	1	1

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
						Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Geotechnical monitoring of verges post-construction.			
Peat slide Event	Tear in reinforcing geotextile fabric	2	3	6	Instability / Local settlements	Addressed in material specification. Addressed in construction supervision.	1	1	1
Peat slide Event	Mobilised temporary storage mounds	4	4	16	Localised instability	Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer. Routine maintenance of peat storage mounds.	2	2	4
Ultimate limit state failure (bearing capacity)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	3	2	6	Bearing capacity failure / Ground deformation / Need to rebuild	Appropriate geotechnical design. Excavation of shallow peat along tracks. Expose competent formation at turbine sites. Adopt floating road construction over deep peat, if appropriate.	1	1	1
Serviceability limit state failure (settlement)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	5	2	10	Excessive settlement / Construction delayed / Additional fill required	Ground improved with addition of rock fill. Adopt geotechnical monitoring of tracks. Contingency to re-level tracks on completion. Quantities contingency.	3	1	3
Unexpected Ground Conditions	Ground conditions differ from those indicated in the project ground investigations	3	3	9	Construction delayed / Design review required	Monitor works in progress. Use experienced staff on site. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Programme and cost contingencies.	1	1	1
Creep, long term settlement of tracks	Poor and variable foundation soils	5	1	5	Ongoing settlement	Contingency for routine maintenance.	3	1	3
Slope Instability	Use of unsuitable fill materials	2	3	6	Instability	Addressed in material specification. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	1	1

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Erosion	Site clearance operations	4	3	12	Damage to root mat	Use low pressure construction plant. Preserve root mat wherever possible. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	1	1
Variation from Design Assumptions	Unexpected ground conditions	2	3	6	Settlement and / or slope failure	Appropriate geotechnical design. Geotechnical monitoring during construction. Programme contingency.	1	1	1
Uncertainty of Construction Technique	Variable foundation soils	2	3	6	Delay	Programme contingency. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	2	1	2
Uncertainty at transition zones and stream crossing points	Variable ground conditions	3	3	9	Variation in quantities and programme	Programme contingency Cost contingency.	2	2	4
Uncertain duration and degree of primary consolidation	Variable ground conditions	2	3	6	Delay / Additional fill requirement	Avoidance of areas of deep peat. Programme contingency. Cost contingency.	2	2	4
Design changes during construction	Change in loading, bearing and settlement characteristics	3	2	6	Various but could include slope failure, bearing failure or settlement	Design changes to be reviewed by geotechnical specialist.	1	1	1

- Notes:**
1. A 'Hazard' is a condition or physical situation with a potential for an undesirable event.
 2. A 'Risk' is an uncertain event or set of circumstances that should it occur would have an effect on achieving the project objectives
 3. Mitigation Measures include:
 - Avoid the risk – by eliminating the uncertainty or using an alternative approach.
 - Transfer the risk – by transferring the liability of the risk to another party.
 - Mitigate the risk – by reducing the risk to an acceptable level by making it less likely that the risk event will occur.
 - Accept and manage the risk – by assuming the risk as reasonable given the cost or effect on time or quality and even life.

Prepared by: Dr Douglas Nichol, Geotechnical Engineer, 28 November 2012

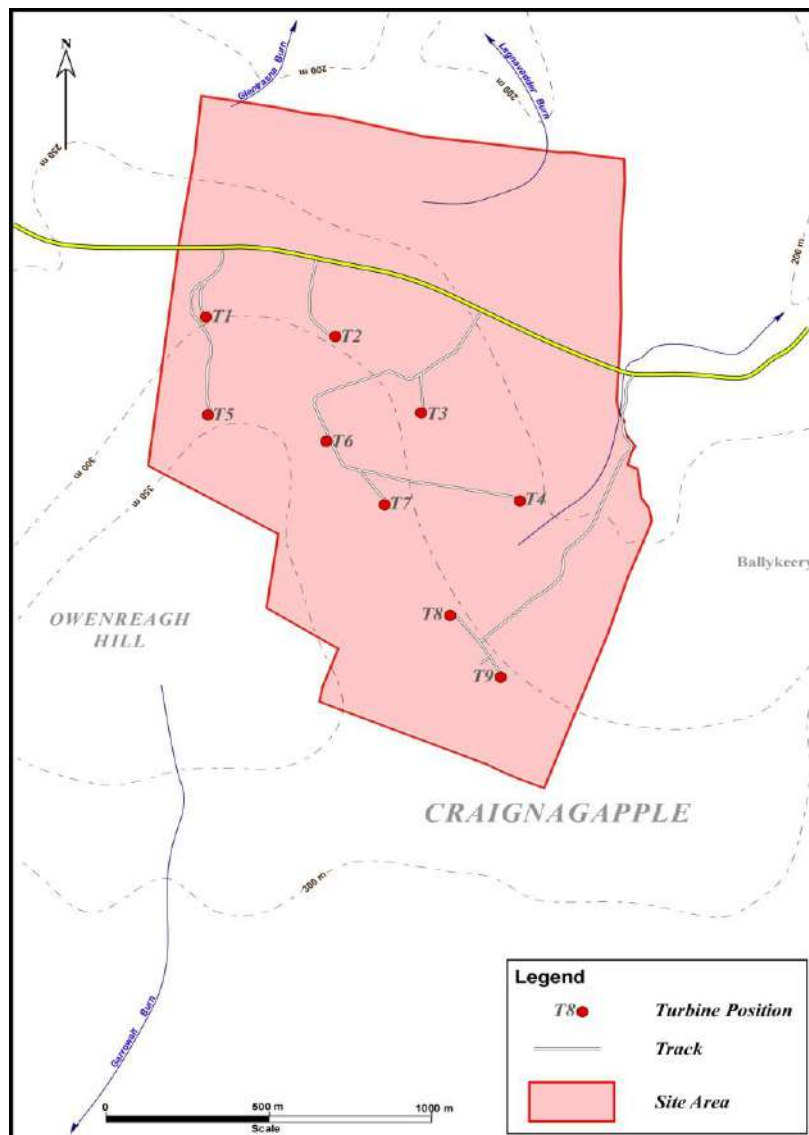
TECHNICAL NOTE No 4

Craignagapple wind farm project: review of peatslide risk assessment for final layout – July 2014

Introduction

Further to report entitled “Craignagapple Wind Farm Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment” dated February 2012, the writer revisited the proposed development site at Craignagapple on the 3rd July 2014 to carry out a geotechnical re-assessment in respect of the risk of peatslide events for the proposed final layout of turbines and infrastructure and consider the mitigation measures required during the construction phase. The proposed final layout is illustrated in Figure 1.

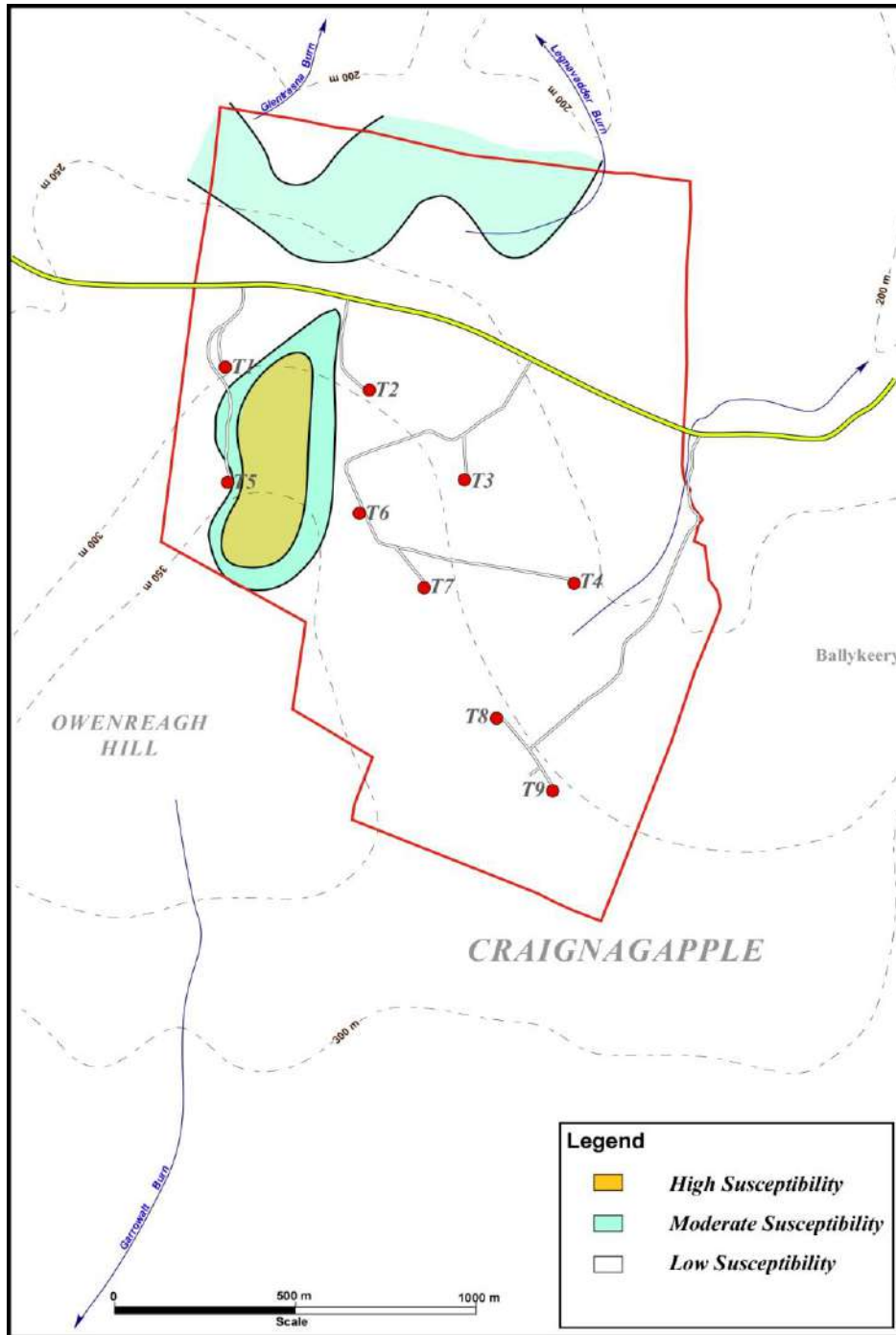
Figure 1. Craignagapple wind farm project - proposed final layout



The original Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment reports prepared by SKM Enviros (2012) provide an assessment of the peat instability issues at the proposed wind farm development site at Craignagapple. The methods of investigation and format of reporting were undertaken with reference

to the approaches outlined by the “Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments – Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments” (Scottish Executive, 2006). In accordance with the Best Practice Guide, a constraints based approach was adopted for the original PHRS survey and so the proposed final layout incorporates avoidance of higher risk localities and is designed to minimize peatslide occurrence and reflect an awareness of instability indicators across the site (see the peatslide zonation map presented in Figure 2).

Figure 2. Craignagapple wind farm project - peatslide zonation map



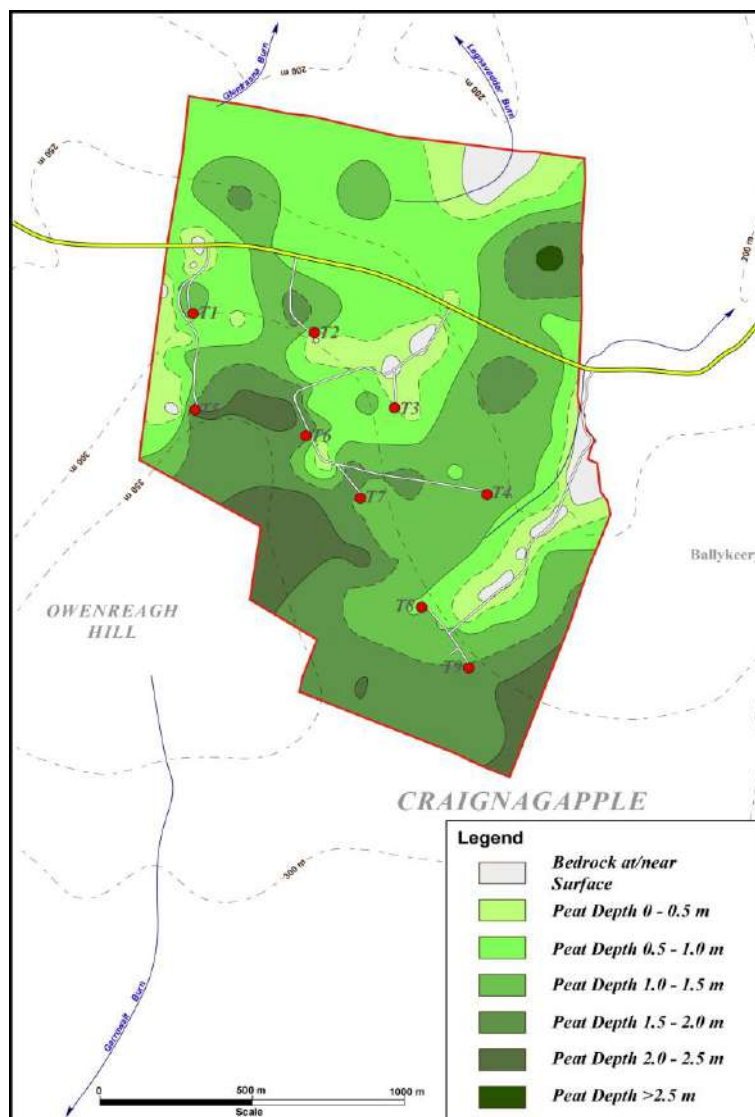
The majority of the site is characterised as low susceptibility with regard to peatslides, consistent with the peat being relatively thin and slope gradients being low. However, a localised area of higher susceptibility exists in the central western portion of the development site where a noteworthy ancient

peatslide locality needs to be avoided during the construction phase to prevent re-activation of ground instability. The proposed final layout achieves the required avoidance action with adequate set back distances. The access track between turbines positions T1 and T5 encroaches on an area designated as moderate susceptibility to peatslide activity but this route is actually the existing main access track to the existing wind farm situated on the upper hillside and so no actual problem exists.

Supplementary investigations

In response to a submission by Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (2011), a supplementary probing survey was carried out by Ground-Check to provide additional measurements of peat depth across the proposed development site at Craignagapple with closer spaced probings at intermediate sampling stations. The findings of the Ground-Check investigations were combined with the results of previous probe surveys and the consolidated findings are presented in Attachment A. The resulting 195 peat depth values were then used to create a revised peat depth contour map to define the patterns of variation in peat depth across the proposed development site and particularly at the proposed turbine positions and along access tracks (see the peat depth contour map presented in Figure 3).

Figure 3. Craignagapple wind farm project - peat depth contour map



Turbine positions

The reviewed and revised Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) data sheets for the 9 turbine positions are presented in Attachment B and the results summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. PHRS scores for turbine positions at Craignagapple

Turbine position	PHRS score
T1	98
T2	89
T3	112
T4	97
T5	74
T6	93
T7	91
T8	88
T9	155

The PHRS scores for turbine positions range from 74 to 155 and average 99 which compares well with an average value of 90 previously calculated for the entire site. These results are also in general agreement with the findings of previous surveys. All of the PHRS scores fall within the low range for peatslide risk.

PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising mitigation works. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with an average rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with an average rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention.

A summary of risk estimations for turbine positions together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in Table 2.

In relation to Risk level 3 (Low) for turbine position T9, provision is made in the Geotechnical Risk Register (see Attachment C) for geotechnical supervision of earthworks here to provide a rapid response to any unforeseen ground conditions resulting from former peat extraction activities.

Access track routes

The network of track routes involves a total of four access positions from Glenmornan Road (GM). The routes avoid certain problematic areas of peatland and as far as possible make use of existing tracks in order to minimise earthworks quantities. GM1 leading to turbine positions T1 and T5 follows the existing main access track, GM2 leading to T2 is a new route utilising an existing access point, GM3 leading to T3, T6, T7 and T4 involves both old and new segments of track and GM4 leading to T8 and T9 is predominantly along an existing track with new segments for the final approaches to the turbine positions.

Each element of the access track routes was individually assessed for peatslide susceptibility by using PHRS scores of nearby grid positions and turbine positions in conjunction with walkover

surveys. A summary of risk estimations for access track routes together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in Table 3.

In relation to Risk level 3 (Low) for the segment of track between turbine positions T7-T4, provision is made in the Geotechnical Risk Register (see Attachment C) for geotechnical supervision of earthworks here to provide supplementary drainage measures if necessary during excavation works as they progress in a down-slope direction on the hillside.

Table 2. Peatslide risk estimation – engineering response for turbine positions

Risk class	Hazard	Engineering response	Turbine position
Risk level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable	T1, T2, T3, T5, T6 & T7
Risk level 2	Very low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T4, T4(ALT) & T8
Risk level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peatslide hazard may possibly be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T9
Risk level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may possibly be required	-
Risk level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required, but further studies required to refine judgements	-
Risk level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-
Risk level 7	Very high	Large-scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-

Table 3. Peatslide risk estimation – engineering response for access track routes

Risk class	Hazard	Engineering response	Turbine position
Risk level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable	GR1-T1; T1-T5; GR2-T2; GR3-T3; T3-T6; GR4-T8/T9
Risk level 2	Very low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T6-T7
Risk level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peatslide hazard may possibly be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures	T7-T4
Risk level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may possibly be required	-
Risk level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required, but further studies required to refine judgements	-
Risk level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-
Risk level 7	Very high	Large-scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including comprehensive assessment of risks	-

Conclusions

A PHRS study of the proposed final layout for the Craignagapple wind farm project has confirmed the proposed final layout of turbines and associated infrastructure aligns with the original hazard assessment and is acceptable in relation to peat slide risk.

Recommendations for peat slide risk management are made with regard to the detailed design and construction phase of the project to eliminate or minimise the risk of peat slides occurring and specific recommendations are presented in the latest version of the Geotechnical Risk Register for the project.

Overall, based on the findings of the PHRS scores, the level of potential damage or degree of loss due to instability of peat within the development envelope appears low to negligible.

Dr Douglas Nichol
Geotechnical Engineer

DN/Craignagapple 4: 05/08/14

References

Geological Survey of Northern Ireland, 2011. Consultation report on proposed development of wind farm comprising 9 turbines and associated works at Craignagapple, Co. Tyrone BT82 0SR. GSNI Ref: E1-11-084.

Scottish Executive, 2006. Peat landslide hazard and risk assessments – best practice guide for proposed electricity generation developments. Scottish Executive, Edinburgh.

SKM Enviro, 2012. Craignagapple Wind Farm Peat Slide Hazard and Risk Assessment. Volume 1 Factual Report and Volume 2 Interpretive Report.

Attachment A: Craignagapple consolidated probe data

Attachment B: Field data and PHRS scoring sheets for turbine positions T1-T9 inclusive

Attachment C: Craignagapple Geotechnical Risk Register 04 July 2014

Attachment A. Craignagapple consolidated field probe data

ID Ref.	Grid Ref. Easting	Grid Ref. Northing	Peat Depth (m)	Notes
Grid positions				
A5	242225	397000	0.61	Boundary fence adjacent
A6	242198	396800	0.75	Boundary fence adjacent
A7	242173	396600	0.70	Boundary fence adjacent
B2	242300	397600	0.66	
B3	242300	397400	0.92	
B4	242300	397200	0.97	
B5	242300	397000	0.97	On access track
B6	242300	396800	0.29	
B7	242300	396600	1.17	
C2	242500	397600	0.74	
C3	242500	397400	1.80	
C4	242500	397200	0.91	
C5	242500	397000	0.27	
C6	242500	396800	1.95	
C7	242500	396600	1.74	
D2	242700	397600	0.42	
D3	242700	397400	0.74	
D4	242700	397200	0.38	
D5	242700	397000	1.74	
D6	242700	396800	0.66	
D7	242700	396600	1.86	
D8	242700	396400	2.27	
D9	242700	396200	2.21	
E2	242900	397600	0.90	
E3	242900	397400	1.39	Stream nearby
E4	242900	397200	0.44	
E5	242900	397000	0.85	
E6	242900	396800	0.70	
E7	242900	396600	0.83	
E8	242900	396400	1.02	
E9	242900	396200	2.30	
E10	242900	396000	1.24	
E11	242900	395800	2.02	
F3	243100	397400	0.55	
F4	243100	397200	0.91	
F5	243100	397000	0.64	
F6	243100	396800	0.61	
F7	243100	396600	0.97	old turbary area nearby
F8	243100	396400	1.37	
F9	243100	396200	1.59	
F10	243100	396000	1.45	
F11	243100	395800	1.60	
G3	243300	397400	0.05	
G4	243300	397200	1.15	
G5	243300	397000	1.19	
G6	243300	396800	1.77	
G7	243300	396600	1.24	
G8	243300	396400	1.51	
G9	243300	396200	0.79	
G10	243300	396000	0.87	old turbary area nearby
G11	243300	395800	1.96	
G12	243300	395600	1.82	
H3	243500	397400	0.47	
H4	243500	397200	3.05	
H5	243500	397000	0.84	
H6	243500	396800	1.51	
H7	243500	396600	1.13	
H8	243500	396400	0.98	
H9	243500	396200	1.27	
H10	243500	396000	1.25	
H11	243500	395800	2.31	intermittent stream nearby
H12	243500	395600	2.39	wet ground
Turbine positions				
T1	242314	397028	1.15	
T2	242736	396954	1.45	
T3	242986	396707	0.75	
T4	243224	396495	1.10	
T5	242322	396696	1.30	

T6	242693	396609	1.80	
T7	242874	396395	1.10	
T8	243071	396033	0.55	
T9	243224	395828	1.60	
Track				
positions				
P1	243174	397045	0.05	track to turbine position T9
P2	243150	397001	0.06	
P3	243097	396916	0.08	
P4	243015	396859	0.05	
P4a	243032	396869	0.90	
P5	242928	396826	0.90	
P6	242837	396826	0.07	
P6a	242837	396821	0.80	
P7	242742	396793	0.95	
P8	242727	396700	0.05	
P8a	242726	396699	1.30	
P8b	242758	396607	1.50	
P9	242758	396605	0.04	rock
P10	242812	396522	1.50	
P11	242870	396438	1.80	
P12	242913	396348	1.45	
P13	242960	396261	1.10	
P14	243016	396178	1.40	
P15	243060	396091	1.10	
P16	243111	396003	1.20	
P17	243173	395925	1.50	
P18	243235	395848	1.40	
P19	242956	396818	0.10	track to turbine position T4
P20	242994	396731	0.30	
P21	243069	396665	0.30	
P22	243149	396605	1.50	
P23	243208	396524	1.50	
P24	242892	396842	0.02	track/rock
P24a	242889	396850	0.50	
P24b	242886	396850	0.60	
P25	242822	396915	0.08	
P25a	242822	396913	1.10	
P25b	242815	396916	0.60	
P26	242754	396965	0.09	
P26a	242755	396966	1.30	
P26b	242754	396965	1.30	
GC10	242363	397261	0.01	track roadside to T5
GC11	242338	397169	0.01	track to T5
GC12	242269	397100	0.01	track to T5
GC13	242292	397007	0.01	track to T5
GC14	242329	396917	0.01	track to T5
GC15	242319	396695	0.01	track to T5
GC16	242736	396937	0.01	track to T5
GC17	242656	397219	0.85	track to T2
GC18	242656	397119	1.60	track to T2
GC19	242694	396966	1.50	track to T2
GC20	243174	397045	0.01	track to T4
GC21	243123	396959	0.01	track to T4
GC22	243057	396888	0.01	track to T4
GC23	242975	396831	0.01	track to T4
GC24	242884	396843	0.60	track to T4
GC25	242791	396808	0.70	track to T4
GC26	242697	396774	1.80	track to T4
GC27	242666	396701	2.10	track to T4
GC28	242706	396610	1.95	track to T4
GC29	242751	396521	0.25	track to T4
GC30	242848	396499	1.65	track to T4
GC31	242945	396473	1.40	track to T4
GC32	243044	396458	1.75	track to T4
GC33	243142	396443	1.40	track to T4
GC34	243229	396429	1.35	track to T4
GC35	242989	396840	0.01	spur to T3
GC36	242997	396731	0.65	spur to T3
GC37	242999	396696	0.55	spur to T3
GC38	242797	396509	0.10	spur to T7
GC39	242862	396432	2.00	spur to T7
GC40	242891	396398	0.90	spur to T7
GC41	243631	396826	0.40	track to T8
GC42	243614	396729	0.01	track to T8
GC43	243611	396636	0.01	track to T8

GC44	243603	396552	0.01	track to T8
GC45	243564	396460	0.05	track to T8
GC46	243528	396366	0.01	track to T8
GC47	243474	396284	0.01	track to T8
GC48	243421	396205	0.10	track to T8
GC49	243375	396123	0.10	track to T8
GC50	243297	396060	0.10	track to T8
GC51	243220	395997	0.10	track to T8
GC52	243187	395961	1.20	track to T8
GC53	243147	395965	0.80	spur to T8
GC54	243073	396050	1.00	spur to T8
GC55	243179	395922	1.40	spur to T9
GC56	243241	395825	1.65	spur to T9
Substation positions				
Ss1	243150	396900	0.30	
Ss2	243139	396918	0.50	
Ss3	243123	396936	0.20	
Ss4	243135	396945	0.40	
Ss5	243147	396945	0.60	
Construction compound				
Cc1	243176	396923	0.55	
Cc2	243211	396960	0.50	
Cc3	243193	396979	0.75	
Cc4	243171	397000	1.00	
Cc5	243147	396945	0.08	
Suppliers compound				
Sc1	243150	397018	1.10	
Sc2	243132	397039	0.85	
Sc3	243122	397038	1.05	
Sc4	243110	397020	0.60	
Sc5	243119	397014	0.40	
Sc6	243135	397009	0.40	
Other positions				
Z1	242314	397027	1.00	
Z2	242734	396955	0.50	
Z3	242738	396950	0.65	
Z4	242741	396955	0.70	
Z5	242987	396710	0.40	
Z6	243202	396498	0.50	floor of old turbary
Z7	242328	396694	2.00	
Z8	242327	396691	2.00	
Z9	242694	396609	2.00	
Z10	242873	396395	1.40	
Z11	243070	396035	0.80	
Z12	243224	395828	1.80	
Z13	242324	397103	1.72	
Z14	242363	396709	1.87	
Z15	242932	396730	1.25	
Z16	242832	396127	1.52	
Z17	243187	396242	1.35	
Z18	243164	395898	1.31	
Z19	243543	396364	0.20	
Z20	243469	396134	1.13	
Z21	243500	395400	2.36	
Z22	243700	395800	3.45	
Z23	243700	395600	1.85	
Z24	243700	395400	2.72	
Z25	243204	396495	0.50	former position of T4
Z26	242327	396693	2.00	former position of T5
Trial pits				
X1	242333	396898	1.37	
X3	242705	395699	1.90	
X4	242208	396233	2.05	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T1	
Co-ords: X	242314	Y	397028	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2744 looking northwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch adjacent		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		6
Peat depth	1.15 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	28 kPa	Use	23 kPa	17
Reading No 2	23 kPa			
Reading No 3	27 kPa			
Slope angle	6°	Disturbed and incised		12
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Old turbary area nearby Access track adjacent		11
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		5
Peatslide history		Major peatslide nearby		19
Potential peatslide severity		Low. Public road nearby		12
TOTAL SCORE				98

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T2	
Co-ords: X	242718	Y	396963	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2751 looking northwest	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch nearby		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		3
Peat depth	0.65 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	29 kPa	Use	28 kPa	12
Reading No 2	28 kPa			
Reading No 3	33 kPa			
Slope angle	7°	Undulating and incised		15
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing		9
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy patches nearby		19
Peatslide history		No evidence		3
Potential peatslide severity		Low. Public road nearby		12
TOTAL SCORE				89

COMMENTS
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T3	
Co-ords: X	242986	Y	396707	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	09 February 2012	2752 looking eastwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch adjacent		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		3
Peat depth	0.40 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	25 kPa	Use	25 kPa	15
Reading No 2	30 kPa			
Reading No 3	30 kPa			
Slope angle	9°	Undulating and disturbed		25
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Old turbary area nearby Rough grazing		26
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		18
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		5
TOTAL SCORE				112

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss with patches of reeds</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T4	
Co-ords: X	243299	Y	396409	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	12/11/12	Date	03 July 2014	2756 looking eastward	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Clayey peat		5
Peat depth	0.96 m			
Peat strength estimate		Use	31 kPa	8
Reading No 1	31 kPa			
Reading No 2	35 kPa			
Reading No 3	39 kPa			
Slope angle	5°	Gently undulating		10
Slope regularity	uneven	Disturbed and incised		
Geomorphology & site history:		Reedy flush adjacent Rough grazing		24
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		26
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		4
TOTAL SCORE				97

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T5	
Co-ords: X	242323	Y	396696	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2745 looking southwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry		3
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay Exposed nearby		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		11
Peat depth	1.46 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	35 kPa	Use	35 kPa	4
Reading No 2	42 kPa			
Reading No 3	42 kPa			
Slope angle	8°	Gently undulating & incised		21
Slope regularity	uneven	Access road nearby		
Geomorphology & site history:		Upper hillside Rough grazing		10
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		5
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				74

COMMENTS
Surface vegetation: heather, grass and moss
Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age
Terrain Analysis: Category I



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T6	
Co-ords: X	242693	Y	396609	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2753 looking northeast	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Numerous pools		23
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		16
Peat depth	1.80 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	22 kPa	Use	22 kPa	18
Reading No 2	23 kPa			
Reading No 3	25 kPa			
Slope angle	4°	Gently undulating		8
Slope regularity	even			
Geomorphology & site history:		Platform area on mid-hillside Rough grazing		5
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		4
Peatslide history		No evidence		3
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				93

COMMENTS
<p>Surface vegetation: grass and moss with occasional clumps of heather</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T7	
Co-ords: X	242874	Y	396395	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2754 looking northeast	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	North facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Dry Drainage ditch nearby		4
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		7
Peat depth	1.10 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	30 kPa	Use	25 kPa	15
Reading No 2	28 kPa			
Reading No 3	25 kPa			
Slope angle	6°	Undulating		12
Slope regularity	uneven			
Geomorphology & site history:		Upper hillside Rough grazing		6
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		27
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				91

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: heather, grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T8	
Co-ords: X	243071	Y	396033	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2757 looking northeastward	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	East facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Occasional pools		12
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		4
Peat depth	0.65 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	34 kPa	Use	30 kPa	9
Reading No 2	30 kPa			
Reading No 3	31 kPa			
Slope angle	5°	Gently undulating		10
Slope regularity	even	Hummocky ground		
Geomorphology & site history:		Platform area upper hillside Rough grazing		4
Sub-profile drainage pipes		Reedy flush nearby		29
Peatslide history		No evidence		4
Potential peatslide severity		Low		3
TOTAL SCORE				88

COMMENTS
<p>Surface vegetation: grass, reeds and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>



PROJECT		LOCATION		LANDMARK	
Craignagapple wind farm		Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland		T9	
Co-ords: X	243224	Y	395828	Ref	Turbine position

GENERAL		DATE & PERSONNEL		PHOTOGRAPHS	
Survey	NEW / UPDATE	Rated by:	Douglas Nichol	Photo Reference No	
Date of last survey	09/02/12	Date	03 July 2014	2758 looking westwards	

CATEGORY		REMARKS		CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate	1100mm	Northeast facing slope		5
Presence of water on slope		Numerous pools Drainage ditch nearby		32
Rockhead / Subsoil		Boulder clay		8
Peat profile	Simple	Peat		14
Peat depth	1.60 m			
Peat strength estimate				
Reading No 1	28 kPa	Use	22 kPa	18
Reading No 2	24 kPa			
Reading No 3	22 kPa			
Slope angle	7°	Gently undulating & incised		15
Slope regularity	even	Upper hillside		
Geomorphology & site history:		Disturbed ground. Sausage turbary area. Rough grazing		54
Sub-profile drainage pipes		No surface indications		3
Peatslide history		No evidence		2
Potential peatslide severity		Low		4
TOTAL SCORE				155

COMMENTS	
<p>Surface vegetation: grass and moss</p> <p>Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup of Neoproterozoic age</p> <p>Terrain Analysis: Category I</p>	

Managing Geotechnical Risk: Geotechnical Risk Register for Craignagapple Wind Farm (revised 05 July 2014)

Risk rating (R) = Probability (P) x Impact (I)

Probability (P)		
Very likely	1 in 10	5
Likely	1 in 100	4
Probable	1 in 1000	3
Unlikely	1 in 10000	2
Negligible	1 in 100000	1

Impact (I)	Time	Cost
Very High	5	>10 weeks on completion
High	4	> 1 week on completion
Medium	3	>4 weeks: < 1 week on completion
Low	2	1-4 weeks: none on completion
Very Low	1	< 1 week to activity: none on completion

		5	4	3	2	1
P 5	25	20	15	10	5	
P 4	20	16	12	8	4	
P 3	15	12	9	6	3	
P 2	10	8	6	4	2	
P 1	5	4	3	2	1	

Risk ratings	
1 to 4	Trivial , but no action required
5 to 8	Tolerable , but must consider solutions or improvements
9 to 12	Substantial and work must not start until risk has been reduced
13+	Intolerable and work must not start until risk has been reduced

Geotechnical Risk Assessment

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Peat slide Event	High rainfall and rainstorms	4	3	12	Instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Monitoring of rainfall and weather forecasts. Contingency plans for wet weather working. Robust drainage plans.	2	2	4
Peat slide Event	Flooding	1	2	2	Localised instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Use of granular fill and drainage ditches. Monitor or rainfall and weather forecasts. Contingency plans for wet weather working.	1	1	1
Peat slide Event	Concentrated loads placed at top of slope or on marginally stable ground or at reedy flush crossings	2	5	10	Rapid ground movements	Avoidance during geotechnical design stage. Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer. Detailed site investigations of infrastructure locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Monitoring of excavated materials	1	2	2
Peatslide Event	Blockage or crossing of acid flushes, in particular in the vicinity of turbine positions T4 & T8	3	3	9	Instability	Addressed in drainage plans Geotechnical supervision of earthworks operations. Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	2	2

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Peat slide Event	Uncontrolled water flows	2	3	6	Rapid ground movements	Addressed in drainage plans Geotechnical supervision of dewatering operations. Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works.	1	2	2
Peat slide Event	Unstable excavations	4	2	8	Localised instability	Appropriate geotechnical design Routine geotechnical inspection. Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures.	2	1	3
Peat slide Event	Removal of toe support to slopes	3	3	9	Slow ground movements	Avoidance action during geotechnical design stage. Routine geotechnical inspection. Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures.	2	2	4
Peat slide Event	Steep slopes	3	4	12	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design. Routine geotechnical inspection. Avoidance action during layout design stage.	1	3	3
Peat slide Event	Surface water erosion	3	1	3	Localised instability	Establish vegetation cover on slopes. Suitable temporary surface water management. Addressed in drainage plans.	2	1	2
Peat slide Event	Subterranean pipes	2	2	4	Localised instability	Blockage prevention using free draining fill. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	2	1	2
Peat slide Event	Pockets of soft wet ground for example in the vicinity of reedy flushes	5	2	10	Localised instability	Due consideration given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions when scheduling site works. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Programme and cost contingency.	3	1	3
Peat slide Event	Construction of cable trenches in road verge	2	3	6	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced.	1	1	1

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
						Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Geotechnical monitoring of verges post-construction.			
Peat slide Event	Tear in reinforcing geotextile fabric	2	3	6	Instability / Local settlements	Addressed in material specification. Addressed in construction supervision.	1	1	1
Peat slide Event	Mobilised temporary storage mounds	4	4	16	Localised instability	Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer. Routine maintenance of peat storage mounds.	2	2	4
Ultimate limit state failure (bearing capacity)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	3	2	6	Bearing capacity failure / Ground deformation / Need to rebuild	Appropriate geotechnical design. Excavation of shallow peat along tracks. Expose competent formation at turbine sites. Adopt floating road construction over deep peat, if appropriate.	1	1	1
Serviceability limit state failure (settlement)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	5	2	10	Excessive settlement / Construction delayed / Additional fill required	Ground improved with addition of rock fill. Adopt geotechnical monitoring of tracks. Contingency to re-level tracks on completion. Quantities contingency.	3	1	3
Unexpected Ground Conditions	Ground conditions differ from those indicated in the project ground investigations	3	3	9	Construction delayed / Design review required	Monitor works in progress. Use experienced staff on site. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works. Programme and cost contingencies.	1	1	1
Creep, long term settlement of tracks	Poor and variable foundation soils	5	1	5	Ongoing settlement	Contingency for routine maintenance.	3	1	3
Slope Instability	Use of unsuitable fill materials	2	3	6	Instability	Addressed in material specification. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	1	1

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Erosion	Site clearance operations	4	3	12	Damage to root mat	Use low pressure construction plant. Preserve root mat wherever possible. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	1	1	1
Variation from Design Assumptions	Unexpected ground conditions	2	3	6	Settlement and / or slope failure	Appropriate geotechnical design. Geotechnical monitoring during construction. Programme contingency.	1	1	1
Uncertainty of Construction Technique	Variable foundation soils	2	3	6	Delay	Programme contingency. Detailed site investigations of foundation and track locations will be carried out at the pre-construction stage, prior to detailed construction designs being produced. Detailed construction designs will be produced with input from a geotechnical engineer. The geotechnical risk register will be updated following site investigations and detailed design at the preconstruction stage. A programme of geotechnical inspections will be implemented during excavation works.	2	1	2
Uncertainty at transition zones and stream crossing points	Variable ground conditions	3	3	9	Variation in quantities and programme	Programme contingency Cost contingency.	2	2	4
Uncertain duration and degree of primary consolidation	Variable ground conditions	2	3	6	Delay / Additional fill requirement	Avoidance of areas of deep peat. Programme contingency. Cost contingency.	2	2	4
Design changes during construction	Change in loading, bearing and settlement characteristics	3	2	6	Various but could include slope failure, bearing failure or settlement	Design changes to be reviewed by geotechnical specialist.	1	1	1

- Notes:**
1. A 'Hazard' is a condition or physical situation with a potential for an undesirable event.
 2. A 'Risk' is an uncertain event or set of circumstances that should it occur would have an effect on achieving the project objectives
 3. Mitigation Measures include:
 - Avoid the risk – by eliminating the uncertainty or using an alternative approach.
 - Transfer the risk – by transferring the liability of the risk to another party.
 - Mitigate the risk – by reducing the risk to an acceptable level by making it less likely that the risk event will occur.
 - Accept and manage the risk – by assuming the risk as reasonable given the cost or effect on time or quality and even life.

Prepared by: Dr Douglas Nichol, Geotechnical Engineer, 28 November 2012. Revised 05 July 2014



Craignagapple Wind Farm FEI

Brookfield Renewable

**TECHNICAL NOTE: Craignagapple Wind Farm: Review of Peatslide Risk
Assessment for 2016 Layout**

7 November 2016

Craignagapple Windfarm
Appendix 5.2.1: Outline Peat Management Plan
FINAL

for

Brookfield Renewable



Fluid Environmental Consulting Ltd
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Craignagapple Windfarm
Appendix 5.2.1: Outline Peat Management Plan
November, 2016
FINAL

Prepared by : Fluid Environmental Consulting Ltd

For : Brookfield Renewable

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Figure 1 Craignagapple Peat Reuse and Restoration Areas

Appendices

Appendix I Proposed Peat Restoration Areas – Photographic Record

Appendix II Indicative Audit Checklist for the Peat Management Plan

1 Introduction

This Outline Peat Management Plan (PMP) document has been prepared for the construction of the Craignagapple Windfarm (the 'Proposed Development') located approximately 8.5km east of Strabane, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. The site is located on both sides of the Glenmornan Road, approximately 650m west of Legalougha Bridge and approximately 200m east of Owenmore Bridge. The site comprises the northern slope of Owenreagh Hill which slopes down to the north from 350 mAOD to 210 mAOD to the north of the Glenmornan Road. This document forms Appendix 5.2 of the Further Environmental Information (FEI) Report.

The planning application boundary for the Proposed Development covers an area of about 239.84 hectares with access tracks leading to a total of six turbines. The infrastructure of the final layout is comprised of 2.3km of new excavated tracks, 0.34km of existing tracks that that will require upgrading, 0.29km of existing tracks that will require no additional work, six wind turbine locations, a substation, temporary construction compound and temporary suppliers compound. The total area of the windfarm footprint final layout is approximately 3 hectares. The area of actual development (ground disturbance) is larger, as the excavated area of the track is wider than the track width, and covers an area of 33,552m².

The PMP will be further developed prior to construction, should the application be consented. The PMP will then become part of the final detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan. Further details and specific plans will be determined during the detailed design process and once further site investigations have been undertaken. The final detailed PMP will then be included as a part of the Principal Contractor's detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

The PMP has been developed due to identification of the presence of peatland and peat habitats (including active blanket bog and degraded or dry modified blanket bog) on the proposed Craignagapple Windfarm site (Appendix 6.2, Vegetation and Habitat Survey Report, 2016), and should be read in conjunction with the Craignagapple Peat Survey Report (August 2016) included as Appendix 5.2.2 of the FEI Report, the Peat Slide Hazard Risk Assessment (2016) (Appendix 5.1 of the FEI Report) and the Outline Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan – HMEP (Appendix 6.1 of the FEI Report).

The PMP addresses the management of peat during the construction period for the windfarm and the restoration of the site during construction, operation and decommissioning.

The PMP also address the concerns raised by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED), in a letter dated 12 October 2015. In November 2014, Brookfield Renewable provided Further Environmental Information (FEI) in support of the proposed development. The NIEA-NED letter raised a number of concerns with the proposed development, those specific to the Peat Management Plan provided as Appendix C within the 2014 FEI are summarised below:

- NIEA NED acknowledged that additional peat storage areas will be required and that excess peat would be used in the reinstatement of other excavated areas and for habitat restoration, however were concerned that no peat storage or reinstatement areas have been identified on a drawing and the Peat Management Plan merely

states “that peat or excavated soils will not be spread on ecologically sensitive habitats.”;

- NIEA-NED requested more detail on the measures being proposed including drawings showing the location of peat storage areas, reinstatement areas and areas identified for drain blocking; and
- NIEA NED also highlighted that excess peat should not be spread on modified blanket bog habitats which still contain typical blanket bog vegetation as these areas still qualify as Northern Ireland priority habitats.

2 Objectives

The PMP has been developed to demonstrate that peat has been appropriately considered and protected during the design phase of windfarm development and, should consent be granted, will be carefully managed and preserved throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning periods. The PMP aims to propose mitigation measures that will minimise any impacts, and the long term habitat restoration and management plans for key areas of the site are designed to enhance the site and nearby management areas (Appendix 6.1 of the FEI, OutlineHMEP).

The PMP outlines the overall approach of minimisation of peatland disruption that has been adopted. It aims to demonstrate that, where practical, all further opportunities to minimise peat disturbance and extraction will be taken.

The PMP seeks to identify that appropriate proposals to reuse surplus peat can be accommodated within the site layout, without significant environmental or health and safety implications, to minimise risk in terms of carbon release and human health. The document also demonstrates that there will be no long term peat storage on site.

3 Structure

The structure of the PMP is as follows:

- Legislation, policy, and guidance;
- Classification of excavated material;
- Definition of peat, details of peatland characteristics and peat conditions on site;
- Avoidance and minimisation of peat disturbance;
- Peat balance between excavation and reuse on site of surplus peat;
- Peat excavation and handling methods / controls and temporary peat storage; and,
- Reuse in infrastructure construction restoration and in habitat enhancement.

Tables are included showing:

- Where surplus peat will be generated and the associated quantities;
- What quantity of this surplus peat will be catotelmic, what quantity will be acrotelmic and what, if any, quantity will be amorphous; and,

- The principles of where catotelmic, acrotelmic and amorphous peat, if any, will be re-used and approximately how much will be re-used and in which locations.

4 Legislation, Policy and Guidance for Peat Management

4.1 Legislation Policy and Guidance

When considered as part of a carbon landscape, peat has a capacity to act as a carbon sink. The management of peat therefore has implications for carbon emissions and climate change. There is a substantial body of legislation and guidance regarding climate change and carbon which is relevant to the management of peat including:

- The Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Kyoto Protocol and National Accounting for Peatlands (2012);
- The UK Climate Change Act (2008);
- Carbon Landscapes and Drainage, 2012 'The Carbon and Water Guidelines', www.clad.ac.uk; and
- Forestry Commission, 2011, 'Forests and climate change: UK Forestry Standard Guidelines.

Other key documents relied upon to inform this Outline PMP include:

- Good practice during windfarm construction, A joint publication by Scottish Renewables, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Forestry Commission Scotland, Version 3, 2015;
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency Guidance: Developments on Peatland – Site Surveys (2013);
- Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste, Scottish Renewables, 17 January 2012;
- Forestry Commission (2012). Forests & Water Guidelines. 5th Edition. HMSO;
- Scottish Executive (2006). (Scottish Government Official Website publication date January 2007) Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments. Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments. Scottish Executive;
- Towards an assessment of the state of UK Peatlands, JNCC 2011;
- Northern Irish Planning policy Statement 18 - Renewable Energy (RE);
- British Standard 42020:2013;
- NIEA Wind Farms and Groundwater Impacts: A guide to EIA and Planning considerations (April 2015);
- NIEA Guidance Note on Active Peat (November, 2012);
- NIEA Keeping or Deposit of Waste arising from Peat Working;
- NIEA Mining Waste Directive (2010);

- Annex I of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC; and,
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats (2007)

4.2 Role of the Peat Management Plan

The PMP is intended to be a working document to be used throughout the key stages of the design, construction, operation, re-instatement and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development as part of an overall Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) as follows:

Stage 1: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

It is necessary to show how, through site investigation and iterative design, the Proposed Development has been designed to minimise, so far as reasonably practicable, the quantity of peat that will be excavated; that volumes of peat anticipated to be excavated by the proposed development have been considered; and how excavated peat will be managed. The overall aim is to minimise the impacts associated with excavation of peat by using the following hierarchy of design principles: prevent excavation; reduce volumes of peat excavated; and reuse excavated peat in a manner to which it is suited. This hierarchical approach comprises:

1. Initial assessment of peat coverage on site based on broad 200m grid;
2. Design of layout based on various constraints including peat occurrence on site;
3. Further detailed site surveys undertaken to obtain peat depth across the proposed layout and micro-siting allowance and iteration as necessary;
4. Calculation of estimated volumes of excavated peat and potential reuse volume requirements based upon the proposed site design / layout;
5. Determine whether there is likely to be negative or positive overall peat balance, and whether the generation of excess material can be avoided, and, if not, where reductions in the volumes of excavated materials may be achieved;
6. Site layout is refined to avoid areas of deeper peat and hence reduce carbon impacts of the project construction activities;
7. Further surveys undertaken if required in new sections of infrastructure;
8. Record specific examples of how overriding principles of prevention and minimisation of peat disturbance are to be taken into account in the design of the site;
9. The assessment should be consistent with and feed into the peat stability and carbon payback assessment (if required); and
10. Identify limitations and make recommendations for further site investigation (post-consent) in order to steer detailed design and micro-siting such that opportunities for further reductions in excavated peat volumes can be implemented where possible.

Stage 2: Post Consent / Pre-Construction

As part of the EIA it will have been demonstrated that, on the basis of the investigation and data gathered, it is likely that the excavated materials for the Proposed Development can be managed in an appropriate manner. The peat mass balance calculations may be further

developed and refined post planning consent, and prior to the relevant works commencing, as a consequence of any further or more detailed ground investigation or survey works required to inform detailed design, or that may be required under planning consent conditions.

Stage 3: Construction Stage

Actual peat volumes excavated during construction will be recorded against the overall predicted volumes provided in Table 3 of this PMP. Within micro-siting allowances, the alignment and design of tracks, hardstanding orientation and construction methods will be reviewed to avoid/minimise peat disturbance as much as possible in light of the more detailed information available once construction actually commences. A regular review and update of the peat mass balance table will be undertaken by the appointed Principal Contractor and monitored by the Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) on site, and made available to regulators as required.

5 Classification of Excavated Peat Material

Waste is an environmental issue regulated by both European and National legislation. The overarching framework for National (i.e. UK) legislation is set by European Community (EC) Directives, with the relevant Directive on waste matters being 2008/98/EC, the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), which came into force 12 December 2008. Article 4 of this Directive sets out the waste hierarchy and requires that it is applied 'as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy'. The waste hierarchy is defined as follows:

1. Prevention;
2. Preparing for re-use;
3. Recycling;
4. Other recovery e.g. energy recovery; and
5. Disposal.

The Directive also states that '*Member States shall take into account the general environmental protection principles of precaution and sustainability, technical feasibility and economic viability, protection of resources as well as the overall environmental, human health, economic and social impacts.*'

The main national legislation potentially relevant to waste management activities involving waste peat falls under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2013.

Where excavated or disturbed peat does not have a genuine and identified reuse for which it is suitable, the peat will be classified as a waste material and regulated as such under the relevant legislation. However, the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA) as the Regulatory Authority aims to regulate in a proportionate manner such that the ultimate management of any excavated peat will be designed to deliver environmental benefits. This will include consideration, on a site by site basis, of ecological and carbon stock benefits as well as economic, social and practical aspects. For the purposes of waste description, excavated peat that does not have a genuine and identified reuse would fall under Chapter 17

of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), 'Construction and demolition wastes', and the EWC Code '17 05 04, soil and stones' (non-hazardous) would apply.

The construction of the Proposed Development will take the appropriate environmental management steps to avoid 'waste' peat. However, as excavated peat may or may not be classed as waste in accordance with the legal definition of waste, in order to allow compliance with relevant waste legislation, excavated materials will be required to be classified on site.

The following criteria will be used to determine whether peat is classified as waste or whether it can be reused as part of the works:

- The use is a necessary part of the planned works;
- The material is suitable for that use;
- The material does not require any processing or treatment before it is reused;
- No more than the quantity necessary is to be used;
- The use of the material is not a mere possibility but a certainty;
- Use of the material will not result in pollution of the environment or harm to human health; and
- The use of the material will not result in degradation of the material.

Any peat that is not immediately suitable for reuse on site without the requirement for treatment will be classed as waste and requires to be dealt with in accordance with the Contractor's developed Site Waste Management Plan under the CEMP which will be prepared should consent be granted.

6 Peat Conditions

6.1 Definitions of Peat

Organic material less than 0.5m depth is not defined as peat. This is in accordance with Northern Irish guidance and research which are based on England and Wales and Scotland guidance:

- The Soil Survey of Scotland (1984) defines peat as *'the organic layer or layers exceeding 50 cm depth from the soil surface and with an organic matter content of greater than 60 %'*;
- The Forestry Commission use 45 cm as the critical depth for peat to occur (Understanding the GHG implications of forestry on peat soils in Scotland, 2010);
- The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute define shallow peat as having 'a prescribed depth of organic matter of 50 – 100 cm'; and
- Developments on Peatland: Site Surveys SNH, SEPA, Scottish Government and The James Hutton Institute 2014.

- The Northern Ireland Soil Survey (Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute - AFBNI) has developed a modified version of the England & Wales soil mapping classification (Cruickshank 1997) which refers to peat being >0.5m depth;
- Northern Ireland classification Soil Map Unit shows peat present as being greater than 0.5m depth;
- Phase I Habitat Survey defines peat as being an organic soil >0.5m depth (JNCC 2010);
- The Forestry Commission. Soil carbon and the Woodland Code (2011) states that In Scotland and Northern Ireland, organic soils are those with an organic layer of at least 50cm; and,
- Information from the National Soil Data for Northern Ireland.

Peat can be separated into three main layers: acrotelmic (the upper living layer), catotelmic (the middle to lower layer) and occasionally amorphous (lower layer) peat:

- Acrotelmic peat is the living layer of the peat including the peat turf or turve being a thin, floating vegetation mat layer. The acrotelm is generally found within the top layer of peat (often less than 0.5 m) depending on the degree of decomposition and fibrous nature of the peat (approximately H1 to H5 on the Von Post classification scale). The acrotelm is generally of high permeability, decreasing with depth. The water table fluctuates in this layer and conditions vary from aerobic to anaerobic. Material may be fibrous or pseudofibrous (plant remains recognisable), spongy, and when excavated strength is lost but retains integral structure and can stand unsupported when stockpiled >1 m.
- Catotelmic peat is the dead layer of peat found deeper than acrotelmic peat which has some remnant plant structures. Material has high water content and is permanently below the water table (saturated) therefore organic matter decomposes anaerobically. Some plant structures may be recognisable but are highly humified losing most of their characteristics (approximately H6 to H8 on the Von Post classification scale) and strength. Water flow through the catotelm is slow unless peat structures such as sink holes or peat pipes are present.
- Amorphous peat is highly decomposed organic material where all recognisable plant remains are absent (approximately H9 to H10 in the Von Post classification scale). These deposits are dark brown to black in colour, plastic, are low tensile strength and are unable to stand unsupported >1 m when stockpiled.

6.2 Peat Conditions on Site

Desk Based Review

The site was assessed for peatland vegetation through desktop review of aerial imagery, maps and plans, a number of site walkovers by ecologists, hydrologists and peat slide experts; and an intrusive site investigation in terms of extensive peat depth probing and coring across the windfarm site and infrastructure locations including access track routes.

Peat Surveying Methodology

To obtain a detailed understanding of the spatial and depth distribution of peat and its properties, a series of tasks have been completed which include:

- Peatland habitat and NVC mapping (undertaken by Woodrow Ecology, Appendix 6.2, Vegetation and Habitat Survey Report);
- Peat Slide Risk Assessment (undertaken by Jacobs, Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5);
- Depth penetration probing in a 200 m grid over the entire windfarm site (Doug Nichol 2009 and 2013);
- Higher frequency of depth penetration probing at all infrastructure and track locations:
 - Track – every 50 m with 10 m offset to either side of track and in some locations also at 25m offsets;
 - Turbine base and crane hardstanding – 20m grid on the footprint of the turbine base and crane hardstanding area with a 20m grid in the surrounding 25m micro-siting area;
 - 20 m grid for the footprint of all other infrastructure with a 20m grid in the surrounding 25m micro-siting area; and,
 - A 20m or 30m grid across a wider area to the north of the road around the suppliers compound area.
- Coring campaigns with a total of 42 cores obtained within the infrastructure footprint;
- Development of a depth of penetration map to indicate the maximum depth of probe penetration at all investigation points across the site;
- Development of an interpreted maximum depth of peat contour map to indicate the potential peat depth based on the depth penetration probing results and verified by coring;
- Examination of the variability of the depth of the acrotelm, the thickness of the catotelm and the thickness of amorphous peat if present;
- Calculation of the maximum potential peat volumes that will be removed due to excavation for infrastructure based on the depth penetration probing results; and
- Examination of areas where peat will be reused avoiding deep peat, moderate peat slide risk areas, sensitive ecological and hydrological receptors to allow calculation of reuse volumes.

Peat Surveys

The site has previously been used extensively for peat cutting and there is an area of active peat cutting adjacent to the site. The most recent peat extraction within the site boundary is located in the south eastern section of the site where there is evidence of “sausage cutting” peat extraction. There was some evidence of peat or heather burn in parts of the site south of

the road. The western side of the site is currently used to access the Owenreagh Wind Farm located to the south west of the site.

There are several existing access tracks on site which will be used to gain access to parts of the site from the Glenmorán Road. An access track together with bell mouth junction for the Owen Reagh Wind Farm is present in the west of the site. A 4x4 access track is present in the central areas from the Glenmorán Road and a 4x4 track in the south eastern section of the site links the most recent peat extraction area with a track which fords the Leglougha to the east and joins the Glenmorán road to the east of the site.

Previous peat probing was undertaken by Doug Nichol for SKM in 2009 and 2013 which included 184 peat probes. Nine probes were outside the current site boundary.

The first phase of depth of penetration probing and coring for the 2016 surveys was undertaken between 6th June 2016 and 8th June 2016 and comprised 386 probes and 26 cores and was focused on obtaining sufficient probe density at the proposed infrastructure locations.

The second phase of probing was undertaken between 24th June 2016 and 25th June 2016 to examine areas where adjustments to the proposed infrastructure layout were considered and to inform micro-siting. This comprised a total of 273 probes and 16 cores.

The total number of locations examined in 2016 is 659 probes and 42 cores. The total number of locations examined for all phases is 824 probes and 42 cores and are presented in Figure 2 of Appendix 5.2.2: Peat Survey Report.

For both these phases the following tasks were completed:

- Record the depth of penetration at each probe location along with an estimate of the geology at the limit of penetration;
- Collect data from cores on total peat depth, Von Post measurements every metre, the thickness of the acrotelm, catotelm and amorphous peat, the underlying geology and comments on water table if possible;
- Take a photographic record of all cores;
- Present all data in tables with appropriate labelling of locations according to the specification document;
- Provide a peat depth contour plan across the area of probing and coring; and
- Provide a factual report detailing the work completed and the data collected.

Both phases of peat probing and coring were focused on the infrastructure layout to help accurately estimate peat volumes that will be excavated during construction and enables the layout to be refined to avoid peat wherever possible. The depth of penetration probing exercise was carried out on site where a probe has been used to ascertain the depth of penetration to 0.1 m accuracy. The detailed probing and coring at the infrastructure enables assessment of the peat characteristics and distribution around the infrastructure and to identify micro-siting requirements. Cores were also undertaken to verify the probe penetration depths to assess whether they were representative of the peat depth. An updated peat depth contour plan was constructed to show all peat probe locations in relation to the

infrastructure and was used to inform design changes including crane hardstanding orientation, track amendments and final construction compound and substation locations.

Peat Survey Results

The peat survey indicates that the site is mostly covered in peat, about 92.5%, with a high portion of this either modified or bare peat due to historical peat cutting, drainage and heather burning.

In general, the depth of penetration probing indicated the presence of peat across the majority (70%) of the infrastructure footprint, with areas of active blanket bog being avoided with a preference for avoidance of peat or location on degraded areas. Areas with between 0 m and 0.5 m depth of penetration (30%) are indicative of organic soils or soft mineral soil rather than peat deposits.

Of the 834 locations probed a total of 220 probes (26.4%) recorded depths of 0.5m or less, 303 probes (36.3%) recorded depths of penetration between >0.5m and 1.0m and 311 probes (38.0%) recorded depths of penetration >1.0m. The average depth of penetration across the entire site based on all probes undertaken was 0.91 m.

Inspection of the subsurface formation extracted in cores compared to probe interpretation generally indicated the presence of organic soils where probe penetration depths was shallow (up to 0.5 m depth) with occasional occurrence of mineral rich soils and grits. As depths of 0.5 m or less are not classified as peat this does not alter the interpretation of likely peat depth across the site, or the volume of peat that will be extracted.

These data validate the peat probing results with probe and coring depths of peat >0.5m almost entirely being within 0.1m difference and therefore no over or under estimate of peat depth appears to be occurring.

Generally the coring across the site identified a distinctive acrotelm layer and within the 42 coring locations acrotelm was recorded with a range between 0 and 0.20m with an average depth of 0.11m.

The total area of the proposed windfarm infrastructure footprint is about 3 ha. Across 30% of the area of infrastructure, the peat depth is less than 0.5 m in depth and therefore not considered to be located on peat deposits. A total of 42.3% of the infrastructure is located on peat between 0.5 m and 1.0 m. Deep peat, probe depths greater than 1.0 m, was identified at 27.5% of the infrastructure. The average peat depth across the infrastructure was calculated to be approximately 0.77 m.

A total of 2.07 ha of the infrastructure (70%) is therefore located on peat, of which 0.81 ha (27.5%) is located on peat >1m depth.

Table 1 Peat Penetration Depth across the Infrastructure

Depth Range (m)	Area of infrastructure footprint (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	8,978	30.24
>0.5 – 1.0	12,559	42.30
>1.0 – 1.5	7,010	23.61

Depth Range (m)	Area of infrastructure footprint (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
>1.5 – 2.0	1,084	3.65
>2.0	60	0.20
Total	29,691 m²	100%

The deepest depth of penetration probes were located within the higher altitude areas in the south of the site and in a localised deep pocket in the northern section of the site. The peat survey identified the two types of peat layers (acrotelm and catotelm).

The total excavated footprint is 33,552 m² which is greater than the infrastructure footprint as this incorporates the 6.5m width of the excavated track (this comprises the 4.5m track plus a 1m allowance for drains on either side) although part of the track footprint already exists (section leading to Turbine 1).

Table 2 Peat Depth Distribution across Excavated Area

Depth Range (m)	Area of infrastructure footprint (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	9,331	27.8
>0.5 – 1.0	14,764	44.0
>1.0 – 1.5	8,150	24.3
>1.5 – 2.0	1,247	3.7
>2.0	60	0.2
Total	33,552 m²	100%

Habitat Conditions

Habitat mapping was undertaken by Woodrow Consulting and is detailed within Chapter 6 Appendix 6.2 Vegetation and Habitat Survey Report (2016). Woodrow Consulting observed that the area has been extensively cut-over for peat with many cut peat banks and drainage channels evident. Additionally, extensive mechanical peat cutting has been carried out in the southeastern part of the site, which is clearly visible on orthophotography. The whole area has also been modified by extensive grazing and burning.

Almost the whole of the site is underlain by peat, and subsequent to a comprehensive vegetation survey (including analysis of quadrats) the majority of the vegetation was classified as modified blanket bog. According to National Vegetation Classification (NVC) definitions (Rodwell *et al*, 1991), the most widespread vegetation community present in this area is a modified form of **M19 *Calluna vulgaris-Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire**, generally dominated by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and hare's-tail cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) with pockets of bog-mosses (most frequently, red bog-moss, *Sphagnum capillifolium*). Hypnoid mosses (such as heath plait-moss, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, and *Rhytidiadelphus* species) are abundant, particularly associated with the drier microhabitat provided by *Calluna* and *Eriophorum* tussocks. Although this vegetation community has the potential to be peat-forming, survey of this site indicates that it lacks the hydrological integrity necessary for peat accumulation. This is corroborated by the relatively dry nature of the bog habitat and the

comparative paucity of species indicative of waterlogging, such as blunt bog moss (*Sphagnum palustre*) and papillose bog-moss (*S. papillosum*). In some areas, this modified bog vegetation has undergone a transition towards a type of acid grassland vegetation most resembling **U4e Festuca ovina-Agrostis capillaris-Galium saxatile grassland, Vaccinium myrtillus-Deschampsia flexuosa subcommunity**. These areas have developed a tussocky vegetation in which bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), wavy hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) and hypnoid mosses are particularly evident.

At intervals, the modified bog vegetation that dominates this site is intersected by strips of species-poor flush vegetation that are associated with water flux, often occurring in excavated drainage channels. This vegetation type tends to be dominated by soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*), sometimes with abundant flat-topped bog-moss (*Sphagnum fallax*) and/or feathery bog-moss (*S. cuspidatum*). These areas were variously classified as NVC community **M6c Carex echinata-Sphagnum recurvum/auriculatum mire: Juncus effusus subcommunity** and **M23b - Juncus effusus/acutiflorus-Galium palustre rush-pasture, Juncus effusus subcommunity**, differentiated largely by the presence and abundance of these two *Sphagnum* species. Care was taken to avoid flushed areas when determining the micro-siting of turbines and location of access roads.

Within the southern part of the site, in the general vicinity of the proposed T8 and T9 turbines, is an area that corresponds most closely to the NVC community M17 - *Scirpus cespitosus-Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire. In the proposed vicinity of Turbine T9, this community is noticeably degraded through peat cutting and drainage, and is not considered to represent active blanket bog. However, southeast of the proposed T8 location, there is an area of this vegetation type which appears to be relatively intact. Peat-building *Sphagnum* species, such as blunt bog moss *Sphagnum palustre* and papillose bog-moss (*S. papillosum*) are well-represented here and therefore this community is considered to be recovering and potentially active. Consequently, this area was regarded as a constraint to development and was avoided in subsequent layout and micro-siting of access roads and turbines (Figure 6 of HMEP, Appendix 6.1 of the FEI).

Peat Characteristics

The peat profile at Craignagapple comprises light brown to dark brown slightly fibrous peat beneath the present-day root mat. There are many areas where the peat body at the site has been disturbed through peat cutting although a number of areas show signs of slow recovery. A number of man-made drainage channels are present across the site, which in turn discharge to natural watercourses. These man-made ditches are thought to have dewatered the peat over time. Active, natural subsurface drainage pipes in the peat profile are also present on occasion.

Samples of peat were observed in the field as part of the peat depth probing programmes and descriptions noted with respect to its characteristics, including fibre content, decomposition and moisture content.

The Von Post test was carried out at the 42 core locations. Von Post scores for the acrotelm ranged between H1 and H4, with an average of H3. A score of H3 is defined by Ekono (1981) (1981) as “*Very slightly decomposed peat which, when squeezed, releases muddy dark brown water, but from which no peat is passed between the fingers. Plant remains are still identifiable, and no amorphous material present.*” This effectively means that there is no

amorphous peat in category H3. H scores of 5 or more begin to have amorphous material, with significant amorphous material occurring at scores of H9 and above.

For the catotelm, Von Post scores ranged between H4 and H9, with an average of H6/H7. A score of H7 is defined as “Highly decomposed peat. Contains a lot of amorphous material with very faintly recognizable plant structure. When squeezed, about one-half of the peat escapes between the fingers. The water, if any is released, is very dark and almost pasty.” In terms of reuse, consideration has to be given to the increasingly amorphous and plastic nature of that catotelm with Von Post scores of H7 and above.

Peat Slide Risk Assessment

A Peat Slide Risk Assessment was undertaken by Jacobs and the most recent updates to the assessment based on the 2016 layout are detailed within Chapter 5 Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report.

Jacobs observed that natural erosion features such as hags, mounds, ridges, pools and incised streams, as well as disruption of the ground surface by grazing, burning, forestry, drainage ditches, tracks, fence lines and man-made cuttings for fuel were present on site. All these features have the potential to affect the integrity of the near surface layers of peat and the tensile strength of the root-mat, in particular. In addition, they may create localised over-steepening of slopes or unsupported blocks of peat.

During the site visit of June 2016, numerous collapsed peat pipes/sink holes were observed within the central eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill. A number of minor peat slides were identified during the walkover survey of June 2016. These were located on the central eastern flank of the Hill, directly upslope of former peat workings. These slides appear to have been initiated by the removal of material supporting the toe of the respective peat blocks. While the slides were noted to be dormant during the 2016 site walkover survey, it is anticipated that movement could recommence if adverse groundwater conditions were to arise through severe or prolonged rainfall; particularly if such rainfall was to follow a sustained period of dry weather, when shrinkage cracks are likely to form within the peat, providing a direct route for surface water ingress. In addition to the noteworthy peat slide and flow, observed previously to the north of operational turbines T15/T16, a further significant peat slide was also identified on the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill, the extent of which is indicated on Figure 2 of Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report. None of the wind turbine locations in the 2016 layout fall within influence of these historical peat slides

Turbines 4 and 9 are located within proximity to natural drainage features, so an increase in the risk score with regard to sub-profile drainage pipes was applied for these locations.

All of the PHRS scores assessed by Jacobs for wind turbine locations fall within the low priority range, as outlined in Table 5 Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report. A summary of risk estimations for turbine positions, together with appropriate engineering responses, are presented in Table 5 Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report.

The network of track routes comprises four access positions from Glenmoran Road. The design of the routes has taken into consideration the problematic areas of peatland as determined by Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report and, as far as possible, makes use of existing tracks formed during historical peat

cutting activities, in order to minimise earthworks quantities. Each element of access track was assessed individually for peat slide susceptibility, using PHRS scores of nearby grid positions and turbine locations. A summary of risk estimations for access track routes together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in Table 6 Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report. All access tracks are within the very low to negligible peat slide hazard risk range. A full review of peat slide hazard risks is presented in Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 (2016) of the FEI Report.

7 Excavation and Reuse Volume Estimates and Reuse Requirements

7.1 Peat Balance

The windfarm infrastructure and dimensions used in the peat balance calculations are summarised in Table 3. These relate to the actual excavated dimensions (total 3.35ha).

Table 3 Infrastructure Description and Excavated Dimensions

Infrastructure	Dimensions	Excavated Area (m ²)
Turbines (6 in total)	20m diameter	1,878
Crane hardstanding (6 in total)	18m x 40m	4,320
Construction Compound	46m x 50m	2,300
Suppliers Compound	56m x 50m	2,800
Substation	46m x 50m	2,300
New Track (excavated)	Approx 4.5m wide x 2,849m including some irregular shapes with 1m drains on either side	19,957
Total		33,555

It is assumed that any peat excavated for cable trenches is stored adjacent to the trench while the cable is laid and then replaced once each section of the cable is in place, therefore this volume is not applicable to the excavated volume.

Excavated Volumes

Peat excavation volumes associated with the project have been calculated using the GIS package ArcGIS based on the following data and assumptions:

- A contour map of assumed peat depth based on interpolation of values from probing across the site;
- Dimensions of the proposed areas for excavation for site infrastructure based on the layout shape files provided;
- An estimated acrotelm depth of 0.11 m across infrastructure area where peat (>0.5 m organic soil) is present based on the peat core data;
- An estimated catotelm thickness of the average depth of the peat minus the acrotelm (0.11 m) across infrastructure areas where peat is present, and based on the peat core data;

- No occurrence of amorphous peat; and,
- An assumption that the probe depth is representative of the actual depth of the peat (validated by a spatial coverage of cores and detailed in Appendix 5.2.2 Peat Survey Report).

The contoured surface of the peat created has been used to determine the average depth of peat under the excavation footprint of all proposed infrastructure and therefore the total volume of peat to be excavated as well as the volume of acrotelmic and catotelmic peat. This data is presented in Table 4.

The peat volume estimates have been calculated to take into account the windfarm layout and the table also provides clarification on the reuse options (on-site uses), dimensions and other assumptions used to generate these conservative and preliminary volume estimates.

At this stage of development, and based on the location of site infrastructure in relation to peat depth and site topography, it is calculated that the excavation of 23,600 m³ of peat will be required. Table 4 gives details of the initial estimates of peat excavations.

Table 4 Excavated Volumes for All Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Total volume of peat excavated (m ³)	Volume of acrotelm peat excavated (m ³)	Volume of catotelm peat excavated (m ³)
Turbine 1	273	34	239
Turbine 2	77	15	61
Turbine 3	133	24	109
Turbine 4	365	34	331
Turbine 8	263	34	229
Turbine 9	526	79	491
Crane hardstanding 1	534	74	455
Crane hardstanding 2	512	0	438
Crane hardstanding 3	1	0	0
Crane hardstanding 4	708	79	628
Crane hardstanding 8	946	79	867
Crane hardstanding 9	1024	79	945
Temporary Suppliers Compound	0	0	0
Temporary Construction Compound	1780	205	1,574
Substation	753	134	619
New Track (excavated)	15,673	1,757	13,916
Total	23,566	2,665	20,902

The total calculated excavation volume estimates are:

- Total volume of peat which will be excavated = 23,566 m³;
- Total volume of acrotelm which will be excavated = 2,665 m³; and

- Total volume of catotelm which will be excavated = 20,902 m³.

These values are estimates based on the available data and the above assumptions.

In order to further determine accurate peat volumes, peat probing and / or other ground investigation techniques will be employed as necessary prior to and during the works in order to inform micro-siting requirements.

Final implementation of peat reuse and classification will be subject to geotechnical on site tests e.g. shear vane testing, to determine peat stability and type and use potential and a geotechnical risk register.

Peat Reuse Volumes

From Table 4 above, the volume of peat that will be removed by excavation of the infrastructure is ~2,700 m³ of acrotelm, and ~20,900 m³ of catotelm. This volume of peat will be reused around the site in the following areas, as presented in Figure 1, Craignagapple Peat Survey Report and detailed in Table 5 with photographs of proposed restoration areas provided in Appendix I:

- 1m wide berms. Berms will be put in place in appropriate locations around the infrastructure perimeter such as track verges, the edges of crane hardstandings and around the edge of the substation area in a 1 m wide strip at a thickness of about 0.3 m where the infrastructure is located in a peat area. This should essentially be the reinstatement of excavated peat turves and tie in with the adjacent peat as presented on Figure 1 of the Craignagapple Peat Survey Report. The length of the infrastructure coincident with peat as defined by the peat contour mapping has been calculated at 4,873 m (from a total perimeter of 7,306 m).
- Reinstatement of temporary construction compound and temporary suppliers' compound. The temporary construction compound occupies an area of 2,300m². After construction the stone will be removed and the peat reinstated in this area to a similar depth, i.e. 0.83 m in the construction compound area, as is currently present. The suppliers compound is not located on peat, therefore there will be no restoration of peat in this area.
- For peat habitat restoration purposes. Large volumes of peat have been removed from the site over many years and peat/ heather burning has taken place. As part of the Peat Management Plan peat removed for construction of the wind farm will be deposited in accordance with best practice in the peat cells identified. There are various cells that could be used for peat restoration and the specific cells should be determined as part of a detailed restoration programme. The following cells have been determined to offer the potential for peat restoration through peat reinstatement based on a number of criteria including:
 - Age of peat cutting – more recent cut cells are selected as these have had less time to regenerate;
 - Vegetation – cells where the vegetation is not present (bare peat) or not considered of value are priority;
 - Steep slopes – cells where slopes are shallow have been selected;

- Watercourse proximity – locations away from watercourses, allowing 50m buffer from watercourses and 20m from drainage routes that will not be altered as part of the development; and
- Peat slide risk – cells are selected where they have a low to negligible peat slide risk.

There is the potential for many more peat cells to be reused on the site if additional peat is encountered, if conditions in these peat cells are not optimum or if there is a need to alter the programme.

Table 5 Estimated Potential Reuse Volumes

Reuse Type	Reuse Summary	Area (m ²)	Acrotelm volume (m ³)	Catotelm volume (m ³)	Total Volume (m ³)
Berms along infrastructure and track margins where peat is present (4,873 m)	1 m width with 0.3m depth of peat using average 0.03m depth of acrotelm peat and 0.27m catotelm	4,873	146.2	1,316	1,462
Temporary Construction Compound (46 m x 50 m)	Cover whole area with 0.83m depth as per current depth of peat in this location, using 0.83m catotelm	2,300	0	1,909	1,909
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 1	Cover about half of the area with 0.3m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.27m catotelm	19,840	595	5,357	5,952
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 2	Cover whole area with 0.3m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.27m catotelm	6,586	197.6	1,778	1,976
Peat Cut Track infill / restoration Area 3	Cover whole area with an average 1.2m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 1.17m catotelm	2,725	81.8	736	818
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 4	Cover part of areas with 0.5m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, including the reinstated temporary construction compound, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.47m catotelm	15,000	450	7,050	7,500
Peat Cut Track infill / restoration Area 5	Cover whole area with an average 0.3m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.27m catotelm	487	14.6	131	146
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 6	Cover whole area with 0.3m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.27m catotelm	2,898	86.9	782	869
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 7	Cover whole area with 0.3m depth as per previous depth of peat in this location, using 0.03m average acrotelm and 0.27m catotelm	1,787	53.6	482	536
Total			1,626	21,994	23,620

These areas are presented on Figure 1. It is assumed that the cable trenches will have no impact on peat as the removed volume will be replaced and clay will be used at regular intervals to prevent preferential pathways developing in the sand/cable layer at the base of the trench.

The re-use of the excavated peat has taken a conservative approach in that a realistic value for acrotelm reinstatement has been used.

Net Peat Balance

The volume of peat predicted to be excavated does not exceed the potential reuse volume so no disposal of excess peat off site is expected for this windfarm development. The excavated peat volumes and volumes of peat to be re-used are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6 Net Peat Balance

	Acrotelm volume (m ³)	Catotelm / Amorphous volume (m ³)	Total Volume (m ³)
Excavated Peat	1,584	21,982	23,566
Peat Reuse	1,626	21,994	23,620
Total Balance	42 (2.6%)	12 (0.1%)	54 (0.2%)

Due to the potential for peat reuse being significantly higher than the peat excavation volumes Table 5 presents only sufficient preferential reuse areas in order to balance the reuse with the amount of peat excavated. In order to achieve an exact balance the acrotelm will be required to be laid in a 3 cm thickness. There are substantially more areas that have the potential for peat restoration however only those areas with the best characteristics for restoration have been selected at this stage in sufficient amount to achieve balance; these are areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (Figure 1).

8 Avoidance and Minimisation of Peat Disturbance

8.1 Avoidance

The infrastructure layout has been designed to avoid and minimise the impact on blanket bog habitats (detailed within the updated HMEP Appendix 6.1). In practice this has been undertaken by avoiding the deepest peat where possible considering other constraints, which is normally where the best quality blanket bog habitats occur and are to some extent preserved. Areas identified as having moderate to very high peat slide risk have also been avoided (Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5).

The design elements aimed at minimising effects on blanket bog systems have been incorporated:

- Avoiding the deepest peat with tracks and turbines;
- Avoiding areas considered to have moderate or higher peat slide risk;
- Using existing access tracks where feasible;
- Staying where possible to the outer edge of blanket bog systems; and
- Skirting around these areas rather than cutting across them where possible.

8.2 Protection of In Situ Habitats

The layout of the wind farm and its design has taken into account any constraints relating to sensitive areas as identified in Figure 3.1 Environmental Constraints, Figure 3.7 Micro-siting Boundary and Figures 6 and 7 of the Outline HMEP, Appendix 6.1 of the FEI report.

Areas of valuable vegetation communities will be strictly fenced off and designated as “no side casting areas” during the entire wind farm construction period. Ahead of the construction phase, the wind farm layout and access track route will be marked up by the Principal Contractor (and/or Designer) on an Access Plan and will be laid out and off-road tracking of heavy plant will not be permitted outside of this route.

The Access Plan and the route of the access track will be drawn up by the Principal Contractor (and/or Designer) and will provide a designated controlled route and a permissible corridor within which service vehicles and plant can operate prior to peat and topsoil stripping.

The purpose of the Access Plan is to protect in situ valuable peatland habitats (NI priority habitats) in areas that are not affected by the wind farm development and to prevent unnecessary vehicle and plant tracking across these areas.

The following rules will apply to the Access Plan:

- There will be no vehicle access to areas of the site outside the area marked on the Access Plan (the wind farm layout marked on the plan);
- There will be no stopping of vehicles outside the area marked on the Access Plan; and
- Servicing or refuelling activities will only take place within clearly designated areas within the Access Plan.

Access routes and working areas will be clearly delimited throughout the construction phase to ensure that peat compaction and damage in areas not directly involved in the works will be avoided. The construction works will be phased to ensure that peat is stripped in each part of the site ahead of mineral subsoil.

Adherence to the Access Plan will be strictly enforced by the Principal Contractor (and / or Designer) in conjunction with an onsite Environmental Clerks of Works (ECoW).

The ECoW appointed for the scheme will:

- Identify areas of sensitive habitat;
- Clearly mark sensitive habitats near to construction areas and make the Principal Contractor aware of the sensitivity of peat habitats and inform all sub-contractors;
- Walk the areas affected by the proposed development with engineers before construction commences;
- Provide toolbox talks on areas that are designated as no – go and no side casting;
- Authorise minor movement of infrastructure within the micro-siting available where impact can be reduced; and
- Monitor that any micrositing does not result in movements into more sensitive habitats, deep peat areas or increase peat slide risk unless unavoidable.

8.3 Further Minimisation

The disturbance of peat by the construction of the tracks, crane hardstandings and turbine foundations and other infrastructure will be minimised as much as practicably possible, taking into account the other constraints to the development, in order to try and reduce any peat waste on site and reduce potential carbon losses from the peat excavation process.

Throughout the construction process, the appointed Principal Contractor (and / or Designer) will look to minimise the volumes of excavated peat. As far as possible, appropriate handling and storage of excavated materials will be undertaken such that their integrity and subsequent reuse is not jeopardised. This will be implemented through the finalised CEMP prepared in advance of construction which will be subject to approval by Derry City and Strabane District Council and the relevant statutory authorities.

Further measures to minimise peat disturbance will be incorporated in the development and construction process. The principles of the waste hierarchy (outlined above) will be adhered to in order to:

- Avoid and/or minimise production of excavated peat;
- Reuse, where possible, excavated peat on site in landscaping and re-profiling works, to minimise visual impacts and to facilitate habitat, ecological and hydrogeological restoration, improvement and enhancement; and
- Avoid waste peat being sent for disposal, recovery and/or reuse off site.

All contractors will be made aware of the sensitivity of peat and wetland habitats through the use of toolbox talks delivered by the ECoW. The ECoW will assist the Principal Contractor to clearly mark out no go areas and no side casting areas within the construction corridor and 25m micro siting areas. Contractors will be required to work within the 20m construction corridor at all times.

The Principal Contractor (and / or Designer) will have experience in working in areas of peat where sausage cutting has been employed in order to effectively manage the excavation and restoration of this modified peat. A specific method statement should be drawn up for this section of work and approved by the ECoW and Geotechnical Engineer.

All plans and method statements will be accompanied by justification of the final design and/or construction methods identified by the Principal Contractor, including reasons for discounting alternative methods. This is required in order to demonstrate that all avenues for avoiding hydrological disruption and reducing the disturbance and excavation of peat have been considered.

9 Handling Excavated Materials

9.1 Excavation

The following methodologies for excavation of peat are recommended:

- Areas of peat within the footprint of any excavation will have the top layer of vegetation stripped off as turf prior to construction by an experienced specialist contractor. When excavating areas of peat, excavated turves should be as intact as possible. Often it is

easiest to achieve this by removing large turves up to 500 mm in order to keep the peat intact.

- These turves should be stored adjacent to the construction area such that they remain moist and viable (see temporary storage below). Excavated turves should be as intact as possible so as to minimise carbon losses.
- Peat will then be removed, stored separately and kept damp (Carbon and Water Guidelines 2012). The moisture content of stored/stockpiled peat will be monitored and if it falls below 25% of that in surrounding, intact peat then it will be watered.
- Excavated soils and turves will be handled so as to avoid cross contamination between distinct horizons and allow reuse potential to be maximised.
- Prior to any excavations, the Principal Contractor will produce a detailed Method Statement identifying where and how excavated peat will be used in reinstatement or landscaping works. Specific requirements for the excavation, handling, storage and reinstatement of peat will be outlined in this Method Statement. The Contractor will consider potential impacts on downstream hydrological receptors and also the potential for instability issues with the excavated material.
- Care will be taken when stripping and removing topsoil and peat turves and appropriate storage methods used on site, i.e. excavated material will be stored in separate horizons and vegetation rich top layers will be stored vegetation side up.
- Classification of excavated materials will depend on their identified re-use in reinstatement works. At this site it is anticipated that the material to be excavated will comprise peat (which may be sub-divided into turf, acrotelm and catotelm/amorphous), peaty soils and mineral soils (subsoil and topsoil).
- Locations for stockpiling of mineral subsoil will be determined by the Principal Contractor's Project Manager in liaison with the ECoW, but site selection will follow the same criteria as for temporary storage of peat as outlined below in Section 9.2.
- During peat and soil stripping, handling and temporary stockpiling, all efforts will be made to prevent unnecessary trafficking over peat;
- Where required, separate stockpiles will be created for peat and mineral soil. Documentation and physical control measures will be set in place by the Principal Contractor to prevent accidental mixing and to ensure that peat and mineral soils are appropriately segregated.
- Peat stripping and handling will not take place in adverse weather conditions and the criteria for cessation of works during heavy rainfall conditions is outlined below in Section 10.5 PMP Audit Procedure. Peat stripping and excavation will generally follow the methodologies recommended for mineral soil by MAFF (2000)¹ and Defra (2009)².

¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) (2000) Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils by Machine.

² Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009) Code of Practice on Sustainable Soils on Construction Sites.

9.2 Temporary Storage

Following excavation, peat may be required to be temporarily stored before reuse as it may not always be possible to take the material directly to the restoration areas. Temporary areas that could be utilised during construction have been identified in Figure 1. The temporary areas identified are habitats of lower ecological and hydrological sensitivity and/or degraded habitats of lower ecological significance, located outside of zones of potential peat slide risk, within proximity to the construction works to avoid tracking over other habitats and to improve currently degraded areas.

Excavated peat should be stored in stockpiles to minimise carbon losses while being stored. Excavated turves will be stored adjacent to the construction area such that they remain moist and viable.

All proposed temporary storage areas will be subject to approval from the site ecologist and geotechnical engineer during construction.

The Principal Contractor will also be required to complete a Method Statement for use of temporary peat storage areas taking into account constraints and mitigation requirements identified in the consolidated final CEMP.

The CEMP will describe any intended drainage, pollution prevention and material stability mitigation measures that may be required. The following general guidelines will apply:

- The appropriate temporary storage areas for excavated peat will be as close to the excavation as practicable and will not be located on deep peat (peat >1.0m). Areas 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been identified as potential areas for peat storage if required, comprised 841 m², 6,244 m², 965m² and 17,460m² respectively (Figure 1).
- The design and location of stockpiles, including incorporated drainage elements, will be agreed with the ECoW and Geotechnical Consultant / Geotechnical Clerk of Works prior to excavation works commencing.
- Temporary peat storage areas should be located ideally on flat areas so that erosion and run off is limited, leachate from the material is controlled, and stability of the existing peatland in the vicinity is not affected.
- Excavated material is to be stockpiled at least 50 m away from watercourses. This will prevent the runoff of any wetting required on stored peat and discharge into adjacent watercourses.
- The temporary storage areas should not be located close to any sensitive habitats.
- Any edges of cut peat that may remain exposed, or areas of peat excavation on steep slopes, will be covered with geotextile or similar approved. This will allow re-turfing and re-vegetation and reduce erosion risks.
- Suitable storage areas are more appropriately sited in areas with lower ecological value and low slopes. Cleared areas of forestry are preferred to areas of higher ecological value or areas close to watercourses.
- Temporary peat storage should be in locations where the water table can be kept artificially high.

- An up-gradient cut off ditch should be installed around the edge of the storage bund in order to collect up-gradient surface water runoff and divert water runoff from eroding the toe of the bund.
- It is desirable to keep haul distances of excavated peat as short as possible and as close to intended re-use destinations to minimise plant movements in relation to any earthworks activity, including peat management, in order to minimise the potential impact on the peat structure. It is important that temporary storage is safe and keeps the material suitable for its planned reuse.
- The handling and storage of peat will look to avoid that excavated peat does not lose either its structure or moisture content. Peat turves require careful storage and wetting to be maintained and to prevent drying out and subsequent oxidisation such that they remain fit for re-use.
- Stockpiling of peat should be in large volumes, taking due regard to potential loading effects. Piles should be bladed off at the side to minimise the available drying surface area.
- Higher piles are more likely to become dewatered, while smaller piles expose a greater area to evaporation. Reducing mound size may also increase likelihood of erosional losses as particulate organic carbon (POC). Overall volumes of stockpiling should be minimised and height and surface areas kept to a minimum.
- Stockpiles should be battered so as to limit instability and erosion and should be bunded using impermeable material. The bunds should extend to a level above the toe of the stockpiled material to provide restraint to surface runoff.
- There will be frequent, routine and regular inspections of peat in all stockpiles and temporary storage areas as part of the final Peat Management Plan audit process. Inspections will assess in situ peat physical conditions, integrity of containment, temporary drainage conditions and to confirm that stockpile design and management is adequate to prevent erosion and peatslide. Stockpiles will also be inspected to check that peat turves and peat is maintaining sufficient wetness for restoration activities to be successful. It is recommended that these inspections take place weekly during the stockpile creation and storage.
- Ground monitoring pegs will also be utilised on temporary peat stockpiles which can be visually inspected (i.e. deviation from the horizontal could be due to movement) and should also be surveyed during routine weekly inspections.
- Should any problems be observed during regular visual inspections of peat stockpiles, this will invoke implementation of an appropriate corrective action which will be recorded and monitored for effectiveness. Types of corrective actions will include but will not be limited to: modification of temporary drainage, additional or modified bunding, incorporating of sediment fencing if required, or light re-grading to correct any areas of surface erosion, etc.
- When planning the temporary storage areas any additional disturbance areas should be minimised.
- Transport of peat to temporary storage areas, restoration areas or designated spoil areas will be by low ground pressure vehicles to avoid excessive compaction of the peat.

10 Reuse of Peat in Infrastructure Restoration

10.1 Bare Peat

There are a number of important methodologies regarding the exposure of bare peat including:

- The amount of time any bare peat will be exposed will be minimised to preserve its integrity.
- The phasing of work should be carried out to minimise the total amount of exposed ground at any one time. By stripping turf and replacing as soon as possible after peat has been re-distributed there will be minimal areas of bare peat.
- Any peat areas on steep ground, or that remains partially bare, will be covered using geotextile or a similar method to stop erosion.
- Any areas of bare peat, where vegetation is not re-growing, will be seeded with a seed mixture obtained from the existing habitat. This approach has been shown to be effective on other peat sites and the turves re-grow quickly both establishing vegetation and consolidating the peat. The re-vegetated areas will be monitored. Any areas of bare peat, where vegetation is not re-growing, will be seeded. The seed mix used on site would be agreed with the ECoW and NIEA NED and would use local native species akin to the local ecological baseline using a seed mixture obtained from the existing habitats on site. The procedure for re-seeding is outlined in Section 6.3 of the HMEP, Appendix 6.1 of the FEI. Stock exclusion in these areas will continue until vegetation is properly established. A Decommissioning and Site Reinstatement Plan has been prepared for this development (and is contained within the outline CEMP, Appendix 5.3 of the FEI) and will be carried out in conjunction with this outline PMP.

10.2 Infrastructure Re-use

Peat reuse around and within infrastructure areas is an important aspect of the development as it allows an opportunity to maintain the integrity of the excavated peat, enhance habitats and create new habitats. The following will be undertaken:

- The Principal Contractor will be required to provide appropriate plant for undertaking all reinstatement works such that no unnecessary disturbance of the ground surface occurs. In order to minimise disturbance and damage to the ground surface, any mobile plant required for reinstatement and landscaping works will be positioned on constructed access tracks, hardstanding areas or existing disturbed areas wherever possible. The use of a long reach excavator for excavations and reinstatement works is preferable as it enables sufficient room to allow initial side casting and subsequent pulling back of turves over reinstated peat or soil.
- Excavated catotelm or amorphous peat will only be used in restoration works where the topography allows straight forward deposition with no pre-treatment or containment measures and without risk to the environment. Suitable scenarios may be present in those disturbed areas where natural topography profile allows such use. A fibrous layer of acrotelm and turf will be placed above any catotelm or amorphous peat reinstated.

- Reinstatement of vegetation will be focused on natural regeneration utilising peat vegetated turves. To encourage stabilisation and early establishment of vegetation cover, where available, peat turves (acrotelmic material) or other topsoil and vegetation turves in keeping with the surrounding vegetation type will be used to provide a dressing for the final surface.
- Consideration should also be given to the impacts of poor drainage control in any areas where peat is used in reinstatement, for instance track verges, reinstatement of construction compounds, etc. Surface Water and Drainage Management will be undertaken prior to construction of infrastructure and needs to be planned carefully to take into account peat deposition. The details of the Surface Water Management and Drainage management proposed are outlined in Appendix 5.4 and 5.5.
- Any reinstatement and re-profiling proposals will consider, and mitigate against, identified significant risks to environmental receptors. In particular, in areas of replaced peat, water management will be considered in the Principal Contractor's Construction Method Statements to allow an appropriate hydrological regime to be re-established within areas of disturbance. Particular attention will be paid to maintaining hydrological continuity and preventing the creation of preferential subsurface flow paths (for instance within backfilled cable trenches).
- Peat turves should be replaced on all disturbed areas, including constructed roadside drainage channel embankments where possible.
- When constructing tracks rapid restoration will be undertaken as track construction progresses.
- Immediately following construction some turves will be replaced along the road edges to allow quicker re-vegetation and to soften the road edges
- Any landscaping or road batters should be limited to the areas of ground already disturbed.
- Track edges, passing places and the crane hardstanding areas on the opposite sides of the access tracks from the turbine bases that are no longer required would be reinstated post construction through the removal of capping material and the reuse of peat turves. Where peat turves are used to reinstate track edges this will be undertaken in a manner to allow works to tie in with the surrounding topography, landscape and ground conditions.
- The design and construction of tracks on peat shall be undertaken in such a way so as to reduce impacts on the existing peat hydrology at the site. The built track should allow for the transmittance of water, so natural drainage can be maintained as far as possible.
- The revegetation of temporary hardstanding areas will depend on the identified reinstatement use and associated vegetation character bounding the areas of restoration, with the aim being to match turves and topsoil to similar ground conditions. Where appropriate, excess peat turves, if acrotelm in nature and considered suitable by the ECoW and geotechnical engineer, could be used for screening bunds, landscaping or as part of a HMP in conjunction with reseeding. The seed mix used on site would be agreed with the ECoW and would use local native species akin to the local ecological baseline.

- Monitoring the effectiveness of the peat reuse and habitat management measures around the infrastructure will continue for the lifetime of the development (25 years) and contingency measures are further detailed within Appendix 6.1 Outline HMEP (2016) should monitoring indicate unfavourable results.
- All peat re-use measures will also be carried out in consultation with both a suitably qualified ecologist and with a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer.

10.3 Peatland Restoration

Proposed Restoration Areas

A total of seven proposed restoration areas have been identified at the Site (Figure 1 and Appendix I).

- Proposed restoration areas 1 and 2 comprise large areas of bare and degraded peat due to significant mechanical peat extraction that would benefit from restoration in order to reduce peat erosion and surface water run off rates, improve local water quality, carbon sequestration and ecosystem benefits.
- Areas 3 and 5 are access tracks cut into the peat that are required to be reinstated through backfilling with 815m³ and 146m³ of peat respectively. This will not have any negative effects on the peat stability in the area.
- Areas 4, 6 and 7 comprise areas of cut peat from mechanical peat extraction that have revegetated to some extent, however due to the lack of land management and control of hydrology the habitat is of limited value and peat restoration would be beneficial.

It should be noted that the peat restoration in Area 7 would be undertaken outside of the 20m buffer zone associated with the minor drain to the north as defined on the ground during the actual restoration programme. For location of this minor drain, refer to Figure 5.1 Hydrological Features, Chapter 5 of the FEI.

Also, the peat restoration in Area 6 would only be undertaken outside of the 20m buffer for the relocated minor drain during construction and within the buffer once construction is complete because the drain will be relocated to the west of the track (on the opposite side to the proposed peat restoration Area 6) which will act to protect the watercourse and therefore the buffer zone as indicated is no longer applicable post construction.

It is understood that peat extraction has been undertaken across much of the site and that in those areas greater than 0.5m depth of peat remains. The 'Growing' surface of peat (acrotelm) has been destroyed and there is a lack of seed or vegetation across areas 1 and 2 proposed for restoration. There is evidence of surface water runoff down slope of areas 1 and 2 which is further eroding the peat deposits and that the water quality of the adjacent watercourses may potentially be influenced by the sediment laden runoff. Therefore areas 1 and 2 were identified as areas of poorly vegetated peatland actively undergoing erosion that would benefit from restoration to re-establish vegetation and reduce runoff.

It is recognised that the potential for restoring the larger areas of bare peat, Areas 1 and 2, will be more difficult than restoring an isolated localised area of bare peat, such as a peat gully e.g. Area 3. The physical removal of peat leads to major functional changes in

hydrological storage capacity and permeability rates. The restoration of a functioning acrotelm on top of a previously extracted surface is a challenging objective and the overall result may be slightly different to the surrounding peatland. However it is considered that if the peatland is partially restored and vegetation can re-establish this will be a great improvement on the current condition and the potential effects on the wider environment.

The management of surface water and drainage on site will be critical to the peat restoration and recovery and should be planned and undertaken prior to the movement of peat to restoration areas on site. The surface water and drainage management plans are presented in Appendix 5.4 and 5.5 of the FEI.

Proposed Restoration Method

Providing the mechanism and conditions for the return of key peat-forming vegetation is an essential stage in stabilising the peat structure, promoting a reversion to characteristic hydrological regimes and stimulating ecosystem stability.

The restoration program will include peat cutting re-profiling, water table management (including drain blocking), stabilization and vegetation.

Areas will be restored in a grid system of berms to encourage attenuation of runoff within small cells and to reduce erosion of any bare peat. Excavated peat from the wind farm development will be used to raise the area by approximately 30cm to a similar level to the top of the existing bunds that are raised above their associated drainage ditches (these bunds are now dry as they are raised above the groundwater level and have been drained). Cross berms will be created to further limit runoff and erosion. Drains and dams will be backfilled to prevent these becoming preferential drainage routes of the peat.

General Principles of restoration

Reprofiling

The surface crust of hard peat or laminated layer of peat between 5 and 10cm will be broken up so that all plants introduced are in contact with the water level in the peat substrate.

Compaction of peat during operations will reduce its capacity to hold water. It is important, therefore that operations are scheduled to minimise movement over peat areas during both extraction and placement. This is particularly important with respect to the acrotelm which needs water-logging in order to facilitate growth of peat forming vegetation. Where restoration is being undertaken on a slope it is likely that the area may need to be split into individual discrete water control areas 'paddyfield' style. Where this is the case, it is important that mechanical land-forming works are undertaken from downslope towards upslope. This will enable a level finish between the water control berms. Working down the slope is likely to accentuate the slope and make water control more difficult.

Water levels

The formation of peatland is reliant on a high water table, whether permanent or temporary. Water level control is therefore central to restoration of peatland areas as this helps create and maintain a viable habitat. In many, if not most, cases control of water levels will need to be achieved through artificial bunds, dams and/or sluices. The use of berms can:

- control water levels and provide access;

- facilitate the spreading of heather brash or another material such as straw to help provide access into the area;
- facilitate the creation of shallow hollows or basins which can help retain water after rain events to better encourage vegetation growth; and
- protect the adjacent hollows by reducing the wind impact on spread mulches and also by reducing wave action in any open water areas (which can displace vegetation at early colonisation stages).

Berms can be created using compacted decomposed peat. The following guidelines have been taken from the Canadian 15 'Peatland Restoration Guide' (Quinty and Rochefort, 2003) but are considered applicable in the Northern Ireland context:

- Use well decomposed peat whenever possible because it is more impermeable than fibrous peat.
- It is necessary to compact the peat thoroughly once it has been pushed into a mound, to ensure it is impermeable and to make it more resistant to water and wind erosion.
- The presence of wood, branches or other debris in the peat can weaken the berm and lead to leaking.
- Clean peat surfaces provide a better contact between the berm and the peat surface and limit the risk of water infiltration and leaking. Scrape the surface peat and any vegetation at the location of a berm prior to building on it. One way to work is to push or move the peat into a mound and then push it back on the clean peat surface.
- It is better to build wide berms instead of high berms. They are more resistant to pressure from water bodies.
- Peat is a material that erodes easily even when it is compacted, and breakages can be common. One way to prevent the erosion of berms is to install devices to allow discharge of surplus water.
- It is important to push the peat up the slope rather than down the slope. Pushing the peat toward the bottom of the field will accentuate the existing slope while pushing peat toward the top of the slope will help create flat terraces.

Berms can be used in many ways, including across the slope so as to allow water level control in sections of sloping ground. They can also be used in a 'chessboard' fashion whereby they are used to form a number of discrete water control units. This can be particularly useful where a project is being undertaken over a period of time. It can also allow for access routes into a site during operations without impacting on the fragile peatland habitats.

Blocking the flow of peat sediment along erosion channels reduces the loss of peat downstream and stimulates the recovery of a characteristically high water table, helping to re-wet degraded areas.

As gully blocking is delivered independently of other bare restoration treatments the dams can be installed at any stage.

Stabilisation

The major issue on the areas of bare peat are the mobility of the substrate and the climatic conditions. Bare peat needs to be stabilised to encourage seedlings to establish and persist. Peat stabilisers include:

- Nurse crops. These help stabilise the peat and provide a microclimate for peatland species seedlings to grow. They can include lowland species which are alien to the habitat and unlikely to hybridise with native species or persist beyond the restoration phase. They are likely to require some fertiliser input.
- Common cottongrass *Eriophorum angustifolium* plugs taken from other areas of the site or from donor sites. Once the peat has been stabilised, heather seed can be introduced and has a better chance of establishing successfully.
- Geojute (a hessian jute-fibre that forms a biodegradable mesh with a high water absorption capacity).
- Heather brash. Careful design of the project to include berms can protect these from windblow.

Substrate stabilisation methods, including heather brash (cut heather in the form of double-chopped brash or baled brash) and geo-textiles (currently in the form of jute mesh) act as a skin on top of bare peat, reducing the effects of erosion and creating a protective microclimate, buffering seeds from harsh weather conditions. Heather brash also provides a source of heather seeds, spores and fungi, otherwise absent from bare peat areas.

However, in order to ensure that this continues, vegetation must be re-established. To do this, favourable conditions for vegetation must be created and seeds supplied; exactly what is required will differ from site to site. The sown seeds grow through the stabilisation materials tying them together, creating a “scab” over the bare peat. This provides stabilisation for a longer period of time, allowing moorland vegetation to establish.

Vegetation Reestablishment

Methods for reestablishment of vegetation include:

- The majority of viable seeds will be found in the upper / surface layer of a peatland. Retaining this upper layer could increase potential for successful colonisation of a restored peatland. Retaining viable turves may also bring success over a shorter time period. To increase the prospect of success, turves will require to be kept fully wetted, ideally within a prepared receptor area with a high and stable water level. The ability to move the turves directly from the donor areas of the site to the (appropriately prepared) restoration site should further increase likelihood of success.
- Turves should be taken up ideally in autumn or winter when most plants are dormant and outside the bird breeding season (March to August). Realistically, turves are likely to be sourced during the autumn since sites are likely to become harder to work on as the winter progresses.
- Peat taken from the acrotelm must be protected from compaction or dessication and should be kept as intact as possible. Ideally operations should be designed so that it is moved from source point to end placement point in a single movement.

- Turves should be kept as large as feasible to increase the likelihood of a continued viable acrotelm (without unnecessarily increasing the compaction on other areas during transport).
- If turves are being spread over a larger area than the source area, spreading them out is likely to enhance vegetation spread over bare peat areas (which may be formed using stored peat), but is also likely to increase the need for keeping water levels high through artificial means.
- Sphagnum mosses are the key to active peat-forming systems. They require wet and (largely) acidic conditions. Some species, such as *Sphagnum subnitens* will tolerate higher pH levels and may be a transitional species suitable for early stages of peatland restoration on worked peatlands. Sphagnum mosses flourish in areas where rainfall is between 700 mm and 1000 mm and the number of rain days is between 150 and 175 per annum (Bord na Mona, 2001).
- Sphagnum would be harvested from an area of the site where possible. The top 10cm are removed using a rotovator to first break up plant fragments and facilitate collection. This material is then spread using a back mounted manure spreader. The recommended harvest area to spread area ratio is 1:10

The steps above provide a receptive environment for peat habitat restoration, significantly reducing the erosion of bare peat. However, they do not create appropriate blanket bog communities, which require a completely different range of species. Viable seed sources may be available on the periphery of the site, far from the centre of large areas of bare peat (such as Areas 1 and 2). The influx of seeds from stabilised or intact donor areas within the site may happen over long timescales. However little is known about how effective this process may be or even how long it takes before the reinstated vegetation becomes established. Therefore to aid the succession from nurse crop to moorland vegetation reseeded using seed stock would be taken prior to construction for use during restoration phases. If required, five key moorland species will be chosen for propagation to be planted out as individual plug plants. The method for which seed collection will be undertaken is outlined within Section 6.3 of the HMEP, Appendix 6.1 of the FEI.

Where appropriate, creation of blanket bog or heathland habitat will be achieved by replacing up to 1m of stripped peat, consisting firstly of 'loose' peat, then surface dressing with stored peat turf, to achieve approximately the same peat profile depths as prior to construction. It is anticipated that if peat turf has been correctly stored, no further re-seeding will be required. If re-seeding of the turves is required, the methods adopted will be those detailed in the HMEP in Appendix 6.1 of the FEI Report.

As with all such projects, the key objectives are to achieve and sustain a high water table and to reinstate a vegetation community characteristic of the peatland habitat. With peat excavation sites, the latter objective is likely to be particularly difficult since the peat surface will be devoid of vegetation and unlikely to hold any viable seed source. In such situations, the intention is to restore a working acrotelm. If that can be achieved, then it could be argued that a sustainable, peat-forming habitat has been restored.

Monitoring

Long term monitoring of the effectiveness of the peat reuse and habitat management measures within these restoration areas will continue for the lifetime of the development (25

years) and contingency measures are further detailed within Appendix 6.1 outline HMEP (2016) should monitoring indicate unfavourable results.

Regular, frequent inspections of peat conditions during construction and restoration phases of work will be carried out by the geotechnical engineer in conjunction with the ECoW. Peat surface, peat profile and peat consistency conditions have already been carried out as part of the peat depth survey prior to the start of construction (Appendix 5.2.2 Peat Survey Report 2016). This information provides the baseline conditions for each part of the infrastructure footprint and monitoring against these baseline conditions will be undertaken during weekly inspections.

In addition, the following inspections will be carried out:

- Temporary peat stockpiles and storage of peat turves will be inspected weekly according to the final PMP. If any non-compliances are found, corrective actions will be invoked according to the process described in Section 9.2.
- Restored peat conditions will be inspected by the ECoW immediately after restoration to ensure that the methods outlined in Section 10.3 above have been correctly implemented and to inform any corrective actions should they be required.
- Peat physical conditions must be retained as carefully as possible both at the peat storage and the peat restoration stages. This is particularly important for vegetation establishment.

Visual inspection of stockpiles will follow the checklist in Appendix II. Visual inspections of restored areas will record any locations where any of the following conditions occur after restoration, in order to formulate remedial actions:

- Bare peat surfaces without peat turf which require stabilisation and re-seeding;
- Any areas of eroding peat turf, for example where replacement of turf on a gradient has occurred and stabilisation is required; and
- Any areas of ponded water where temporary or permanent adjustment/re-design of the surface water drainage system is required.

10.4 Peatland Enhancement

Additional to the reuse and restoration of peat around the infrastructure footprint within the windfarm boundary, a further area to the immediate south of the proposed development boundary will also be managed to further promote peatland restoration and enhancement. This area is identified as Management Area 3 within the HMEP, Figure 3. This area occurs to the south of the proposed site boundary and does not include any of the proposed development works. The area consists of Dry Modified Bog which, as one moves south, grades into an area of Dry Heath/Acid Grassland mosaic and then into Acid Grassland and finally Improved Grassland. There is also a small area of active Blanket Bog in this area which consists of a number of often interconnecting pools and high Sphagnum cover. This area is subject to recent drainage.

This management area will be subjected to a re-wetting regime which will be achieved through strategic damming of drainage channels and the cessation of activities which would further damage habitats in this area such as turf-cutting and the digging of drainage channels.

As shown in Figure 9 of the HMEP, Management Area 3 has a significant network of both vegetated and relatively recently opened drains and therefore has a high potential for re-wetting. The exact location and number of dams required will be finalised on the ground and reported on within the HMEP Year 1 report. All peat dam works will be overseen by an ECoW with practical experience of peatland / wetland management.

In addition to the proposed re-wetting measures to be implemented, a controlled grazing regime will also be implemented this will mitigate against the impacts of potential over-grazing of moorland habitats, such as the expansion of grassland and erosion of peat, especially in areas of deeper peat. The areas that will be subject to a grazing regime are identified within Figures 8 & 9 of the HMEP.

The procedures and methods for peat enhancement are further detailed within Appendix 6.1 of the HMEP (2016).

10.5 PMP Audit Procedure

This section of the outline PMP addresses the auditing process required to ensure that the correct checks and inspections are carried out, that non-compliances are identified, reported and rectified, with measures put in place to prevent future occurrences, and that the required inspections are carried out, correctly interpreted, reported and acted upon as required.

The auditing process for recording peat conditions in storage/stockpile areas will form part of the CEMP documentation procedure (outline CEMP presented in Appendix 5.3). The auditing process will include documentation, incident reporting and a procedure for implementing corrective actions. It will also describe any required review procedures.

Detailed PMP Audit Procedure

The detailed PMP will include a series of checklists and reports which control and record PMP activities, particularly the results of peat inspections.

Peat Stripping and Stockpiling Documentation and Plans

The documentation and database to be used to log and chronicle the origin, handling, transport, storage/stockpiling, inspections and final peat reuse will be developed in detail by the Principal Contractor prior to the start of construction on site.

The written procedure for peat stripping and storage/stockpiling will form part of the Principal Contractors Method Statement.

During the peat restoration works, the Principal Contractor will draw up a peat replacement phasing plan, which will include matching documented stockpiles to appropriate areas of restoration, defined movement routes for vehicles and machinery to minimise tracking over replaced peat and peaty topsoils.

As construction activities proceed, the detailed PMP will indicate locations and quality of in situ peats and peaty soils: particularly the depth of peat, together with schedules of actual volumes of peat stripped and their expected after-use. Documentation will identify the person(s) responsible for supervising and overseeing peat management during the works. Drawings will also be produced to show all areas to be protected from peat stripping activities and locations of haul roads, compounds etc.

The practical implementation, administration and day to day auditing of the detailed PMP will be incorporated into the detailed CEMP.

Scheduling of PMP Audit Activities and Reporting

The scheduling of detailed PMP audit activities will be developed as part of the PMP and will be held in the detailed CEMP.

Audit Checklist and Reporting

An audit checklist for the PMP is provided in Appendix II. This should be used to ensure that weekly inspections and checks are implemented and recorded in a timely manner and that monthly status reports are prepared on schedule.

Reporting of Non-compliances

Non-compliances will be reported as soon as they are identified by programmed inspections. They will be reported via the PMP auditing procedure to the developer's Project Manager and corrective actions will be identified and implemented promptly. This will require timely decision making. If further inspections are required to ensure that acceptability criteria have been achieved, this will be prescribed and implemented. To facilitate speedy rectification of any non-compliances, the Principal Contractor's Project Manager will be responsible for day to day decisions on routine non-compliance issues.

Criteria for Cessation of Works

Experience has shown that the combination of wet weather and wet peat conditions create very difficult conditions for vehicle and plant operations and elevate the possibility of peat slide and peat erosion, leading, for example to impaired water quality impacts. For this reason, appropriate weather criteria are prescribed in this section to provide thresholds beyond which peat stripping, handling and stockpiling activities will cease.

If sustained heavy rainfall occurs during soil/peat stripping operations, work must be suspended and not restarted until the ground has at least one full dry day to recover. Rainfall quantities and soil/peat wetness conditions considered to be cutoff thresholds for cessation of soil/peat stripping/handling works will be agreed in advance of any works occurring on site between the Principal Contractor and all stakeholders, including the relevant environmental regulators.

If sustained snowfall and freezing conditions occur, soil/peat stripping and/or stockpiling, and/or restoration activities will cease. When thawing conditions occur, the Principal Contractor's Project Manager will use forecast meteorological conditions to determine the appropriate timescale for restarting any peat management activities (stripping, handling, storage, restoration). The decision-making will pay due attention to the potential for rapid and turbulent snowmelt runoff, peat erosion and peat slide risk.

What constitutes 'adverse weather and snow conditions' which are the criteria for cessation of works will be agreed with relevant stakeholders by the Principal Contractor in advance of the start of any site construction works on site.

Use of Tool Box Talks

Regular Tool Box talks will be used to ensure that all site staff are aware of the PMP and applicable peat handling and protection procedures. The Tool Box Talks will be site-specific, discussing peat conditions at Craignagapple Wind Farm site.

11 Conclusions

Adjustments were made to the wind farm layout design to avoid deep peat, peat slide risk areas, watercourse buffer zones and priority habitats, where possible. The updated layout was based on the peat depth, characteristics and distribution investigations (Appendix 5.2.2 Peat Survey Report), the revised peat slide risk assessment (Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5), the revised Chapter 5 geology, hydrogeology and hydrology, Surface Water Management Plan and Drainage Management Plan (Appendix 5.4 and 5.5 of the FEI Report respectively) and the revised HMEP (Appendix 6.1 of the FEI Report) which were completed following updated surveys undertaken across the development area in 2016.

Based on the peat surveys undertaken across the development area and the revised windfarm infrastructure layout, a surplus of peat is not expected to be generated by the Proposed Development. All estimated excavated peat is planned for reuse for reinstatement and restoration work during the construction, post-construction, and decommissioning phases of the windfarm.





The infrastructure, where located on peat, is considered to be of negligible to low peat slide risk based on Appendix 5.1 Peat Slide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 of the FEI Report produced by Jacobs. Peat slide mitigation measures will include monitoring, reviewing and management by normal slope maintenance procedures as detailed in Appendix 5.1. Further investigation will be undertaken prior to works commencing to confirm peat depth, distribution, peat characteristics and peat slide risk. The additional survey data will be used to inform any micro-siting and design, if required.

The interaction and management of the hydrology (surface water and drainage), ecological conditions, peat slide risk and excavation and storage of peat will be critical for the effectiveness of the peat reuse and restoration proposals.

The calculations and proposed restoration methodology outlined in this PMP adhere to good practice and demonstrate that the plan achieves a neutral peat balance were no peat generated during wind farm construction is taken off site. The PMP calculations are based on relevant topographic and peat probe data and should allow micro siting to occur without producing a surplus of peat that will need to be transported elsewhere on site.

The Principal Contractor, site geotechnical engineer and ecologist, will have experience of working on similar sites where there has been sausage cutting peat extraction and will maintain a record of actual peat volumes excavated and the subsequent peat reuse to compare the predicted and actual peat volumes. This record during the construction, operation, restoration and decommissioning phases of the windfarm will be made available for review by regulators as and when required.

Appendix I – Proposed Peat Restoration Areas – Photographic Record

Reuse Type	Photo	
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 1		
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 2		

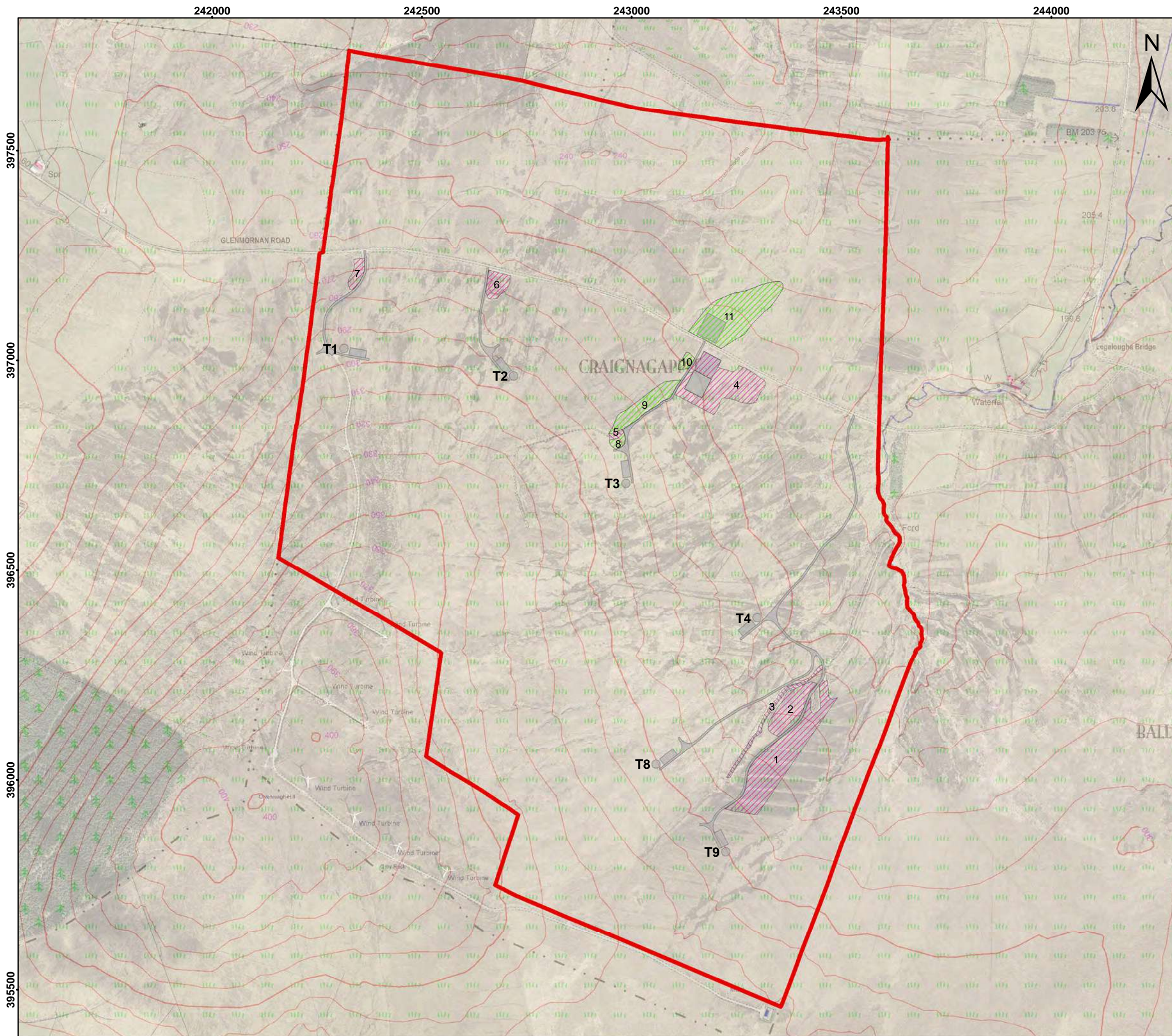
Reuse Type	Photo	
Track Infilling Restoration Area 3		
		
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 4		
		

Reuse Type	Photo	
Track Infilling Restoration Area 5		
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 6		
Peat Cutting Restoration / Reuse Area 7		
Peat Storage Area 8		

Reuse Type	Photo	
Peat Storage Area 9		

Appendix II – Indicative Audit Checklist for the Peat Management Plan

Activity	Checklist
Transportation of peat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that transportation of peat is by low ground pressure vehicles if off the construction working area • Check that no transportation occurs over areas of intact peat • Provide advice on restoration of any impacted areas from trafficking
Peat excavation/movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess turves are being moved as intact as possible • Assess depth of turve removed – as close to 500mm as possible
Storage and stockpiling of peat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check peat is being stored as close to excavated area as possible • Check peat is being kept damp and is being watered if moisture content falls below 25% of that in surrounding intact peat • Check peat layers are not being mixed • Check peat is being stored within the areas designated for storage • Check drainage around storage areas is functioning adequately • Check vegetation rich top layers are stored vegetation side up • Check only peat is stored within peat storage areas and mineral soil is taken elsewhere or has a reasonable separation • Check peat is stored at least 50m from watercourses • Check that edges of cut peat that remain exposed are covered with geotextile or similar • Check that peat stored temporarily is bladed off at the sides to minimise the available drying surface area • Check that peat storage is not higher than the 2m limit • Check for signs of surface erosion from water
Peat Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that restoration areas are being prepared in advance so that temporary storage areas are not being used longer than necessary • Check that any areas on steep ground, or that remains partially bare, will be covered using geotextile or a similar method to stop erosion • Check that any areas of bare peat or where vegetation is not re-growing is seeded • Check whether water erosion is occurring and that appropriate hydrological management controls are being used



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Craignagapple Layout

Proposed Peat Restoration Areas

- Peat Cutting Restoration
- Track Infill

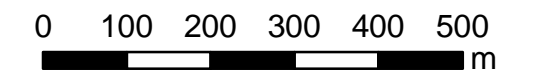
Note: Areas of permanent peat storage where previous peat cutting has taken place and/or where tracks in the peat will be infilled.

Proposed Storage Areas

- Temporary Peat Storage Area

Areas

Area 1: 19,840 sq m	Area 8: 841 sq m
Area 2: 6,586 sq m	Area 9: 6,244 sq m
Area 3: 2,725 sq m	Area 10: 965 sq m
Area 4: 15,000 sq m	Area 11: 17,463 sq m
Area 5: 487 sq m	
Area 6: 2,898 sq m	
Area 7: 1,787 sq m	



PROJECT

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

SCALE

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FIGURE 1

Proposed Peat Restoration And Storage Areas

**Craignagapple Windfarm
Appendix 5.2.2: Peat Depth Survey Report
FINAL**

**for
Brookfield Renewable**



Fluid Environmental Consulting Ltd
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Craignagapple Windfarm
Appendix 5.2.2: Peat Depth Survey Report
November 2016
FINAL

Prepared by : Fluid Environmental Consulting Ltd

For : Brookfield Renewable

Author : Duncan Saunders

Signature:



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Appendix I	Example Photographs of Typical Ground Conditions
Appendix II	Depth of Penetration Probing Data
Appendix III	Coring Data – Von Post Measurements
Appendix IV	Coring Logs

1 Introduction

Fluid Environmental Consulting Ltd (Fluid) were commissioned by Brookfield Renewable (Brookfield) to complete depth of penetration probing and coring at the site of the proposed Craignagapple Windfarm, (the 'Proposed Development') located approximately 8.5km east of Strabane, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. The site is located on both side of the Glenmornan Road, approximately 650m west of Legalougha Bridge and approximately 200m east of Owenmore Bridge. The site comprises the northern slope of Owenreagh Hill which slopes down to the north from 350 mAOD to 210 mAOD to the north of the Glenmornan Road. This document forms Appendix 5.2.2 of the Supplementary Environmental Information Report. Probing and coring had been completed previously by Doug Nichol in 2009 and 2013.

1.1 Scope of Works

Fluid were commissioned to undertake probing and coring in the following frequencies to help define the optimum layout of the proposed infrastructure:

- Complete depth of penetration probing at the following (where probing information does not already exist):
 - along all sections of proposed access tracks and revisions as the site design is improved at 50m intervals with 10m offset probes and in some sections 25m offsets to assist further micrositing;
 - at all 6 turbine bases and associated crane hardstanding (area of 100m x 80m) on a 20m grid (approx. 30 probes per turbine base and harstanding area);
 - at the temporary construction compound (area of 50m x 50m) on a 20m grid (16 probes);
 - at the substation (area of 50m x 50m) on a 20m grid (16 probes); and
 - at the suppliers compound (area of 50m x 50m) on a 20m grid (16 probes) plus a wider area of approx. 100m to the east on a 20m grid, 100m to the west on a 20m grid and a larger area to the north on a 30m grid.
 - This specification provided a total of 659 probes.
- Complete coring in the following areas/frequencies:
 - One core at each turbine base (6 cores);
 - One core at each hardstanding (6 cores);
 - One core at the temporary construction compound;
 - One core at the substation;
 - One core at the suppliers compound;
 - Nine cores in the area around the suppliers compound; and
 - At 200m intervals along the tracks (17 cores).
 - This totals 42 cores.

The total number of locations examined in 2016 is 659 probes and 42 cores. These are presented on Figure 2 along with probing from previous campaigns.

The following tasks were required to be completed:

- Record the depth of penetration at each probe location along with an estimate of the geology at the limit of penetration;

- Collect data from cores on total peat depth, Von Post measurements every metre, the thickness of the acrotelm, catotelm and amorphous peat (if present), the underlying geology and comments on water table if possible;
- Take a photographic record of all cores;
- Present all data in tables with appropriate labelling of locations according to the specification document;
- Provide a peat depth contour plan across the area of probing and coring; and
- Provide a factual report detailing the work completed and the data collected.

2 Methodology

The project commenced with liaison between Fluid and Brookfield and an exchange of information including the proposed site layout, mapping information, shapefiles, specification of works, information on access contacts and other conditions relating to the site. Fluid reviewed all available information and produced a series of maps with the probing and coring locations marked. Fluid also completed a Risk Assessment and Health and Safety plan for the field work campaign.

Peat probing, coring and sampling was undertaken in accordance with the locations and frequencies outlined above and legislative guidelines. This task included field data collection and daily data management.

An extendable fibre glass peat probe of up to 7.5m length was used by our hydrological field technicians to obtain the depth data along with a gouge peat auger for obtaining profiles of the peat, actual depth and Von Post measurements along with observations on underlying geology and nearby water features. Probe locations were located and recorded using a handheld global position system (GPS) device, with Birdseye aerial imagery, to a six figure grid reference (to 1m) and georeferenced photographic records were obtained for all cores.

2.1 Site Visits and Field Work

Previous peat probing was undertaken by Doug Nichol for SKM in 2009 and 2013 and comprised a total of 184 probes. A total of 9 of these probes were located outside of the site boundary. This information is presented on Figure 1.

Subsequently, due to the need to adjust the layout to avoid various constraints and to obtain more detailed peat depth information, two further rounds of peat probing were undertaken to examine in detail all areas of proposed infrastructure.

The first phase of depth of penetration probing and coring was undertaken between 6th June 2016 and 8th June 2016 and comprised 386 probes and 26 cores and was focused on obtaining sufficient probe density at the proposed infrastructure locations.

The second phase of probing was undertaken between 24th June 2016 and 25th June 2016 to examine areas where adjustments to the proposed infrastructure layout were considered. This comprised a total of 273 probes and 16 cores.

Depth of penetration probing has been completed using narrow diameter fibre glass probes that do not allow a sample to be obtained. They are pushed into the ground until there is sufficient resistance to prevent further penetration and the depth recorded as the depth of

penetration. A description of the resistant substrate below is made based on the feel of the resistance (grit, bedrock, clay, sand, rock or resistance where unable to differentiate).

This probe provides the depth of penetration in soft formations and if peat is present is often representative of the actual peat depth when the formation underlying the peat is sands and gravels or bedrock. However the depth of penetration can be an overestimate of the depth of peat where the substrate below is soft and penetrable, such as soft clay or silt. In some cases peat may not be present and the whole of the probe penetrates through silt or clay sediments. Coring is therefore necessary to verify some of the probe results by extracting a core of the deposits for examination.

A series of cores have therefore been obtained using a gouge auger to determine the actual depth of the peat and obtain a sample of the underlying formation. Observations on the soil and peat characteristics were determined from the cores using recognised criteria (Von Post assessment). The acrotelm, catotelm and amorphous layers (if present) within the peat have also been identified within the peat where possible. The probes and gouge auger used at Craignagapple Windfarm are of the types shown in Photo 1, Appendix I.

The data obtained from the current site investigation was verified with the coring data and is presented in Figure 2 along with the probe depths obtained from previous investigations. The depths were then contoured within ArcGIS to produce a contour plot of probe penetration (Figure 3).

In Northern Ireland peat is present where organic soils are present greater than 0.5m in depth and deep peat is classified at >1.0m.

A shaded contour interval of 0-0.5m, >0.5m-1m, >1m – 1.5m, >1.5m – 2m, >2m – 3m, >3m+ has been used on the figures.

The data obtained is presented within this factual report on peat occurrence and properties across the site along with the contour plot. The results of the probing and coring have been tabulated in Appendices I to IV along with photographs and a table of peat conditions.

2.2 Limitations

Extensive historical peat cutting and extraction areas were observed during the field work. Aerial imagery with site observations of vegetation recovery indicates that the peat extraction has been undertaken over several phases through time. The peat extraction has left areas of lower peat surrounded by higher walls or embankments where the peat has not been extracted. The lower extracted areas of peat can be up to 1.2m depth below the natural surface of the peat. Therefore, within small distances the peat depth may vary significantly where peat extraction has occurred.

It should be noted that the original peat depth probes were undertaken on a 200m grid system across the entire site with high intensity probing around proposed infrastructure undertaken both in previous campaigns and the 2016 campaign. In the areas away from proposed infrastructure there may be more localised peat depth variations between each 200m probing point.

3 Results

Depth of Penetration Probing

A total of 184 probes were undertaken across the Craginagapple site and wider area during the previous campaign and a further 659 probes during the 2016 campaign. This resulted in a total number of probes of 843 however 9 of these probes now lie outside of the study area so are not presented below. Each probe in the 2016 campaign recorded the depth of penetration and the potential substrate at the limit of penetration (Appendix II).

Of the 834 locations probed within the study area a total of 220 probes (26.4%) recorded depths of 0.5m or less, 303 probes (36.3%) recorded depths of penetration between >0.5m and 1.0m and 186 probes (22.3%) recorded depths of penetration >1.0m (Table 1).

Table 1 Depth of Penetration Distribution – Craginagapple

Depth Range (m)	Number of Probes	Percentage of Probes
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	220	26.4
>0.5 – 1.0	303	36.3
>1.0 – 1.5	186	22.3
>1.5 – 2.0	103	12.4
>2.0 – 2.5	15	1.8
>2.5 – 3.0	6	0.7
>3.0	1	0.1
Total		100%

The depth of penetration at each probe location is presented on Figure 2.

Coring – Current Campaign

A total of 42 locations within the Craginagapple area have been cored during the 2016 campaigns. The data collected at each core including Von Post test results, acrotelm and catotelm thickness, observations on the peat structure and any observations on water features nearby are presented in Appendix III. Comparison of the probe depth of penetration and the peat depth verified from the core is also presented in Appendix III and full logs of each core including photographic record are presented in Appendix IV.

Of the 42 locations cored, a total of 32 identified peat greater than 0.5m depth.

Comparison of the coring to the depth of penetration probes demonstrated the following:

- The depth of penetration of the probe at 41 (98 %) of the 42 locations were the same (within 0.1m) as the core verified depth of peat. These are spread across a variety of depths – 9 at 0m – 0.5m, 16 at >0.5m – 1.0m, 9 at >1.0m – 1.5m, 6 at >1.5m – 2.0m, and 1 at 3.2m.
- One probe depth (code) at 0.10m was less than the core identified actual peat depth of 0.6m. This was due to the upper 0.3m in this location being a gritty peat overlying

0.3m of peat. This appears to be an anomaly and no other locations were encountered with these characteristics. The peat depth is assumed to be 0.6m and therefore the calculations are conservative in terms of peat volume.

These data validate the peat probing results with probe and coring depths of peat >0.5m almost entirely being within 0.1m difference and therefore no over or under estimate of peat depth appears to be occurring.

Generally the coring across the site identified a distinctive acrotelm layer and within the 42 coring locations acrotelm was recorded with a range between 0 and 0.20m with an average depth of 0.11m.

Based on the data collected an interpreted peat depth map (Figure 3) was produced to demonstrate the variation in peat across the site and at the various infrastructure locations.

Table 2 presents the variation in peat depth across the site.

Table 2 Peat Depth Distribution across Site

Depth Range (m)	Area of site (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	178,879	7.5%
>0.5 – 1.0	992,933	41.4%
>1.0 – 1.5	820,249	34.2%
>1.5 – 2.0	342,970	14.3%
>2.0 – 2.5	44,850	1.87%
>2.5 – 3.0	8,155	0.34%
>3.0	7,195	0.30%
Total	2,398,390 m²	100%

Table 3 presents a comparison of the peat depth with the site infrastructure footprint indicating that although the site is has only 7.5% of its area as not containing peat over 30% of the windfarm footprint is located on these areas.

Table 3 Peat Depth Distribution across Infrastructure

Depth Range (m)	Area of infrastructure footprint (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	8,978	30.24
>0.5 – 1.0	12,559	42.30
>1.0 – 1.5	7,010	23.61
>1.5 – 2.0	1,084	3.65
>2.0	60	0.20
Total	29,691 m²	100%

Note: These values are different from the actual excavation footprint as the constructed track width will be 4.5m however the excavated width would be 6.5m to allow for drainage and batter slopes. In addition there is a section of existing track of approximately 300m that will be utilised and therefore no excavation will be required in that area.

These data indicate that deep peat (>1.0m depth) is present across 27.5% of the proposed infrastructure footprint and no peat (0 – 0.5m depth) is present across 30.2% of the proposed infrastructure footprint.

The total excavated footprint is 33,552 m² which is greater than the infrastructure footprint as this incorporates the 6.5m width of the excavated track although is also reduced as part of the track footprint already exists (section leading to Turbine 1).

Table 4 Peat Depth Distribution across Excavated Area

Depth Range (m)	Area of infrastructure footprint (m ²)	Area of infrastructure footprint (%)
0 to 0.5 (no peat)	9,331	27.8
>0.5 – 1.0	14,764	44.0
>1.0 – 1.5	8,150	24.3
>1.5 – 2.0	1,247	3.7
>2.0	60	0.2
Total	33,552 m²	100%

4 Volume calculations

Volumetric calculations of the peat required to be excavated were undertaken on the Final layout provided and based on the following assumptions:

- The average depth of the acrotelm across the site is 11cm;
- The contour plot of the interpreted peat depth is based on sufficient data for an accurate peat depth map to be produced;
- The infrastructure dimensions as presented in Table 4; and
- The actual width of excavation of the tracks is 6.5m to account for the installation of drainage channels on either side.

Table 4 Infrastructure dimensions Final Layout

Infrastructure	Dimensions	Area (m ²)
Turbines (6 in total)	20m diameter	1,878
Crane hardstanding (6 in total)	18m x 40m	4,320
Construction Compound	46m x 50m	2,300
Suppliers Compound	56m x 50m	2,800
Substation	46m x 50m	2,300
New Track (excavated)	Approx 4.5m wide x 2,849m including some irregular shapes with 1m drains on either side	19,957
Existing Track	6.5m wide x 293m	1,885

Using the interpreted peat depth contour map (Figure 3) produced from all of the probing and coring data from the previous and 2016 campaigns, the volumes of peat that would be excavated during construction were calculated based on the infrastructure dimensions (ArcGIS shapefiles) provided for the Final Layout along with a buffer along the track to allow for the wider width that would be required to be excavated. These calculations produced the following volume estimates and are detailed in Table 5:

- A total volume of peat to be excavated of about 23,600m³;
- A total volume of acrotelm to be excavated of about 1,600m³; and
- A total volume of catotem to be excavated of 22,000m³.

Table 5 Excavated Peat Volumes (First Iteration Layout)

Infrastructure	Excavated area (m ²)	Average peat depth over infrastructure area (m)	Percentage of infrastructure with >0.5m depth of peat	Area of infrastructure with >0.5m depth of peat (m ²)	Average peat depth over area of infrastructure with >0.5m depth of peat (m)	Volume of peat excavated (m ³)	Volume of acrotelm peat excavated (m ³)	Volume of catotelm peat excavated (m ³)
Turbine 1	313	0.87	100.0	313.0	0.87	273	32	242
Turbine 2	313	0.50	44.7	140.0	0.55	77	14	62
Turbine 3	313	0.56	70.4	220.4	0.60	133	22	111
Turbine 4	313	1.17	100.0	313.0	1.17	365	32	333
Turbine 8	313	0.84	100.0	313.0	0.84	263	32	231
Turbine 9	313	1.68	100.0	313.0	1.68	526	32	494
Crane hardstanding 1	720	0.74	100.0	720.0	0.74	534	73	460
Crane hardstanding 2	720	0.74	93.3	671.6	0.76	512	69	444
Crane hardstanding 3	720	0.35	0.1	1.0	0.38	0	0	0
Crane hardstanding 4	720	0.98	100.0	720.0	0.98	708	73	634
Crane hardstanding 8	720	1.31	100.0	720.0	1.31	946	73	872
Crane hardstanding 9	720	1.42	100.0	720.0	1.42	1,024	73	951
Construction Compound	2,300	0.83	81.2	1,868.1	0.95	1,780	191	1,589
Suppliers Compound	2,800	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Substation	2,300	0.53	52.9	1,216.8	0.62	753	124	628
New Track	19,957	0.84	80.0	15,972.9	0.98	15,673	958	14,714
Total	33,552					23,566	1,584	21,982

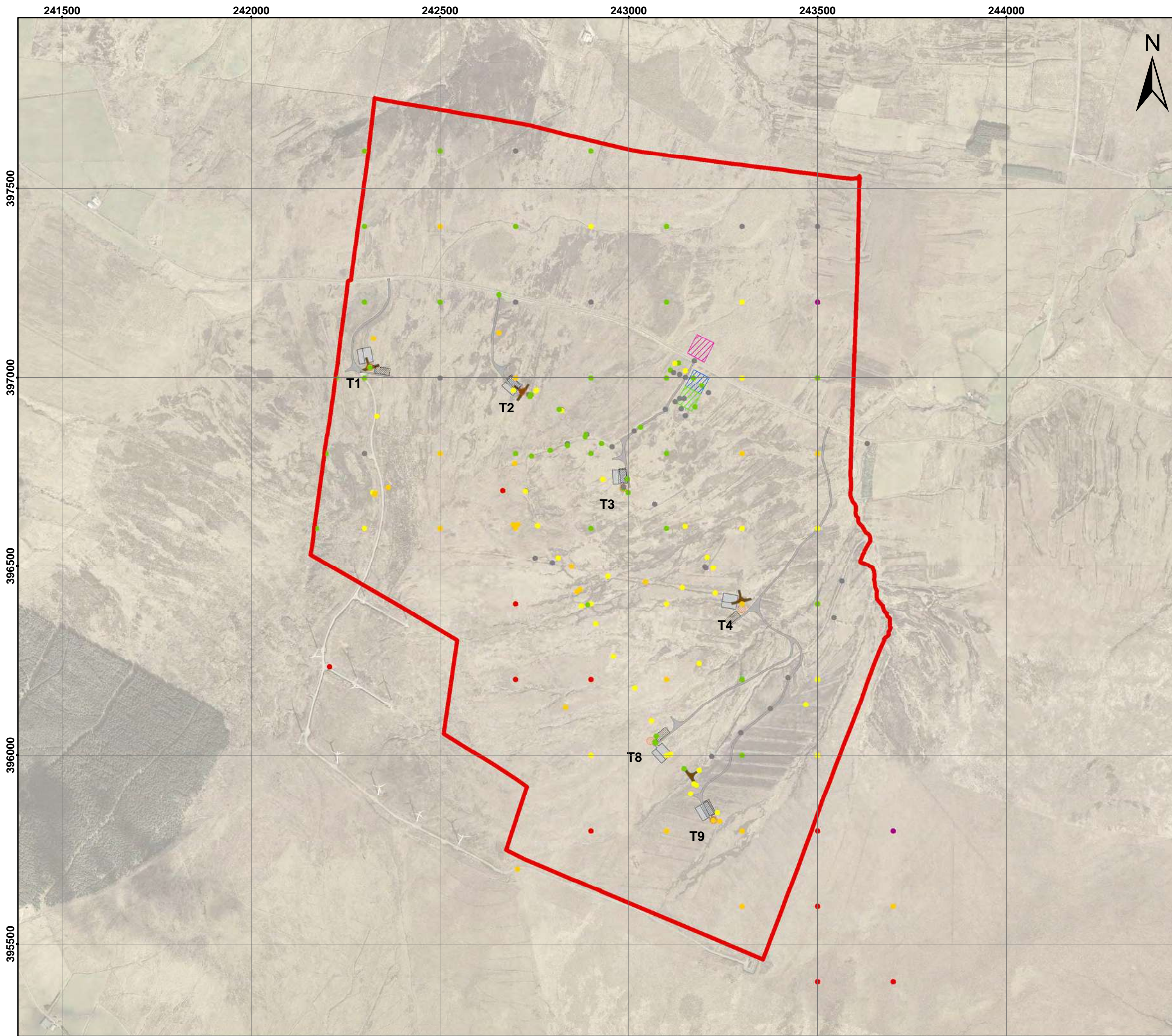
5 Summary

The following summarises the results of the peat survey campaign and subsequent peat depth contouring and excavated volume calculations:

- Acrotelm thickness across the site has an average depth of 11cm.
- No amorphous peat was identified at site.
- The coring results have verified the depth of penetration probing to be representative of peat depth.
- The various peat survey campaigns have provided a wide coverage of peat occurrence and depth across the proposed Craignagapple Windfarm site with higher frequency probing undertaken in the areas of proposed infrastructure.
- Peat has been determined to be present up to a depth of 4.3m based on 834 depth of penetration probes and 42 cores.
- The data collected has been used to produce an interpreted maximum depth of peat contour map using ArcGIS;
- The mapping indicates that the presence of peat at the site is variable although almost the whole of the site (93%) is covered in peat, with just over half (51%) of the site containing deep peat (peat >1m depth).
- The peat probing campaigns at infrastructure locations has informed a review of the windfarm layout, and allowed areas of deep peat to generally be avoided.
- The changes to the infrastructure layout included adjustment in the location of turbine bases and the associated crane hardstandings, realignment of track sections and selection of alternative routes.
- Based on the infrastructure Final Layout, deep peat (>1m depth) was present across 28.2% of the excavated footprint.
- There is no peat (0 – 0.5m depth) at 30.2% of infrastructure.
- The total volume of peat that is required to be excavated based on the Final Layout and allowing for a wider excavation corridor along the tracks has been calculated using ArcGIS spatial analysis and is estimated at 23,600m³ which is comprised of about 1,600m³ of acrotelm and 22,000m³ of catotelm.

Figures

Appendices

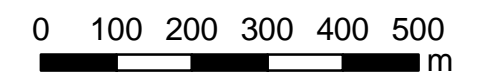


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Turbine
- CranePad
- Track
- Substation
- Suppliers Compound
- Temporary Compound

Peat Depth (m)

- 0 - 0.5 m
- 0.51 - 1.0 m
- 1.01 - 1.50 m
- 1.51 - 2.00 m
- 2.01 - 3.00 m
- 3.01 - 4.00 m



PROJECT

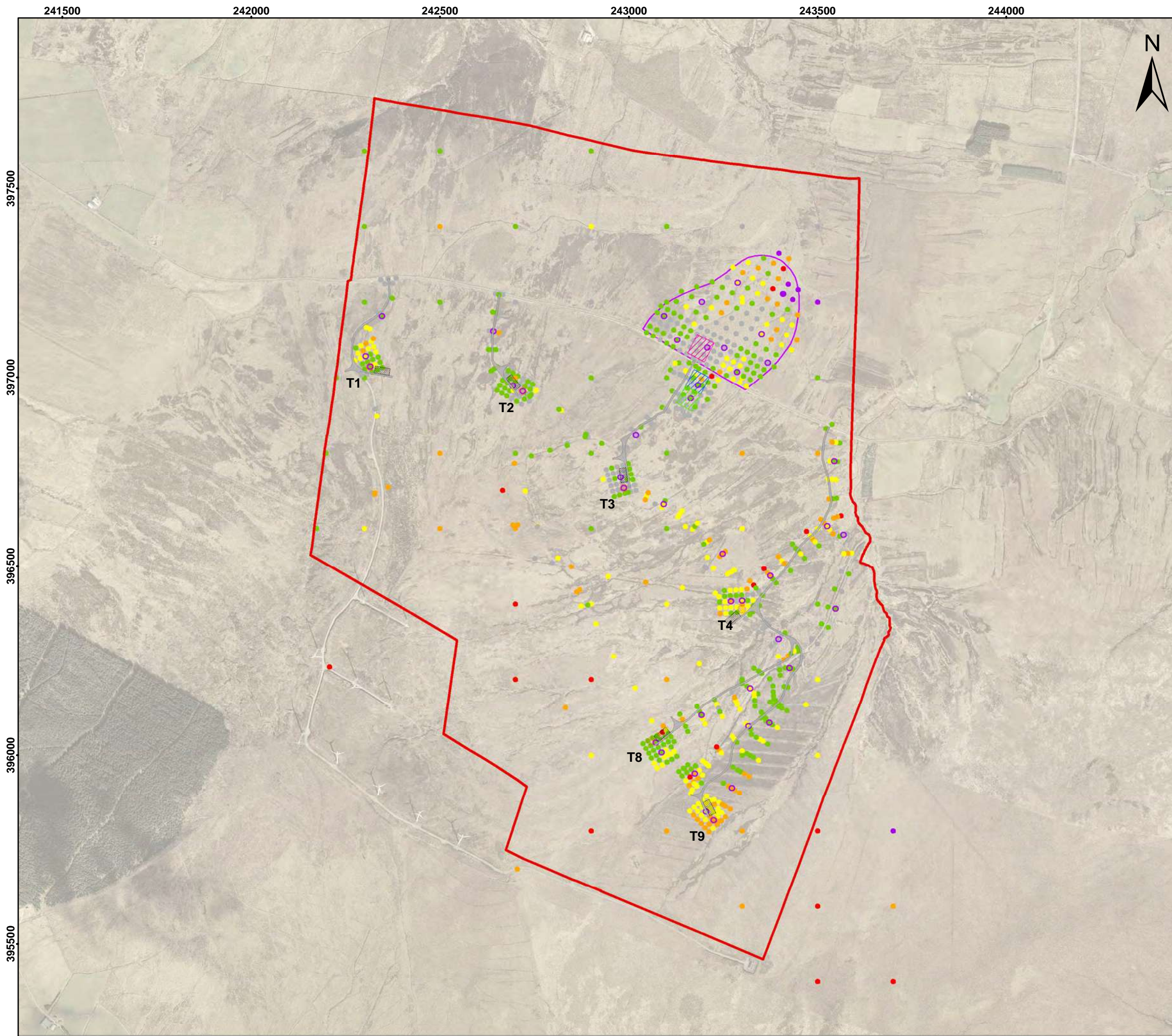
CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

SCALE

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FIGURE 1

**Craignagapple Peat Probing Locations
Previous Campaigns**

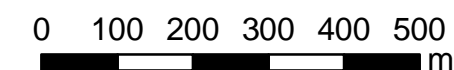


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Turbine
- CranePad
- Track
- Substation
- Suppliers Compound
- Temporary Compound
- Survey Area
- Core Locations

Peat Depth (m)

- 0 - 0.5 m
- > 0.5 - 1.0 m
- > 1.0 - 1.5 m
- > 1.5 - 2.0 m
- > 2.0 - 3.0 m
- > 3.0 - 4.0 m



PROJECT

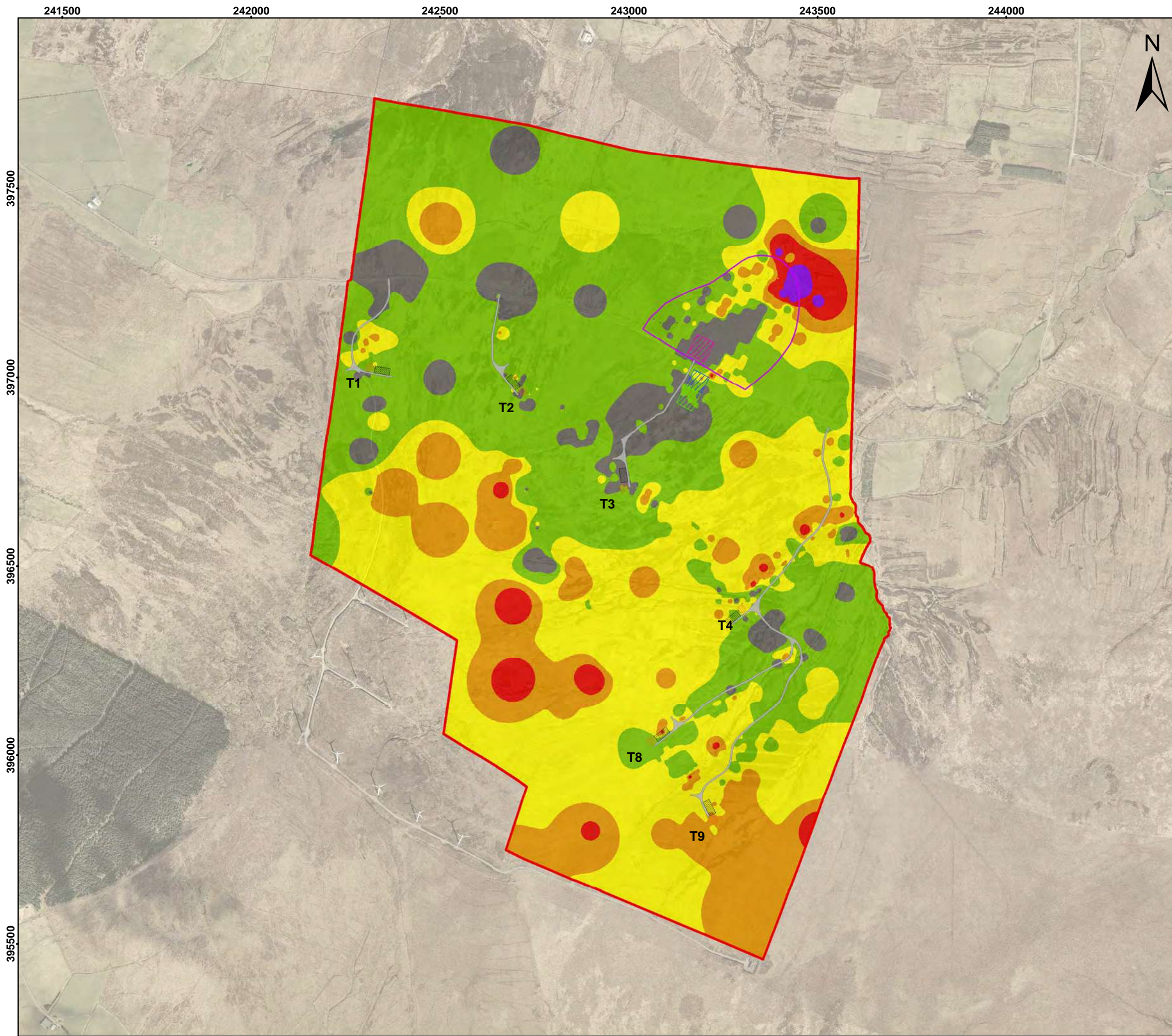
CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

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FIGURE 2

**Craignagapple Peat Probing and
Coring Locations 2016**

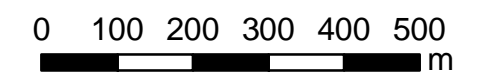


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Turbine
- CranePad
- Track
- Substation
- Suppliers Compound
- Temporary Compound
- Survey Area

Interpreted Peat Depth (m)

- 0 - 0.5 m
- > 0.5 - 1.0 m
- > 1.0 - 1.5 m
- > 1.5 - 2.0 m
- > 2.0 - 3.0 m
- > 3.0 - 4.0 m



PROJECT

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

SCALE

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FIGURE 3

**Craignagapple Interpreted Peat Depth
Contour Plan**



Craignagapple Wind Farm FEI

Brookfield Renewable

Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan 2016

Final

14 November 2016

KU011501

Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
1	21.10.16	Draft for client review	Lynne Eastham	Steve Elkins	Joanne Moran
2	09.11.16	Client comments incorporated	Lynne Eastham		
3	13.11.16	Final review comments	Lynne Eastham	Steve Elkins	Joanne Moran
FINAL	14.11.16	FINAL FOR ISSUE	Lynne Eastham	Joanne Moran	Joanne Moran

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APPENDIX F: OUTLINE PEAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brookfield Renewable (hereafter referred to as Brookfield) applied to Northern Ireland Planning Service in 2010 for planning permission to construct a wind farm comprising nine wind turbines, together with the required ancillary infrastructure (Planning Reference **J/2010/0481/F**). As a result of the consultation and environmental assessment process, the number of turbines has now been reduced to six, generating up to 2.3 megawatts (MW) each, resulting in a total generating capacity in the region of 13.8MW.

The proposed development is known as **Craignagapple Wind Farm** (adjacent to Owenreagh Wind Farm) and it is located on the north eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill in an area between the townlands of Craignagapple and Owenreagh, approximately 7km east of Strabane. The proposed development area is located within the District Council area of Derry City and Strabane.

The site and the surrounding area, within a radius of approximately 4km, are upland in character with extensive expanses of bog at higher altitudes and semi- / improved and marshy grasslands in the valley bottoms and on south-facing slopes. Small stands of coniferous plantation are also frequent and semi-natural woodland remnants are restricted to short lengths of the watercourses draining the site.

The proposed wind farm development will have associated on-site infrastructure, including a substation, underground cabling, access tracks, and crane hardstandings. The turbines and other infrastructure will be in place for 25 years.

This document has been prepared for Brookfield by Jacobs UK Ltd. to set out an outline of the project specific construction and environmental management issues related to Craignagapple Wind Farm. This outline document forms the basis of the site Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), and will be further developed during the detailed design and construction stages in consultation with the planning authority and other agencies where relevant. It will be updated as necessary by Brookfield and the Contractor appointed to the construction stage and will be the appointed Contractor's responsibility for the duration of the construction works.

It will be a condition of the construction contract that the site CEMP will meet the Developer's requirements, including all conditions included in the Craignagapple Wind Farm Environmental Statement 2010 (2010 ES), Further Environmental Information Report 2014 (2014 FEI), Further Environmental Information Report 2016 (2016 FEI), planning permission and associated documents. Any amendments to the CEMP will be made only on the basis that they do not increase the impacts as addressed in the 2010 ES and subsequent FEI Reports.

The CEMP will provide the management framework needed for the planning and implementation of construction activities in accordance with environmental and ecological commitments.

The CEMP is a working document which will be updated as part of the planning compliance process prior to any construction works commencing on site. This outline version of the CEMP is indicative, particularly where reference is made to planning conditions and Contractor specific items.

All elements of the works will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Employer's requirements and good construction practice.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan

Major construction projects require the preparation of a site specific construction management plan in order that the project is constructed in accordance with best practice and with the minimum impact on the surrounding environment.

This document is the Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm and has been prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd. on behalf of Brookfield as an update to previous Outline CEMP submitted in Appendix 9 of the 2014 FEI. The Outline CEMP will provide the management framework needed for the planning and implementation of construction activities in accordance with environmental and ecological commitments identified within the Environmental Statement (2010 ES) and Further Environmental Information Reports (2014 and 2016 FEI), and any subsequent updates of the plan will encompass the requirements of future planning conditions.

The Outline CEMP provided has been prepared based on the information available at the planning stage of the project and it will be developed further at the post-planning and construction stages by the Developer and the Contractor appointed to the project.

The Outline CEMP provides an overview of the information which will be contained in the Detailed CEMP to be developed at the construction stage of the project. The Detailed CEMP will also be developed in consultation with the planning authority, Roads Service, and other agencies where relevant. Any adjustments to the CEMP will be carried out on the basis that they do not increase environmental impacts as addressed in the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI and 2016 FEI.

1.2 Scope and Purpose of the Outline CEMP

1.2.1 Scope of the Outline CEMP

The Outline CEMP for the Craignagapple Wind Farm will provide a framework for all aspects of the proposed construction stage of the project, including:

- Introduction and Purpose.
- Organisational Hierarchy.
- Description of Existing Site.
- Description of Construction Works.
- Environmental Requirements.
- Management Plans for various aspects.
- Construction Methodologies and Method Statements.
- Quality Control Procedures.

In as much as is possible at this stage of the project, the relevant information is included in the Outline CEMP.

1.2.2 Purpose of the Outline CEMP

This Outline CEMP establishes the principles of the work practices, construction management procedures and management responsibilities relating to the construction of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm.

It outlines how the Contractor (when appointed) will implement a site construction management system on this project to meet the specified contractual, regulatory and statutory requirements, 2010 ES, 2014 and 2016 FEI mitigation measures and any relevant planning conditions. It is the Contractor's responsibility to fully develop and implement an effective construction management system to ensure that the Employer's requirements for the construction of this project are met.

By the time construction work begins on site, the detailed design will be in place and the Outline CEMP will have been replaced by an updated version known as the Detailed CEMP.

All site personnel will be required to be familiar with the Detailed CEMP's requirements as related to their role on site. The plan will describe the project organisation, set out the procedures that will be adopted on site and outline the key performance indicators.

A number of key roles and responsibilities are set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 below.

1.3 The Employer

Brookfield Renewable's portfolio primarily consists of hydroelectric and wind facilities totalling more than 10,700 MW of installed capacity and is diversified across 15 power markets in seven countries. In 2014, Brookfield added one of the largest renewable energy portfolios on the island of Ireland to its portfolio. The Irish portfolio now consists of 478 MW of operating wind capacity and ~200 MW development pipeline, employing more than 80 people it is an important part of Brookfield's global growth plans in Europe.

1.4 Environmental Management Team – Structure and Responsibility

A preliminary organisation chart is included in Figure 1.1. Revisions to the project organisation chart shall be controlled independently of this plan following the appointment of the Contractor for the main construction works.

This section sets out a range of responsibilities for key roles within the Contractor's site team for the construction of Craignagapple Wind Farm. In addition, it outlines the lines of communication between the various parties.

The Construction Phase Contractor's Project Manager and/or Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) are the key roles relating to environmental management during the construction phase. The Contractor's Project Manager will be responsible for the delivery of all elements of the Environmental Management Plan. The Contractor's Project Manager will retain all responsibility for issuing, changing and monitoring the Environmental Management Plan throughout.

The ECoW will be responsible for monitoring all construction works to ensure they are carried out in compliance with all planning and environmental requirements. The ECoW will be the environmental point of contact for the Planning Authority, reporting to and liaising with Derry City and Strabane District Council and other statutory bodies as required. The ECoW will report directly to the Wind Farm Construction Contractor's Project Manager. A Project Ecologist, Drainage Engineer, Roads Engineer and Project Geotechnical Engineer will be employed for the construction stage of the project and will also report to the Contractor's Project Manager, although they will work closely with the ECoW.

The roles and specifically CEMP related responsibilities outlined below are indicative, based on our experience of similar projects, and will be subject to refinement and update upon appointment of the Contractor.

The responsibilities of the Contractor's site staff shall include as follows:

1.4.1 Contractor's Project Manager

The Contractor's Project Manager for the Works will report directly to the Contractor and will be responsible for, inter alia:

- a. the implementation of the CEMP;
- b. management of the project;
- c. management of quality issues relating to the project;
- d. co-ordinating the design and construction teams;
- e. implementing the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan;
- f. liaison with the Client's Representatives;
- g. production of construction programmes; and
- h. maintaining project records.

1.4.2 Quality Assurance (QA) Manager

The Contractor's QA Manager for the works reports to the Project Manager and responsibilities will include:

- a. assisting with the implementation of the CEMP;
- b. management of quality issues relating to the project;
- c. co-ordinating the construction teams;
- d. ensuring that method statements are in place;
- e. implementing the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan; and
- f. liaison with the client's representative staff.

1.4.3 Site Agent

The Contractor's Site Agent reports to the Project Manager. He is responsible for:

- a. Assisting with the implementation of the CEMP;
- b. management of the project, particularly in relation to the roadworks;
- c. management of all plant and labour activities relating to the section of works for which he is responsible;
- d. implementing the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan;
- e. liaison with the client representative staff;
- f. production of construction programmes; and
- g. maintaining a project diary.

1.4.4 Health and Safety Officer

The Contractor's Health and Safety Officer for the Works is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He is responsible for:

- a. carrying out duty of Health & Safety Coordinator Construction Stage;
- b. safety induction of all staff and personnel on site;
- c. implementing the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan; and
- d. auditing the Site Health & Safety & updating Plan as necessary.

1.4.5 Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW)

The ECoW is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He / She will be suitably qualified and experienced in the environmental management of similar schemes and will be responsible for:

- Ensuring all environmental obligations in the planning conditions and EIA are adhered to.
- Reviewing of Risk Assessment and Method Statements with respect to compliance with the CEMP and implementation of the site Environmental Management Plan.
- Management of environmental issues relating to the project.
- Liaising with the client and construction teams.
- Liaison with Project Ecologist, Drainage Engineer, Roads Engineer and Project Geotechnical Engineer.
- Ensuring that method statements take account of environmental issues.
- Liaison with the relevant environmental bodies.
- Maintenance of a site diary.
- Maintenance of the site environmental management plan and liaison with Project Quality Manager.
- Responsible for Internal Audits.

1.4.6 Project Ecologist

The Project Ecologist is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He will be suitably qualified and experienced in the ecological management of similar schemes and will be responsible for:

- Co-ordinating and undertaking all general and specific ecology actions required across the site.
- Undertaking ongoing monitoring during construction.
- Production and maintenance of an ecological finds register.
- Review and sign off on all required habitat management and restoration works.
- Preparation of all required reports to record progress and results of all monitoring works.
- Monthly reporting in relation to compliance and non-compliance with relevant EIA, planning and contractual requirements.

1.4.7 Drainage Engineer

The drainage engineer is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He will be suitably qualified and experienced, particularly in the design and construction of drainage systems for similar schemes and will be responsible for:

- Co-ordinating and undertaking all required general and specific actions across the site.
- Monitoring and reviewing the construction and performance of all drainage and ensuring compliance with the design and all contractual requirements.
- Production and maintenance of a drainage maintenance register.
- Undertaking all water quality monitoring as required by the water quality monitoring plan and the contractual requirements.
- Preparing all required reports to record progress and results of all monitoring works.
- Maintenance of the drainage system in accordance with all relevant documentation, contractual requirements and best practice guidance.
- Monthly reporting in relation to compliance and non-compliance with the relevant EIA and planning requirements.

1.4.8 Geotechnical Engineer

The Geotechnical Engineer is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He will be suitably qualified and experienced, particularly in construction in peat environments and will be responsible for:

- Co-ordinating and undertaking all general and specific actions required across the site.
- Monitoring the construction and performance of all geotechnical works to ensure compliance with the design, contractual and planning requirements.
- Carry out a site specific geotechnical induction with all supervisory staff.
- Production and maintenance of a geotechnical risk register.
- Review the Contractors Method Statements and Risk Assessments for all excavation works.
- Monitoring the construction and performance of all peat related works and ensuring compliance with the design and contractual requirements.
- Monitoring the handling and storage of all excavated and deposited materials, including the stability of material storage areas.
- Monthly reporting in relation to compliance and non-compliance with relevant EIA, contractual and planning requirements.
- Conduct geotechnical site audits.

1.4.9 Project Archaeologist

The Project Archaeologist is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He will be suitably qualified and experienced in similar schemes and will be responsible for:

- Co-ordinating and undertaking all required general and specific actions required across the site.
- Ensuring that all archaeological works are being carried out in accordance with the requirements of the contract and supporting documentation.
- Production and maintenance of an archaeological finds register.
- Preparation of method statements and obtaining all required archaeological licenses in advance of site clearance and ground breaking works.
- Ensuring all works are undertaken in accordance with licence and planning conditions.
- Preparing all required reports to record progress and results of all archaeological testing and monitoring.

- Monthly reporting in relation to compliance and non-compliance with relevant EIA and other requirements.

1.4.10 Community Liaison Officer

The Community Liaison Officer is appointed by the Contractor and reports to the Project Manager. He will be suitably qualified and experienced in similar schemes and will be responsible for:

- Liaising closely with the landowners and local residents, especially homeowners and landowners along the access routes throughout.
- Acting as the primary point of contact for landowners, community and public engagement.
- Managing any complaints/queries that arise in respect of landowners or the local community.
- Production and maintenance of a complaints/queries register.
- Ensuring all works are undertaken in accordance with licence and planning conditions with respect to public engagement and landowner liaison.
- Preparing all required reports in respect of community liaison issues.

1.4.11 Training, Awareness and Competence

All site personnel will receive environmental awareness information as part of their initial site briefing / induction. Update briefings will be carried out on a weekly basis, or as required, during the construction phase. The detail of the information should be tailored to the scope of their work on site. The contractor for the main construction works may decide to conduct the environmental awareness training at the same time as Health and Safety Training (often referred to as Site Inductions).

Through site inductions, all site personnel will be made aware of the CEMP, project environmental issues and constraints, planning compliance requirements and best practice environmental standards. An Environmental Constraints Map will be provided on the project notice board, in the site compound and supplied to on-site vehicles e.g. excavators. Ongoing tool box and site inductions talks will be held throughout the construction period to maintain awareness on-site of environmental and health and safety requirements. Daily task talks will be carried out in advance of the commencement of works each day and a task safety plan will be prepared. Environmental risks associated with the individual daily jobs will be highlighted to personnel at these talks.

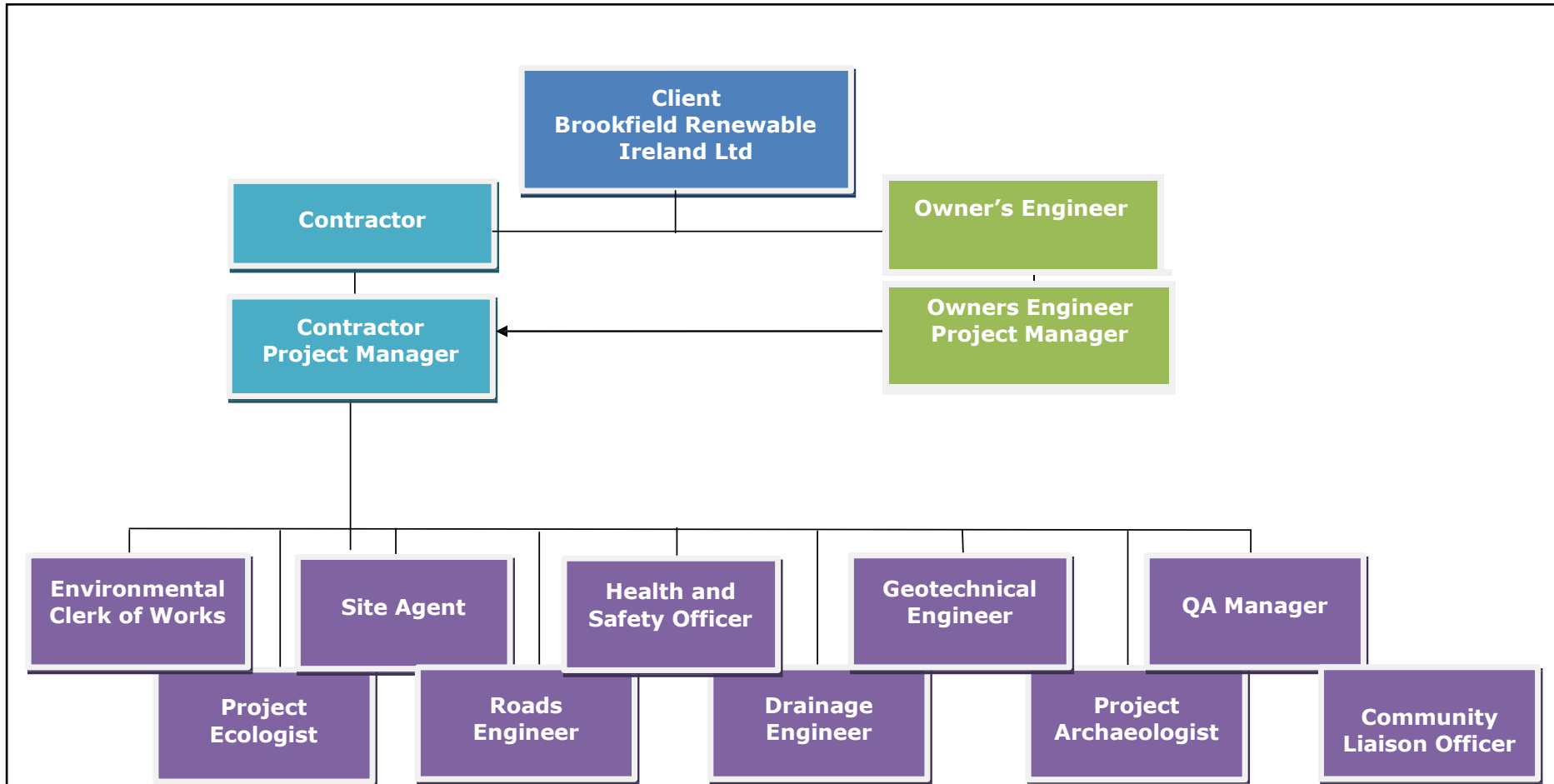
This will ensure that personnel are familiar with the environmental aspects and impacts associated with their activities, the procedures in place to control these impacts and the consequences of departure from these procedures.

The CEMP will be posted on the main site notice board during the project. The environmental performance at the site is on the agenda of the monthly project management meetings for the project.

Elements of the CEMP will be discussed at these meetings including objectives and targets, the effectiveness of environmental procedures etc. Two-way communication will be encouraged by inviting all personnel to offer their comments on environmental performance at the site.

Figure 1.1 Typical Overall Project Organogram

It is envisaged that the project team to deliver the project will be as follows:



* Please note that in the above organisational chart the 'Owner' refers to Brookfield Renewable.

1.5 Proposed Development

Brookfield is currently seeking planning permission for a six turbine wind energy development located in the townlands at Craignagapple, Strabane County Londonderry. The 2016 Layout is presented on **Figure 1.2: 2016 Layout**, and has been designed with cognisance of the constraints outlined in the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI and 2016 FEI.

The 2016 Layout has been reduced from nine to six turbines with associated infrastructure as follows:

- six three-bladed, horizontal axis wind turbines (2.3 MW each) , each comprising a tubular tower and three blades, and the overall blade tip height will not exceed 111m;
- voltage transformers and related switchgear located inside each turbine;
- turbine foundations;
- hard-standing areas for the erection of cranes at each turbine location (crane pads);
- drainage infrastructure;
- upgrade of existing access points and existing internal access tracks;
- construction of new internal access tracks;
- a wind farm sub-station in a compound also containing a control building;
- an on-site electrical and control network of buried cables; and
- a temporary turbine supplier's compound and a main construction compound.

Pre-Planning ES scoping was carried out in conjunction with the NI Planning Service (Planning Reference J /2010/0031). In response to this consultation The Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA) requested the production of an Environmental Management Plan, "*which details the construction phase, the lifetime of the proposed wind farm and the eventual decommissioning of the site should be included. This plan can then be utilised to control the implementation of the development so as to avoid or limit damage to Fauna or Flora and should include a record of pre-construction site conditions, details of how to minimise the environmental impact of construction activities, ... working practices and method of construction would be specified and provisions for monitoring environmental effects during operation detailed*".

The proposed site was selected based upon its high wind regime, existing infrastructure and the minimal environmental impacts this development would impose upon the surrounding area.

The proposed Craignagapple turbine layout has been developed using a constraints based approach; identifying and avoiding any significant issues at the earliest opportunity, defining a buildable area of the site.

Key constraints identified and considered during layout design included on-site slopes, hydrological features, peat depths, peatslide hazards and risks, ecological conservation, archaeological conservation, proximity to dwellings and proximity to road and railways. These constraints have been assessed and considered in the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI and 2016 FEI that accompany the planning application.

1.6 Reference Documents

The reference documents that apply to this Outline CEMP include:

- ES for Craignagapple Windfarm (2010 ES);
- Further Environmental Information 2014 (2014 FEI);
- Further Environmental Information 2016 (2016 FEI);
- Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan (HMEP) 2016 provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 6.2;
- Outline Peat Management Plan (PMP) 2016 provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 5.2;
- Surface Water Management Plan and Drainage Management Plan (2016) provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 5.4 and 5.5;
- Peat Hazard and Risk Assessment (2010), updated Peatslide Risk Assessment Technical Note 4 provided in the 2014 FEI Appendix 14.2, and updated Peatslide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 provided in the 2016 FEI Appendix 5.1; and
- Tender documents which will be prepared prior to construction of Craignagapple Wind Farm, including any associated site investigation and geotechnical reports, etc.

The best practice guidelines that are considered to apply to this Outline CEMP include:

- Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland, The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016;
- Planning and Environmental Policy Group, Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy August 2009;
- Best Practice Guidance Planning and Environmental Policy Group, Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy August 2009;
- Windfarm Planning Guidelines 2006, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government;
- Best Practice Guidelines for the Irish Wind Energy Industry, IWEA & SEI;
- Environmental Good Practice on Site (Second Edition, CIRIA C650, 2005);
- PPS 15: Planning and Flood Risk;
- Guidance on road construction and maintenance (Forests and Water Guidelines Fifth Edition 2013, Forestry Commission);
- Control of water pollution from constructions sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors C532 (CIRIA, 2001); Report 168: Culvert Design Guide (CIRIA, 1997);
- Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: technical guidance C648 (CIRIA, 2006);
- PPG1: General guide to the prevention of pollution (EA, SEPA & EHSNI);
- PPG2: Above ground oil storage tanks (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2004);
- PPG4: Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2006);
- PPG5: Works and maintenance in or near water (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2007);
- PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites (EA, SEPA & EHSNI);
- PPG8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2004);
- PPG21: Pollution incidence response planning (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2004); and
- PPG26: Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, 2006).

2 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 Site Description

The site is located in an area between Owenreagh, Craignagapple Hills and the townland of Craignagapple, centered at Irish Grid Reference 242958E 396706N. The application site is within the Derry City and Strabane District Council area.

The proposed development is located within the north-western slopes of the Sperrin Mountains to the north and east of Owenreagh Hill. The slopes of the site rise from 200mAOD in the extreme north to 375mAOD on Owenreagh Hill where the existing Owenreagh Wind Farm is situated. The site covers an area of approximately 240 hectares.

The proposed development area lies within County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. It is situated in hilly ground some 8km north-west of Plumbridge and 7km east-south-east of Strabane. The site occupies relatively open upland with an area of coniferous forest to the west. The main land use within the application area is for sheep farming and peat extraction. The surrounding land use is agriculture and forestry with an existing wind farm (Owenreagh Wind Farm) adjoining the application area. The land at the site is modified blanket bog, modified by grazing, drainage and peat cutting activities, acid grasslands, unimproved grassland and intact peat.

Land cover at the site comprises heather and mosses on the upper reaches of Owenreagh Hill and rough grassland on the lower reaches. The land use predominately comprises agricultural rough grazing. There is tertiary evidence that areas of the site have been used for peat extraction historically and peat in these areas is degraded. A coniferous plantation is located to the south west of the site adjacent to Owenreagh Hill. A larger plantation is located approximately 2.5km to the south of the proposed site boundary in an area known as Ligfordrum. This plantation extends both sides of the B536.

An unclassified road traverses the northern section of the site in an east-west direction from a crossroads at Owenmore Bridge to the north-west of the site to a T-junction at Legalougha Bridge to the north-east of the site. A second unclassified road traverses the south eastern section of the site in a north-south direction.

The location of the site is shown in **Figure 2.1: Site Location**.

2.2 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Vicinity

The site overlaps with the Sperrin Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a mountainous area with areas of moorland divided by narrow glens and deep valleys as well as lakes and glacial features.

There are also several other areas designated for nature conservation within 25km of the study area, however:

- The proposed application site does not lie within any Special Area of Conservation. Two Special Areas of Conservation are located within 10km of the Development; Owenkillew River SAC to the south and River Foyle and its tributaries to the east.
- The proposed application site does not lie within any designated Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs). The nearest nature reserve (Silverbrook Wood ASSI) is located 4.5km north-west from the site boundary.
- The proposed application site does not lie within any designated Nature Reserve. The nearest nature reserve (Boorin National Nature Reserve (NNR)) is located c.11km south-east from the site boundary.
- The proposed application site does not lie within any Ramsar sites. The nearest Ramsar is the Fairy Water Bogs Ramsar site which is located 20km from the site boundary.

The proposed application site does not lie within any designated Special Protection Area (SPA). The nearest SPA (Lough Foyle SPA) is located c.25km south-east from the site boundary. The location of the site with respect to the designated areas within 15km of the proposed development is shown in **Figure 2.2: Environmental Designations within 15km of the Proposed Development**.

2.3 Hydrology

The catchment of the Sperrin Hills is generally characterised by fast-flowing moorland streams which are fairly straight and open in character, sometimes eroding deep channels between steep ridges of glacial moraine. Deep gullies, some with broken, eroded edges, create strong dendritic patterns, carving and moulding the steep slopes into striking forms.

The site lies within two hydrological catchments:

- 1) Glenmornan River to the north and west
- 2) Dunnyboe Burn to the south and east

The northern section of the site falls within the Glenmornan River catchment which includes the north western and northern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary include the Glentrashna Burn, the Crockathede Burn and the Lagavadder Burn (all in close proximity to the site's northern boundary). Other tributaries within this catchment include the Glenwanda Burn, the Allnamoota Burn and the Curryenagh Burn, all situated west of the site. The Glenmornan catchment drains directly into the River Foyle within the Lower Foyle catchment.

The south eastern section of the site falls within the Dunnyboe Burn catchment. The Dunnyboe Burn catchment originates from the eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary include the Legnahone Burn in the eastern section of the site. The Dunnyboe Burn is a tributary of the Burn Dennet which in turn is a tributary of the River Foyle within the Lower Foyle catchment.

2.4 Archaeology

As part of the desk review for the proposed development of Craignagapple Wind Farm a review of the nearest recorded monuments was carried out. There are no known archaeological features within the application area.

The nearest recorded monument to the proposed development site consists of a rath or ringfort (classified as a Killeen in Northern Ireland - SMR number 011:017) which is located 1.75km to the east. The nearest stone circle to the development is located c. 2.8km to the north-west.

2.5 Summary of Site Specific Assessments

The following is a synopsis of the detailed environmental assessments, relevant to the operation and construction of the proposed development, carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, as presented in full within the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI and 2016 FEI.

2.5.1 Summary of Hydrological Assessments

A Hydrological Assessment was carried out by Jacobs (formerly SKM Enviro) as part of the environmental impact assessment and is detailed within the 2010 ES as Chapter 6. This assessment was updated for the 2014 FEI and submitted within Appendix 7 of that report. A further hydrological site visit took place in 2016 to review the potential hydrological impacts of the revised 2016 site layout and the findings are presented in **Chapter 5: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology**.

The magnitude and significance of potential impacts was assessed, and included sedimentation/erosion, pollution and alteration to natural drainage patterns. The assessment concluded that, all potential impacts can be mitigated or eliminated providing appropriate provisions are made in the design, construction planning and methodology.

Mitigation by avoidance has been applied to the Craignagapple Wind Farm layout, that is, a 50m (minimum) buffer between 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland (OSNI) mapped watercourses and any site infrastructure has been incorporated into the overall layout design with the exception of sections at watercourse / drainage channel crossings.

The recommendations from the Hydrological Assessment have been taken into consideration in the development of this report.

Based on the findings of the Hydrological Assessment and a detailed examination of the proposed Wind Farm layout, a site specific Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) was prepared by WDR & RT Taggart for the 2014 FEI. This report was reviewed for the 2016 FEI submission and the Drainage Management Plan updated for the revised six turbine layout. A copy of these reports is attached to **Appendix B** of this Outline CEMP.

The purpose of the SWMP is to provide a fully informed drainage design for the development, incorporating all required hydrological mitigation measures. It will be updated at the detailed design stage to consider the construction, operation and maintenance phases.

The SWMP, including all related mitigation measures, will be implemented in full at Craignagapple Wind Farm.

2.5.2 Summary of Geological Assessments and Site Investigations

As part of the environmental impact assessment, a detailed geological assessment was carried out and presented within the 2010 ES as **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology**. A Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment was also undertaken as part of the planning application submission, and was included in **Appendix 6.1 and 6.2** of the 2010 ES.

An updated assessment of peatslide risk was undertaken for the 2014 FEI to assess project design amendments made by Brookfield subsequent to the submission of the 2010 ES. A Technical Note assessing the 2014 Layout was provided in Appendix 12 of the 2014 FEI and the salient points are summarised as follows:

The majority of the site is covered by peat deposits overlying glacial till deposits which in turn overlie the bedrock. In some areas to the east no drift deposits were encountered and bedrock is exposed. A comprehensive multi-factor approach was adopted to search the area of the Craignagapple Wind Farm for peatslide prone sites. The results of the study were used to establish constraints to avoid areas identified as potentially vulnerable to ground movements albeit at a low level of probability.

Three principal design constraints that are specific to Craignagapple apply:

- Pockets of deep peat are to be (and have been) avoided.
- Areas of wet ground in proximity to watercourses should be avoided by adopting set back distances of at least 50m for 1:10,000 scale OSNI mapped watercourses.
- Steep scarp slopes should be avoided and, as far as possible, development restricted to areas having gradients of less than 10°.

A further site visit was undertaken in 2016 in relation to the reduced six turbine layout considered in the 2016 FEI as presented in **Appendix 5.1: Technical Note 5**. Peatslide Hazard Rating Scores (PHRS) are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising mitigation works, and although the PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site, as a general rule sites with an average rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority. On this basis, all of the PHRS scores assessed for the proposed wind turbine locations in the 2016 Layout fall within the low priority range with regard to peatslide risk. There is no evidence of collapsed peat pipes within the vicinity of the turbine locations that are retained within the revised scheme.

Each element of proposed access track was also assessed individually for peatslide susceptibility, using PHRS scores of nearby grid positions and turbine locations, and assigned a Risk Level from 1 to 7 (1 being negligible and 7 being very high). The tracks to T1 and T3 were categorised as Risk Level 1: Negligible which requires no engineering response, and the tracks to T2, T4, T8 and T9 were categorised as Risk Level 2: Very Low which can be managed by normal slope maintenance procedures.

The recommendations from the 2010 ES Geological Assessment and Peat Hazard and Risk Assessment, along with the subsequent assessments and peatslide technical notes from the 2014 FEI and 2016 FEI have been taken into consideration in the development of this Outline CEMP.

2.5.3 Summary of Ecological Assessments

As well as an Ecological Assessment, a Site Reinstatement and Decommissioning Plan, a Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan (HMEP), a Vegetation and Habitat Survey and an Avian Assessment have been developed for the proposed development at Craignagapple.

A detailed ecological description of the site was provided in Chapter 9: Habitats and Protected Species of the Craignagapple Wind Farm ES submitted in 2010. The Ecological Assessment, as presented within the 2010 ES, concludes that while habitats and flora of conservation interest are present within this site, it is considered that the impacts by the proposed development will be of low significance in the medium to long term due to the sensitive layout of the turbines and associated infrastructure and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. It is noted that positive ecological impacts can be expected over time by the implementation of a habitat management plan for the site.

Following a revised development layout further ecological assessments were undertaken in 2013 and 2014 to gather more information on the site in relation to ecological habitat quadrats and ensure all subsequent design changes were assessed by the project ecology team at that time. A revised HMEP was produced by Biosphere Environmental Services, and this was provided in **Appendix 4** of the 2014 FEI.

Following a response from Northern Ireland Environment Agency Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED), a Vegetation and Habitat Survey (**Appendix 6.1** of the 2016 FEI) was undertaken by Woodrow Sustainable Solutions on behalf of the Developer, and an updated HMEP (**Appendix 6.2** of the 2016 FEI) was developed to ensure that there is no net impact on the key ecological features which have been described in the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI, 2016 FEI and Vegetation and Habitat Survey. To achieve this objective the HMEP will ensure that important habitats are avoided, that sufficient mitigation measures are implemented where necessary and enhancement opportunities are undertaken where feasible and appropriate (see **Appendix E**).

A separate Avian Assessment was undertaken, by experienced ornithologist Dr. Ken Perry, for the proposed development and presented as Chapter 10 Ornithology in the 2010 ES. The Avian Assessment details the existing avian populations at Craignagapple, outlines the likely impacts and puts forward relevant mitigation measures. In the report, Dr. Perry concludes that, provided that the principal mitigation measures are implemented and applied to the proposed erection and operation phases of this project, there will only be limited disturbance to the bird communities and that there will be no long term or permanent negative impacts. Further breeding bird surveys have been undertaken since the 2010 ES by Dr. Tyrone Nelson, and these are presented within the 2014 FEI and in **Appendix 7.1** of the 2016 FEI Reports. A pre-construction avian survey will be carried out for this development.

The proposed Site Reinstatement and Decommissioning Plan is attached to this report within **Appendix A**, and it outlines the Developer's commitments to minimising damage to habitats resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm. The purpose of the plan is to maximise the potential for natural re-vegetation of the site, to prevent issues that could arise from site run off, or local contamination in areas where re-vegetation had not yet adequately matured.

The recommendations from these reports have been taken into consideration in the development of this Outline CEMP, and it is important that the appointed Contractor implements each measure identified with respect to the proposed development.

2.5.4 Summary of Archaeological and Architectural Assessment

As part of the 2010 ES, archaeological firm Gahan and Long Ltd prepared an Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Assessment, for the proposed development. The assessment presents all known existing archaeological sites of relevance, provides a summary of potential impacts associated with the development of the proposed wind farm and also provides relative mitigation measures. Gahan and Long undertook a review of the revised 2014 project layout in relation to archaeological and cultural heritage interests and this is provided in Appendix 11 of the 2014 FEI.

Protection of known on-site archaeological and/or architectural features was one of the key design constraints considered during the turbine layout design process. No known archaeological or architectural features have been identified within the application area.

In order to reduce the risk of potential impact on unknown archaeological and/or architectural features, on-site construction activities will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The recommendations of this report have been taken into consideration in the development of this Outline CEMP.

It is important that the appointed Contractor implements each measure identified with respect to the proposed development.

3 CONSTRUCTION WORKS

3.1 Description of the works

The construction works that form this proposed development include the following:

- Six wind turbines, each measuring a maximum 111 metres from the ground level to the highest tip of the blade, erected on hardstands.
- Installation of settlement ponds and required drainage management features.
- The turbines will be connected to the proposed on site substation via underground cables positioned alongside the access tracks.
- Upgrade of existing internal roads (0.34km of the 0.63km of existing tracks being utilised) and construction of new internal site (2.31km) tracks providing vehicular access to each turbine.
- Materials for the construction of the access tracks will be imported from nearby quarries.
- Site drainage (to include roadside drains) will be installed adjacent to the access tracks and hardstands, in order to manage surface water entering streams and to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.
- Crane pads will be constructed beside each turbine so that the machinery needed to construct turbine structures will have use of a stable foundation.
- A temporary construction compound area will be used to off load and store construction materials during the period when the Wind Farm is being constructed.
- Sub-station, suppliers compound and control room.

Figure 1.2: Site Layout Plan shows the layout of the proposed development site.

3.1.1 Micro-Siting and Construction Corridor

A 25m deviation avoiding the environmental constraints for each turbine location has been allowed for, to enable the micro-siting of turbines where necessary. This will allow the Developer to account for possible variations in ground conditions across the site, which will only become apparent once trial pits and boreholes are dug as part of the detailed site investigation.

Any repositioning will not encroach into environmentally constrained areas and the micro-siting proposal has excluded any previously identified sensitive peat habitats. Any 25m micro-sitting will be reviewed by and require prior approval by the site ecologist and by site geotechnical engineer, taking into consideration any previously identified sensitive peat habitats. A 20m wide construction corridor has been allowed for either side of the proposed access track.

Figure 3.1: Micro-siting Boundary shows the environmentally constrained areas within the 25m micro-siting boundary for the proposed layout.

3.1.2 Turbine Bases and Hardstanding

A hardstanding area of approximately 720m² will be required at each turbine location, which will include the turbine foundation (314m²) as well as the crane pad.

Peat will be removed from the foundation and the crane hard standing area will be re-graded in the locality of the turbine, generally forming sightline bunds to obscure the base from the surrounding areas.

The foundations would be approximately 20m x 20m and located at a depth of approximately 3m below the reduced level.

The turbine foundations will be constructed so that the top of the foundation is at the existing ground level, with an acceptable tolerance of +/- 1m. As the turbine foundation will be approximately 2.5 - 3m deep the formation level will be approximately 2.5 - 3m below existing ground level.

There are two options for design and construction of turbine foundations as follows:

Option 1 – Turbine Foundation constructed directly on in-situ ground:

The Contractor shall demonstrate that the soil/rock properties at the formation level are in compliance with the turbine foundation design limiting criteria for a ground bearing base.

Option 2 – Turbine Foundation constructed on engineering fill:

If it cannot be demonstrated that Option 1 is achievable, the Contractor shall establish and demonstrate a suitable bearing stratum at a lower level, design and construct engineering fill to the formation level of the foundation, and demonstrate that the fill properties at the formation level are in compliance with the turbine foundation design limiting criteria for a ground bearing base.

The construction sequence for the turbine bases will generally follow the sequence as defined in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Turbine Base Construction Method Statement.

1	Set out the site tracks with the use of GPS (RTK) equipment.	The Contractor shall ensure buffer zones are taped off with assistance from the ECoW and toolbox talks used to inform site staff of the importance of the buffer zones.
2	Archaeology.	The site will be accessible to the appointed archaeologist at all times during working hours and to the archaeologist nominated by the Department. The nominated archaeologist will monitor all invasive works as per the approved Program of Archaeological Works.
3	Set out and install drainage treatment and flow attenuation features.	Required to minimise the transportation of suspended solids generated during the construction stage. Temporary and permanent ponds and outflow buffers will not be constructed in sensitive habitats or buffer zones. Liaison with the ECoW at the detailed design stage will assist in the identification of suitable locations.
4	Remove and locally store the top layer of vegetated material over the excavation area.	This material will be stored for re-use to cover and promote natural re-vegetation of the amorphous peat and /or inorganic spoils that will have to be deposited at the nearest suitable location to the excavation, monitored by the ECoW.
5	Excavate remaining material to 1m depth and segregate organic material from mineral material.	
6	Excavate to formation level. Complete plate bearing tests.	Any excavated inorganic material will be re-used as structural ballast to minimise the required volumes of spoil and imported stone.
7	Turbine bases will have a binding layer of lean-mix concrete poured at formation level.	
8	A reinforcement steel cage for the foundation will be assembled after insertion of the turbine foundation insert arrangement (required for fixing steel tower) and formwork will be fixed to surround the cage.	
9	Reinforcement steel for the top section of the foundation is fixed along with the required number of cable ducts.	Reinforcing steel shall be checked for design compliance and signed off upon acceptance.
10	Erect the formwork to contain the concrete pour.	Formwork will be re-used and removed offsite when foundation construction is complete.

11.	The foundation anchorage system will be checked both for level and line prior to the concrete being installed in the base. These checks will be passed to the appointed Turbine Contractor for their approval.	
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The surface vegetation and topsoil layer would be removed and stored in the designated soil storage area whilst excavation of the foundation progressed. This stored material would be used during reinstatement of the foundation area following construction.

On completion of the foundation, the excavation would be backfilled with previously excavated material and compacted. If ground conditions necessitate, a piled foundation will be provided. The piles will consist of precast concrete piles and will be driven from a piling platform at ground level by a competent piling contractor.

Once erected the wind turbines would operate automatically, requiring visits on a periodic but infrequent basis only. These visits, primarily for turbine servicing, would typically be made using four wheel drive vehicles.

3.1.3 Site Tracks

The internal site layout has been designed taking into consideration the existing Owenreagh access track and existing agricultural tracks within the application area. It is beneficial to use existing site tracks where possible minimising the development of new site tracks. Where required existing tracks will be extended to the turbine bases with new internal access tracks.

Internal access tracks must be capable of supporting the loads associated with a wind farm development. It is proposed that 2.31km of new access tracks will be built and 0.34km of the 0.63km of existing track will be upgraded for the development. The specific characteristics of access tracks detailed below have been recommended by a turbine manufacturer based on the vehicles envisaged as follows:

- Max load per axle approximately 16t.
- Max overall weight approximately 100t.
- Max soil pressure of crawler/mobile crane approximately 25t/m².

The access tracks on site will have a running width of a minimum of 4.5m excluding shoulders or verges which will add approximately 1m to each side of the track. This will result in a total track width of approximately 6.5m, although the tracks will be wider on bends, junctions and crane hardstanding areas to suit the parameters of turbine delivery vehicles. Existing on-site tracks are approximately 3m in width and it is proposed to widen these existing tracks by constructing an additional 1m strip on both sides of the carriageway, and turning heads will be included in the track design where necessary to allow vehicles to manoeuvre.

The tracks will be constructed of well graded gravel (max. size 60mm, layer thickness 0.4m) on compacted sand (approximately 0.3m). In order to prevent material punching in, a geo-textile layer may be needed to avoid later access problems with heavy loads.

Crossfall from the road axis to the banking must be 2-3% to for drainage purposes. However the wind turbine manufacturer will be consulted before construction of the access tracks as depending on specific site conditions, the parameters stated above may change.

Proposed access tracks will follow the natural contours of the site. The road construction will be of ground bearing or excavated road types in order to suit the peat regime and ground conditions along the route.

Road construction will be by the "reversal" method, whereby mineral soil is raised from local borrow pits, which are then back-filled with organic material removed from the road site. The mineral soil is then shaped into a cambered road formation, approximately 5m wide.

All hardstanding and turning areas will be required to be in the vicinity of each turbine location. Hardstanding must allow two cranes to work in the vicinity of a turbine. Once construction is complete, the edges of the crane pads will be graded off where they are more than 200mm above ground (on the lower side of the slope) and covered with topsoil or peat.

There is one OSNI mapped watercourse crossing associated with the proposed access tracks, which is a tributary of the Legnahone Burn; the structure crossing will be a single span structure; this will ensure that in-stream works are avoided. The exact type and dimensions of the structure will be confirmed at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance. Where new or existing roads cross existing drains or drainage channels (including channels to divert clean / dirty water around infrastructure) these will be piped directly under the track through appropriately sized precast concrete drainage pipes. All watercourse crossings installed shall be to the satisfaction of Rivers Agency and the Loughs Agency. The exact type and dimensions of each structure shall be provided at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance.

A peat slide investigation has been carried out which has established that there is a low risk of instability in the area relating to the construction of the currently proposed structures locations, subject to best practice construction techniques being employed in association with the proposed mitigation measures. The investigations already undertaken have also established that it should be possible to construct all of the proposed structures in their currently planned positions without recourse to specialist foundations, etc. Prior to construction a full geotechnical investigation at proposed turbines locations and access roads will be carried out in order to carry out the detailed design of the relevant foundations. Any recommendations arising from further investigations will be incorporated into the Detailed CEMP at that time and submitted to the Planning Authority for consultation in advance of any construction works commencing on site.

The Contractor will provide more detailed information on construction methodologies once appointed. This will include method statements for all work activities, risk assessments, etc. These method statements will be incorporated into a revised Detailed CEMP and submitted to the Planning Authority for approval, prior to construction.

3.1.4 Drainage Infrastructure

A fundamental principle in the design of the drainage infrastructure is that clean water flowing in the upstream catchment, including overland flow and flow in existing streams, is not contaminated by silt from the works area. For that reason all clean water runoff will be separated from construction site runoff that may be contaminated by sediment. All uphill 'clean' surface runoff will be collected by surface water interceptor drains before it can come in to contact with road surfaces or hardstands and will then be diverted into clean water diversion drains and discharged on the downhill side of work areas thereby preventing contamination with construction related runoff water.

It is recommended that roadside swales will drain the surface water from the new tracks. The slopes on the site are quite steep i.e. greater than 2% where the site tracks are located perpendicular to the contours. Where the site roads are parallel to the contours or the slopes are less than 2%, grassed swales are recommended to drain the surface water. At slopes greater than 2%, check dams will be required in the swales to slow down the velocities of flows and prevent erosion occurring. The swales shall be constructed in accordance with CIRIA C698, Site Handbook for the Construction of SUDS. All roadside drainage will gravitate towards settlement ponds.

Interceptor channels will be provided for overland flow, flowing towards the site roads. Some of these drainage channels exist already and these will be accommodated in road crossings to maintain the continuity of existing overland flows. Diversions of these existing channels may be required in order to accommodate the new swales in the roadside drainage, for the purpose of keeping the overland flow drainage separate from the new track drainage.

Where new interceptor channels are required these will drain into cross-drains under the roads at regular intervals of approximately 50m. The cross-drains in turn will drain into the existing forestry drains and the existing bog drains downslope where possible. Where existing drains are not available the cross-drains will outfall to shallow sediment basins. These sediment basins will be filled with

drainage stone to depths of not more than 300mm with drainage trenches forming radial spurs from the sediment basins to allow diffuse overflow of the overland run-off into adjacent lands downslope in order to maintain the natural drainage of the area.

All access tracks and hardstands shall be constructed with a suitable crossfall in the downhill direction to divert runoff into silt water interceptor drains (swales). Track cut-off barriers shall be located every 30m along the access track to collect runoff and diverted into silt water interceptor drains. Track cut-off barriers shall be placed at 30-45° to achieve self-cleansing velocities.

Surface and silt water interceptor drains are to be located as close to the edge of the track as possible, to minimise disturbance of peat, sensitive habitats and water dependent ecosystems. Water from these drains will be discharged to areas remote from areas of known peat slide risk.

Settlement ponds will be provided for all proposed new access track, hardstanding and turbine foundation surfaces. These will be positioned and sized in order to maintain outlet flows at rates equivalent to pre development flows and will also maintain the quality of the runoff water during construction and operation phases.

Under track drainage will be provided on the track to the north of T4 in order to ensure hydraulic continuity to the M6_U4E habitat. This will consist of a group of precast concrete drainage pipes laid parallel, the size and number of which will be chosen at detailed design stage.

There is one major natural watercourse crossing required of an OS mapped watercourse, which is a tributary of Legnahone Burn, in order to provide an access track to turbines T8 and T9. A further three crossings over drainage channels will be required making a total of four crossings. Watercourse crossings will be piped directly under the track through appropriately sized precast concrete drainage pipes. All watercourse crossings installed shall be to the satisfaction of Rivers Agency and the Loughs Agency. The exact type and dimensions of each structure shall be provided at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance

3.1.5 Electrical Cabling

In order to reduce the visual impact of the development, all on site electrical cable runs will be located underground. In so far as is practical, buried cable runs will be located alongside the turbine access routes to minimise the degree of ecological impact on site.

3.2 Method Statements

Method statements are used to translate the project requirements into planned systems of work instructions to the site staff and operatives. They are prepared for activities identified in, or inferred by, the specification and risk assessments and are issued to all personnel responsible for and involved with the activity concerned.

They define the proposed method of working for an element or section of work taking into account the particular requirements of the project including site conditions, safety hazards, the contract drawings, specification or code of practice. They define the proposed use of plant, labour and materials, any hold points or permits and may be supplemented by drawings, sketches and produce data as necessary.

The principal aims of a method statement include:

- the correct resources are available prior to start;
- tasks are thought out in advance; and
- safe working methods are defined, and workers involved are aware of the hazards and risks associated with the task.

Prior to the commencement of any activities deemed to involve a significant hazard/risk or specifically identified at pre-commencement meetings, the Contractor will develop a written method statement. These method statements will:

- cover key activities identified through the programme, and be job/task-specific;
- identify responsible personnel;

- identify the required control measures and arrangements; and
- be in accordance with the relevant safety standards, and include coverage of the specific risks outlined in the Preliminary Health & Safety Plan.

Details of these method statements should be used in safety awareness talks prior to the work commencing. Environmental and security issues will also be considered where appropriate.

During the course of construction, amendments and alterations could be required to a method statement for the following reasons (and records of same will be maintained on file, i.e. in the Method Statement Register):

- i) during construction, the Contractor could have improved the methods employed to carry out the task;
- ii) a new approach, differing significantly from the original proposal could be used; and
- iii) revised information is received from the Employer.

Contractor method statements will adopt a standard format that will be used for all statements produced.

A register of method statements generated throughout the project will be maintained on file and stored centrally in the Quality Management office.

Detailed method statements will be prepared by the Contractor appointed to the works, prior to the commencement of the Wind Farm construction.

3.3 Construction Phase Plan

In accordance with The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) (2016), Contractors are required to plan, manage and monitor construction work under their control.

A Construction Phase Plan will be developed by the Contractor and maintained as a live document during construction and commissioning of the proposed development.

The Construction Phase Plan will include the following information:

- A general description of the project and programme details.
- Details of the project team.
- Management structure and responsibilities.
- Health & Safety goals for the project, arrangements for monitoring and review, site rules and extent and location of records and plans relating to Health & Safety.
- Arrangements for controlling significant site risks including delivery and removal of materials, dealing with services, work near high voltage cables, working near traffic, adjacent land use etc.
- Timescales for the project and the basis on which the time frame was established.
- Format, data collection and storage in relation to the Health and Safety File.
- Significant design and construction hazards.

3.4 Construction Programme

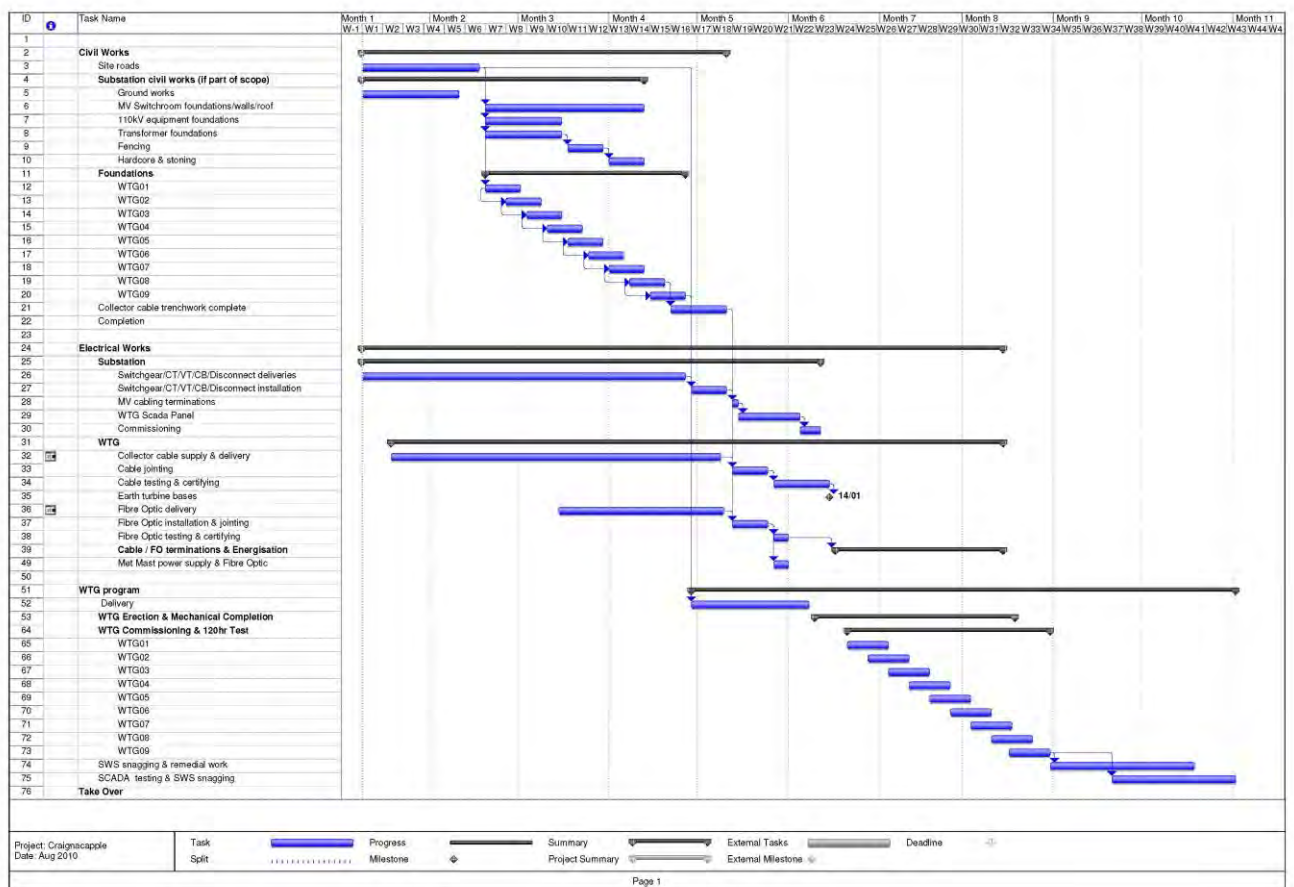
It is estimated that the construction of the Wind Farm will take approximately 8 to 10 months to complete. The Contractor appointed to the construction of the project will be solely responsible for preparing a detailed construction programme, taking account of any relevant planning conditions, seasonal requirements and health and safety considerations.

The Contractor will provide the detailed construction programme on appointment. An outline construction programme is provided in **Figure 3.2: Preliminary Construction Programme** below. This is indicative only at this preliminary stage.

At this preliminary stage, it is envisaged that construction of the proposed development will take place broadly in line with the sequence set out below. This will be amended as necessary on appointment of the Contractor, in line with their preferred construction sequence:

- Site entrance widening.
- Clear and hardcore area for temporary site offices and suppliers compound.
- Construct bunded area for diesel tanks.
- Construct new site roads and hardstanding. Use local stone for road construction in so far as is possible. Where rock is encountered, break out using breaker on hydraulic excavator.
- Upgrade existing roads where required.
- Construct drainage ditches etc. integral to road construction operations.
- Excavate crane hardstands.
- Excavate for turbine bases. If necessary, dewater excavations. Store excavated materials locally for backfilling and re-use.
- Construct turbine bases.
- Substation Building and Control room excavation and build.
- Excavate trenches for site cables, lay cables and backfill. Provide ducts at road crossings.
- Partially backfill foundations where necessary for crane operations.
- Erect towers, nacelles and blades.
- Complete earthing of towers and complete backfilling to foundations.
- Complete electrical installation, SCADA system etc.
- NIE grid connection.
- Commission and test plant.
- Complete site works, tidy up site etc.
- Carry out habitat management as per the HMEP (Appendix E).
- Demobilise offices etc.
- Provide any gates, landscaping, signs etc., which may be required.

Figure 3.2: Preliminary Construction Programme



3.5 Construction Working Hours

The hours of construction activity shall generally be restricted to between 07:00 hours to 19:00 hours Monday to Saturday inclusive. Work on Sundays or public holidays will only take place in exceptional circumstances or in an emergency, and unsociable hours will be avoided whenever possible.

It should be noted that in some circumstances it may be necessary to work outside normal working hours, including:

- Commencement of turbine base concrete pours earlier due to time constraints incurred by the concrete curing process.
- Delivery of oversized loads (mostly turbine elements) may need to take place outside of normal working times to suit the specific requirements of the roads authority and Police Service Northern Ireland (PSNI).
- Additional emergency works may also be required outside of normal working hours.

Where possible, in the event that out-of-hours construction work is required, it will be agreed through notification and consultation with the local residents, and relevant authorities in advance.

3.6 Traffic Management

3.6.1 Access to the Site

The proposed haulage route for the delivery of turbines to the site is as set out below and proposes the haulage route utilised for the delivery of turbines to Owenreagh Windfarm.

The proposed haulage route however is subject to change and will be the subject of a separate planning application. It is currently envisaged that the components will be shipped to and off-loaded at Londonderry Port in Lissahawley, Maydown, Co. Londonderry, however, this may change depending on specific shipping arrangements for the turbine manufacturer.

It is currently envisaged, the proposed haulage route from the A5 would be:

- in the village of Ballymagorry the haul route will take the eastern spur from the A5 onto the Woodend Road;
- the haul will then turn east on the B49 - Berryhill Road. The haul route will continue along the B49 for a distance of approximately 1.8km before making a southward turn onto the unclassified Art Road;
- at the first intersection on the Art Road, after approximately 600m, the route again turns eastward onto Sentry Road for a distance of approximately 250m before merging onto the Moorlough Road;
- the route will then follow the Moorlough Road for a distance of approximately 1.4km before branching south onto the Glenmornan Road; and
- the route will follow the single lane Glenmornan Road for an approximate distance of 4.3km until the first site entrance or 5.5km to the fourth site entrance.

Following entry to the site the turbine components will reach their destination via upgraded existing farm track and the operational wind farm access track as well as new tracks to access the turbine locations.

It is envisaged that some parts of the access route leading to the site may require remedial works to facilitate the articulated trucks transporting the turbine sections and blades. The Developer, subject to planning permission, will consult and agree with the Roads Service and the Planning Authority to establish the necessary remedial works and final access road.

3.6.2 Access to the Turbine Locations

Turbine T1

Access to turbine T1 will be via an existing site entrance point located to the north-west of the development site at grid reference E242363, N397261. There is approximately 625m of existing internal road at this access point servicing Owenreagh Wind Farm. A spur road will be constructed to link turbine T1 with this existing track. There are no water crossings along this internal existing track.



Photo 1 Existing internal track (existing track to T1)

Turbine T2

The proposed access to T2 is located at grid reference E242657, N397221 and employs an existing track for 90m. The existing track will require upgrading and widening and an additional 150m of new track will be constructed up to T2. There are no water crossings along this internal existing track.

Turbine T3

It is proposed to access this turbine by constructing an internal spur road off the existing agricultural access track located in the middle of the southern section of the development site (existing site access: grid reference E243174, N397035). This existing track was probably used for agricultural purposes and peat extraction and it will require upgrading. There is approximately 1,095m of existing agricultural / bog track at this access point. Additional internal tracks will be constructed (130m) to link Turbine 3 with this existing track. This existing track will require widening and upgrading.



Photo 2 Existing farm bog track requiring upgrading



Photo 3 Existing site access requiring upgrading (to, T3)

Turbines T4, T8 and T9

It is proposed to create a new access to T4, T8 and T9 from the Glenmornan Road and tie into the existing access track after 400m. Approximately 1835m of new access track will be constructed. The new access will be located at grid reference E243498, N396832 and will cross a tributary of the Legnahone Burn as detailed in Table 3.2. The structure crossing will be a single span structure; this will ensure that in-stream works are avoided. The exact type and dimensions of the structure will be confirmed at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance.

A number of small drainage channels within peat will require crossings. These are also indicated on the surface water management plan provided in Appendix B. Drainage channels will be sufficiently sized to avoid overloading, blocking or washout, and will be protected and well bedded to avoid settlement.

Table 3.2 Schedule of water crossings

Watercourse	Location	Grid Reference	Description
Unnamed tributary of Legnahone Burn	Access track to turbines T8 and T9	643318, 596328	New Crossing

3.6.3 Traffic Management Plan

As part of the 2014 Craignagapple FEI a revised Traffic Impact Assessment was prepared by WDR & RT Taggart which considered the potential impacts associated with the transportation, traffic and access arrangements during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the development. The Traffic Impact Assessment was updated in 2016 to account for the reduced turbine layout and is presented in Chapter 11 of the 2016 FEI.

A fully detailed Traffic Management Plan (TMP) based on the updated **Traffic Impact Assessment 2016** will be prepared by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction. The aim of a TMP is to put in place procedures to effectively manage traffic on site and in the immediate vicinity.

Typically the TMP will:

- identify sensitive areas (e.g. schools and homes);
- be aware of road restrictions either through road works, narrow roads and bridges with height and/or weight restrictions;
- have details of other developments whose activities could impact on the project;
- identify the locality of suitable parking facilities for private cars and plant;
- ensure there are designated vehicular routes on site with speed restrictions;
- describe safe access and egress from site;
- identify permissions gained or required for any required road closures, diversions etc. from the relevant bodies;

- facilitate adequate liaison with PSNI and relevant local authorities;
- schedule site deliveries outside of times of peak traffic volume;
- identify and facilitate erection of the required signage, positioning of flagmen, etc; and
- determine procedures for the safe transportation of oversized loads – turbine components and craneage to site.

As part of general traffic management and plant/vehicle use, the following measures will also be implemented on site and form part of the TMP:

- use a wheel wash for vehicles leaving the site to prevent mud being spread on surrounding roads;
- ensure all plant and vehicles are in good working order; and
- ensure emergency access is provided at all times.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 ES and subsequent FEI Reports in 2014 and 2016 have identified mitigation measures that need to be put in place to minimise/eliminate potential for environmental impacts from the project.

There are a number of environmental mitigation measures which are to be implemented during the construction stage, as recommended in the 2010 ES, 2014 FEI, 2016 FEI and any future planning conditions issued by the planning authority.

The application of this Outline CEMP will include the implementation of all construction related mitigation measures outlined within the ES and any future Planning Conditions.

4.2 Environmental Policy

Once appointed, the Contractor's environmental policy will be incorporated into future CEMP revisions and the following paragraph describes what is typically expected of such a policy:

- The environmental policy for the project should be realistic and site specific.
- It will state a commitment to continual improvement of environmental performance. This will be achieved through the realisation of the environmental objectives and targets that are based on the identified environmental impacts associated with site activities.
- It will be used as a benchmark for environmental performance.
- The environmental policy will be approved by the Contractor's senior management, signed by the project manager and communicated to all employees associated with the job.
- A register of environmental aspects will be implemented and relevant targets established to identify evidence of any impacts on the environment arising from the proposed development.
- The policy is a controlled document and will be reviewed and revised as necessary.
- A copy of the policy will be located on the site staff notice board.
- A copy of the environmental policy will be included in this section of the Detailed CEMP.
- All employees, suppliers and contractors whose work activities cause/could cause impacts on the environment will be made aware of the environmental policy and its contents.

4.3 Register of Environmental Aspects

The Contractor is responsible for preparing and maintaining a Register of Environmental Aspects pertaining to the site, which will identify the environmental aspects associated with activities on site and determine which aspects have, or can have, a significant impact on the environment. It will contain all environmental compliance and mitigation measures for the construction phase, as well as any additional control measures to be put in place and will also identify the party responsible for their implementation.

4.4 Environmental Monitoring

An outline Environmental Monitoring Schedule is provided in **Appendix D**. This will be updated by the appointed Contractor prior to construction commencing on site.

The Contractor will appoint an on-site Environmental Auditor to monitor the construction activities on a day to day basis. In addition, the Employer will appoint an Environmental Auditor to monitor the construction activities on a regular basis throughout the construction period.

Environmental Auditors will report on environmental issues to the Contractor and Developer and ensure wherever possible, that any environmental issues arising are dealt within the shortest possible timeframe.

The environmental monitoring will take cognisance of all mitigation measures outlined in the ES, 2014 FEI, 2016 FEI and any relevant planning conditions imposed by the Planning Authority.

The environmental monitoring plan for construction will provide for the checking of equipment, materials storage, and materials transfer areas, and drainage structures and their attenuation ability, on a regular basis.

4.5 Environmental Management Procedures

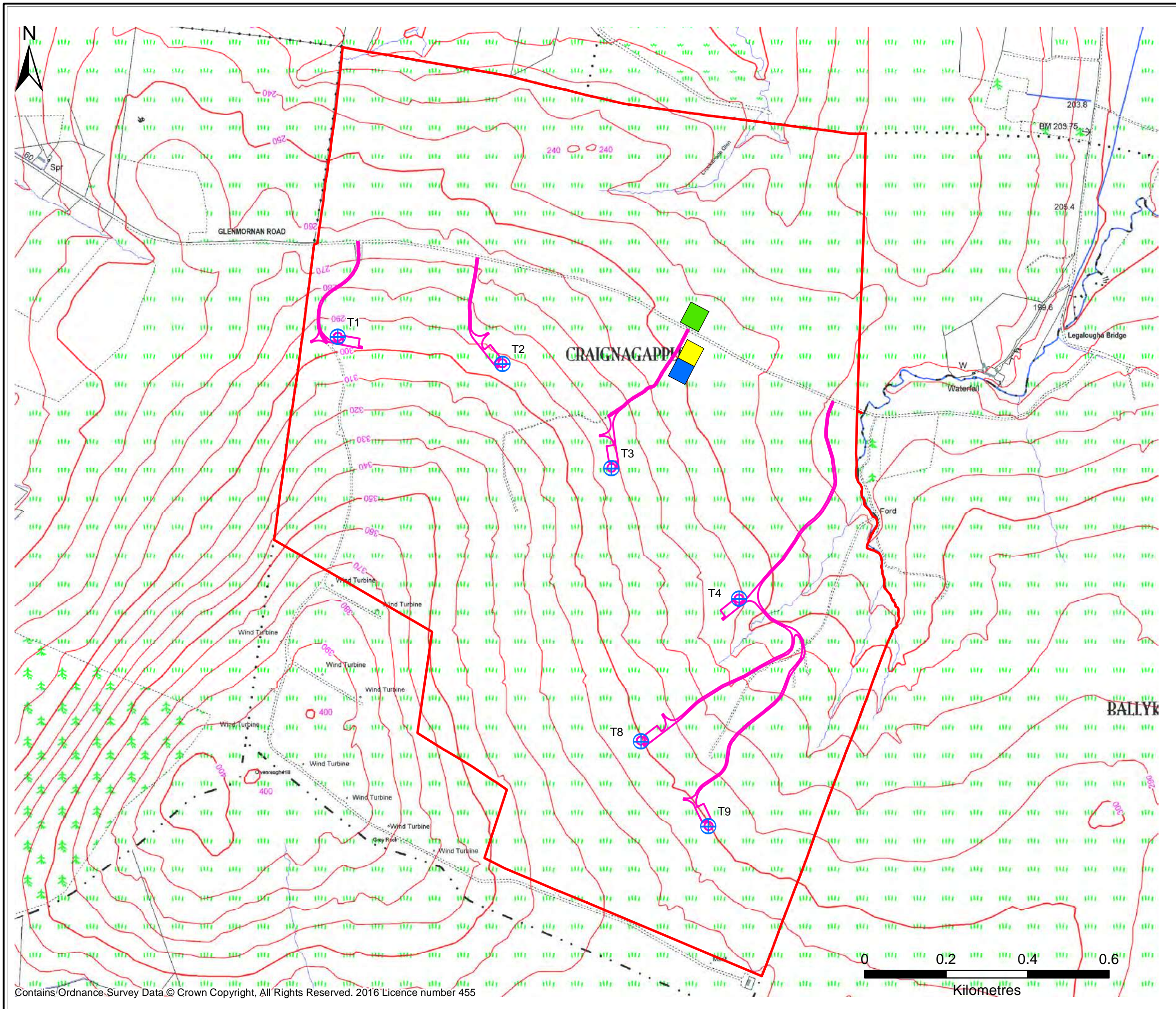
Project specific environmental management procedures will be developed by the Contractor, and employed by the Contractor and their Sub-contractors while working on the project, for each of the environmental aspects.

A list of typical environmental procedures is included below for illustrative purposes.

Outline of Potential Environmental Procedures:

Procedure	Area
ENV-01	Awareness & Training
ENV-02	Emergency Response Plan
ENV-03	Record Keeping, Auditing and Monitoring
ENV-04	Erosion Control
ENV-05	Environmental Complaints Procedure
ENV-06	Protection of Flora and Fauna
ENV-07	Protection of Water Quality
ENV-08	Protection of Archaeological Heritage
ENV-09	Protection of Landscape
ENV-010	Traffic Management Plan
ENV-011	Management of Excavated Material
ENV-012	Noise Management Plan
ENV-013	Air Quality Management Plan
ENV-014	Waste Management Plan
ENV-015	Turbine Bases
ENV-016	Cable trenches and electrical compound
ENV-017	Site Reinstatement
ENV-018	Site Health and Safety Management Plan

The Contractor, when appointed, will be responsible for formulating these procedures, and may wish to amend these procedures when appointed. These procedures will form part of the Detailed CEMP, and will be continually updated where necessary. These procedures can only be amended by improvement with regards to environmental protection and must take cognise of all mitigation measures recommended by the ES and additional technical reports carried out as part of the planning stage.



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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - ⊕ Turbine Locations
 - 2016 Infrastructure Layout
 - Substation
 - Supplier's Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound

Turbine	Grid Co-ordinates
T1	H 42314, 97028
T2	H 42718, 96963
T3	H 42986, 96707
T4	H 43299, 96386
T8	H 43058, 96037
T9	H 43224, 95828

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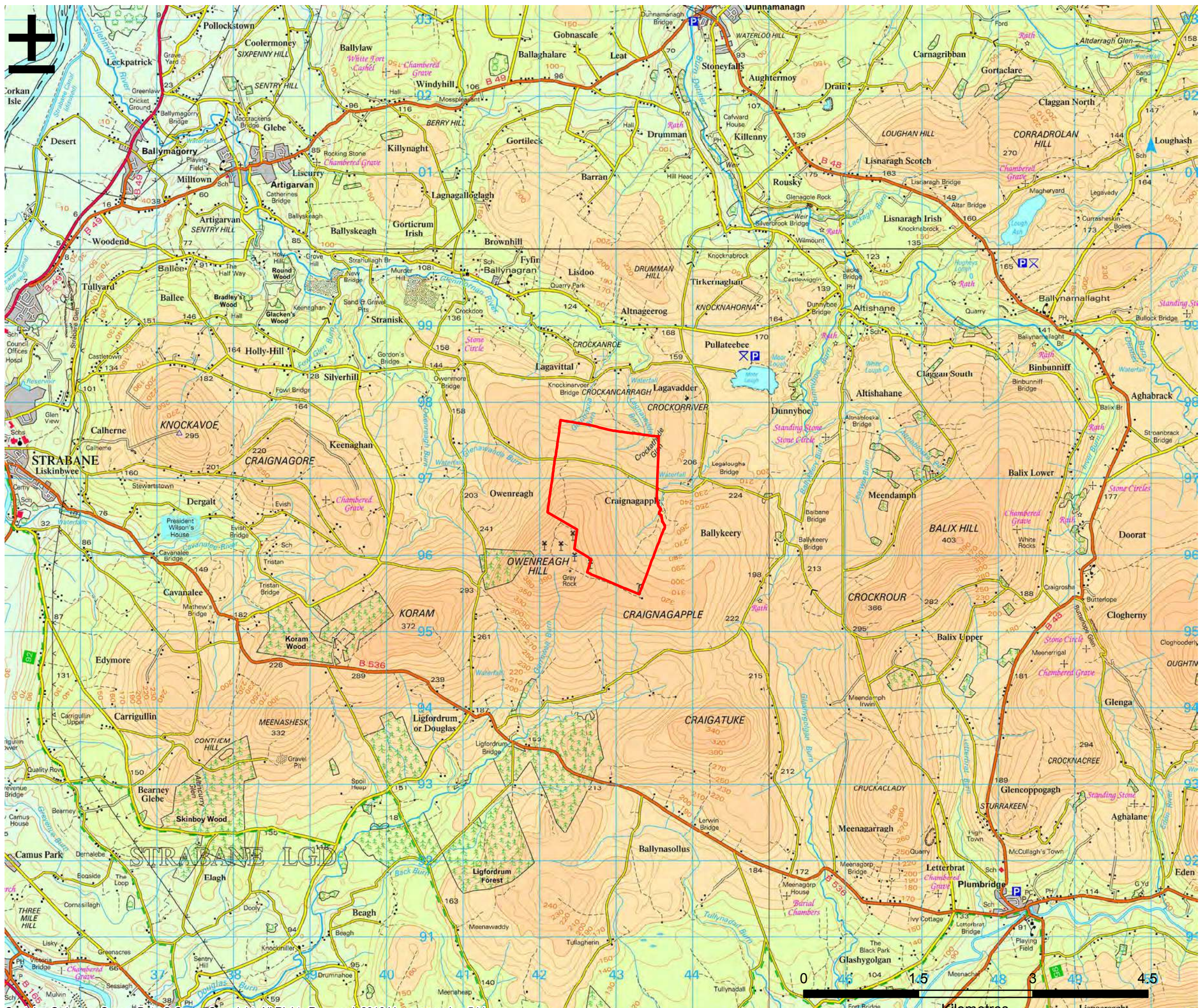
Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM


Figure 1.2 :
2016 Layout

SCALE	1:9,000 @ A3	PROJECT CODE	KU011501
CONTENT	LE	DRAWN	CD
CHECKED	LE	DATE	11/11/2016





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Key:
 Site Boundary



REVISION: B
 20161017_KU011501_SiteLocation_revB

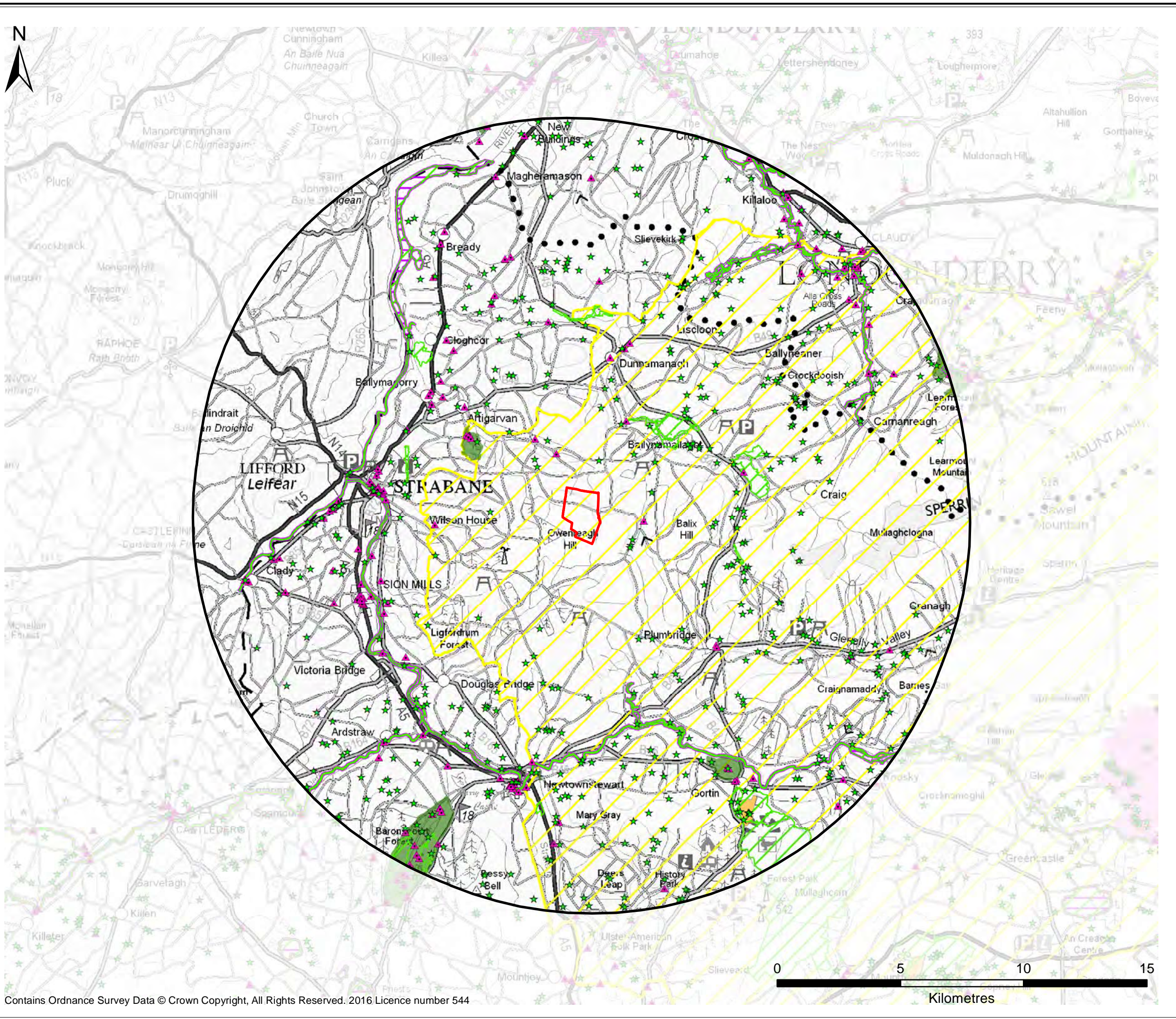
Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

Figure 2.1: Site Location

SCALE	PROJECT CODE
1:50,000 @ A3	KU011501
CONTENT	DRAWN
LE	CD
CHECKED	DATE
LE	11/11/2016





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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - 15 km buffer from Site Boundary
 - ★ Sites and Monuments Record
 - ▲ Listed Buildings Points
 - Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
 - Historic Parks and Gardens
 - Area of Significant Archeological Interest
 - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
 - National Nature Reserves and Nature Reserves (NNR and NR)

REVISION: B
20161111_KU011501_DesignatedSites_revB

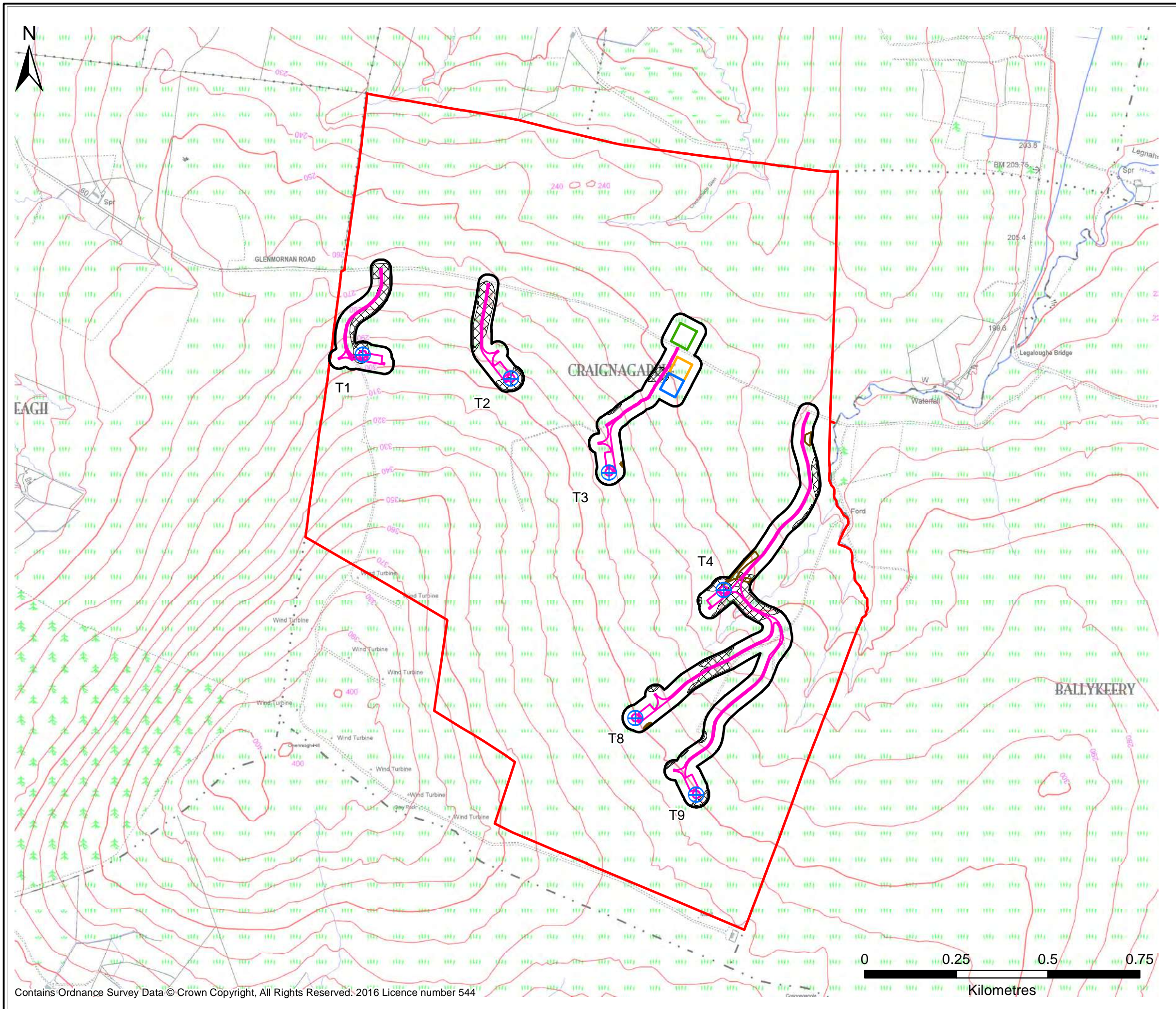
Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

Figure 2.2: Designated Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development

SCALE	PROJECT CODE
1:150,000 @ A3	KU011501
CONTENT	DRAWN
LE	CD
CHECKED	DATE
LE	11/11/2016





- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - 25m Micro-siting Boundary
 - ⊕ Turbine Locations
 - 2016 Infrastructure Layout
 - Substation
 - Supplier's Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound
 - Fenced Habitats
 - No Side Casting - Sensitive Habitat/
Watercourse/Drainage

REVISION: E
20161111_KU011501_Micrositing_revE

Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

Figure 3.1 :
Micro-Siting Boundary

SCALE
1:10,000 @ A3

PROJECT CODE
KU011501

CONTENT
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DATE
11/11/2016

Appendix A

Craignagapple Wind Farm Outline Site Reinstatement
and Decommissioning Plan



Craignagapple Wind Farm FEI

Brookfield Renewable

Outline Site Reinstatement and Decommissioning Plan 2016

Final

14 November 2016

KU011501

Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
1	24.10.16	Draft for client review	Lynne Eastham	Steve Elkins	Joanne Moran
2	09.11.16	Client comments incorporated	Lynne Eastham		
3	13.11.16	Final review comments incorporated	Lynne Eastham	Steve Elkins	Joanne Moran
FINAL	14.11.16	FINAL	Lynne Eastham	Joanne Moran	Joanne Moran

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1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

In 2010 Brookfield Renewable applied to Northern Ireland Planning Service for planning permission to erect a nine turbine wind energy development located in the townlands at Craignagapple, north-east of Owenreagh Hill, 7 km south-east of Strabane (NI Planning Reference J/2010/0481/F). An Environmental Statement (2010 ES) was prepared in respect of this wind energy development, providing full details of the proposed development and assessing its potential environmental impacts.

A Further Environmental Information (FEI) Report was prepared and submitted to the Planning Authority in 2014 in relation to consultee responses received after submission of the 2010 ES (2014 FEI). The proposed wind farm layout was reduced to six turbines in response to consultee feedback received after submission of the 2014 FEI and a further FEI Report was submitted in 2016 which proposed a number of mitigation measures to be put in place to minimise the environmental impacts of the reduced scheme.

The wind farm development involves the installation of six wind turbines and associated infrastructure. The construction period for the proposed development is expected to last approximately 9 to 10 months. It is envisaged that Craignagapple Wind Farm will be operational for a period of 25 years.

1.2 Purpose of Plan

The purpose of the Outline Site Reinstatement and Decommissioning Plan (SRDP) is to identify the principles of the methodology that will be used to restore the development site to a naturalised state after construction, such that the landscape and habitat is not adversely impacted on, and to ensure that the site and reinstatement procedures carried out on site are in accordance with best practice guidelines for environmental protection. The Outline SRDP further puts a programme in place to remove project components and restore disturbed areas within the project area on full or partial decommissioning of the wind farm.

By setting out the site reinstatement methodology this plan seeks to minimise damage incurred on habitats resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm and to ensure ecological and habitat repair of any damage which may be incurred as a result of the construction of the proposed development.

Site reinstatement at Craignagapple Wind Farm at the decommissioning stage will involve returning the site to a naturalised appearance, reinstating the ground surface as close as possible to its former condition. Reinstatement methodologies are chosen to be environmentally sensitive, minimising adverse environmental damage and with the overall objective to improve and safeguard the aesthetic appeal of the landscape.

This Outline SRDP is based on a six turbine layout and addresses lands within the application area. The plan sets out the management aims and objectives for the site at Craignagapple at decommissioning.

Pre-Planning Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping was carried out in conjunction with the Northern Ireland Planning Service (Planning Reference J/2010/0031) from February 2010 to July 2010. In response to this consultation the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency in their letter dated 22nd March 2010 (NIEA reference: 17277-1) requested the following measures:

- *"Proposals illustrating restoration of the site on decommissioning after the lifetime of the wind farm should be detailed."*

This Outline SRDP puts forward proposals for site decommissioning after the lifetime of the wind farm, and will be finalised with input from all relevant project specialists, i.e. the site ecologist, site ornithologist, site hydrologist and site geologist etc., and in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including, but not limited to, landowners, Northern Ireland

Environment Agency (NIEA), the District Council Planning Authority, Royal Society Protection Birds (RSPB), Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Countryside Management Branch and project landowner.

This Outline SRDP should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- ES for Craignagapple Wind Farm (2010 ES);
- Further Environmental Information 2014 (2014 FEI);
- Further Environmental Information 2016 (2016 FEI);
- Craignagapple Wind Farm Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) 2016;
- Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan (HMEP) 2016 provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 6.2;
- Outline Peat Management Plan (PMP) 2016 provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 5.2;
- Surface Water Management Plan and Drainage Management Plan (2016) provided in 2016 FEI Appendix 5.4 and 5.5;
- Peat Hazard and Risk Assessment (2010), updated Peatslide Risk Assessment Technical Note 4 provided in the 2014 FEI Appendix 14.2, and updated Peatslide Risk Assessment Technical Note 5 provided in the 2016 FEI Appendix 5.1; and
- Tender documents which will be prepared prior to construction of Craignagapple Wind Farm, including any associated site investigation and geotechnical reports, etc.

This document seeks to put forward a proposal which will be to the satisfaction of the Derry City and Strabane District Council and the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA). The final requirements of this plan will be incorporated into the Detailed CEMP and the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan for the site.

1.3 Relevant Policy

The following policy was taken into consideration as part of the Decommissioning Plan: Department of Environment, Planning and Environmental Policy Group Best Practice Guidance to Planning Policy Statement 18 'Renewable Energy' August 2009.

- Section 1.3.86: Decommissioning and Reinstatement, The decommissioning of a wind energy development once electricity ceases to be generated will need to be assessed. Plans for decommissioning should be outlined at the planning application stage. Issues to be addressed include restorative measures, the removal of above ground structures and equipment, landscaping and/or reseeding roads. On occasion it may be appropriate to allow tracks to remain, e.g., as part of a walking route after decommissioning.
- Section 1.3.87: A decommissioning plan may be covered in conditions and/or a legal agreement accompanying planning permission and will be triggered by the expiry of the consent or in the event of the project ceasing to operate for a specified period. Developers should demonstrate that funding to implement decommissioning will be available when required.
- Section 1.3.88: It is likely that the duration of the planning permission will be linked to the expected operational life of the turbines. However during this period, proposals may be forthcoming to extend the life of the project by re-equipping or to replace the original turbines with new ones. While there are obvious advantages in utilising established sites, such cases will have to be determined on their individual merit and in the light of the then prevailing policy and other relevant considerations.

2 Project Description

2.1 Site Description

The site is located in an area known as Craignagapple on north eastern section of Owenreagh Hill on the western limit of the Sperrin Mountain range, centred at Irish Grid Reference IH 2429, 3965 (Figure 2.1). It is approximately 20km south of Londonderry and approximately 7km east of Strabane in Co. Tyrone within the Derry City and Strabane District Council area. The site covers an area of approximately 240 hectares with the application lands owned by local landowner.

The proposed location of the wind farm development site is on the northern and northern eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill at an altitude of between 260m and 330m AOD. The prominent surrounding hills include Koram (372m) and Craigatuke (350m).

The summit of Owenreagh Hill has a wild exposed character, with large areas of shallow blanket bog and heath moorland. The lower slopes have a rolling, smooth profile but the slope increases steeply upon approach to the summit. The fields on the lower slopes of Owenreagh Hill are in hay, silage and pasture use.

The surrounding land use is agriculture and forestry. The site is mainly used for sheep farming with some peat extraction.

The site is dominated by blanket bog habitat, which is generally in a modified condition. Typically the blanket bog vegetation is dominated by ling heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and hare's tail bog cotton (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) with *Sphagnum capillifolium* the main moss species present. The deepest peat is on the more level ground close to the summit of the hill (in the vicinity of existing wind farm) where depths of 2m or more are reached. Here the most intact examples of modified bog are found. Significant areas of the site have been subject to hand-cutting of peat in the past and this is particularly evident close to the road in the north of the site. An extensive area in the eastern sector of the site has been subject to recent 'sausage machine' cutting of peat and here there is a high cover of bare peat locally. The site is grazed by sheep, though this does not appear to be intensive.

An extensive area of relatively intact bog adjoins the site to the east, while further intact bog occurs on the summit of Owenreagh Hill to the south of the existing wind farm. In the wider area, mainly to the south-west, coniferous afforestation occurs on former bog.

Overall, the site can be described as occurring within a typical upland landscape, with acid, oligotrophic bog as the dominant habitat. However, the majority of the bog has been subject to peat extraction, with the other main land use being sheep grazing.

2.2 Habitats

The purpose of the Outline SRDP is to minimise damage incurred on habitats resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm and to ensure ecological and habitat repair of any damage which may be incurred as a result of the construction of the proposed development.

The intention is that the site will be left in a position to maximise the potential for natural re-vegetation and ensure that no issues would arise from site run off, or local contamination in areas where re-vegetation had not yet adequately commenced. It is envisaged that natural re-vegetation would be the most appropriate in the context of the site, and that this progression would be assessed post construction.

It is anticipated that construction areas would be characterised initially by opportunistic botanical species on the disturbed substrates. This would provide soil stability until the more specialist plants adapted to the regimes of the surrounding habitat and slowly re-colonise through succession.

Within the southern section of the application site an area of less intensively modified blanket bog was identified (33ha). No development is proposed within this area.

One small area of relatively intact blanket bog occurs along the eastern boundary and this is part of an extensive area of intact bog on deep peat that continues eastwards. As the bog here conforms to the Habitats Directive Annex I priority habitat 'Blanket Bog', it has

high conservation value (though there are some shallow surface drains across the bog), no development works are proposed within either of these areas.

Whilst the blanket bog on site is mostly modified (dry), there is considerable variation in the quality of this. Two areas of modified bog are identified where disturbance (by way of turbary and drains) is relatively low and these are rated as of moderate or moderate to high ecological importance. The largest of these is on fairly deep peat (1.5->2 m) on the high ground in the southern part of the site (247ha). No development works are proposed within either of these areas

Figure 4 of the **2016 FEI HMEP** indicates habitats types within the application area. Overall, the site can be described as that typical of upland, acid, oligotrophic bog, which has been subject to grazing and peat extraction.

A summary of the habitat cover within the application area is summarised in

Table 4.1: Additionally, the proposed development footprint is broken down into the various habitat categories, as a percentage of the overall total development land take area. It should be noted that no development is proposed within areas of intact blanket bog.

Table 4.1: Habitat Cover within Application Area

Habitat Type	Total Area (ha)	Total Development Area (ha)	% Development Area
Dry Modified Bog E1.8	213.20	3.90	1.60
Marshy Grassland B5	8.15	0.16	0.06
Acid Grassland B1	2.28	0.33	0.13
Dry Heath/Acid Grassland Mosaic D5/D1	11.14	0.30	0.12
Acid/Neutral Flush E2.1	1.51	0.01	0.00
Blanket Bog E1.6.1	1.51	0.00	0.00
Conifer Plantation A1.2.2	0.23	0.00	0.00
Improved Grassland B1	0.58	0.00	0.00
Total	238.60	4.70	1.91

2.3 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Vicinity

The site is not within or adjoining any area designated for nature conservation in Northern Ireland. However, the following designated sites occur within 10km of the study area:

- River Foyle and Tributaries Special Area of Conservation (EC site code: UK0030320), and Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI008): a large riverine site with estuarine, freshwater and marginal wetland habitats. Supports important species such as otter and Atlantic salmon. The River Foyle and Tributaries SAC lies approximately 14km downstream from the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm via the River Glenmornan.
- Silverbrook Wood Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI011): an area of upland oak woodland, located approximately 10 km to the NE of Craignagapple.

A NIEA search (Ref: CB 17277) noted the following ecological information for the area:

- Craignagapple Blanket Bog dataset: location is immediately SE of proposed wind farm (H435952), with data collected in 1992.
- Craigatuke Blanket Bog dataset: location is c.2 km S of proposed wind farm (H432935), with data collected in 1992.

In addition, the Cedar database has botanical records for Craignagapple and Owenreagh Hill.

There are no protected flora species known from the site, which are listed on The Wildlife (NI) Order or listed as rare or threatened in the Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988).

2.4 Hydrology

The catchment of the Sperrin Hills is generally characterised by fast-flowing moorland streams which are fairly straight and open in character, sometimes eroding deep channels between steep ridges of glacial moraine. Deep gullies, some with broken, eroded edges, create strong dendritic patterns, carving and moulding the steep slopes into striking forms.

The site lies within two hydrological catchments:

- 1) Glenmornan to the north west; and;
- 2) Dunny Boe to the east and north east.

The northern section of the site falls within the Glenmornan catchment which includes the north western and northern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary and the north of the site include Glen Trashna close to the northern limit of the site and the Lagavadder Burn. Other tributaries within this catchment include the Glenwanda Burn and the Allnamoota Burn to the west and the Curryenagh Burn to the south west of the site. The Glenmornan catchment ultimately becomes the Burn Dennet and Lower Foyle catchment.

The Glenmornan Catchment can be divided into two sub-catchment areas for the proposed wind farm development:

- The western subcatchment – including Curryenagh, Allnamoota and Glenwanda burn.
- The northern subcatchment – including Glen Trashna and Lagavadder Burn.

A small rounded ridge of the Owenreagh Hill separates the two sub-catchments.

The south eastern section of the site falls within the Dunny Boe catchment. The Dunny Boe catchment originates from the eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary include Legnahone Burn in the eastern section of the site. Runoff from the site is directed into the Legnahone Burn. Further tributaries include the Ballkerry Burn located to the east of the site flowing north. The Dunny Boe catchment ultimately flows to become the Burn Dennet and Lower Foyle catchment.

2.5 Land Take

The actual permanent land take associated with this project is limited to the area of the turbine bases themselves, the crane hardstandings, the access tracks leading to them, and the substation which accounts for 3.19 hectares collectively of the total area (approximately 240 hectares) within the planning application boundary. The total land take associated with this project is summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Land Take Craignagapple Wind Farm Application

Component / Infrastructure	Land Take (hectares)
New Access Tracks	1.29
Upgrade Existing Tracks	0.31
Turning Heads	0.17
Sub-station	0.23
Construction Compound (temporary)	0.23
Turbine Hardstanding (720m ² per turbine)	0.43
Turbine Foundations (314m ² per turbine)	0.19
Turbine Suppliers Compound (temporary)	0.28
Oversail	0.06
	3.19

2.6 Description of the Works

The construction works that form this proposed development include the following:

- Six wind turbines, each measuring a maximum 111 metres from the ground level to the highest tip of the blade, erected on hardstands.
- Installation of settlement ponds and required drainage management features.
- The turbines will be connected to the proposed on site substation via underground cables positioned alongside the access tracks.
- Upgrade of 0.34km of the existing internal roads (0.63km) and construction of new internal site (2.31km) tracks providing vehicular access to each turbine.
- Materials for the construction of the access tracks will be imported from nearby quarries.
- Site drainage (to include roadside drains) will be installed adjacent to the access tracks and hardstands, in order to manage surface water entering streams and to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.
- Crane pads will be constructed beside each turbine so that the machinery needed to construct turbine structures will have use of a stable foundation.
- A temporary construction compound area will be used to off load and store construction materials during the period when the Wind Farm is being constructed.
- Sub-station, suppliers compound and control room.

Figure 2.1: Site Location overleaf shows the location of the proposed development site and **Figure 2.2: 2016 Site Layout** shows the layout of the proposed development.

3 Site Reinstatement Methodology

3.1 General Site Remediation

The proposed development will result in some loss of existing vegetation, and as such, the primary objective of measures outlined in this report is to facilitate regeneration of existing vegetation on site and thus maintain the natural integrity of the site as much as possible.

As much as possible the areas around the turbine bases and other disturbed areas will be actively encouraged to re-vegetate naturally. Replacement of harvested vegetated turves to bare areas during and post construction will encourage re-vegetation and avoid erosion in the vicinity of proposed turbines, hardstands, access roads, drainage structures and all other associated infrastructure. This is considered in keeping with the existing vegetation of the site and favours the proliferation of native species in the area to maintain the natural integrity of the site, with further details and actions given in Section 6.3 of the HMEP.

The site reinstatement measures will be implemented during and post construction. The site will be visited by an ecologist/environmental engineer at regular intervals during construction to monitor on site works and post construction to determine the progress of re-vegetation and if necessary to look at introducing planting with native species.

A reassessment of the site will be carried out at regular intervals during year 1 by an environmental scientist/ ecologist to assess the sites progression over the previous year and take photographic evidence of the site vegetation status, drainage management and general site appearance at year 1, as detailed in Section 6.7 of the HMEP.

The main aims of this habitat reinstatement, prepared in accordance with Hulme's Best Practice Guidelines for protection of bog habitats¹ are to:

- Minimise damage incurred on sensitive habitats resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm.
- Repair ecological and habitat damage which may be incurred as a result of the construction or operation of the proposed wind farm development.
- Provide some measure of commitment to the way portions of the site are managed once the wind farm is operational.

3.2 Temporary Storage of Excavated Material

It is proposed that all onsite stockpiles of soil, rock and other excavated material shall be removed and utilised in the site reinstatement programme to refill any excavated areas which would then be mounded and capped with sod prior to completion of works e.g. during reinstatement of the temporary construction compound.

Following excavation, peat may be required to be temporarily stored before reuse as it may not always be possible to take the material directly to the restoration areas. Temporary areas that could be utilised during construction have been identified in Figure 1 of the Outline PMP contained in Appendix 5.2 of the 2016 FEI. The temporary areas identified are habitats of lower ecological and hydrological sensitivity and/or degraded habitats of lower ecological significance, located outside of zones of potential peat slide risk, within proximity to the construction works to avoid tracking over other habitats and to improve currently degraded areas.

Materials excavated during the construction shall in the first instance, be stored on site in an environmentally safe manner that will not result in the pollution of waters or the smothering of ecologically sensitive habitats.

Overall volumes of stockpiling should be minimised and height and surface areas kept to a minimum. The appropriate temporary storage areas for excavated peat will be as close to the excavation as practicable and will not be located on areas of deep peat (peat >1.0m).

Excavated material will not be stored adjacent to turbine bases, on or adjacent to slopes (>15° gradient), or within 50 m of water courses or riparian zones. This will be subject to evaluation and approval by an experienced geotechnical engineer.

¹ Hulme, P.D. (2000) Best Practice Recommendations for Wind farm Development included by An Bord Pleanála in the permission for the Mooneenatieve / Corrie Mountain Wind Energy Project, Counties Leitrim and Roscommon.

Stockpile storage areas will be subject to evaluation and approval by an experienced geotechnical engineer and the site Environmental Clerks of Works (ECoW). No permanent spoil or stockpiles will be left on site post construction.

The peat stability assessment and Peatslide Hazard Risk Assessment (2010 ES), in addition to the subsequent Technical Notes 3, 4 and 5, will be reviewed in order to assess suitable temporary storage areas. These locations will be chosen based on gradient, geotechnical data and ground stability assessment and habitat type. A further assessment at pre-construction stage will be carried out to confirm suitable storage locations.

The site Project Manager will be responsible to ensure that the removal and storage of excavated material is carried out in accordance with the requirements of this plan, the Outline PMP and the Outline CEMP.

The site ECoW appointed by the Developer will inspect the temporary storage area and the re-colonisation of vegetative material from an ecological perspective at regular intervals. The following procedures will be adhered to as regards the excavation and storage of soils:

- Excavated mineral and peat soils shall be stored separately; this will prevent mixing of materials and facilitate reuse afterwards.
 - Areas indicated as 'no side casting' and fenced off areas as indicated on Figure 6 and 7 of the HMEP and also identified on the constraints and proposed mitigation map prepared for discussion with the NIEA-NED (Appendix 2.2 of the 2016 FEI) will be avoided.
 - All materials will be pile at low angles (< 10 - 15°) to ensure their stability and secured using silt fencing where necessary. This will help to mitigate erosion and unnecessary additions of suspended solids to the drainage system.
 - If necessary, mineral soils will be covered while stored to minimise run-off. Sediment management systems, such as silt fencing, will be provided around the storage area where necessary. Surface water management systems will also be utilised in storage areas where necessary.
 - Peat storage areas will be covered where applicable. The vegetative peat layers will be stored separately. Where suitable vegetative layers are available, it is preferable that the upper acrotelm (living peat) or vegetative layer of peat is harvested and stored for reuse on-site.
 - The vegetative peat layers will be watered as required during storage. The harvested acrotelm will be maintained in a moist state during construction in preparation for re-use at locations where the underlying catotelm or non-vegetative layer has been exposed.
 - Harvested sods of peat acrotelm will be reinstated as soon as possible after excavation, to avoid potential damage in the form of soil dehydration. Swift reinstatement will promote successful revegetation of bare soil.
 - Harvested sods of peat will be reused in the restoration of bare/exposed surfaces around turbines, exposed peat cuttings and on peat berms adjacent to access tracks.
- Peat or excavated soils will not be spread on ecologically sensitive habitats and/or water dependent ecosystems** (as identified in **Chapter 5: Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology** of the FEI). All peat re-use measures will also be carried out in consultation with both a suitably qualified ecologist and with a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer.
- It is expected that some areas of bare/exposed surface may remain following the completion of construction works. Bare surfaces on slopes greater than 2° will be stabilised or re-vegetated as soon as possible to minimise the risk of erosion which may result from sustained rainfall.
 - Natural re-vegetation is the preferred method of recovery. However, where required (for example, where adequate quantities of vegetated peat are not available or natural re-vegetation processes are insufficient), bare material and/or reinstated peat can be secured using vegetation blankets such as Greenfix Embankment Mat, Geojute or similar approved product. An appropriately preseeded CoirMesh may also be suitable, if required.
 - Other remaining bare areas will be assessed with respect to the need to re-seed them following works, as detailed in Section 6.3 of the HMEP.
 - All reinstatement works will make use of onsite materials in as far as possible to ensure the natural integrity of the site is maintained and will not be threatened by contamination from offsite materials or the introduction of non-native species.

3.3 Access Track Reinstatement

The proposed access track will be constructed following excavation and removal of peat down to the level of the underlying soil or rock. The access track will then be backfilled up to the original ground level. An ECoW and site ecologist will be on site to monitor and oversee removal and storage of topsoil and/or vegetative peat layers. Access tracks will remain unsurfaced.

Peat excavated during the course of the access track construction works shall be reused on-site in the form of roadside peat berms in areas of minimal peat cover and as peat backfill at other locations on site (e.g. areas of exposed peat cuttings, peat reinstatement around turbine bases etc.). Peat berms will be restricted to access tracks of gradient not exceeding 2°. Berms shall not be located on tracks adjacent to slopes. Harvested vegetative peat layers will be placed on the berms where required. This will provide resistance against rainfall events, and will minimise sediment and nutrient release until natural re-vegetation is established. As part of the ecologists/ECoW's assessment, the re-vegetation of peat berms will be monitored.

3.4 Cable Trench Reinstatement

To reduce the visual impact of the development, underground cables will link the turbines. Cable runs, including communications cables, will be located alongside site tracks at a depth of approximately 0.75m. The cable trench will be dug to a width of approximately 0.5m. Clay bunds will be constructed within the cable trench at intervals where necessary to prevent longitudinal drainage.

The excavated material will be laid alongside the trench for use in reinstatement following the laying of cables; vegetated surface layers will be stored separately. Once cable laying work has been completed the excavated material will be backfilled and compacted to a suitable standard. The refilled trenches will then be capped with harvested surface layers which will be encouraged to re-vegetate naturally. An onsite ecologist/environmental engineer will monitor the onsite removal and reinstatement of trenches and will survey the progress of plant re-colonisation.

3.5 Infill and Reinstatement Works

Brookfield proposes to remediate the site to maintain the natural character of the site as much as possible, therefore;

- All stockpiles of soil, rock and other excavated material shall be utilised in the site reinstatement programme to refill any excavated areas which would then be mounded and capped with sod prior to completion of works.
- Excavated materials shall be stored on site in an environmentally safe manner that will not result in the pollution of waters or the smothering of ecologically sensitive habitats. No blasting will take place.
- An environmental engineer or ECoW will monitor removal and storage of topsoil material and vegetation re-colonisation will be monitored and managed if necessary.
- In an effort to reduce the storage time of excavated material, a sequential ('rolling') extraction-restoration programme will be employed where feasible i.e. where topsoil and overburden from one pit can be used for the restoration of the previous pit etc.
- Due to the size of the site it is likely that works will take place at more than one area of the site concurrently and will not necessarily be in sequence. However, where feasible this sequential extraction-restoration programme will be followed. Again this work shall be monitored by the environmental engineer.
- Where possible the haulage cycle of road fill from the pits to the roads will coincide with the return of the topsoil and overburden for pit backfill in an effort to reduce overall haulage distances travelled.
- It is proposed that the stored soil overburden be replaced and graded to reflect the surrounding landscape. This will be capped with the surface layer of sod to encourage rapid re-establishment of indigenous vegetation. In all cases disturbed ground will be allowed to naturally re-vegetate initially and this progression will be assessed post construction. It is anticipated that the areas will be characterised initially by opportunistic species on the disturbed substrates. These pioneer species will provide soil stability until the more specialist plants adapted to the regimes of the surrounding habitat slowly re-colonise through succession.

- This restoration programme is considered in keeping with the existing vegetation of the site and favours the establishment of native species already present to maintain genetic stock of the local area – coordination of this will be via the site engineer/ECOW and the site Project Manager.



Photo 1 Good example of restored area filled with peat and sub soils



Photo 2 Showing restoration process

3.6 Monitoring Proposal

The site reinstatement measures implemented during and post construction will be reassessed as detailed in section 6.7 of the HMEP. This includes assessment of the site's progression over the previous year and photographic evidence of the site vegetation status, drainage management and general site appearance.

The purpose of this monitoring will be to ensure that the site is left in a position to maximise the potential for natural re-vegetation and that no issues will arise from site run off in areas where re-vegetation has not yet adequately commenced. Areas will be assessed with regard to re-vegetation and plant progression/plant stabilisation.

As part of ongoing management, the structure of the vegetation will be assessed over the lifetime of the wind farm and regular reporting provided to Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) as detailed in section 6.7 of the HMEP and Appendix D of the CEMP.

3.7 Site Reinstatement and Drainage

The current drainage regime at the site is based on the network of agricultural drains and natural streams. During the construction and reinstatement phase, drains from areas of hard standing and roads will be directed to these, following appropriate treatment and environmental safeguards. Silt traps will be constructed at locations that will intercept runoff to streams. A buffer zone will remain between the silt trap and the watercourse with natural vegetation left intact to assist in silt interception.

All silt traps shall be located, constructed, operated and maintained in such a manner to retain sediment and prevent silting of aquatic zones. New drains will be constructed along contours rather than run directly down slope. Appropriate best management practices will be implemented during development and reinstatement to prevent or minimise any potential impacts. Best management practices will also be used during any future maintenance activities. These best management practices will control erosion runoff from the site and prevent any pollutants entering drainage water through proper handling and disposal of any chemical components.

As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment a hydrological assessment was carried out and a SWMP was prepared for the Craignagapple Wind Farm. The SWMP was reviewed in relation to the 2016 Layout and the Drainage Management Plan (DMP) was updated in order to provide a fully informed drainage design to ensure protection of surface waters during construction and operational of the proposed development.

This Outline SRDP, along with the SWMP included in Appendix 5.4 and the DMP in Appendix 5.5 of the 2016 FEI, sets out the site management plan for drainage including specific mechanisms to be used, including sediment traps, check dams and silt fencing where appropriate. Recommendations are also included for monitoring and maintenance programmes to ensure the effectiveness of site drainage measures.

3.8 Settlement Pond Reinstatement

Settlement ponds are required on site to settle out any suspended solids from the soil which will be disturbed during the construction period of the wind farm and to reduce the concentration of nutrients in the surface water due to any tree felling as a result of the construction of the wind farm. Settling ponds have been sized in accordance with criteria set down in CIRIA B14 Design of Flood Storage Reservoirs, (section 6.4.2., for the efficient removal of suspended solids and other nutrients).

The settlement ponds will discharge into drainage swales connecting into the track drainage system, which outfalls to the attenuation ponds. All settlement ponds will be put in place prior to any excavation for turbines or construction of site tracks. Any interceptor drains and silt traps will also be put in place ahead of the proposed access tracks and turbine base construction such that any constructed hardstanding must have a functioning drainage system in place.

Settlement ponds will be in-filled, reinstated and managed as per reinstatement Section 4.7. Any permanent settlement ponds will be designed and created for maximum wildlife benefit in consultation with the ECoW.

3.9 Reinstatement of Temporary Construction Compound

Following the construction period, the temporary construction compound will be removed and underlying ground will be allowed to re-vegetate. The topsoil that was removed during the creation of the construction compound will be re-used for landscaping.

4 Site Reinstatement at Decommissioning Stage

4.1 Wind Turbine Decommissioning

Properly maintained wind turbines will have a life expectancy of approximately 20 to 25 years. At the end of the working life of the turbines a commercial and landscape/environmental appraisal of the project site will be carried out. The commercial appraisal will assess whether or not the turbines will be replaced, in their entirety, by new turbines or if the site should be terminated in relation to electrical generation. The developer will consult with the Planning Authority, Derry City and Strabane District Council regarding these and other issues at the decommissioning stage.

The main components of the wind turbines (the tower, the nacelle and blades) are modular items that allow for ease of construction and disassembly. The wind turbine decommissioning process will largely be a reversal of the installation process, and will be subject to the same constraints.

The turbines will be dismantled using standard best management practices. The components will be removed from the site and transported to appropriate facilities for reconditioning, salvage, recycling or disposal.

4.2 Wind Turbine Foundation Decommissioning

Each wind turbine will require a reinforced concrete (RC) foundation comprising of a base slab bearing onto rock or other competent substrata with a central upstand to support the tower. Foundation pads are designed as either buoyant or non-buoyant depending on local ground water and drainage conditions at each turbine location.

Once the ground has been excavated to a suitable bearing stratum and any rock fill material and concrete blinding placed, the steel reinforcing cage will be assembled together with any cast-ins (cable ducts, holding down bolt arrangements etc). A timber shutter will then be erected to the required dimensions and the concrete will be poured into place. A similar procedure is adopted for the RC upstand.

The proposed turbine foundation bases will be approximately 20m x 20m x 3m deep. Exact specifications may change depending on the results of site investigation works at each turbine location.

In order to keep the number of ground disturbances to a minimum, it is proposed that turbine foundations will not be removed from the ground. Brookfield believes more extensive landscape disturbance and adverse environmental damage may result from full turbine foundation removal rather than leaving them in-situ. Instead of removal, turbine foundations will be buried under a cover of appropriate substrate (likely to be surface peat) from site and capped with turves or re-seeded using locally collected seed. Peat will be taken from a long term peat storage area identified within the Outline PMP and created during construction. A Contractor's report will be required following initial wind farm construction stating the location of the long term storage area and the depth to which material can be taken from it without compromising the restoration of the storage area itself. The ground surface at each of the turbine locations and the long term peat storage area will be reinstated as close as possible to its former condition including the reinstatement of topsoil and the restoration of vegetation consistent and compatible with surrounding vegetation. Areas will be re-vegetated as soon as possible to avoid silt run off and facilitate re-vegetation of the site as part of the site landscaping scheme to maintain the naturalized appearance of the site; returning the site to as close as is practicable to its original state.

This proposal is in keeping with recommendations of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government's (DoEHLG) 'Wind Energy Planning Guidelines 2006'.

Extract from Section 6.15 'Landscape Impact of Wind Energy Development Operation and Decommissioning':

"Foundation pads can be covered with local soil and left for natural re-vegetation, although they should be re-sodded in highly exposed locations."

On-site assessment of the progression of the vegetative re-colonisation of disturbed ground will be carried out by the ecologist/environmental engineer in consultation with the

site Project Manager. On-site materials will be used for the reinstatement to prevent the growth of introduced or non-native species, ensuring that reinstatement will be in keeping with the adjacent undeveloped surrounding environs. Where necessary, re-sodding, reseeding and/or replanting will also be carried out as indicated by the site ecologist/engineer who will work with the on-site Project Manager in this regard.

4.3 Access Tracks

Access tracks are required to allow plant and machinery to access the turbine locations and also to allow service vehicles to traverse the site during the operation. 0.63km of existing access tracks will be used, including 0.34km to be upgraded, which involves re-grading, digging and unclogging/repairing of existing drains, widening parts of existing roads especially at bends, cambering etc. 2.31km of new access tracks will also be constructed from the existing roads to the proposed turbine locations. At the locations of new roads the peat/soil will be excavated until a competent bearing stratum is reached. Suitable materials, including rock for the construction of the access tracks, will be sourced from on-site excavations where possible although it is likely that materials will also need to be imported.

In general, on-site access tracks can provide a high level of accessibility to land which may have previously been difficult to access. Based on the advantage of increased accessibility, retention of access tracks post turbine decommissioning is commonly preferred by landowners involved in wind farm developments.

The DoEHLG recognize this methodology as a suitable alternative to road removal in the 'Wind Energy Planning Guidelines 2006', Section 6.15:

Extract from Section 6.15 'Landscape Impact of Wind Energy Development Operation and Decommissioning':

"Decommissioning should involve the removal of all of the above ground elements of the wind energy development and making good of the site, with the possible exception of roads and tracks where some further use can be found for them and this is approved by the planning authority."

4.4 Turbine Hardstand Reinstatement

A hardstanding area of approximately 720m² will be required at each turbine location, which will include the turbine foundation (314m²) as well as the crane pad.

At the conclusion of the decommissioning activities, the hardstanding areas will be reinstated using the on-site overburden and topsoil, which would have been stripped and mounded along the access track during the construction phase, onto the hardstanding surfaces. This will encourage the natural regeneration of plants in keeping with the surrounding flora. It is anticipated that the areas will be characterised initially by opportunistic species on the disturbed substrates. These pioneer species will provide soil stability until the more specialist plants adapted to the regimes of the surrounding habitat slowly re-colonise through succession.

This is considered in keeping with the existing vegetation of the site and favours native species already present to maintain genetic diversity. On-site materials will be used for the reinstatement where possible to prevent the growth of introduced or non-native species and to ensure the hardstands will be restored as close as possible to its former state and in keeping with the surrounding environs. Consideration will also be given to the creation of waterbodies appropriate for aquatic species in a blanket bog setting.

The progress of plant re-colonisation will be assessed by the site environmental engineer/ecologist. Where necessary, reseeding and/or replanting will also be carried out as indicated by the site ecologist/ engineer who will work with the on-site Project Manager in this regard.

4.5 Cable Trench Reinstatement

Turbines will be electrically connected by buried electrical cable which conducts the electricity generated by the wind turbines back to the substation from where it will then be delivered to the national grid system.

Cable runs will typically be buried at a minimum depth of approximately 0.7m and contain no materials known to be harmful to the environment. Due to the depth at which the cables will be buried, it is not necessary to excavate and remove them in the event of decommissioning. Furthermore, it is likely that cable removal would cause unnecessary ground disturbance.

4.6 Substation Reinstatement

The proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm also includes the development of an on-site substation which will house a 110kV tails station. A control building will also be constructed.

It is proposed not to remove the substation and associated infrastructure as it makes up part of the transmission network provided, and partly owned, by NIE and it may facilitate other developments in the area. This will be agreed with the Planning Authority, Derry City and Strabane District Council and other relevant stakeholders at the time of decommissioning.

5 Conclusions

The purpose of this Outline SRDP is to identify the methodology that will be used to reinstate the site post construction and to remove project components and restore disturbed areas within the project area on full or partial decommissioning of the wind farm.

The Outline SRDP puts a programme in place to restore the development site to a naturalised state after construction, such that the landscape and habitat is not adversely impacted on, and to ensure that the site and reinstatement procedures carried out on site are in accordance with best practice guidelines for environmental protection.

This Outline SRDP is based on a six turbine layout, and after decommissioning, the wind turbines (the tower, the nacelle and blades) will be dismantled using standard best management practices. The components will be removed from the site and transported to appropriate facilities for reconditioning, salvage, recycling or disposal.

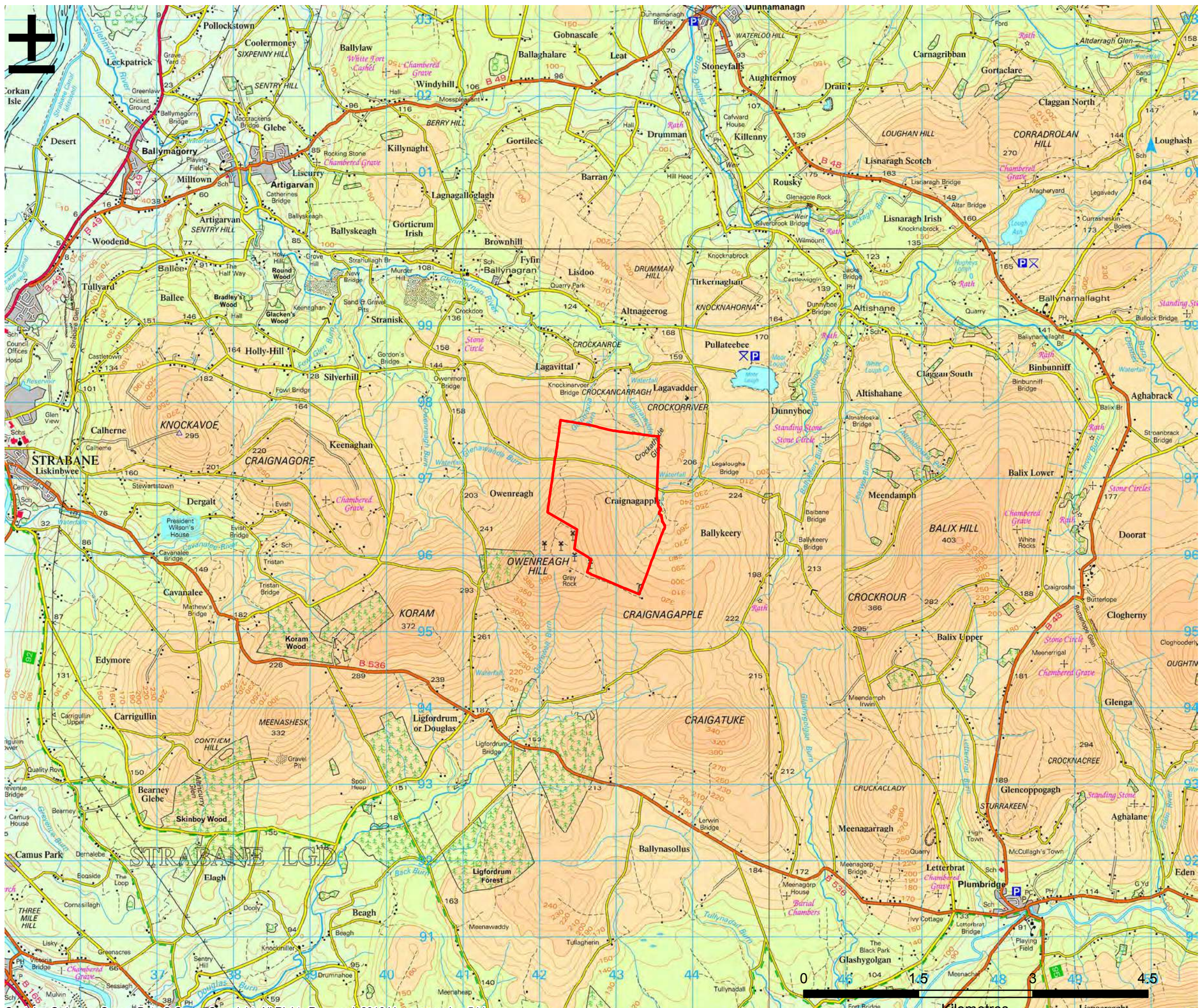
Site reinstatement works will make use of on-site materials where possible to ensure that the natural integrity of the site is maintained and will not be threatened by contamination from off-site materials or the introduction of non-native species.

Replacement of vegetated sod peat to areas of bare peat post construction will encourage re-vegetation and avoid erosion in the vicinity of proposed turbines and ancillary site works. It is important to note that the proposed reinstatement and planting regime is one with a long-term goal to ensure that re colonisation of disturbed ground will be in keeping with the existing on site vegetation.


Therefore natural regeneration of on-site flora will be encouraged where appropriate, if this is deemed unsuccessful further action will be taken in the form of reseeded with local species in keeping with the natural character of the surrounding environs. The requirements of the reinstatement plan will inform the CEMP prepared for this development project.

In order to keep the number of ground disturbances to a minimum, it is proposed that turbine foundations will not be removed from the ground, and the hardstanding areas will be reinstated using the on-site overburden and topsoil, which will encourage the natural regeneration of plants in keeping with the surrounding flora. Buried electrical cables will also be left in place to avoid unnecessary ground disturbance, and the on-site substation and associated infrastructure may be able to facilitate other developments in the area. This will be agreed with the Planning Authority and other relevant stakeholders at the time of decommissioning. In general, on-site access tracks will also be retained post turbine decommissioning as they can provide a high level of accessibility to land which may have previously been difficult to access.

Site reinstatement at Craignagapple Wind Farm at the decommissioning stage will involve returning the site to a naturalised appearance, reinstating the ground surface as close as possible to its former condition. Reinstatement methodologies are chosen to be environmentally sensitive, minimising adverse environmental damage and with the overall objective to improve and safeguard the aesthetic appeal of the landscape.



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Key:
 Site Boundary



REVISION: B
 20161017_KU011501_SiteLocation_revB

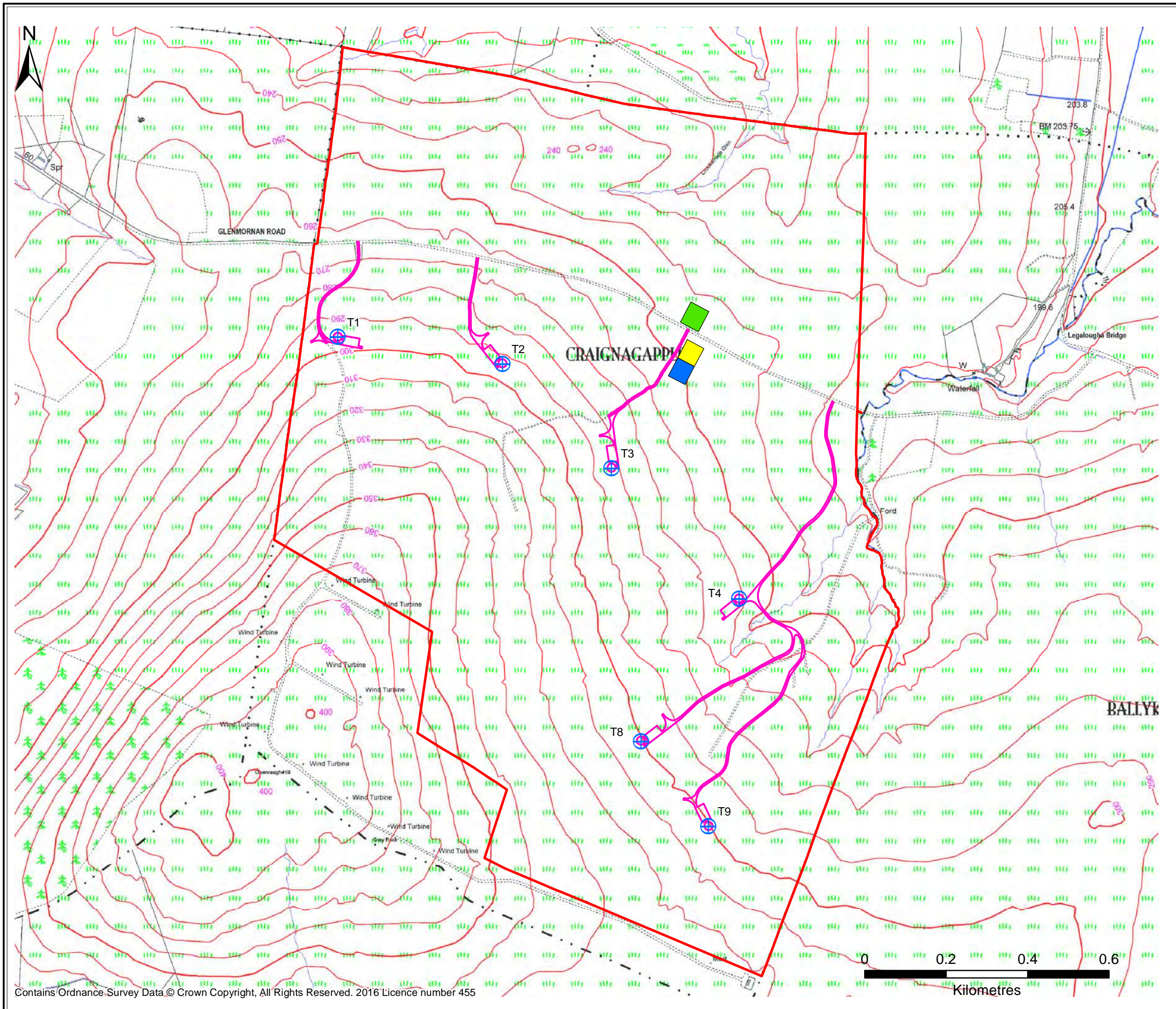
Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

Figure 2.1: Site Location

SCALE	PROJECT CODE
1:50,000 @ A3	KU011501
CONTENT	DRAWN
LE	CD
CHECKED	DATE
LE	11/11/2016





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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - ⊕ Turbine Locations
 - 2016 Infrastructure Layout
 - Substation
 - Supplier's Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound

Turbine	Grid Co-ordinates
T1	H 42314, 97028
T2	H 42718, 96963
T3	H 42986, 96707
T4	H 43299, 96386
T8	H 43058, 96037
T9	H 43224, 95828

REVISION: E
20161017_KU011501_2016_SiteLayout_revE

Brookfield

CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

Figure 2.2:
2016 Layout

SCALE	1:9,000 @ A3	PROJECT CODE	KU011501
CONTENT	LE	DRAWN	CD
CHECKED	LE	DATE	11/11/2016



Appendix B

Surface Water Management Plan and Drainage Management Plan

(Please refer to Appendix 5.4 and 5.5 of 2016 FEI)

Appendix C

Peat Hazard & Risk Assessment

*(Please refer to Appendix 12 of 2014 FEI
and Appendix 5.1 of 2016 FEI)*

Appendix D

Environmental Monitoring Schedule

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
Objective 1 - To protect important habitat areas (particularly Active Blanket Bog, Acid/Neutral Flush and the other habitats included in the NI Priority Habitat - Blanket Bog (Dry Modified Bog and Dry Heath,) from impacts.				
A1 No works including infilling, dumping or storage of excavated or incoming materials will occur within the areas identified as active blanket bog and Acid/neutral flush habitats as shown on the Phase 1 Habitat Map (Figure 4 of the HMEP). All-important habitat areas that lie adjacent to the working corridor (including Active blanket bog and Acid/Neutral flush) will be fenced off prior to works commencing. Figure 7 of the HMEP illustrates those areas which will be fenced off.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Fences in place prior to construction commencing.	Contractor
A2 A walkover of the Application Site will be undertaken prior to construction with the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and appointed Contractor in attendance to mark areas agreed for activities such as side-casting and spoil storage within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Areas where placement of material will be limited to specific material types (such as peat / turves only) will also be confirmed at this stage.	Pre- construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Walkover undertaken and plan in place prior to construction commencing.	Contractor / ECoW
A3 The existing water regimes within the Application Site boundary have been outlined in the original ES Chapter 6 and further information has been provided following changes to the proposed development in the 2016 FEI - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment (Jacobs, 2016). These water regimes and their associated flush habitats will be maintained by ensuring continued water supply. This will be accomplished by the facilitation of drainage beneath the access track and measures to avoid drainage following the contour of the new track, as described within the above report.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Work agreed in advance and overseen by ECoW	Contractor / ECoW
A4 An Ecological Clerk of Works will be employed for the duration of construction as detailed in section 6.7 of the HMEP.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	ECoW employed for duration of project.	Brookfield Renewable

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
Objective 2 - To ensure the continued protection of water quality and flow in watercourses during and after windfarm construction				
B1 Surface water and drainage management will be undertaken fully in line with the 2016 FEI - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016). Specific sediment and drainage control measures to be applied in key construction areas / activities namely watercourse crossings, Access tracks, Excavation areas, Cable Trenches are detailed in the 2016 FEI - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016).	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report.	Areas identified and method statements agreed prior to construction commencing.	Contractor
B2 A walkover of the Application Site will be undertaken by the appointed Contractor and hydrologist / ECoW (as appropriate) to identify and agree the location of flow paths / flushes particularly those near T3, T4, T8 and the locations of the proposed temporary compound and substation. This information will be used to identify where specific measures, as outlined in the 2016 FEI - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016) are required.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report.	Areas identified and method statements agreed prior to construction commencing.	Contractor / ECoW
B3 Active re-vegetation will be undertaken in all areas affected by construction within 50m of a watercourse (as shown on Figure 6 and 7 of the HMEP).	Pre-construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Plan in place prior to construction commencing.	Contractor
B4 Methods to manage peat, and its potential impact on watercourses, are outlined in the Outline PMP (Fluid, 2016). A number of methodologies for the excavation, temporary storage and re-use of peat will minimise any potential contamination of surface water-runoff by peat.	During and Post-construction	Construction year (year 1) and years 2 and 3	Areas requiring re-vegetation identified. Re-vegetation undertaken and reported on in reports.	Contractor
B5 Monitoring of vegetation establishment will be undertaken as detailed in Section 6.7 of the HMEP.	During and post-construction	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	Comparison of areas with control quadrats. Remedial action dependent on issue.	ECoW
B6 A water sampling and monitoring programme will be written in consultation with NIEA, including a strategic set of water sampling locations, the suite of parameters to be analysed and the methodology. Likely locations for monitoring include Legnahone Burn, Dunnyboe Burn, Lagavadder Burn, down-gradient of water crossings and other key infrastructure and up-gradient of Private Water Supplies. Baseline	Pre-construction	Pre-construction compliance documents	Protocol agreed	Brookfield Renewable

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
monitoring will then be undertaken, as agreed with NIEA, in order to develop an approximation of conditions prior to the wind farm development.				
B7 During construction water sampling and analysis will continue from the baseline locations at specified intervals. Sampling locations will include some control points outside the influence of the construction. This will provide assurance that mitigation measures are effective and sensitive receptors are not subject to detrimental impacts. Should any impacts be observed through the monitoring, immediate actions as defined in the water monitoring plan will be implemented. This is likely to include identification and removal of the source of the impact, notification of the appropriate personnel / authorities and remediation and amendment to mitigation if appropriate.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Sampling undertaken and reported on. Remedial action undertaken and documented in year 1 HMEP report.	Contractor
Objective 3 - To ensure the quick recovery of areas affected by the works through a combination of impact minimisation during works and targeted post-construction remedial action.				
C1 No vegetation stripping or placement of spoil will be undertaken outside the working corridor.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	No works undertaken outside corridor. Reported on in year 1 report.	Contractor
C2 Turves arising from access track, hardstand and turbine construction areas will be lifted and set aside for active re-vegetation. Where feasible, retained turves will be a minimum depth of 300mm and used in the immediate locality to take account of habitat variation within the construction corridor. Turves, peat and subsoil will be stored separately and not mixed during re-instatement works. Turves will be retained in an area protected from machinery access and will be watered during dry weather if required.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Works undertaken as described and overseen by ECoW. Reported on in year 1 report.	Contractor
C3 Side casting and spoil storage will be undertaken in line with the general guidance provided in the Outline PMP (Fluid, 2016) and the 2016 FEI - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016).	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Works undertaken as described if deemed feasible and overseen by ECoW. Reported on in year 1 report.	Contractor

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
C4 Areas requiring active re-seeding will be identified as works progress and seeding will be undertaken in the first Spring after the main ground work operations (e.g. after cabling) have been completed (likely Spring 2016). Priority areas for active re-seeding are all works falling within the Dry modified bog and associated habitats such as the Dry Heath/Acid Grassland Mosaic which all fall under the NI Priority Habitat Blanket Bog.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Re-seeding areas identified	Contractor / ECoW
C5 Seed will be collected for active re-seeding from the site in the Autumn of the construction year and spread in the Spring of the following year in areas identified in C4. Seed will be collected from distinct habitat types as required by the audit above (Action C5) and stored separately for later use in areas matching the habitat type. Where restored habitat conditions are likely to be significantly different from the original (for example on banks of significant fill areas adjacent to hardstands and tracks), the most suitable locally collected seed for the conditions will be used (e.g. heather species for free draining banks).	During construction and Post-construction	Within year 1 and year 3 HMEP reports	Seed collected and areas re-seeded as required. Remedial action to include further seeding if required.	Contractor / External Contracted Party (seed collection and re-seeding)
C6 The success of re-vegetation measures will be monitored as detailed in Section 6.7 of the HMEP and remedial action detailed under Action G2 will be taken as required.	Post-construction	Areas within watercourse buffer zones - Construction year (year 1) and years 2 and 3. Long term restoration areas - years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	Monitoring undertaken Remedial action to include further seeding if required.	ECoW
The restoration of bare peat will be undertaken in line with the general guidance provided in the Outline PMP (Fluid, 2016) and the FEI Chapter 5- Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016).	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Remedial action dependent on issue. Potential reworking of areas, re-seeding or works to ensure hydrological integrity.	Contractor / ECoW
Objective 4 – To ensure no further degradation of key habitat will take place within the Management Areas				
D1 No turf cutting will be undertaken within the Management Areas 1, 2 and 3 as shown in Figure 3 of the HMEP for the lifetime of the wind farm.	Throughout construction and operation.	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	No further turf cutting demonstrated.	Brookfield Renewable / Landowner
D2 No Burning will be undertaken in Management Areas 1, 2 and 3 as shown in Figure 3 of the HMEP during the lifetime of the wind farm.	Throughout construction and operation.	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	No further burning demonstrated.	Brookfield Renewable / Landowner

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
D3 No drainage channels will be dug in Management Areas 1, 2 and 3 as shown in Figure 3 of the HMEP during the lifetime of the Wind Farm.	Throughout construction and operation	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	No further drainage demonstrated	Brookfield Renewable / Landowner
Objective 5 - To enhance important / priority biodiversity habitats within the site to compensate for impacts due to the construction works				
E1 Grazing within the Management Areas 1, 2, and 3, as shown in Figure 3 of the HMEP will be prohibited during the period 1st November to 28/29th February and will be limited to the period 1st March to 31st October. Stocking densities for each management area will correspond to those figures outlined in Table 7 of the HMEP.	Throughout construction and operation.	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	Stocking rate achieved.	Brookfield Renewable / Landowner
E2 A targeted approach will be taken to re-wetting areas of peatland habitat by placement of interlocking plastic piling dams or peat dams within drains in Dry Modified Bog habitat in the Management Area 3. An overview of the areas targeted for re-wetting are shown in Figure 5 of the HMEP, while a detailed illustration of the drainage channels (both open and vegetated within these areas is shown in Figure 9 of the HMEP. The approach will aim to hold back water in all feasible locations within this area, subject to hydrological assessment. However, the exact location and number of dams required will be finalised on the ground and reported on within the HMEP year 1 report. All peat dam works will be overseen by an ECoW with practical experience of peatland / wetland management.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Dams in place.	Contractor / ECoW
E3 A targeted approach will be taken to those areas identified for restoration in the Outline PMP (Fluid, 2016). All re-profiling, water level control works and stabilisation works will be overseen by an ECoW with the practical experience of peatland restoration	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Works monitored and reported on	Contractor / ECoW
E4 A total of 20 2x2 metre monitoring quadrats will be set up within the areas where habitat enhancement measures and peatland restoration measures will be undertaken across Management Areas 2 and 3. A particular emphasis will be placed on those areas which will be re-wetted and restored. Information to be recorded is detailed in Section 6.7 of the HMEP.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Quadrats set up, surveys undertaken and reported on.	ECoW

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
E5 A targeted approach will be taken to re-wetting areas with impermeable soil (marshy grassland) by the placement of interlocking plastic piling dams within drains located in Management Area 3. An overview of the areas targeted for re-wetting and the location of existing drains are shown in Figure 9 of the HMEP. The approach will aim to hold back water in all feasible locations within this area, subject to hydrological assessment. However, the exact location and number of dams required will be finalised on the ground and reported on within the HMEP year 1 report. All dam works will be overseen by an ECoW with practical experience of wetland management for breeding waders.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Dams in place.	Contractor / ECoW
E6 A minimum of 4 wader scrapes will be created in those areas identified in Management Area 3. The exact location and number of scrapes will be finalised on the ground and reported on within the HMEP year 1 report. The creation of scrapes will be overseen by an ECoW with practical experience of wetland management for breeding waders.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Scrapes in place.	Contractor / ECoW
E7 Where stilling ponds are to be left in place permanently, wildlife-friendly features will be incorporated into their design. This will include shallow shelving sides and the use of surface curves overlapped into the edges of the ponds. The ECoW will provide briefings relating to the inclusion of wildlife-friendly features into permanent stilling ponds to digger drivers and site foreman.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Briefings undertaken, wildlife friendly features included in permanent stilling ponds.	Contractor / ECoW
Objective 6 - To avoid impacts on protected species, including nesting birds				
F1 Any investigation or construction works during the bird breeding season will be preceded by nesting bird surveys during March of the construction year.	Pre / During construction.	Reported on to NIEA as per condition in year of construction as per Condition 7 and in year 1 HMEP report.	Survey undertaken and reported on.	ECoW

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
F2 Works during the breeding season (1st April - 15th August) in any year will be monitored on a weekly basis and an appropriate buffer will be put in place around any nesting bird species. The extent of the buffer will be appropriate to the sensitivity of the species, the location and the nature of the works occurring at the time and in the locality. Buffers will be implemented in consultation with NIEA: NED. In general the following approach will be taken: o Decisions on appropriate buffer zones for widespread species, such as Meadow Pipit, will be made on the ground. In many cases a 20m buffer should be sufficient. o Where sensitive species such as Snipe are detected nesting, a 450m buffer to be applied. NIEA: NED should be notified of any detection via email. o Where curlews are detected breeding a default buffer of 800m will be applied with cessation of works and consultation with NIEA: NED to follow where topographic screening etc. may be considered. Other species of conservation concern, such as Hen harrier, Merlin or Golden Plover, will require cessation of works and immediate consultation with NIEA: NED.	During construction	Reported on to NIEA as per condition in year of construction (2 reports) as per Condition 9 and in year 1 HMEP report.	Works monitored and reported on.	ECoW
F3 Construction will be preceded by a walkover survey of the route within one month of the works commencing to identify whether any badger setts or other protected species occur within 25 metres of the construction corridor	Pre-construction and During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Status of protected species within site assessed and appropriate action taken	ECoW
F4 If during the works a badger sett is located within 25 metres of any works, work will cease in that area and consultation will be undertaken with NIEA.	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Monitoring and relevant briefings undertaken and appropriate action taken	Contractor / ECoW
Objective 7 - To oversee and monitor the success of protection and enhancement measures and take remedial action as required				
G1 All construction works will be monitored by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) with visits at minimum weekly intervals during works.(The role of the ECoW can be found in section 6 of the HMEP).	During construction	Within year 1 HMEP report	Work overseen by ECoW and reported on in year 1 report.	ECoW

Action	Timing	Monitoring and reporting	Measurement of success / remedial action	Responsibility
G2 Re-vegetation of areas within the working corridor will be monitored where they fall within a 50m buffer zone to watercourses (as marked in Figure 7 of the HMEP) in years 1, 2 and 3. Details on the monitoring can be found in section 6.7 of the HMEP).	During construction and Post-construction	Construction year (year 1) and years 2 and 3	Monitoring undertaken and reported on.	ECoW
G3 The prohibition of turf cutting, further drainage, and burning within the Application Site will be monitored throughout the lifecycle of the project through means of walk-over survey of the Application Site (details on the monitoring can be found in section 6.7 of the HMEP).	During construction and Post-construction	Construction year (year 1) and years 2 and 3	Monitoring undertaken and reported on	ECoW
G4 The success of the measures employed within the Habitat Enhancement Area identified in Figure 8 of the HMEP will be monitored by means of vegetation quadrats as detailed in section 6.7 of the HMEP.	During construction and Post-construction	HMEP reports in years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.	Implementation of agreed measures verified. Action taken as necessary	ECoW

Appendix E

Habitat and Species Management Plan

(Please refer to Appendix 6.2 of 2016 FEI)

Appendix F

Outline Peat Management Plan

(Please refer to Appendix 5.2 of 2016 FEI)



Craignagapple Wind Farm FEI

Brookfield Renewable

Technical Note: Review of the Surface Water Management Plan 2016

3

3 November 2016

Craignagapple Wind Farm FEI

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Appendix A. Surface Water Management Plan (2014 FEI)

1. Introduction

This document presents a review of the **Surface Water Management Plan** (SWMP) prepared by WDR & RT Taggart (**Appendix A**) as part of the Further Environmental Information report submitted in 2014 (2014 FEI) in relation to the Craignagapple Wind Farm planning application (J/2010/0481/F).

As a result of concerns from a number of statutory consultees, the 2016 Layout has reduced the number of turbines with associated infrastructure from nine to six, and has also proposed a new track layout to avoid environmental constraints. A comparison of the 2014 Layout and the 2016 Layout is shown on Figure 1.4 of the 2016 FEI.

1.1 Consultation

After the submission of the 2014 FEI, a number of statutory consultees raised concerns with the 2014 Layout in relation to potential surface water impacts as outlined below:

1.1.1 Northern Ireland Environment Agency - Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED)

A consultation response was received from NIEA-NED dated 12th October 2015 wherein a number of concerns with the proposed development in relation to the water environment were outlined. NIEA-NED were concerned about the potential hydrological impacts on the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC from the proposed construction works, and the potential effect that any peat slide would have on water quality.

NIEA-NED asked that the **Drainage Management Plan** (DMP) submitted in Appendix A of the 2014 FEI SWMP (Figure 11/242C/002B) be updated to include more detail of the proposed mitigation measures. This Technical Note reviews the findings of the 2014 SWMP. The updated DMP for the 2016 Layout is included in **Appendix 5.5** of the 2016 FEI.

The potential impacts from peat slide risk in relation to the 2016 Layout are discussed further in **Chapter 5: Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology** and **Appendix 5.1: Technical Note 5 PSRA** of the 2016 FEI. The potential impacts on the SAC/ASSI have been assessed in a separate Aquatic Ecology Report included in **Appendix 5.6**.

NIEA-NED further advised that a robust Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) must be completed for the proposed development. Consultation has taken place with Shared Environmental Services to agree the scope of the HRA and all relevant updated reports required for the HRA will be provided to Derry City and Strabane District Council.

1.1.2 Northern Ireland Environment Agency - Water Management Unit (NIEA-WMU)

NIEA-WMU provided a response on 9th January 2015, and were generally content with the information submitted as part of the 2014 FEI stating that NIEA-WMU *“recognises and welcomes the opportunity to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), for the environmental management of rainfall / surface water drainage within the development”*.

In order to ensure the protection of the water environment however, NIEA-WMU requested that the following condition be included should the scheme be approved:

“Method of Works Statements, for works in, near or liable to affect any waterway as defined by the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999, must be submitted to the Department, for agreement with the NIEA Water Management Unit, at least 8 weeks prior to the commencement of works or phase of works.”

NIEA-WMU noted the intention to culvert a watercourse on the site, and stated that the construction of new culverts should be avoided unless no practicable alternative exists.

NIEA-WMU also highlighted that if peat instability is considered to be likely then they may be concerned regarding impacts on surface waters.

1.1.3 Rivers Agency

The Rivers Agency submitted a letter to the Planning Authority dated 15th October 2015 in which they stated that they did not have a reason “*to object to the proposed development from a drainage or flood risk perspective*”.

1.1.4 Loughs Agency

The Loughs Agency submitted a response dated 27th January 2015 stating that they were “*content in principle that sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed to allay concerns raised in our previous responses*”. They did however request to be consulted during the preparation of the Construction Management Plan and in relation to environmental monitoring as the competent statutory fisheries authority for the area.

The Loughs Agency listed a number of conditions they would like to see put in place to ensure the proposed development does not cause pollution to the receiving watercourses, and to mitigate impacts on the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC:

- “*All storm water from the development site should not be discharged to nearby watercourses unless first passed through pollution interception and flow attenuation measures.*”
- “*No culverting of watercourses onsite shall take place until the culvert design is agreed by the Loughs Agency and other relevant statutory authorities (as appropriate).*”
- “*No in-stream construction works shall take place within watercourses without the consent of the Loughs Agency.*”
- “*No development operations shall take place until an environmental monitoring programme (surface water) is prepared and agreed by the Loughs Agency and other relevant statutory authorities (as appropriate).*”

2. Changes to the 2016 Layout

The 2016 Layout is presented on **Figure 1.3** of the 2016 FEI Report for Craignagapple Wind Farm, and has been reduced from nine to six turbines with associated infrastructure as follows:

- six three-bladed, horizontal axis wind turbines, each up to 111m blade tip height;
- voltage transformers and related switchgear located inside each turbine;
- turbine foundations;
- hard-standing areas for the erection of cranes at each turbine location (crane pads);
- drainage infrastructure;
- upgrade of existing access points and existing internal access tracks;
- construction of new internal access tracks;
- a wind farm sub-station compound containing a control building;
- an on-site electrical and control network of buried cables; and
- a temporary turbine supplier's compound and construction compound.

2.1 Turbines

2.1.1 Turbine Locations

The position and grid references for the proposed turbines are shown in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1: 2016 Layout Turbine Grid Co-ordinates

2016 Layout	
Turbine	Grid Co-ordinates
T1	H 42314, 97028
T2	H 42718, 96963
T3	H 42986, 96707
T4	H 43299, 96386
T8	H 43058, 96037
T9	H 43224, 95828

A summary of the main changes to the 2014 Layout is listed below:

- Turbines T1, T2 and T3 and T9 remain unchanged since the previous 2014 FEI submission.
- Turbines T5, T6 and T7 have been removed from the 2016 Layout in response to concerns from the consultees.
- Turbines T4 and T8 have been re-positioned in the 2016 Layout in order to avoid environmental constraints. In each case the new turbine position is within the original 25m micro-siting boundary around each turbine location.

2.1.2 Turbine Foundations and Crane Hardstanding Areas

Peat will be removed from the foundation and the crane hard standing area will be re-graded in the locality of the turbine, generally forming sightline bunds to obscure the base from the surrounding areas. The foundations would be approximately 20m x 20m and located at a depth of approximately 3m below the reduced level. The steel base (CAN) for the turbine tower would be embedded in the reinforced concrete base.

On completion of the foundation, the excavation would be backfilled with previously excavated material and compacted. If ground conditions necessitate, a piled foundation will be provided. The piles will consist of precast concrete piles and will be driven from a piling platform at ground level by a competent piling contractor.

2.2 On-Site Access Tracks

The access track design has been updated for the proposed development as a result of three turbines being removed from the 2014 Layout, and in order to address some additional consultee concerns in relation to the construction works required for the tracks.

The main changes to the 2014 Layout are summarised as follows:

- In the 2014 Layout Turbines T1 and T5 were accessed from the same junction. Turbine T5 has been removed from the 2016 Layout along with the proposed access track leading to it, and Turbine T1 will now be reached by a stretch of existing track. A turning head has been added for vehicular access.
- The access track to Turbine T2 remains largely unchanged, although a turning head has been added for vehicular access.
- In the 2014 Layout Turbines T3, T4, T6 and T7 were all accessed by the same stretch of track. Turbines T6 and T7 have been removed from the 2016 Layout, and T4 will now be accessed via the track to Turbines T8 and T9 to avoid an area of peatslide risk which was a concern on the original access track. The access track to Turbine T3 is largely the same as in the 2014 Layout, although a turning head has been added for vehicular access.
- The access track to Turbines T8 and T9 has been re-routed to avoid areas of sensitive habitat and deep peat, and Turbine T4 is also now accessed from this track. A separate turning head has been added into each of the tracks leading to both T8 and T9 to allow for vehicular access.

It is proposed that 0.63km of existing access tracks will be used to provide construction and maintenance access to the individual turbines. An additional 2.31km of new access tracks will also be constructed as part of the proposed development, making a total track length of 2.94km.

The access tracks on site will have a running width of a minimum 5m excluding shoulders or verges to each side which will individually add approximately 1m. The tracks will be wider on bends, junctions and crane hardstanding areas to suit the parameters of turbine delivery vehicles, and turning heads will be included in the track design where necessary to allow vehicles to manoeuvre.

2.3 Substation, Control Building and Construction Compound

The substation and control building compound will require an area of approximately 2,300m² (21m x 60m), and will be surrounded by standard galvanized security palisade fencing approximately 2.4m in height. This layout is subject to minor alterations following the grid connection offer which will be secured after planning has been determined. The temporary construction compound will also require an area of approximately 2,300m² (50m x 46m). This area will be re-vegetated post-construction.

3. Water Crossings and Access Track Drainage

All information detailed within the SWMP prepared by WDR & RT Taggart as part of the 2014 FEI in relation to managing surface water hydrology impacts of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm (**Appendix A**) remains applicable to the 2016 Layout,

Further site visits took place by the ecology, hydrology and geo-technical teams prior to the submission of the 2016 FEI in order to inform the development of the revised DMP. Consultation took place between all relevant disciplines regarding the location of outfalls from interceptor drains and sediment basins to ensure that they are not proposed to be on sensitive habitats and to work with the natural drainage characteristics to minimise any impacts on water dependent ecosystems.

Under track drainage will be provided on the track to the north of T4 in order to ensure hydraulic continuity to the M6_U4E habitat. This will consist of a group of precast concrete drainage pipes laid parallel the size and number of which will be chosen at detailed design stage. This is represented as 'under-track drain' on the plan and legend of the DMP.

The revised DMP also ensures that no water will be discharged to areas of known peat slide risk.

Road side swales will drain the surface water from the new tracks and hardstand area.

All access tracks and hardstands shall be constructed with a suitable crossfall in the downhill direction to divert runoff into silt water interceptor drains (swales). Track cut-off barriers shall be located every 30m along the access track to collect runoff and diverted into silt water interceptor drains. Track cut-off barriers shall be placed at 30-45° to achieve self-cleansing velocities.

Surface and silt water interceptor drains are to be located as close to the edge of the track as possible, to minimise disturbance of peat, sensitive habitats and water dependent ecosystems. Water from these drains will be discharged to areas remote from areas of known peat slide risk.

Where access roads run parallel to contours regular cross drains will be placed below the road surface to convey clean water runoff clear of the roads and to prevent excessive volumes of water collecting in the drainage ditches, thus reducing loading on any particular discharge point. Cross drains will be installed as pipe culverts under the track surface.

A fundamental principle in the design of the SWMP is that clean water flowing in the upstream catchment, including overland flow and flow in existing streams, is not contaminated by silt from the works area. For that reason all clean water runoff will be separated from construction site runoff that may be contaminated by sediment. All uphill 'clean' surface runoff will be collected by surface water interceptor drains before it can come in to contact with road surfaces or hardstands and will then be diverted into clean water diversion drains and discharged on the downhill side of work areas thereby preventing contamination with construction related runoff water.

There will be a number of cut-off drain crossings which are discussed further in the revised **Chapter 5: Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology** of the 2016 FEI and in the 2014 SWMP included in **Appendix A**.

There is one major natural watercourse crossing required of an OS mapped watercourse, which is a tributary of Legnahone Burn, in order to provide an access track to Turbines T8 and T9 (WC3 as per **Figure 5.1: Hydrological Features** of the 2016 FEI).

NIEA-NED requested (pers. comm) during a meeting held on the 23rd August 2016 that the structure crossing the Legnahone Burn is a single span structure; this will ensure that in-stream works are avoided. The exact type and dimensions of the structure will be confirmed at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance.

Both the Loughs Agency and the Rivers Agency will be consulted again at the detailed design stage with regards to type of structure to be constructed. A further two crossings (WC2 and WC4) over drainage channels

will be required to be constructed, making a total of three new crossings. In addition, there is an existing crossing over a drainage channel for the access track to Turbine T1 (WC1).

Watercourse crossings WC1, WC2 and WC4 (as per **Figure 5.1**) will be piped directly under the track through appropriately sized precast concrete drainage pipes. All watercourse crossings installed shall be to the satisfaction of Rivers Agency and the Loughs Agency. The exact type and dimensions of each structure shall be provided at detailed design stage in line with relevant CIRIA and Loughs Agency guidance.

Interceptor channels will be provided to collect and divert overland flow away from the site works. Some of these drainage channels exist already and these will be accommodated in road crossings to maintain the continuity of existing overland flows and to ensure that overland flows are kept separate from runoff from road and hardstands.

4. Conclusions

All information detailed within the SWMP prepared by WDR & RT Taggart included in **Appendix A** of this Technical Note remains applicable to the 2016 Layout of the proposed development,

Management of surface water runoff from the project will include interceptor drains and sediment basins. The location of these features has been agreed between the ecology, hydrology and geo-technical teams to ensure that they are not located on sensitive habitats and to work with the natural drainage characteristics to minimise any impacts on water dependent ecosystems.

The revised DMP also ensures that no water will be discharged to areas of known peat slide risk and under track drainage has been provided on the track to the north of T4 to ensure hydraulic continuity to the M6_U4E habitat.

Surface and silt water interceptor drains are to be located as close to the track as possible to minimise disturbance of peat, sensitive habitats and water dependent ecosystems.

A fundamental principle in the design of the SWMP is to provide that clean water flowing in the upstream catchment, including overland flow and flow in existing streams, is not contaminated by silt from the works area. Interceptor channels will be provided to collect and divert overland flow away from the site works. Some of these drainage channels exist already and these will be accommodated in road crossings to maintain the continuity of existing overland flows and to ensure that overland flows are kept separate from runoff from road and hardstands.

There is one major natural watercourse crossing required of an OS mapped watercourse, which is a tributary of Legnahone Burn, providing an access track to Turbines T8 and T9. A further three crossings over drainage channels will be required. The watercourse crossings will be piped directly under the track through appropriately sized precast concrete drainage pipes.

The requirements of the SWMP and the revised DMP have been used to inform the development of the Outline Construction Environmental and Management Plan (CEMP). Water quality monitoring will be the responsibility of the Contractor and Developer during the construction stage. By the adherence of the Contractor and Developer to their assigned responsibilities as outlined in the CEMP, a high degree of confidence can be assured in the mitigation measures proposed in the SWMP and DMP.

Appendix A. Surface Water Management Plan (2014 FEI)

Surface Water Management Plan

Craignagapple Wind Farm

Planning Ref: J/2010/0481/F

Rev 01 - Sept 2014



WDR & RT TAGGART
Civil Engineers
Structural Engineers
Architects
Landscape Architects
Town Planning Consultants
Project Managers
CDM Co-ordinators/Health & Safety Advisors



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Appendices

Appendix A: Drawings

- 11/242C/002B - Drainage Management Plan
- 11/242C/003 - SUDS Details (Sheet 1 of 2)
- 11/242C/004 - SUDS Details (Sheet 2 of 2)

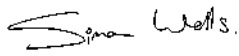


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1. INTRODUCTION

WDR & RT Taggart were commissioned by Brookfield Renewable Energy Group to prepare this detailed Surface Water Management Plan for the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm, a nine turbine development directly adjoining Owenreagh Wind Farm (Planning Reference J/2010/0481/F).

This surface water management plan for the wind farm was prepared taking into consideration the preliminary drainage information already included as part of Chapter 6 - Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology of the Environmental Statement in 2010 (ES, 2010).

An initial site visit was undertaken on 25th March 2014 to inspect water features and identify construction constraints. Upon confirmation of the proposal layout, a second site visit was undertaken on 27th May 2014 in order to assess the potential for the proposal to impact on hydrological receptors.

The civil design engineers, WDR & RT Taggart also visited the site to determine the most appropriate track layout and identify any necessary stream crossings taking the hydrology of the site into consideration at an early stage of project design.

This surface water management plan takes into consideration design changes to address concerns raised during the statutory consultation stage and in particular NIEA-NH. A summary of the amendments made to the site layout since the 2010 submission are outlined below:

- Relocation of 7 of the 9 turbines proposed to avoid environmental constraints as per the NIEA consultation responses;
- Relocation of sub-station and construction compound;
- Relocation and reduction in length of access tracks to avoid environmental constraints as per consultation responses;
- Two new additional site access points off the Glenmornan Road.

Following an informal Further Environmental Information (FEI) submission of the above changes in March 2013, further alterations were made to the site layout to address comments made by NIEA-NH. These include:

- The access track serving Turbine 1 has been re-aligned closer to the existing track to increase the distance between it and areas sensitive modified peat.
- The track leading to Turbine 2 has been located westwards to utilise the old bog track that exists on site. Turbine 2 has been located westwards to ensure the centre of the turbine is approximately 20m from the existing ditch/drainage channel.
- The peat habitat mapping in proximity to Turbine 2 has been updated to represent the correct mapping on the ground, which illustrates that Turbine 2 is located outside areas of sensitive bog habitat.
- Turbine 4 has been moved eastward (by 80m approx) and relocated to the south side of the existing track to an area of more suitable habitat.
- The track immediately adjacent to Turbine 5 has been reduced in length and moved closer to the existing track to an area of less sensitive modified peat.
- The track leading to Turbines 8 and 9 has been amended to ensure a separation distance of 50m from onsite watercourses
- The footprint and landtake of the hardstanding areas at each turbine have been reduced to minimise impacts on habitats within the site boundary.



The purpose of this surface water management plan is to provide a fully informed drainage design to ensure protection of surface waters during construction and operational of the proposed development. The surface water management plan will consider the construction, operation and maintenance phases. The decommissioning phase requires the same precautionary measures as the construction phase and is therefore discussed separately.

Where mitigation measures are proposed, these are designed and incorporated into the drainage system.



2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Site Details

The Craignagapple Wind Farm development site is located approximately 20km south of Londonderry and 8km east of Strabane. The site is situated on the northern and north eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill at an altitude of between 260m and 330m AOD directly adjoining the operational Owenreagh Wind Farm.

The proposed development consists of nine wind turbines with associated hardstandings, underground cabling, access roads, water crossing and an electrical substation and temporary construction compound. The drainage layout of the proposed wind farm development at Craignagapple is shown in drawing 11/242C/002 B - Drainage Management Plan in Appendix A.

The existing sub-catchments and drainage of the site can be seen in Figure 7.1 of Appendix 7 of the 2014 Craignagapple FEI document– Hydrological Features of Craignagapple Extension Wind Farm.

The summit of Owenreagh Hill has large areas of shallow blanket bog and heath moorland. The lower slopes have a rolling, smooth profile but slope steeply upon approach to the summit. The fields on the lower slopes of Owenreagh Hill are in hay, silage and pasture use.

2.2. Local Watercourse

There are three major watercourses located within the site boundary. They are the Legnahone Burn, Legnavader Burn and the Glentrasna Burn. A 50m buffer zone has been applied to each watercourse and where possible, all turbine and access roads have been located away from this buffer zone. Where construction occurs within or adjacent to buffer zones the watercourse will be fully protected along its length with a silt fence.

The surface water runoff from the site will ultimately discharge to the following catchments:

- Flows from the north of the site shall enter the Glentrasna Burn and the Legnavader Burn before entering the River Foyle via Glenmornan River.
- Flows from the east of the site shall enter the Legnahone Burn before entering the River Foyle via Dunnyboe Burn and Burn Dennet.

No drainage channels or sediment basins shall discharge directly to the watercourse. All runoff shall be discharged by overland flow to the natural drainage paths within the site.

Surface water protection measures shall form part of the Construction Management Plan for the site. A list of mitigation measures proposed during the construction phase was outlined in the 2010 ES and included in Section 4.7 - Surface Water Protection Measures of this report. These included measures to prevent runoff, erosion from vulnerable areas and consequent sediment release into the nearby watercourses which receive flow from the proposed development site.



2.3. Summary of Hydrological Assessments

A Hydrological Assessment of the site was carried out by Jacobs as part of the environmental impact assessment and a review of surface water assessment was carried out by WDR & RT Taggart. The assessment is detailed within the Environmental Statement as Chapter 6 (ES, 2010) and a revised assessment of the amended 2014 FEI project design is provided in Appendix 7 of the 2014 Craignagapple FEI Report, and is summarised as follows:

The site lies within two hydrological catchments:

1. Glenmornan to the north west; and;
2. Dunny Boe to the east and north east.

Glenmornan

The northern section of the site falls within the Glenmornan catchment which includes the north western and northern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary and the north of the site include Glentrashna Burn close to the northern limit of the site and the Lagavadder Burn. Other tributaries within this catchment include the Glenwanda Burn and the Allnamoota Burn to the west and the Curryenagh Burn to the south west of the site. The Glenmornan catchment ultimately becomes the Burn Dennet and Lower Foyle catchment.

The Glenmornan Catchment can be divided into two sub-catchment areas for the proposed wind farm development:

- Western sub-catchment – including Curryenagh, Allnamoota and Glenwanda burn.
- Northern sub-catchment – including Glentrashna Burn and Lagavadder Burn.

A small rounded ridge of the Owenreagh Hill separates the two sub-catchments.

Dunny Boe

The south eastern section of the site falls within the Dunny Boe catchment. The Dunny Boe catchment originates from the eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Tributaries within the site boundary include Legnahone Burn in the eastern section of the site. Runoff from the site is directed into the Legnahone Burn. Further tributaries include the Ballkerry Burn located to the east of the site flowing north. The Dunny Boe catchment ultimately flows to become the Burn Dennet and Lower Foyle catchment.

The hydrological assessment of the site has identified that sensitive hydrological receptors for the site are surface watercourses, including the Laggavadder Burn, Glentrashna Burn, Glenwanda Burn, Allnamoota Burn and the Legnahone Burn. These watercourses feed into the Glenmornan and Dunny Boe catchments.

The assessment identified areas of activity, particularly during the construction operations that have the potential to impact upon the hydrological/hydrogeological resources of the site. Particular attention was paid to the risk of affecting downstream watercourses. The magnitude and significance of potential impacts was assessed, and included sedimentation/erosion, pollution and alteration to natural drainage patterns. The assessment concludes that, all potential impacts can be mitigated and eliminated providing appropriate provisions are made in the design construction planning and methodology.

Mitigation by avoidance has been applied to the Craignagapple Wind Farm layout, that is, a 50m (minimum) buffer between on-site watercourses and any site infrastructure has been incorporated into the overall layout design where possible.



The recommendations from the Hydrological Assessment included within Chapter 6 of the 2010 ES and the revised assessment included within Appendix 7 of the 2014 Craignagapple FEI Report have been taken into consideration in the development of this surface water management plan.



3. SURFACE WATER DESIGN AND SUDS DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

3.1. Surface Water Management Plan

The Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been compiled with regard to:

- Knowledge of the site's environmental conditions;
- Previous construction experience of wind farm developments in similar peat environments;
- Previous experience of environmental constraints and issues from construction of wind farms in similar environmental conditions; and
- Technical guidance and best management practice manuals.

This SWMP is designed to safeguard the water environment and is an integrated, sustainable drainage system designed and developed to:

- Reduce changes in runoff regimes;
- Control surface water runoff within and its effects outside the site;
- Protect aquatic environments;
- Appropriately design and specify the provision of settlement ponds and silt traps, and
- Prevent all sediment associated pollution entering watercourses and groundwater.

The purpose of the SWMP is to provide a fully informed drainage design for the development proposal, incorporating all required hydrological mitigation measures. The SWMP will consider the construction, operation and maintenance phases.

3.2. SUDS Design Philosophy

The general SUDS design philosophy for this project includes:

- Minimising any change to the existing hydrology of the site. Where physically possible the SUDS drainage layout shall replicate the natural drainage and hydrological characteristics of the area.
- Minimising sediment loads in the runoff, with particular attention being given to the construction phase of the project.
- Maintain runoff rates and volumes at Greenfield rates for a range of storm events.
- Avoid high flow velocities particularly at the entry point to the final settlement pond. Energy dissipation devices or multiple outflow structures will help avoid the re-suspension of sediment.
- The drainage system should manage problems of erosion and provide for reinstatement of vegetation along the access track.
- Ensure that the runoff discharged from the site is in compliance with Fisheries Act (NI) 1966 and EC Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC).
- All SUDS features to be installed prior to start of construction.



4. DRAINAGE LAYOUT AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES

The site drainage layout of the proposed wind farm development is presented in drawing 11/242C/002B - Drainage Management Plan in Appendix A.

The main principle of the surface water quality management plan is to minimise the volume of 'dirty' water requiring treatment. This is achieved by keeping 'clean' water clean by interception and separation, and by collecting the 'dirty' water and treating it by removing the suspended solids.

There are two main approaches to sediment control employed for the Craignagapple wind farm:

1. Filtering run-off in small volumes
2. Settling run-off where larger volumes are unavoidable.

In the first instance, the SWMP aims to mitigate by avoidance. Therefore a 50m (minimum) buffer is applied between on-site watercourses and any site infrastructure to remove the risk of "dirty" water entering watercourses.

4.1. Access Tracks and Hardstands

As shown in the drainage drawing for Craignagapple, road side swales will drain the surface water from the new tracks and hardstand area. All access tracks and hardstands shall be constructed with a suitable crossfall in the downhill direction to divert runoff into silt water interceptors (swales). Track cut-off barriers shall be located every 30m along the access track to collect runoff and diverted into silt water interceptor drains. Track cut-off barriers shall be placed at 30-45° to achieve self-cleansing velocities.

Where access roads run parallel to contours regular cross drains will be placed below the road surface to prevent excessive volumes of water collecting in the drainage ditches and to reduce loading on any particular discharge point. Cross drains will be installed as pipe culverts under the track surface.

A fundamental principle in the design of the SWMP is that clean water flowing in the upstream catchment, including overland flow and flow in existing streams, is not contaminated by silt from the works area. For that reason all clean water runoff will be separated from construction site runoff that may be contaminated by sediment. All uphill 'clean' surface runoff will be collected before it comes in contact with road surfaces or hardstands and piped and diverted into clean water diversion drains and discharged on the downhill side of work areas thereby preventing contamination with construction related runoff water.

An existing watercourse located along the site layout will be culverted below the access track as outlined in Section 4.5.



4.2. Silt Water Interceptors

Silt water interceptors shall be located on the downhill side of all construction work, or any area where the natural vegetation will be disturbed, to collect any silty or contaminated runoff. Interception trenches shall have a positive gradient of not less than 0.5% and not more than 15% to an outlet. Each drain will incorporate a series of check dams that will attenuate the flow and provide storage for the increased runoff from exceptional rainfall events.

Gravel checkdams shall be located within the interceptor trenches at a maximum of 25m centres. Checkdams shall remove silts from the runoff as well as reducing the velocity of flow in the trenches.

All runoff from silt water trenches shall pass through a sediment basin before being discharged into an area of vegetation.



Figure 4.1 - Examples of Check Dams along Roadside Drainage Channels

4.3. Sediment Basins

Runoff from the works areas will be isolated from the clean catchment runoff by means of a series of open swales that will be constructed on the downhill side of the works. These swales will be directed to settlement ponds that will be constructed throughout the site, downhill from the works areas.

The sediment basins have been designed to a modular size to cater for a single turbine hard standing area or a 1,200m² area of internal access road. They have been designed to have sufficient capacity to allow settlement and allow contingency for unexpected increased rainfall events.

All sediment basins shall be maximum standing water depth of 0.5m to reduce the health and safety risk to personnel and plant. Sediment basin side slopes shall have a maximum gradient of 1 in 4 to reduce erosion and safety risk.



Discharge from sediment basins shall be spread over a large area to mimic the natural runoff characteristics of the site and to minimise erosion of the natural vegetation. The sediment basin design is presented in drawing 11-242C-003 in Appendix A.



Figure 4.2 - Multi-tiered Sediment Basin with Stone Filter

4.4. Clean Water Diversion

Interceptor channels will be provided to collect and divert overland flow away from the site works. Some of these drainage channels exist already and these will be accommodated in road crossings to maintain the continuity of existing overland flows.

At all construction works areas, clean water (i.e. non-silty surface water flow that has not yet passed over any disturbed construction areas) will be kept separate from silty water or other potentially contaminated water. Cut-off ditches shall be installed in order to collect clean surface water runoff from uphill from any construction/disturbed areas. Clean runoff water shall be diverted around or below any construction/disturbed area and then discharged into an area of vegetation for dispersion or infiltration.

Silt traps, gravel, sand bags, silt fencing and anchored straw bales may be required at the discharge point in order to prevent erosion at the outlet, alleviate flow and aid flow dispersion across a wider area of vegetation to prevent potential scour and remobilisation of deposited silt.

Discharge points will be located sufficient distance from any water courses to allow adequate infiltration or settlement of suspended solids prior to any discharged surface run-off potentially entering the water course.

As shown in drawing 11/242C/002B - Drainage Management Plan in Appendix A any existing artificial drainage will be intercepted away from construction areas and site works

4.5. Watercourse Crossings

There is one major watercourse crossing required, of Legnahone Burn, in order to provide an access track to turbines T8 and T9. The site layout will as require a number of cut-off drain crossings.



Table 4.1 - Summary of Watercourse Crossings

Watercourse	Location	Grid Ref	Type of Crossing	Description
Legnahone Burn	Access Track to Turbine T8 & T9 to the east of the site	243575, 396565	Culvert	Precast concrete pipe with precast concrete headwalls

Watercourse crossings will be piped directly under the track through appropriately sized precast concrete drainage pipes. All watercourse crossings shall be to the satisfaction of Rivers Agency. The size, location and capacity calculations of each crossing shall be provided at detailed design stage.

4.6. Watercourse Diversions

No major watercourse diversions are currently foreseen for this project. Should a watercourse diversion be required, full consultation and approval shall be carried out with Rivers Agency.

4.7. Surface Water Protection Measures

Surface water protection measures shall form part of the Construction Management Plan for the site. A list of mitigation measures proposed during the construction phase was outlined in the 2010 ES. These included measures to prevent runoff, erosion from vulnerable areas and consequent sediment release into the nearby watercourses which receive flow from the proposed development site. These surface water pollution control measures described below shall be undertaken during the construction phase of the works:

- Delivery trucks, tools and equipment will be cleaned at designated washout areas located within a controlled area of the site. Wheel washing facilities will be provided at the site entrance draining to silt traps. Additional silt fencing will be kept on site in case of an emergency break out of silt laden run-off.
- No concrete wash out is allowed on site except for washing of concrete chutes that will be washed into a dedicated covered skip.
- Minimising stockpiling of materials and ensuring any stockpiles required at stored as far away as possible from watercourses.
- During the construction period, spoil heaps from the excavations for the turbine bases will be stored temporarily. If left exposed, this could lead to an increase in silt-laden run-off draining off site. However these spoil heaps will be covered and surrounded by silt fences to filter sediment from the surface water run-off from excavated material.
- Mitigation through Monitoring: A surface water / groundwater monitoring program will be implemented to monitor impacts to the water regime during the construction phase. The surface water monitoring regime will consist of a combination of physico-chemical (including hydrocarbons) and biological sampling techniques which will be used to identify water quality within the site. The water quality sampling regime will be carried out prior to and during the site's construction, during its operation and decommissioning. Baseline water



quality samples will initially be obtained from all locations identified for sampling. These results, along with relevant water quality legislation will be used to monitor any deleterious effects which may occur during the construction process.

- During construction water sampling and analysis will continue from the baseline locations at specified intervals. Sampling locations will include some control points outside the influence of the construction. This will provide assurance that mitigation measures are effective and sensitive receptors are not subject to detrimental impacts. Should any impacts be observed through the monitoring, immediate actions as defined in the water monitoring plan will be implemented. This is likely to include identification and removal of the source of the impact, notification of the appropriate personnel/authorities and remediation and amendment to mitigation if appropriate.
- Construction activities will be located away from watercourses as far as possible. The contractor will ensure that trafficking on site is kept to a minimum and the routes of haul roads are kept away from watercourses as far as possible. Where haul roads pass close to watercourses, silt fencing will be used to protect the streams.
- Buffer zones, silt traps and settlement ponds as described above will be put in place in advance as construction progresses across the site.
- Roads/site tracks have been laid out to follow site contours where possible, to reduce the longitudinal slope of swales.
- Any diesel or fuel oils stored on site will be bunded to 110% of the capacity of the storage tank. Design and installation of fuel tanks to be in accordance with best practice guidelines BPGCS005, oil storage guidelines. Refuelling of plant during construction will be carried out on a designated areas, away from watercourses. Drip trays and spill kits will be kept available on site. Only emergency breakdown maintenance will be carried out on site. Appropriate containment facilities will be provided to ensure that any spills from the vehicle are contained and removed off site.
- The construction of swales for access road drainage follows the natural flow paths on site where possible. Existing overland flow channels will be maintained and cross-drains provided in the access roads to allow continuity of flow. Interceptor drains will be constructed upslope where there are no existing channels with cross-drains provided at 200m intervals where the access track runs parallel to the contour lines. The roadside swales will therefore only carry the access road run-off and so avoid carrying large volumes of water and concentrating flows.
- Where swales are laid at slopes greater than 2%, check dams will be provided as described above. This will reduce effective slope, run-off velocities and any consequent potential for erosion.
- Cross-drains of 450mm diameter (minimum) are proposed, to prevent a risk of clogging, for drainage crossings and conveying flows from existing and proposed drains across the access tracks. No culverts are proposed on this site as the route of the proposed access tracks does not cross any existing streams.



- The contractor shall ensure that erosion control and attenuation facilities, namely sediment/silt-traps, swales and ponds are regularly maintained during the construction phase. The contractor shall ensure that all personnel working on site are trained in pollution incident control response. The contractor will include a formal procedure to deal with queries and comments from the general public in his emergency response plan. During the construction period, it is envisaged that a facility to shut off the outfall from the attenuation and settlement ponds, during an emergency will be provided. This will mitigate any accidental spillage on site impacting on the watercourse and the size of the ponds (designed for a 1 in 30 year return flood event) will allow sufficient time to arrange for cleaning up the relevant pollutant in the attenuation pond. Adequate security should be provided on site to prevent spillage as a result of vandalism. A regular review of weather forecasts of heavy rainfall is required and the contractor is required to prepare a contingency plan for before and after such events.
- Any standing water in the excavations will be pumped into temporary settlement basins which will be lined and which will drain into existing or proposed drainage channels on site. The settlement basins will be constructed in advance of any excavations for the turbine bases.
- Loose track material generated during the use of access tracks will be prevented from reaching watercourses by adequate maintenance of the track. In dry weather, dust suppression methods will be employed. Roadside drains likely to carry high sediment loads will not be allowed to discharge directly into watercourses or sinkholes but will discharge into a silt trap or buffer area of adequate width. The purpose of these drainage ditches is to collect track drainage, control run-off during intense rainfall events and mitigate erosion. These ditches will have filter check dams at intervals along their length to encourage infiltration and reduce velocity of flow within the channels. The drainage design will encourage run-off to leave access tracks quickly and prevent their acting as flow pathways and will also protect the site's soils from erosion. Silt traps will be located at the end of all cross drains and cut off drains.
- Peatslide risk will be monitored and reviewed during the construction phase with slope maintenance procedures implemented onsite. Peatslide risk assessments will be undertaken and form part of the design method statements during construction.
- The contractor will carry out visual examinations of watercourses receiving flows from the proposed development during the construction phase and regular water samples will be taken.
- Cables will be installed in trenches underneath and directly adjacent to access tracks as far as possible. Trenches will be excavated during dry periods where possible in short sections and left open for minimal periods to avoid acting as a conduit for surface water flows. Clay bunds will be constructed within the cable trench at intervals.
- Portaloo's will be used to provide toilet facilities for site personnel. Sanitary waste will be removed from site via a licensed waste disposal contractor.



- Wet concrete operations are not envisaged for this site within or adjacent to watercourses. However, if wet concrete operations are required a suitable risk assessment should be completed prior to works being carried out.
- Peat berms will be allowed to revegetate naturally. If natural revegetation is unsuccessful, additional measures, such as the use of pre-seeded matting will be used to expedite the vegetation cover over peat berms. The berms will be surrounded by silt fencing until the vegetation has been established.
- The area of exposed ground will be kept to a minimum by maintaining where possible existing vegetation that would otherwise be subject to erosion in the vicinity of the wind farm infrastructure. The clearing of peat will be delayed until just before construction begins rather than stripping the entire site in advance particularly during road construction. Best practice for excavation in peat is that the acrotelm (top 50cm of peat), which contains the seed bank, is stored and maintained separately from the catotelm (i.e. peat below the acrotelm layer). Wherever good quality acrotelm is identified, it will be stored for re-use in accordance with best practice. Once works are complete, the acrotelm can be used to cover exposed areas of peat. Exposed areas of the site that are slow to re-vegetate may need to be replanted with suitable vegetation. This can be by natural regeneration or by reseeded. Natural regeneration relies on colonisation of bare ground by native species from adjacent habitats. A roughened surface will be provided that can trap seeds and soil to provide initial regeneration areas.



5. POST-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Post-construction Works

All excess silt and debris to be removed from drainage trenches at end of construction phase. All surplus construction material and waste material, which generate silts, to be removed from site.

When operational, the wind farm development will have a negligible effect on surface water quality as there will be no further disturbance of soils post construction. During the operation period the swales will have vegetated and will serve to attenuate flows and remove pollutants from the run-off.

5.2. Maintenance Period

It is not envisaged that the maintenance period will involve any significant impacts on the hydrological regime of the area. Further, the maintenance of the wind farm will include for the activities associated with keeping the drainage system operating effectively. The developer will have the responsibility for maintaining the drainage system at the wind farm. The maintenance regime will include inspecting swales and cross-drains for any blockages; inspecting outfalls to watercourses; inspecting the existing channels for any obstructions; inspecting the ponds. Maintenance shall be in accordance with CIRIA C697 SuDS and Maintenance Manual.



6. CONCLUSION

The surface water hydrology impacts of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm development affect both the surface water runoff and the existing water quality of the receiving waters. Therefore, management of surface water runoff from the project will include settlement ponds of the increased surface water runoff and settling of suspended solids. This will be achieved by laying appropriately sized swales along the site tracks and by directing all runoff from the site through settlement ponds.

During construction, there is potential for an increase in the sediment and nutrient load to the watercourses and during the excavation of ground for roads/site-tracks, turbine foundations and hard-standing areas. The impact on hydrology and water quality during construction will be mitigated by the use of appropriately sized settlement ponds and additional mitigation measures as outlined in Section 4.

The appointed contractor shall have responsibility for ensuring that all the mitigation and maintenance measures included in the surface water management plan are put in place. The requirements of the surface water management plan have informed the Construction & Environmental Management Plan. Water quality monitoring will be the responsibility of the contractor and developer during the construction stage. The developer will appoint a suitably qualified person to check the results of such monitoring and to advise on any additional measures required if necessary.

The contractor will prepare an emergency plan which will include the requirement for the shutting off of outfalls from the ponds during the construction period when very heavy rain is forecasted.

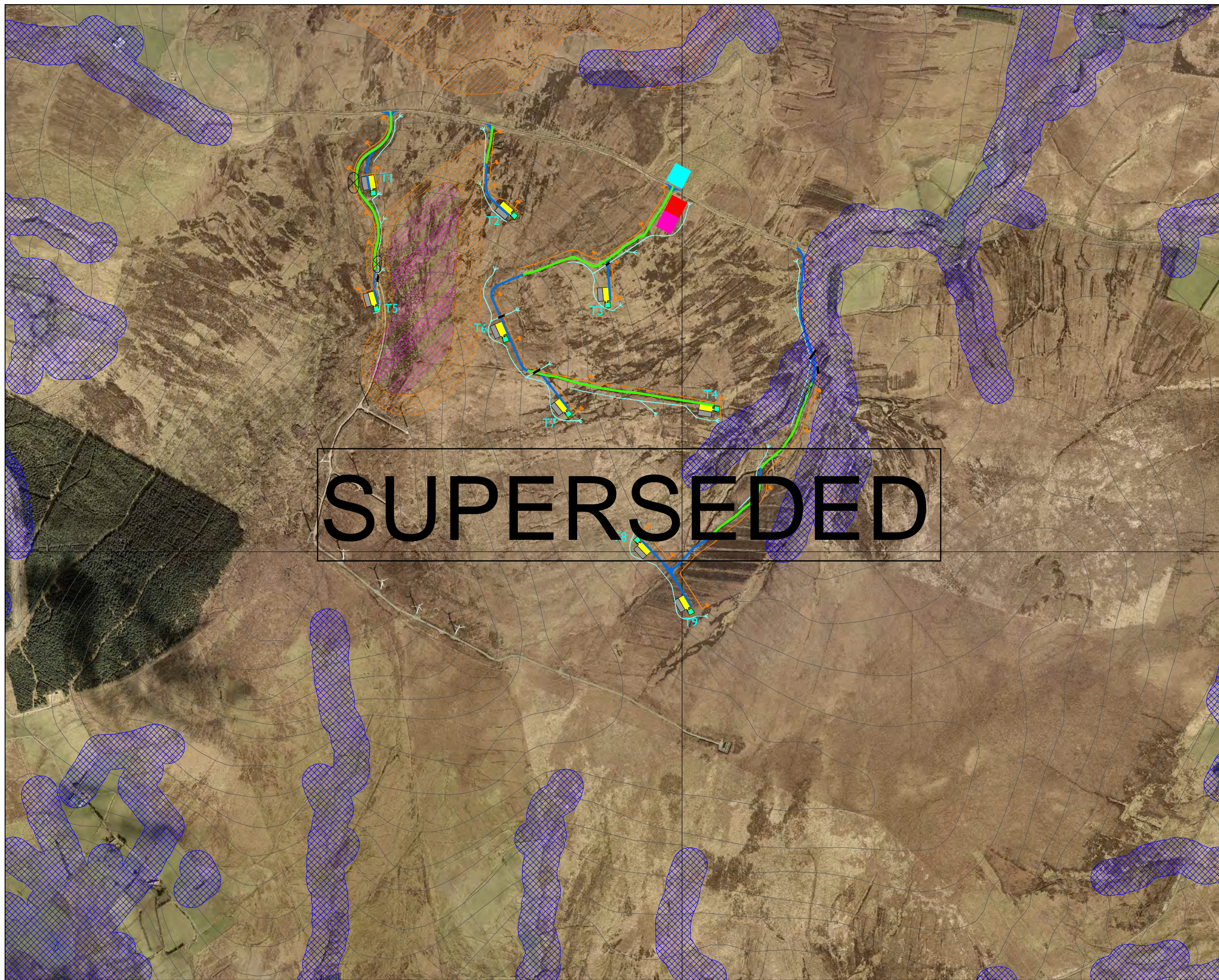
All ponds will be installed in advance of the works. All silt fencing as required will be installed in advance of the works.

If the developer and contractor assume their responsibilities as outlined above to prevent a release of silt laden run-off from the wind farm development during the construction phase then a high degree of confidence can be assured in the mitigation measures proposed in this Surface Water Management Plan.



Appendix A

Drawings



SUPERSEDED

- LEGEND**
- EXISTING TRACK TO BE UPGRADED
 - PROPOSED NEW TRACK
 - T4 TURBINE
 - HARDSTAND
 - LEVELLED ASSEMBLY AREA
 - PROPOSED TURBINE SUPPLY COMPOUND
 - TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND
 - SUBSTATION
 - CULVERT
 - ACCESS TRACK AND HARD STANDING DRAIN
 - SURFACE WATER INTERCEPTOR DRAIN
 - WATERCOURSES 50M BUFFER
 - MODERATE PEAT SLIDE RISK
 - HIGH PEAT SLIDE RISK

B	GENERAL UPDATE	MP	11/09/14	SWW	11/09/14
A	LAYOUT AMENDED	SWW	10/08/14	GMCK	---
REV	COMMENTS	BY	DATE	CHKD	DATE
01	AMENDMENT DETAILS				



WDR & RT TAGGART

CLIENT	SWS ENERGY				
CONTRACT	CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM				
DRAWING	DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN				
SCALE	1:50,000 @ A1				
DRAWN	DJH/SWW	DATE	15/02/13		
CHECKED	GMCK	DATE	15/02/13		
DRG No.	11-242C 002 B				
Architects	Civil Engineers		Laganwood House		
Structural Engineers	Landscape Architects		Newforge Lane		
Town Planning Consultants	Planning Supervisors		Malone Road		
Project Managers			Belfast BT9 5NX		
			Tel 028 9066 2121		
			Fax 028 9066 3162		
			email mail@wdr-rttaggart.com		

Brookfield

PROPOSED WINDFARM AT CRAIGNAGAPPLE, STRABANE, NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES:

SEDIMENT BASINS

1. ALL OPEN WATER BASINS TO BE RING FENCED AND APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE USED TO REDUCE HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS
2. ONSITE TRIALS MAY BE REQUIRED TO REFINE SEDIMENT BASIN DIMENSIONS
3. ALL BASINS TO BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF GENERAL EARTHWORKS
4. SEDIMENT BASIN MAY BE STABILISED WITH A LAYER OF GEOTEXTILE AND 150mm OF 25-40mm WASHED GRAVEL MARKER LAYER. BASINS MAY ALSO BE STABILISED BY GRASS SEEDING.
5. ALL SLOPES SHOULD NOT EXCEED 1 IN 4 TO REDUCE EROSION AND SAFETY RISK.
6. THE REMOVAL OF SILT TO TAKE PLACE DURING DRY CONDITIONS ONLY. CARE TO BE TAKEN WHEN REMOVING SILT SO AS NOT TO OVER DEEPEN THE BASINS.

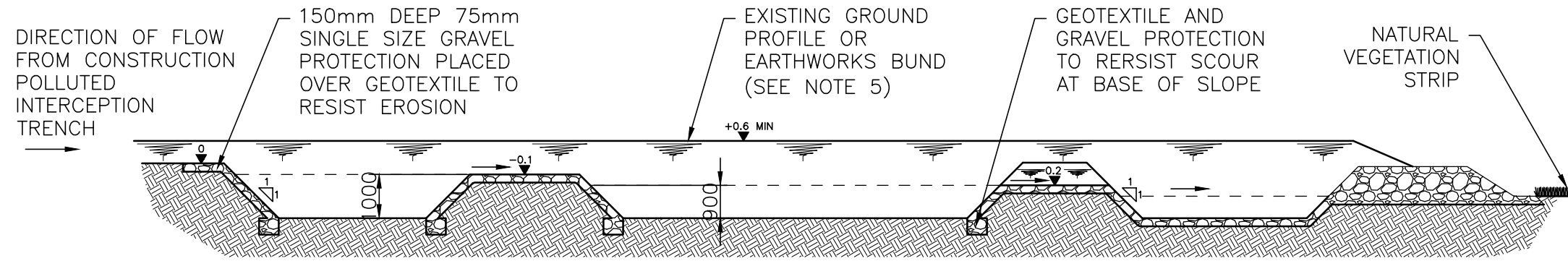
HAUL ROUTE CUT OFF BARRIERS

1. SPACING OF HAUL ROUTE CUT OFF BARRIERS TO BE 30m. SPACING TO BE REDUCED WHERE ACCESS TRACK SLOPE INCREASES OR WHERE GULLYING OF THE TRACK IS EVIDENT.
2. HAUL ROUTE BARRIERS PLACED AT 30-45 DEGREES ACROSS HAUL ROUTE TO ACHIEVE SELF CLEANING VELOCITIES

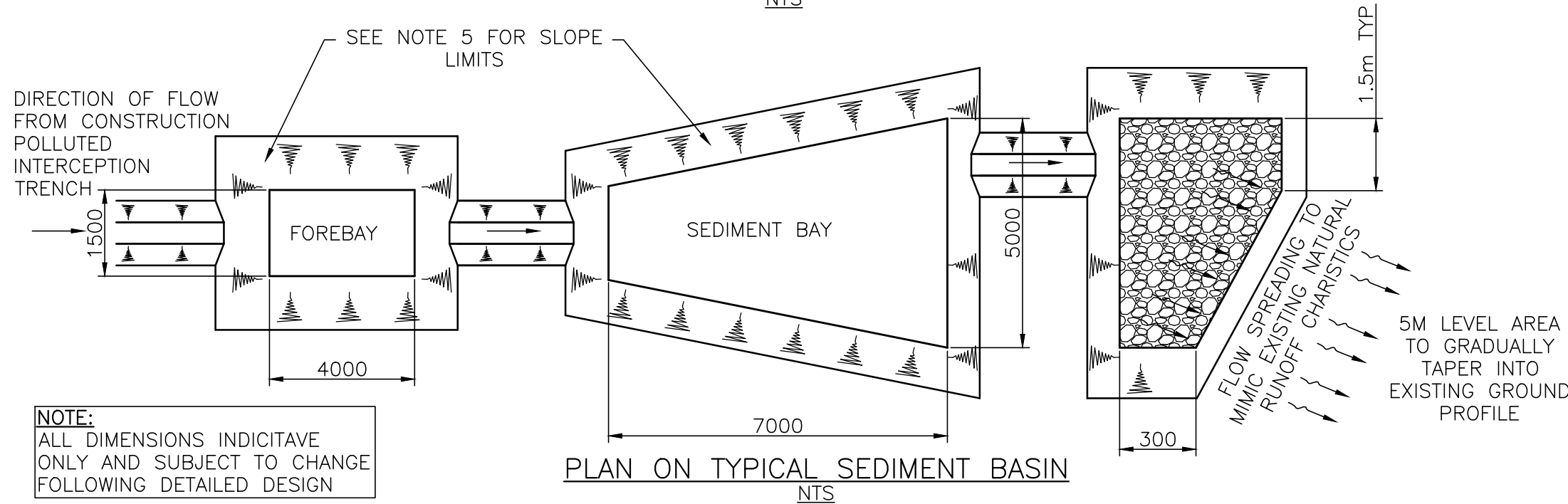
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FIGURE No.	11-242C-003		
SCALE	NTS	DRAWN	MP
DATE	AUG.14	CHECKED	SWW



WDR & RT TAGGART

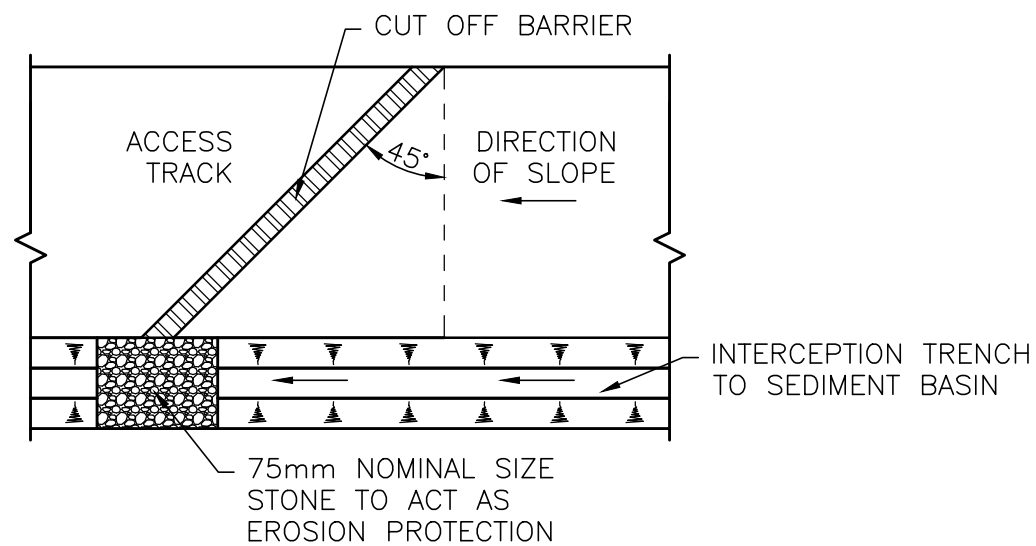


TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH
ENHANCE SEDIMENT BASIN
NTS

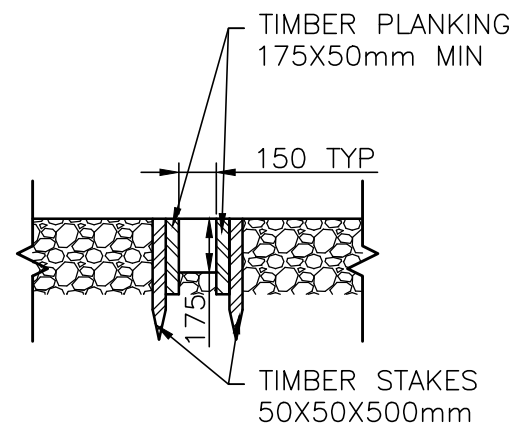


PLAN ON TYPICAL SEDIMENT BASIN
NTS

NOTE:
ALL DIMENSIONS INDICATIVE ONLY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE FOLLOWING DETAILED DESIGN



PLAN ON TYPICAL TRACK
CUT OFF BARRIER
NTS



SECTION THROUGH TYPICAL TRACK
CUT OFF BARRIER
NTS

Brookfield

PROPOSED WINDFARM AT CRAIGNAGAPPLE, STRABANE, NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES:

INTERCEPTION TRENCHES AND CHECKDAMS

1. ALL INTERCEPTION TRENCHES TO HAVE A POSITIVE GRADIENT OF NOT LESS THAN 0.5% AND NOT MORE THAN 15% TO AN OUTLET.
2. WALLS OF THE TRENCH TO BE COMPACTED BY EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.
3. IF EROSION OCCURS WITHIN THE TRENCH OR THE GRADIENT EXCEEDS 5% CHECK DAMS ARE TO BE USED
4. IF EROSION IS EVIDENT WITHIN A CHECKDAM TRENCH, 25-75mm STABILISATION GRAVEL MAY BE USED TO STABILISE AFFECTED AREAS.
5. GRAVEL EROSION PROTECTION TO EXTEND 500mm BEYOND BANKS AT CHECKDAMS TO PREVENT CUTTING AROUND DAM.

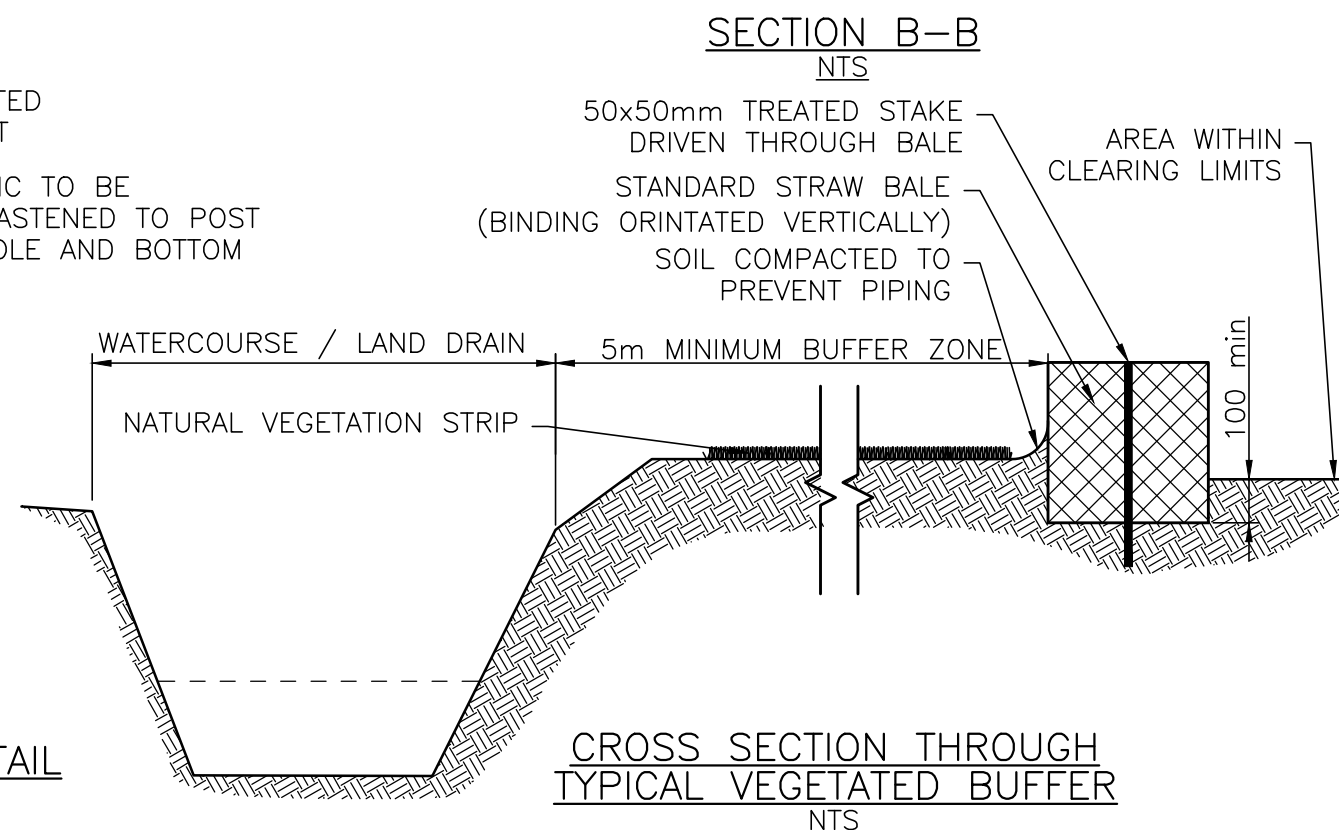
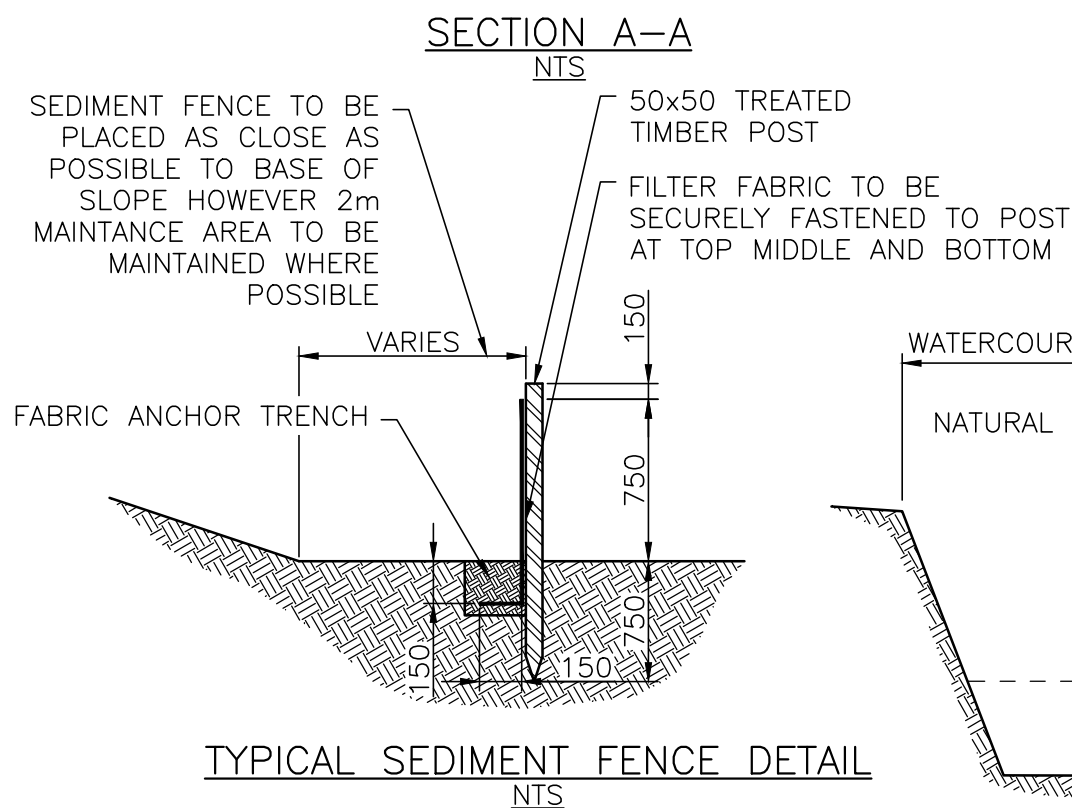
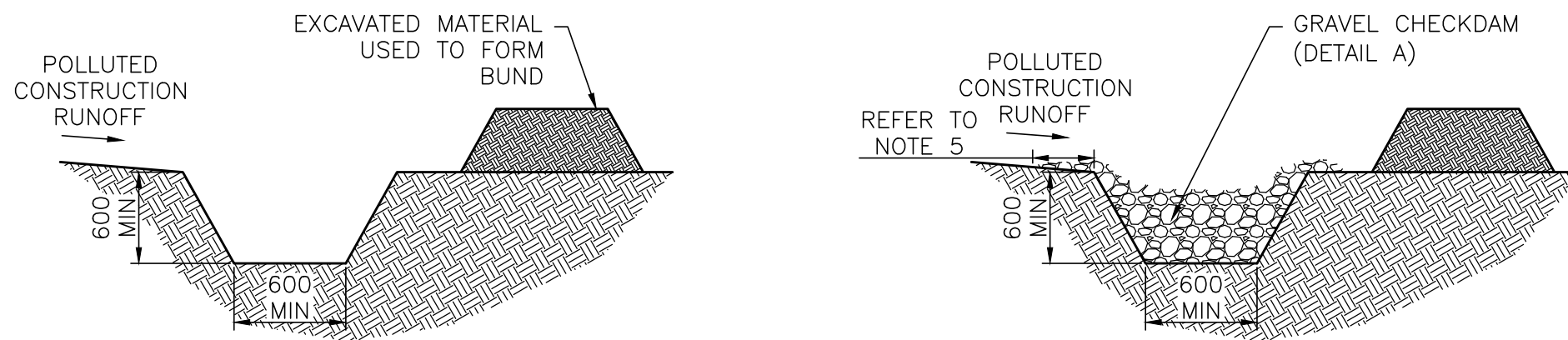
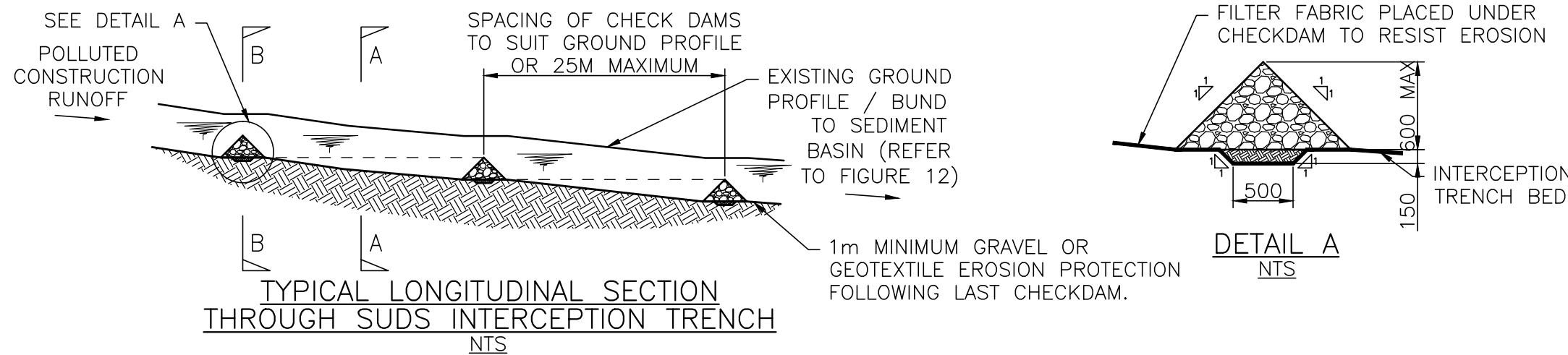
STRAW BALE SEDIMENT BARRIER

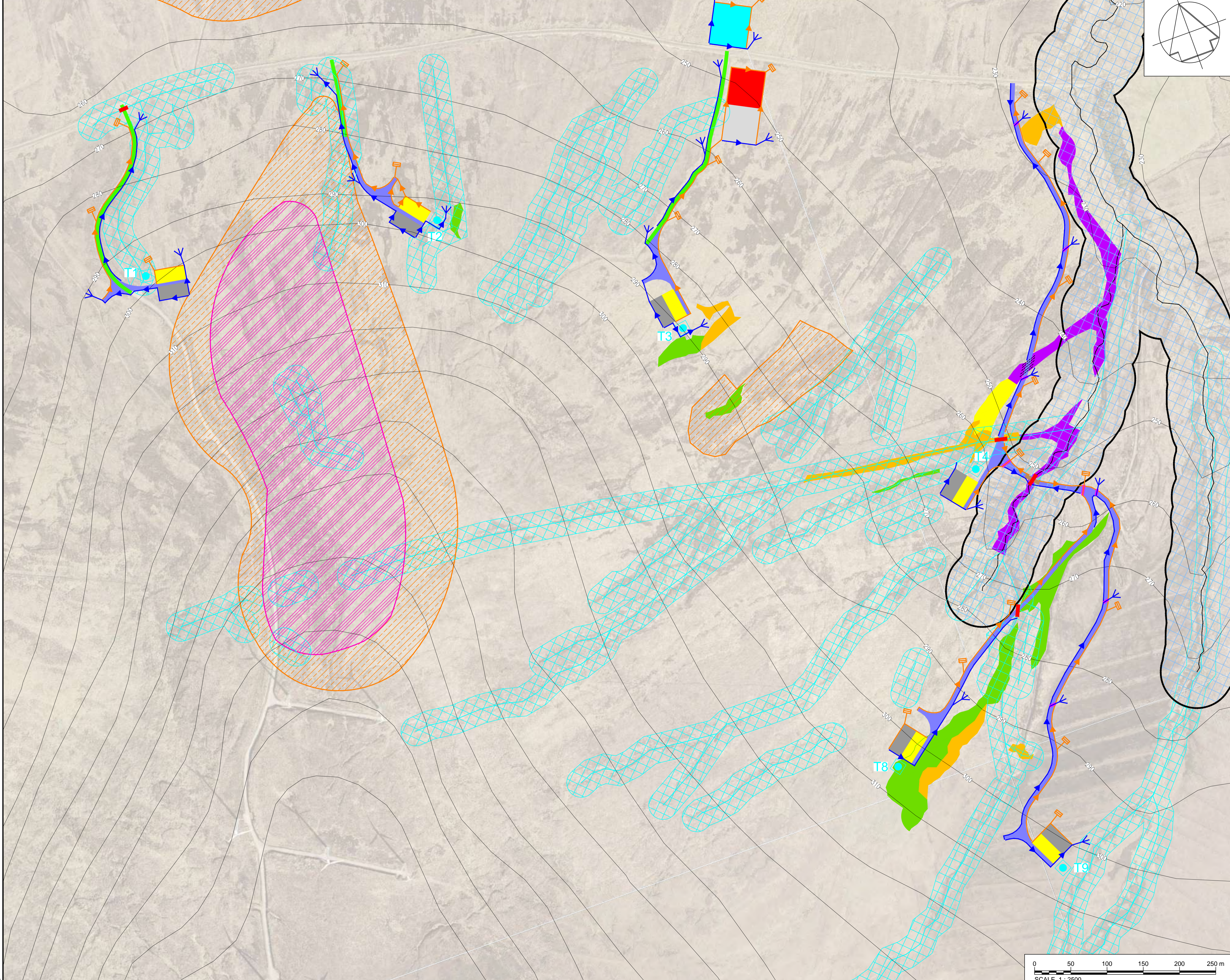
1. STRAW BALE SEDIMENT BARRIERS ONLY TO BE USED WHERE PROPRIETARY SYSTEMS ARE UNFEASIBLE.
2. STRAW BALE SEDIMENT BARRIERS ONLY TO BE USED TO INTERCEPT RUNOFF FROM SMALL AREAS OF DISTURBED SOIL.
3. BALES TO BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY OR AFTER A MAXIMUM OF 3 MONTHS.
4. BALES TO BE REMOVED WHEN USEFULNESS HAS BEEN SERVED.

TITLE	SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS GENERAL DETAILS SHEET 2 OF 2		
FIGURE No.	11-242C-004		
SCALE	NTS	DRAWN	MP
DATE	AUG.14	CHECKED	SWW



WDR & RT TAGGART





LEGEND

- EXISTING TRACK TO BE UPGRADED
- PROPOSED NEW TRACK
- CLEAR SPAN STRUCTURE
- TURBINE
- HARDSTAND
- LEVELLED ASSEMBLY AREA
- PROPOSED TURBINE SUPPLY COMPOUND
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND
- SUBSTATION
- M23B
- M6_M19
- M6_U4E
- M6C
- WATERCOURSE CROSSING/CULVERT
- - - UNDER-TRACK DRAIN
- TRACK/HARDSTANDING SILT WATER INTERCEPTOR
- SURFACE WATER INTERCEPTOR DRAIN
- SEDIMENT BASIN/SILT PONDS
- BUFFERED OUTFALL FROM INTERCEPTOR DRAIN
- CROSS DRAIN
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERCOURSE 50m BUFFER
- DRAINAGE LINE
- DRAINAGE LINE 20m BUFFER
- MODERATE PEAT SLIDE RISK
- HIGH PEAT SLIDE RISK

NOTES

1. THE DRAINAGE LAYOUT ON THIS PLAN IS INDICATIVE. THE CONTRACTOR WILL NOT BE HELD TO THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF SPECIFIC DRAINAGE MITIGATION, RATHER IT IS AN INDICATION OF THE FREQUENCY AND GENERAL LOCATION OF MITIGATION.

0A	26.10.2016	OUTLINE	DM	NT	AK	JM
Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd

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Client: **BROOKFIELD**

Project: **CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM**

Drawing title: **DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Drawing status: **OUTLINE**

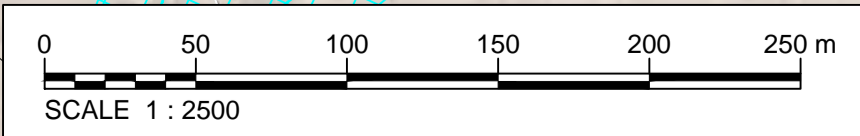
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Jacobs No.: **KU011501**

Client no.: **-**

Drawing number: **KU011501/DMP/0001**

Rev: **0A**





Craignagapple Wind Farm

Brookfield Renewable

Aquatic Ecology Report

7 November 2016

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Brookfield Renewable (Brookfield) is proposing to construct and operate a six turbine wind farm development at Craignagapple, Strabane, Co. Tyrone. The proposed site lies adjacent to the existing Owenreagh Wind Farm development.

Brookfield (formally Bord Gáis Energy), submitted a planning application for the Craignagapple Wind Farm to the Department of the Environment Planning Service in November 2010. This was accompanied by an Environmental Statement (2010 ES) setting out predicted environmental impacts of the proposed development. This was followed in 2014 by the submission of a Further Environmental Information Report (2014 FEI) following comments and requests for additional information received from statutory consultees. The 2014 FEI has been updated in 2016 in response to further statutory consultee requests. The findings of further survey work for the proposed development are presented in the 2016 FEI.

The 2010 ES identified a number of sensitive ecological features within the proposed site boundary, and European designated areas in the vicinity of the proposed development. These designations are presented on **Figure 3.8: Designated Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development** of the 2016 FEI.

One such site is the Habitats Directive / Natura 2000 River Foyle and Tributaries Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated for aquatic macrophyte communities, Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and European otter (*Lutra lutra*). Previous assessments have shown no predicted impact on these species within the proposed development area, however no assessment has been undertaken on potential effects from construction and operation on the features of the designated site. The River Foyle and Tributaries SAC is hydrologically connected to the proposed development, via the Glenmoran River and Burn Dennett, both of which are designated under the SAC citation and receive surface water discharge from the proposed development.

1.2 The Proposed Scheme

The proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm is situated on the north-east facing slope of Owenreagh Hill (central grid ref H 0430965) approximately 8km to the east of Strabane, Co. Tyrone. The entire development area is on sloping ground, rising gently in a south westerly direction for the northern part of the site and lies within two hydrological catchments, with the Glenmoran catchment draining to the north west and Dunny Boe (a tributary of the Burndennett) catchment to the east and north east.

The application, comprising six turbines also includes a proposal for:

- turbine foundations;
- hardstanding 'crane pads' at each turbine location;
- drainage infrastructure;
- upgrade of existing access points and internal access tracks;
- construction of new access tracks, and three associated new crossings over drainage channels and watercourses;
- substation control building and compound;
- network of buried cables; and
- a temporary construction compound.

1.3 The Habitats Directive and Natura 2000 Sites

The European Union (EU) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora was adopted in 1992, with a consolidated version published on 1 January 2007 (hereafter referred to as the Habitats Directive). The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.

1.4 Purpose of this Report

After the submission of the 2014 FEI, a consultee response was received from Northern Ireland Environment Agency - Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED) dated 12th October 2015 wherein they outlined a concern with the potential hydrological impacts on the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC from the proposed construction works. NIEA-NED advised that further information was required to complete a robust Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) of the likely impacts on the SAC and the Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) features.

This document presents the existing baseline for SAC designated species within the proposed development area boundary and connecting watercourses, and identifies the likely effects upon designated features associated with the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC.

The information herein is provided to support the development of a robust HRA to be completed by the relevant statutory authority, in this case Shared Environmental Services (SES) of Derry City and Strabane District Council.

2. Natura 2000 Sites

2.1 River Foyle and Tributaries SAC

The River Foyle and Tributaries SAC lies approximately 14km downstream from the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm via the River Glenmornan, and 24km downstream via the Dunny Boe / Burn Dennett.

The SAC designation comprises the River Foyle and several tributaries including the Strude, Marne, Derg, Mourne Beg, Glendergon and Finn and is designated for the Annex I habitat 'Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation' and Annex II species Atlantic salmon. Otter are qualifying features of the SAC, but not a primary reason for site selection.

No part of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm lies within the SAC site, however watercourses flowing from the proposed development ultimately join the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC, immediately west of Ballydonaghy. This hydrological connectivity presents an opportunity for activities associated with the proposed development to affect the SAC.

The northern section of the Scheme boundary falls within the Glenmornan catchment which includes the north western and northern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Watercourses draining the north of the site include Glentrashna Burn and the Lagavadder Burn. Other watercourses within this catchment include the Glenwanda Burn and the Allnamoota Burn to the west and the Curryenagh Burn to the south west of the site.

The south eastern section of the proposed development boundary falls within the Dunny Boe catchment which drains the eastern slopes of Owenreagh Hill. Watercourses within the proposed development boundary include Legnahone Burn in the eastern section of the site. The Dunny Boe catchment joins the Burndennett before discharging into the River Foyle.

There is the potential for activities associated with the construction of the proposed development to affect the qualifying features of the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC, particularly those features that undertake migrations beyond the boundary of the designated site.

2.2 Qualifying Interests of the SAC

2.2.1 Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation

This habitat type is characterised by the abundance of aquatic plant species, especially water crowfoots (*Ranunculus spp*) (JNCC, 2015a). Aquatic plants may modify water flow, promote fine sediment deposition and provide food and shelter to aquatic fauna. River flow and sedimentation are the key factors in maintaining this river type.

Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation are typically clean gravel systems that are predominantly free from siltation that can affect plant community development. This habitat type depends on a natural, active hydromorphology where natural processes may form depositional bars, meandering, islands and backwaters. Supporting species are vulnerable to a range of anthropogenic pressures, although changes in water level, land management (leading to sediment inputs and nutrient enrichment), channel modification and introduction of non-native species.

2.2.2 Atlantic salmon

Atlantic salmon is an anadromous species, spending its juvenile life stages in freshwater, migrating to sea at 1-6 years old and then returning to spawn in freshwater after 1-3 years at sea (JNCC, 2015b). Adult Atlantic salmon are capable of migrating considerable distances within river catchments and may be widely distributed within a river system. The distribution of salmon is limited by the presence of barriers to migration and availability of suitable habitat for different life states.

Salmon require rivers with good water quality, high in dissolved oxygen, low nutrients and suspended solids and a neutral pH. Spawning takes place in clean gravels clear of silt and sand where oxygenated water can reach buried eggs through interstitial spaces. The salmonid life cycle is complex, however salmon are most vulnerable to disturbance when eggs are incubated in the gravel beds and the very young have hatched.

The main threats faced by Atlantic salmon are pollution, barriers to migration, degradation of spawning and nursery habitat, introduction of non-native stocks and exploitation.

The River Foyle catchment is “notable for the physical diversity and naturalness of the banks and channels, especially in the upper reaches” (JNCC. 2016). The River Foyle supports the largest population of salmon in Northern Ireland and it is estimated that the catchment supports up to 15% of all salmonid spawning in the country. Research has indicated that individual sub-catchments within the system support genetically distinct salmon populations.

2.2.3 Otter

The European otter is the only otter native to the UK (Mason & Macdonald, 1986). Otter diet is variable but fish generally comprise over 80% with other prey including birds, amphibians, molluscs, crustaceans and small mammals. Otters generally favour riparian habitat however they may travel several kilometres over land to reach waterbodies or to cross between river catchments (Jefferies, 1988). In the UK otters tend to be largely nocturnal where they occur in freshwater habitats (Kruuk, 1995; Environment Agency, 1999) and diurnal in coastal areas (Kruuk, 1995).

Otters occupy a home range, which is a well-defined area where they reproduce, rest and feed (Woodroffe, 2001). Habitat quality and food supply dictate the size of an otter’s home range (Kruuk, 1995). A typical home range may include a river, side streams, ponds and adjacent woodlands and wetlands. Otters mark their range by defecating (sprainting) in these areas.

Up to 30 resting sites may be found within a home range and several sites may be used in an area with a plentiful food supply. These resting sites take a variety of forms including underground dens or “holts”, located in places such as cavities in the roots of bankside trees, piles of logs, flood debris, drains, caves and holes in rock-falls. Otter holts sometimes have one entrance underwater and at least one entrance above the high water mark, but may be located well away from the water’s edge. The more secure sites used for breeding are usually safe from disturbance and frequent flooding, and may be some distance from water with females taking care not to leave any signs of their presence. Otters may also frequently use resting sites above ground in reed beds, tall herb vegetation and scrub. These above ground resting sites are often referred to as “couches” (Environment Agency, 1999).

3. Baseline Data

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing baseline data from watercourses draining the proposed development in relation to the River Foyle and Tributaries SAC. No assessment has been made of the SAC itself.

The distribution of qualifying species and habitats within the vicinity of the proposed development was investigated to fully understand the potential adverse effects from construction and operation activities on these species and habitats. Potential adverse effects were assessed taking into account the information received from desk studies, consultation, and professional experience. It is assumed that all qualifying species could be present within the wider catchment area unless baseline data indicates otherwise.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was carried out to gather information on the presence of qualifying species within the study area. Environmental data was requested from the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR) to support an online search for freely available data. CEDaR is a partnership between Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), National Museums Northern Ireland (NMNI) and the recording community of Northern Ireland. It is the Local Records Centre for Northern Ireland, and “*facilitates the collection, collation, management and dissemination of biodiversity and geodiversity information for Northern Ireland and its coastal waters*”. The result of desk study is included below.

3.2.2 Previous Field Survey

An appraisal of the ecological habitats within the proposed development area was undertaken in 2010 to inform the 2010 ES. This survey comprised an Extended Phase 1 Survey to characterise the habitat types present and to identify ecological constraints and any key receptors (planning reference submission J/2010/0481/F).

In 2014 a survey of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm development area was undertaken to supplement the exiting baseline data, which was subsequently reported in the 2014 FEI.

During 2016 further targeted habitat and vegetation surveys and hydrological surveys have been undertaken of the proposed development area.

3.3 Results

A data request was returned from CEDaR that detailed no data regarding SAC qualifying habitats/species for the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm or downstream watercourses.

Online data sources included:

- Loughs Agency
- Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR) - Department of Environment Northern Ireland
- National Biodiversity Network (NBN Gateway)

No species specific surveys have been undertaken to inform this assessment.

3.3.1 Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitanitis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation

The riverine habitats observed within the proposed development area boundary are sub optimal for the development of this species group and no records have been made of this habitat type within the survey area or the connected waterbodies. This habitat would not be expected from the proposed development or connected

waterbodies due to underlying geology, watercourse size and flow types and is assumed absent from the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm.

3.3.2 Atlantic salmon

The Loughs Agency has undertaken routine fisheries monitoring of the tributaries of the River Foyle, including the River Glenmornan and Burndennett (Loughs Agency, 2012, 2014). Salmon fry have been reported from the Burndennett since 2012 but not the River Glenmornan. Water quality is favourable for migratory salmonids on the Burndennett. Survey sites on the River Glenmornan are at the downstream end of the catchment, over 10km from the proposed development. The Loughs Agency (2012) state that suspended solid loads within the River Glenmornan are unsuitable for migratory salmonids, potentially reducing the optimal habitat suitability of the catchment.

Fisheries assessment undertaken for the Environmental Statement for the A5 Western Transport Corridor indicates salmon are present in both the River Glenmornan and Burndennett. Surveys were undertaken at the downstream end of each catchment but support evidence by the Loughs Agency of migratory salmonid utilisation of the Burndennett, albeit 7km downstream of the proposed development.

No evidence of salmon, or optimal habitat was recorded within the proposed development area boundary during the baseline survey work for the 2010 Craignagapple Environment Statement. Further surveys undertaken as part of the 2016 FEI indicate that the watercourses within the proposed development area boundary are less than 1.5m wide and supported low flows at the time of survey (May 2016). Whilst coarse gravel and cobble substrates were observed at a number of locations, stagnated flows appear to have led to algal biofilms and moss growth on the channel beds, which would reduce habitat suitability for spawning and feeding. The water quality across the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm is influenced by the surrounding peat land, with water recorded as brown in colour, but clear. Overall, watercourses within the proposed development area boundary do not provide suitable habitat for adult or juvenile life stages of salmon and this species is assumed absent.

The data outlined above suggest that both the River Glenmornan and Burndennett support varying populations of salmon, with the presence of fry indicative of adult fish being able to ascend the catchments, suitable habitat being present for spawning and water quality and quantity supporting early life stages. The overall contribution that these catchments make to the conservation objectives of the adjoining River Foyle and Tributaries SAC is unknown, although they are likely to play a supporting role in the quantity and quality of the wider catchment stock.

3.3.3 European otter

No specific surveys have been undertaken for otter. The 2010 ES recognised that the watercourses across the proposed development area may provide a resource for otter, however were not thought to support the species on a permanent basis. An absence of suitable resting habitat and food resource are limiting factors in sustaining a resident population.

4. Potential Effects of the Proposed Scheme

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the likely effects associated with the proposed development during the construction and operational phases.

No SAC species have been confirmed as being present within the proposed development area boundary. Species and habitats may be present within the watercourses downstream of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm that form the hydrological pathway to the SAC. Species capable of moving from the SAC may reside in the non-designated watercourses outside of the SAC boundary, such as the River Glenmornan and Burdennett. Certain construction and operation activities have the potential to affect designated species and / or their habitats which are key qualifying interests of the River Foyle and tributaries SAC.

4.2 Activities Associated with the Proposed Development

Likely activities associated with the proposed development that pose a risk to the SAC qualifying features are detailed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Likely activities associated with the construction and operation phases of the proposed development

Phase	Likely Activities
<p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbine foundations • Hardstanding crane pads • Drainage infrastructure • Upgrading of access tracks • Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels/watercourses • Substation control building • Buried cables • Temporary construction compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance and vegetation strip • Increase in areas of hard standing • Installation of new drainage system
<p>Operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in areas of hard standing

It is considered that none of these activities will have a direct impact upon the SAC, due to the distance between the proposed development and SAC boundary, and given the implementation of proposed mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 5: Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology of the 2016 FEI. The Surface Water Management Plan has also been reviewed in relation to the reduced layout (Appendix 5.4 of the 2016 FEI), and the Drainage Management Plan has been updated and presented in Appendix 5.5,

Downstream effects on habitats and species of qualifying interest could result as a consequence of the hydrological connectivity between the site and the designation SAC downstream, in an unmitigated environment.

Potential effects related to the activities on site may include:

- mortality;
- habitat loss and / or fragmentation;
- disturbance (noise, vibration, movement and lighting);
- changes in water quality; and
- changes in hydrology.

4.2.1 Mortality

The proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm could result in mortality of salmon as a result of pollution events such as, sediment release or construction material discharging into the watercourse. Hydrological connectivity between the proposed development may carry suspended pollutants downstream beyond the proposed development area boundaries and potentially increase availability of sediment bound contaminants, reduce dissolved oxygen and block gills.

Otter may be disturbed due to lack of available prey should downstream pollution events occur. This would only apply in an unmitigated scenario.

4.2.2 Habitat Loss and / or Fragmentation

Availability of optimal habitat, and connectivity between habitats is a key factor in the presence of salmon and otter populations and the sustainability of these populations. Fragmentation of habitat may occur during construction activities due to the need to cross minor watercourses with internal access tracks, and barriers to the free movement of species caused by pollution, noise or in channel working. Severance of watercourses will be temporary, assuming appropriate mitigation is in place to avoid a permanent break in watercourse continuity.

Otter commuting routes may be disrupted by works to banks and riparian areas, fragmenting populations or forcing otters to traverse construction areas to move between up and downstream locations. Likelihood of disturbance to commuting routes is low to negligible due to the presence of suboptimal habitat, and lack of supporting features for foraging and resting. Otter prey may be temporarily disrupted from the construction area leading to short term behavioural adaptations. Habitat fragmentation is likely to be restricted to the proposed development area and not impact upon the SAC.

4.2.3 Disturbance

Disturbance may take a number of forms including, but not limited to, noise, vibration, movement (of people and / or vehicles) and lighting. Generally disturbance has the potential to result in the abandonment of affected habitats, modify natural behaviour (leading to delays or unsuccessful migration and the use thereafter of suboptimal habitats to support key life stages) of qualifying species, which could include designated or supporting habitats. Construction vehicle movements and earthworks have a low likelihood of resulting in the disturbance of otter. Percussive noise has the potential to cause avoidance behaviour to fish, including salmon, especially if undertaken at critical times of year.

Otter may be affected by both noise and lighting, particularly if construction is undertaken overnight. Disturbance is likely to be restricted to the proposed development area and not impact upon the SAC.

4.2.4 Changes in Hydrology

Modification of natural and existing drainage systems within the upland peat areas may influence the quantity of water being discharged into receiving watercourses. Changes in the river flow, volume or velocity may influence physiochemical parameters within the watercourse, leading to changes in dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and nutrient levels. Changes in hydrology can alter geomorphological processes which can affect the natural movement of material (erosion and deposition) within catchments.

Changes to the distribution and type of substrate within a watercourse can modify fish habitat utilisation. Existing habitats may become unsuitable for fish spawning and redd construction, or as juvenile foraging habitat for example. Hydromorphological processes are important in the distribution and quality of benthic habitats, utilised by fish, invertebrates and plant life. Changes in hydrology are unlikely to influence sensitive habitats within the proposed development area boundary due to the paucity of existing habitats; however there is the potential for effects to extend downstream. Any effects from changes in hydrology are not predicted to impact upon the SAC designation, due to the distance between the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm and SAC.

4.2.5 Changes in Water Quality

Water quality can be affected by oil or chemical spillages or through land based run-off of such materials. Water quality can also be affected by sedimentation through run-off from construction sites during in channel works and peat slippage. Changes in water quality can affect species or habitats directly and indirectly. Loading of the water column with fine sediment particles can cause direct interference with the feeding and respiratory apparatus of fish, potentially leading to mortality, reduced growth rates and / or resistance to disease in severe cases. Fine sediments can be carried significant distances and once dropped out of suspension may smother invertebrate species or fill coarse substrates used by a number of key species. The loss of well oxygenated, clean gravels to sedimentation is a significant pressure on the success of spawning salmonids. Changes in water quality have the potential to extend beyond the proposed development area boundary but are not predicted to impact upon the SAC designation, due to the distance between the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm and SAC.

Table 4.2: Activities and potential effects from the proposed development

Activity	Phase	Potential Effect
Site clearance and vegetation strip	Construction	Loss of riparian habitat Increase erosion of riparian zone / sedimentation entering the watercourse
Increase in areas of hard standing	Construction / operation	Increase in water quantity discharged from site Increase in contaminants entering the watercourse
Installation of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses	Construction	Fragmentation of habitat / loss of connectivity
Installation of drainage system	Construction	Increase in water quantity discharged from site

5. Likely Effects on SAC Receptors

5.1 Introduction

Mechanisms by which likely significant effects on the conservation objectives of the qualifying interests may occur, prior to the implementation of any mitigation, are described below and include direct mortality, disturbance, habitat loss and / or fragmentation, disturbance, changes in water quality and changes in hydrology.

Whether effects are determined as significant depends upon; scale of impact (spatial, and the effect on the coherence of the wider site), longevity of impact (temporary, permanent, reoccurring) and the sensitivity of feature (including reducing the resilience of the feature or altering its vulnerability to other impacts).

Conservation objectives for SAC qualifying interests are as follows:

“Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- ***The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species***
- ***The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats***
- ***The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species***
- ***The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely***
- ***The populations of qualifying species, and,***
- ***The distribution of qualifying species within the site”***

Otter was the only qualifying feature that was assessed as being potentially present within the proposed development area boundary.

Habitats associated with *Ranunculon fluitanitis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation and Atlantic salmon may be present within the wider catchment, but were not observed within the proposed development area boundary. Potential effects that are not predicted to extend beyond the development of Craignagapple Wind Farm (mortality, habitat fragmentation and disturbance) are therefore not considered for these qualifying features.

5.2 Potential effects from construction on SAC receptors

5.2.1 Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculon fluitanitis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

No suitable habitat has been identified within the proposed development area boundary or watercourses connected to the site from the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm.

The implementation of proposed water quality mitigation measures outlined in the 2016 FEI, and implementation of an updated Surface Water Management Plan (Appendix 5.4 of the 2016 FEI), and Drainage Management Plan (Appendix 5.5 of the 2016 FEI) will protect the status of each feature of the SAC and will eliminate impacts on these downstream qualifying interests and their habitats.

The sediment / pollution control mitigation and sustainable drainage will ensure that any effects are not considered significant to the functioning of the habitat nor risk deterioration of conservation objectives.

5.2.2 Atlantic salmon

Construction activities on salmon have the potential to disrupt upstream migration, causing fragmentation to river continuity, pollution (including sedimentation) to key habitats and individuals and direct mortality through percussive noise.

There is no evidence to suggest that the minor tributaries within the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm support salmon, nor optimal spawning or juvenile habitats. Construction activities are predicted to have a negligible effect on salmon within the proposed development area boundary (**Table 5.1**).

The lower reaches of the Glenmornan and Burndennett have been shown to support salmon and as such there is the potential for an effect on migratory fish through sediment loss or pollution from the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm. The use of appropriate mitigation, including sediment management plans, sustainable drainage plans and pollution prevention controls as outlined in Chapter 5 of the FEI, Appendices 5.4; Updates to the SWMP and 5.5 Updated Drainage Management Plan of the 2016 FEI will reduce any effect on salmon in the wider catchment, downstream of the proposed development to the SAC to negligible.

Whilst salmon entering the River Glenmornan and Burndennett will form a component of the wider SAC, the predicted negligible effect from the construction activities are not considered significant to the functioning of the species nor risk deterioration of conservation objectives of the SAC.

Table 5-1: Construction effects (after mitigation) on Atlantic salmon

Salmon	Activity	Scheme boundary	Connected waterbodies	SAC
Baseline		Not recorded	Recorded	Recorded
Mortality	Site clearance and vegetation strip	No impact	No impact	No impact
Fragmentation	Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses	No impact	No impact	No impact
Disturbance	Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses	No impact	No impact	No impact
Hydrological change	Site clearance and vegetation strip Increase in hardstanding Drainage system	No impact	No impact	No impact
Water quality change	Site clearance and vegetation strip Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses Increase in hardstanding Drainage system	No impact	Potential for impact	No impact

5.2.3 European otter

Construction activities have the potential to cause a disturbance to commuting corridors, both along the banks and marginal areas, and within the watercourses where otters are present.

It is expected that noise and light may result in disturbance and cause otters to actively avoid the areas; however the short temporal nature of works should prevent permanent behavioural avoidance issues. Previous

survey work has indicated that otters are not permanently residing or feeding in the watercourse proposed to be affected by construction, however it is anticipated that this reach may be used as a resource. Otters occasionally utilising watercourses within and adjacent to the proposed development are unlikely to be significantly impacted due to the lack of available optimal foraging and resting habitats. Therefore the impacts of the proposed construction works on the conservation status of this species are considered to be negligible and will not influence the population status of this species as a qualifying feature of River Foyle and Tributaries SAC (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Construction effects on otter

Otter	Activity	Scheme boundary	Connected waterbodies	SAC
Baseline		Potential	Not recorded	Recorded
Mortality	Construction of access tracks	Negligible	No impact	No impact
Fragmentation	Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses	Negligible	No impact	No impact
Disturbance	Construction of access tracks and associated crossings over drainage channels and watercourses	Negligible	No impact	No impact

Given the low predicted abundance of otter in the proposed development area boundary and distance from the SAC there are no significant effects identified from construction activities.

5.3 Potential effects from operation on SAC receptors

During operation there will be an increase in hard standing from new permanent access tracks, substation compound including control room, turbine foundations and crane pads. An increase in hard standing has the potential to increase surface run off, and increased activity around the turbines increases the risk of pollution to enter the watercourses.

The use of appropriate drainage infrastructure will ensure negligible changes in water quality or quantity being discharged into the adjacent watercourses. This will result in a negligible effect from operation of the receiving watercourses and SAC habitat for qualifying species.

6. Conclusion

The River Foyle and Tributaries SAC is designated for watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation, Atlantic salmon, and otter.

No significant effects have been predicted from construction or operational activities due to the small scale of the proposed Craignagapple Wind Farm, sub-optimal habitat for qualifying species within the proposed development area boundary and the distance from the designated site.

Construction phase effects are temporary, short term and as such assessed as being unlikely to result in effects on the conservation objectives of the SAC.

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Craignagapple Wind Farm: Review of Peatslide Risk Assessment for 2016 Layout

Introduction

In November 2014, Brookfield Renewable provided Further Environmental Information (FEI) in support of planning application J/2010/0481/F, which relates to the proposed wind farm development at Craignagapple, near Strabane, County Tyrone. In its capacity as statutory consultee to the planning application, Northern Ireland Environment Agency Natural Environment Division (NIEA-NED) provided a response to the 2014 FEI, in a letter to the Derry City and Strabane District Planning Office, dated 12th October 2015.

The NIEA-NED letter raised a number of concerns with the proposed scheme in relation to the Peatslide Risk Assessment (PSRA), which are summarised below.

- The 2009 PSRA states that only one sink hole/collapsed peat pipe was identified during the walkover survey, whereas NIEA-NED personnel had identified seven such features during site visits undertaken in July and August 2015.
- The PSRA states that the area is drained by a network of man-made channels, whereas the NIEA-NED personnel had made a clear distinction between man-made drainage channels, or grips, and a series of natural drainage gullies.
- The NIEA-NED raised concern regarding the location of Turbine T6 and associated access track, due to the potential for construction work to destabilise a significant block of peat and give rise to an increased peat slide risk.
- Turbine T7 was located within a natural drainage gully.

The site geotechnical engineer, Mr Paul Kavanagh, undertook a further site visit, on the 8th June 2016, to verify observations made during previous surveys, and to enable a review of the PSRA detailed in Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment (2009) and subsequent Technical Notes No 3 (2012) and No 4 (2014). The following report should be read in conjunction with these earlier documents.

This report summarises the key observations made during the latest site visit, and presents a review of the PSRA in the light of proposed changes to the 2016 Layout.

The Influence of Groundwater Pressure on Peatslide Risk

Subterranean drainage conduits, known as peat pipes, form within the peat mass due to internal erosion. The process of pipe forming is initiated when the peat is unable to contain a critical rise in porewater pressure, such that hydraulic fracture of the peat occurs and groundwater is able to escape to the ground surface, thus relieving the spike in pressure. A small amount of solid material from the site of the fracture is transported with the outrushing groundwater, creating an open fissure within the peat mass. Over a succession of rainfall events, excess porewater pressure continues to find relief via the fissure, and more solid material is transported, such that a tube-shaped conduit erodes upstream, back into the peat mass, creating a self-supporting drainage pathway.

As a blanket bog develops, over millennia, a network of peat pipes will also develop naturally, with new tributary pipes forming as branches of the primary pipe. The principal pipes within a drainage network may grow to such diameter that the peat forming the roof of the pipe is no longer able to bridge across the void, resulting in collapse. If the debris resulting from roof collapse forms a blockage within a pipe network, groundwater pressures upstream of the blockage may build to such levels that a new spring is formed, and porewater pressures are redistributed within the peat mass, such that the continued development of the critical internal drainage network takes on a new direction.

Within the downstream reaches of a bog drainage network, pipe collapses may join together, so that an open drainage gully is formed. Such gullies receive and convey both surface water runoff and shallow groundwater flow, emerging from peat pipes. The network of pipes and gullies enable a blanket bog to remain stable under a wide range of groundwater conditions. When a drainage network is interrupted, either due to a natural event, such as pipe collapse or landslide, or due to construction works, an increase

in the risk of peat instability will result from the destabilising build-up of elevated porewater pressure within the peat mass.

An extensive network of peat pipes has established within the blanket bog on Owenreagh Hill; the downstream reaches of the network has largely collapsed, forming natural gullies. These gullies appear to be extremely effective in draining the peat mass and help to relieve porewater pressures locally. On the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill, the natural drainage gullies fall in a general north-easterly direction, towards Legnahone Burn.

Active peat pipes are more prevalent upstream/upslope of the open gullies, and a transition zone exists, where a succession of collapses have occurred along principal peat pipes, thus forming chains of sink holes. Several such sink holes were correctly identified by NIEA-NED personnel during the site visits of 2015. Some of the most recently collapsed peat pipes were observed to measure up to 0.5m in diameter, and these will continue to serve an important function in the relief of porewater pressure, as long as the drainage pathway remains uninterrupted.

The Influence of Peat Extraction on Peat Slide Risk

The blanket bog at Craignagapple has been modified extensively by peat cutting for fuel. The number and extent of such workings is clearly visible from aerial photographs of the site, and peat working appears to have continued locally over many decades.

In order to facilitate the safe working of peat, access tracks and drains were cut through the peat during the period of working. A major drainage grip bisects the eastern flank of the hill, and is orientated east-south-east. The grip intercepts surface water flow from the catchment upslope and to the south of the drain, and diverts the flow towards Legnahone Burn.

Turbaries were formed adjacent to each other, working upslope from the foot of the hill, such that the workings resulting in the removal of support at the toe of the slope. This practise served to destabilise peat blocks located above the workings, and is considered likely to have given rise to the significant historical peatslide and flow that is evident directly to the north of current operational turbine T15. This peatslide and its margins were previously identified as areas of High and Moderate Susceptibility, respectively, in the 2009 Peatslide Hazard and Risk Assessment and subsequent Technical Notes No 3 and No 4.

Assessment of Peat Slide Risk

The risk of peat slide occurring at the proposed wind turbine generator locations has been assessed using the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (Nichol, 2006), which provides a pseudo-quantitative method of assessing the influence of the following hazards, which are widely acknowledged to contribute to an increased risk of peat slide.

1. Rainfall and climate
2. Presence of water on the slope
3. Peat/Sub-strata interface
4. Peat profile and thickness
5. Shear strength of peat
6. Surface slope gradient and regularity
7. Geomorphology and Site History
8. The extent and condition of subterranean drainage pipes
9. Peatslide history
10. Potential impact of peatslides

This assessment approach entails consideration of potential modes of failure outlined in BS 6031:2009 (Code of Practice for Earthworks) and is consistent with the general principles of BS EN 1997-1 (Eurocode 7: Geotechnical Design - General Rules).

The impact of each hazard factor is assessed against a cubic exponential scoring system, which reflects the disproportionate increase in risk associated with adverse indicators for each category. Guidance on the selection of scores for each category is provided in the technical paper entitled Peatslide Hazard Rating System for Wind Farm Development Purposes (Nichol, 2006). A common scale of scores is adopted for each category, as follows:

Low Risk – 3 points

Moderate Risk – 9 points

High Risk – 27 points

Very High Risk – 81 points

The rating system provides scope for the discretionary adjustment of scores in some instances. For any given location, the overall risk rating is defined by the sum of the scores assigned to all hazard factors.

In its response to the original planning submission, the Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (GSNI) acknowledged this approach as being systematic and compliant with industry best practice guidance, as published by the Scottish Executive (2006).

Factor 1 (rainfall and climate) is assessed by reference to regional rainfall data. The annual average rainfall of 1100mm has been estimated from historical rainfall data, held by the Meteorological Office. There is no basis to challenge this information.

Factors 2-6 are assessed by direct measurement and observation on site, and there is no reason to challenge the data collected previously for each turbine location for the purposes of this review.

Factor 10 is intended to reflect the potential consequences of a peatslide occurring. In the case of the proposed development at Craignagapple, the consequences of failure primarily relate to the potential for sediment release to surface watercourses.

The NIEA-NED queried the adequacy of assessment of key features on site, which may be indicative of an increased risk of peat slide; more specifically, the influence of former peat workings (Factor 7), the presence of collapsed peat pipes/sink holes (Factor 8) and evidence of past instability (Factor 9) within influence of the proposed works. Accordingly, this review will focus on the assignment of hazard factors scores against these categories.

The proposed 2016 Layout has been further revised following consideration of the concerns raised by NIEA-NED. The changes include the removal of wind turbine generators T5, T6 and T7 from the scheme. As a consequence, the access track proposed previously to serve turbines T3, T6, T7 and T4, is partially redundant and will terminate at turbine location T3.

Alternative access provisions are proposed to serve turbine locations T4, T8 and T9. The revised 2016 Layout is shown in **Figure 1**.

Review of Peatslide Risk Assessment Hazard Factor Scores

Geomorphology and Site History

Natural erosion features such as hags, mounds, ridges, pools and incised streams, as well as disruption of the ground surface by grazing, burning, forestry, drainage ditches, tracks, fence lines and man-made cuttings for fuel, all affect the integrity of the near surface layers of peat and the tensile strength of the root-mat, in particular. In addition, they may create localised over-steepening of slopes or unsupported blocks of peat.

The degree of hazard caused by erosion and degradation, and thus the score given in this category, should reflect how quickly erosion and degradation are taking place, the size of the blocks or units being exposed, and the amount of material being released. The scores assigned during the 2014 assessment

are given in **Table 1**, below, along with the outcome of the 2016 review. Where it is proposed that scores for a particular location are revised, these are highlighted in bold text.

Table 1: Review of Hazard Factor Score Relating to Geomorphology and Site History

Wind Turbine Generator Location	Hazard Factor Score Assigned in July 2014 Assessment	Review comments
T1	11 – Old turbary area nearby. Access track adjacent	The proposed turbine is located adjacent to a former turbary. A revised score of 27 is proposed to reflect the increased risk of instability during construction works.
T2	9 – mid-slope of hillside	Score of 9 is considered to be appropriate.
T3	26 – old turbary nearby.	T3 is located within the bed of an old turbary. Score of circa 27 is considered to be appropriate. No change proposed.
T4	24 – reedy flush adjacent	Turbine is located adjacent to the crossing point of a natural gully and wide drainage grip. A revised score of 81 is proposed to reflect the significance of these major erosion features.
T5	Turbine removed from scheme	
T6	Turbine removed from scheme	
T7	Turbine removed from scheme	
T8	4 – platform area upper hillside	Turbine is located within an area of flush. A revised score of 27 is proposed to reflect the increased risk due to erosion.
T9	54 – Disturbed ground, Sausage turbary area.	A large expanse of catotelmic peat has been exposed by peat extraction, and this will be more susceptible to surface erosion. The category score of 54 is considered to be appropriate.

Sub-profile Drainage

During the site visit of June 2016, numerous collapsed peat pipes/sink holes were observed within the central eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill. These principally fell within an area measuring approximately 500m in length and extending approximately 100m to either side of a wide drainage grip, orientated east-south-east, which had been cut historically. The proliferation of former turbaries, to the north of the grip, would indicate that the drain was sufficiently effective to enable the cutting of peat to continue, in relative safety, to the northern side of the grip.

The cluster of sink holes would adversely impact on the stability of the area around former proposed turbine T7 and associated access track, although these works have been removed from the proposed scheme.

Table 2, below, presents the hazard factor scores relating to sub-profile drainage from the 2014 assessment, along with those assigned following a review of the available information. Where it is proposed that scores for a particular location are revised, these are highlighted in bold text.

Table 2: Review of Hazard Factor Score Relating to Sub-profile Drainage

Wind Turbine Generator Location	Hazard Factor Score Assigned in July 2014 Assessment	Review comments
T1	5 - no surface indications	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate. No change proposed.
T2	19 – reedy patches nearby	Turbine is located in an area of shallow peat cover, which is considered unlikely to include significant sub-profile drainage. Score of 19 is considered to be appropriate.
T3	18 – reedy flush nearby	Turbine is located within the bed of an old turbary, with thin residual peat cover. Score of 18 is considered to be appropriate.
T4	24 - reedy flush nearby	Turbine is located within an area of reedy flush. A revised score of 27 is proposed.
T5	Turbine removed from scheme	
T6	Turbine removed from scheme	
T7	Turbine removed from scheme	
T8	29 – reedy flush nearby	Turbine is located within an area of reedy flush. Score of 29 is considered to be appropriate.
T9	3 – no surface indications	Turbine is located within the bed of a former turbary, with residual peat cover circa 1.6m thick and close to the head of Dunnyboe Burn. A revised score of 27 is proposed.

There is no evidence of collapse peat pipes within the vicinity of turbine locations that are retained within the revised scheme. Turbines 4 and 9 are located within proximity to natural drainage features, however, and so an increase in risk score is proposed in regard to sub-profile drainage pipes for those locations.

Turbine T4 was located close to the confluence of a natural gully and the historical drainage grip. The location of this turbine has been modified locally, so as not to adversely impact on the effective drainage of the bog. The repositioned Turbine 4 falls within the 50m micro-siting boundary.

Peatslide History

The pre-existence of peatslides is considered to be a good predictor of future instability. Accordingly, this category directly represents the known peatslide activity at the site. Evidence of past instability may best be obtained via walkover surveys and also by reference to aerial photographs.

A number of minor peat slides were identified during the walkover survey of June 2016. These were located on the central eastern flank of the Hill, directly upslope of former peat workings (between proposed turbine locations T3 and T4). These slides appear to have been initiated by the removal of material supporting the toe of the respective peat blocks. While the slides were noted to be dormant during the 2016 site walkover survey, it is anticipated that movement could recommence if adverse groundwater conditions were to arise through severe or prolonged rainfall; particularly if such rainfall was to follow a sustained period of dry weather, when shrinkage cracks are likely to form within the peat, providing a direct route for surface water ingress.

In addition to the noteworthy peat slide and flow, observed previously to the north of operational turbines T15/T16, a further significant peat slide was also identified on the eastern flank of Owenreagh Hill, the extent of which is indicated on **Figure 2**.

None of the wind turbine generator locations in the proposed 2016 Layout fall within influence of these historical peat slides and, accordingly, no significant adjustments are proposed to the scores assessed in regard to peat slide history. The confirmed hazard factors scores relating to peatslide history are summarised in **Table 3**, below.

Table 3: Review of Hazard Factor Score Relating to Peatslide History

Wind Turbine Generator Location	Hazard Factor Score Assigned in July 2014 Assessment	Review comments
T1	19 - major peatslide nearby	Aerial photographs show T1 to lie circa 200m downslope of the observed historical peat slide. The assigned score is considered to be pessimistic. No change proposed.
T2	3 – no evidence	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate.
T3	4 – no evidence	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate.
T4	4 – no evidence	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate.
T5	Turbine removed from scheme	
T6	Turbine removed from scheme	
T7	Turbine removed from scheme	
T8	4 – no evidence	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate.
T9	2 – no evidence	Score of 3 is considered to be appropriate.

Peatslide Hazard Rating Scores

In summary, the individual hazard factor scores and aggregated peatslide hazard rating scores are summarised in **Table 4**, below. Hazard factor scores assessed to be different from the 2014 assessment are marked in bold text.

Table 4: Peatslide Hazard Rating Scores for Proposed Turbine Locations

Hazard Category	Hazard Factor Scores					
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T8	T9
Rainfall and climate	5	5	5	5	5	5
Presence of Water on Slope	3	3	3	3	12	32
Peat/Sub-strata interface	8	8	8	8	8	8
Peat profile and thickness	6	3	3	5	4	14
Shear strength of peat	17	12	15	8	9	18
Surface slope gradient and regularity	12	15	25	10	10	15
Geomorphology and Site History	27	9	26	81	27	54
The extent and condition of subterranean drainage pipes	3	19	18	27	29	27
Peatslide history	19	3	3	3	3	3
Potential impact of peatslides	12	12	5	4	3	4
Peatslide Hazard Rating Score	112	89	111	154	110	180

The PHRS scores for turbine positions range from 89 to 180 and average 126.

PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising mitigation works. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions, based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with an average rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority, while those with an average rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention. All of the PHRS scores assessed for proposed wind turbine locations fall within the low priority range with regard to peatslide risk.

A summary of risk estimations for turbine positions, together with appropriate engineering responses, are presented in **Table 5**, below.

Table 5: Peatslide Risk Estimation – Engineering Response for Turbine Locations

Risk Class	Hazard	Engineering Response	Turbine Position
Risk Level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable.	T2
Risk Level 2	Very Low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures.	T1, T3 and T8

Risk Class	Hazard	Engineering Response	Turbine Position
Risk Level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peat slide hazard may be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures.	T4 and T9
Risk Level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required.	
Risk Level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required. Further studies required to refine judgements.	
Risk Level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including a comprehensive assessment of risks.	
Risk Level 7	Very High	Large scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including a comprehensive assessment of risks.	

Access Track Routes

The network of track routes comprises four access positions from Glenmoran Road. The routes avoid problematic areas of peatland and, as far as possible, make use of existing tracks formed during historical peat cutting activities, in order to minimise earthworks quantities.

Access track GM1 follows the existing track serving the operational turbines, before branching eastwards to the proposed turbine location. Track GM2 follows a former peat cutter's track and then branches eastwards to proposed turbine location T2. Track GM3 follows an existing track before branching eastwards to proposed location T3, which is situated in the bed of a former turbary.

Turbine locations T4, T8 and T9 are to be accessed from access point GM4. Initially, the route runs along the western fringe of the 50m buffer of Legnahone Burn for a distance of approximately 200m. The access track then veers right, towards T4. Shortly before reaching T4, the track branches to the left, crossing a tributary of Legnahone Burn perpendicularly. The branch then forks to either side of a former peat cutting track, running directly to T8 and T9. The access track route has been selected to avoid areas of deep peat as far as practicable. The track alignment has also been chosen to minimise disruption to natural drainage pathways.

Each element of access track was assessed individually for peatslide susceptibility, using PHRS scores of nearby grid positions and turbine locations. The Risk Class represents an assessed average for each access track route. A summary of risk estimations for access track routes together with appropriate engineering responses are presented in **Table 6**, below.

Table 6: Peatslide Risk Estimation – Engineering Response for Access Track Routes

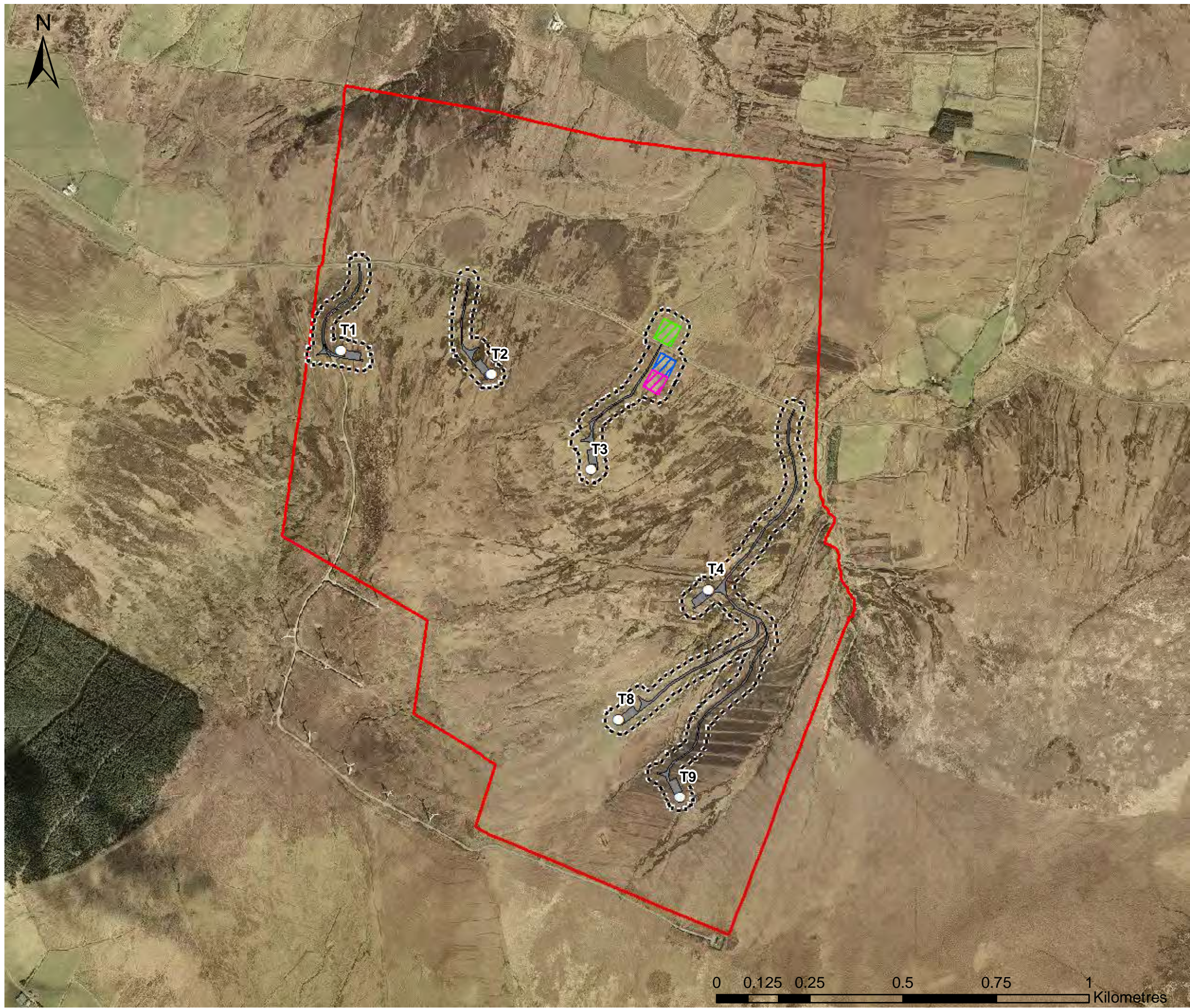
Risk Class	Hazard	Engineering Response	Access Track Route
Risk Level 1	Negligible	Do nothing. Acceptable.	GM1-T1, GM3-T3
Risk Level 2	Very Low	Monitor and review. Manage by normal	GM2-T2, GM4-

Risk Class	Hazard	Engineering Response	Access Track Route
		slope maintenance procedures.	T4/T8/T9
Risk Level 3	Low	Further investigation of the peat slide hazard may be required. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures.	
Risk Level 4	Low-Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required.	
Risk Level 5	Moderate	Peatslide stabilisation works may be required. Further studies required to refine judgements.	
Risk Level 6	High	Peatslide stabilisation works likely to be required. Further investigations will be required, including a comprehensive assessment of risks.	
Risk Level 7	Very High	Large scale mitigation works will be required. Urgent requirements for further investigations, including a comprehensive assessment of risks.	

Figures

Figure 1: Diagrammatic plan showing revised 2016 Layout and micro-siting boundaries

Figure 2: Location of observed peat slides in relation to the proposed 2016 Layout



- Key:**
- Site boundary
 - Turbine
 - Substation
 - Suppliers Compound
 - Temporary Compound
 - Hardstanding area
 - Micro Siting Zone

Coordinate System: TM65 Irish Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: TM65
 Units: Meter

MXD: Figure_1_KU011500_PSRA_v1

Brookfield

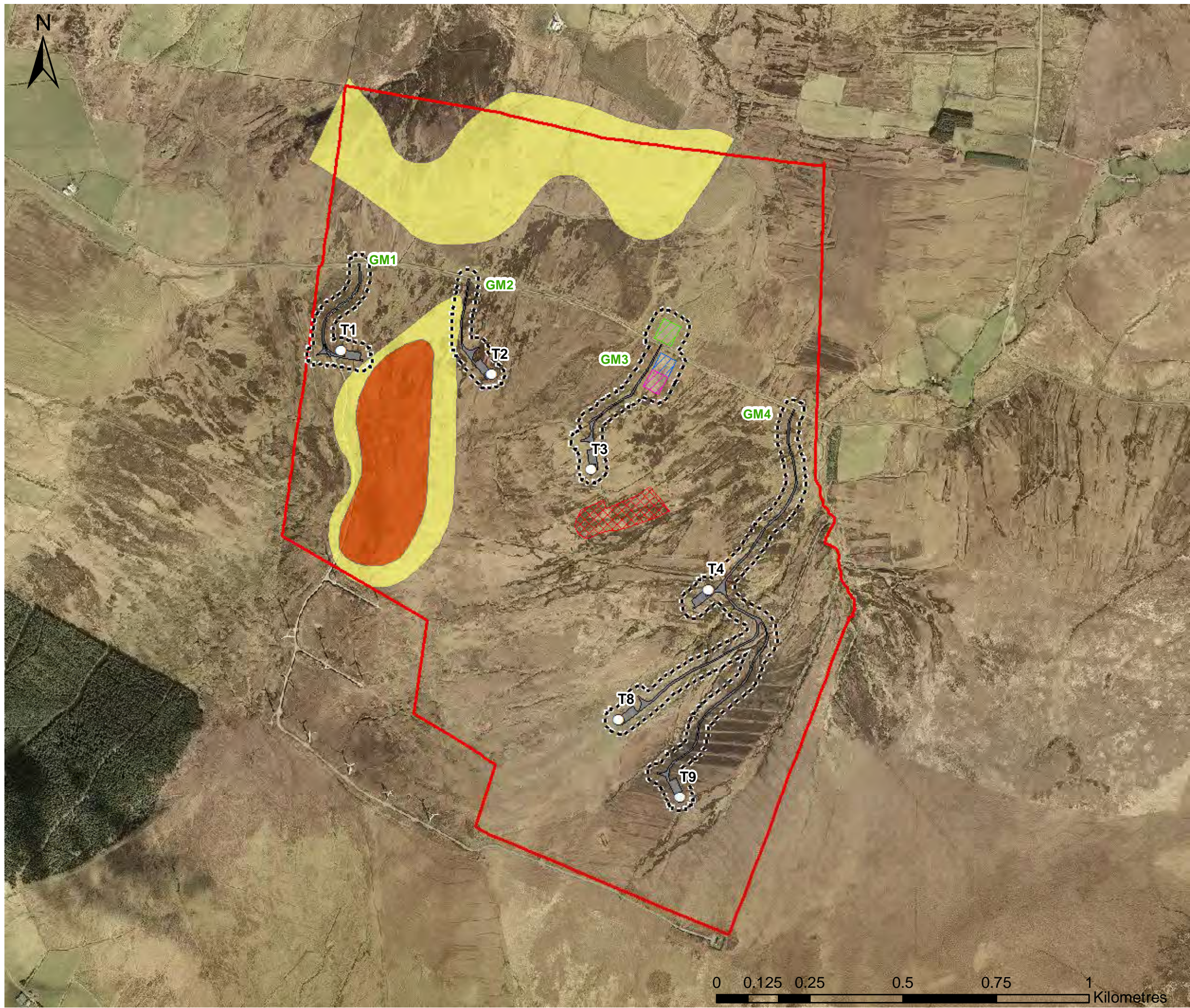
Craignagapple windfarm Further Environmental Information

Figure 1
 2016 Layout and Micro-Siting Boundaries

SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	PROJECT CODE	KU011500
CONTENT	AK	DRAWN	KR
CHECKED	CD	DATE	19/10/2016



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- Key:**
- Site boundary
 - Turbine
 - Substation
 - Suppliers Compound
 - Temporary Compound
 - Hardstanding area
 - Micro Siting Zone
 - High peat slide hazard (2014 assessment)
 - Moderate peat slide hazard (2014 assessment)
 - Pre-existing peat slide (2016 assessment)

Coordinate System: TM65 Irish Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: TM65
 Units: Meter

MXD: Figure_2_KU011500_PSRA_v1

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Craignagapple windfarm Further Environmental Information

Figure 2
 Observed Peat Slides in Relation to the Proposed 2016 Layout

SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	PROJECT CODE	KU011500
CONTENT	AK	DRAWN	KR
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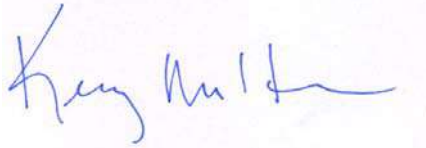


A REPORT BY ENVIROS CONSULTING LIMITED: JUNE 2009

**SWS NATURAL RESOURCES
CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM
PEATSLIDE HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT:
FACTUAL REPORT**

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Figure 7	Collapsed Pipe Near E5 (view looking westwards)



APPENDICES

No table of contents entries found.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Bord Gáis Energy (formerly SWS Energy Ltd) proposes building a wind farm on an area of peatland in the upland terrain at Craginagapple in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland (Figure 1). The wind farm project involves erecting around 9 turbines at widely spaced locations within an area of some 4 km² together with construction of access roads and tracks. It extends on the existing array of sixteen turbines already installed and known as the Owenreagh wind farm.

A special geo-engineering study on peat slope stability was carried out to consider the risk of peatslides occurring at the site such that suitable controls and methodologies can be employed during design and construction to mitigate these risks.

This is the factual report for the peatslide hazard and risk assessment for the Craginagapple wind farm project. It details the work carried out and the information obtained and it is accompanied by a separate interpretive report. Both documents were prepared in accordance with the format recommended in the Scottish Executive's best practice guide (Scottish Executive, 2006).

Fieldwork was carried out from 16 - 24 May 2009.

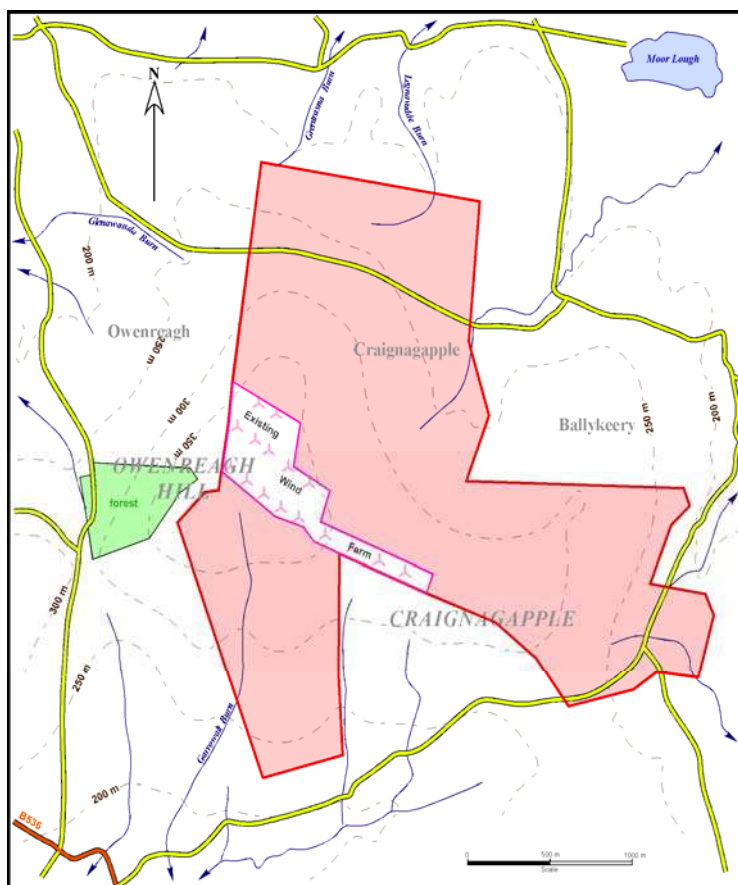
Figure 1 Craginagapple Wind Farm Site Location



1.2 Site Location

The proposed wind farm site lies within County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. It is situated in hilly ground some 8 km northwest of Plumbridge and 8 km east-southeast of Strabane. Irish Grid Reference IH 425960 applies. Figure 2 details the site location and initial study area. The site occupies relatively open upland with an area of coniferous forest to the west. Site access from the B536 highway is northwards by a series of narrow rural roads.

Figure 2 Site Plan, Craignagapple Wind Farm



1.3 Scope and Purpose of the Investigation

Enviros was commissioned to undertake a study of peatslide risks for the wind farm project at Craignagapple. A constraints based approach was used to provide design guidance for the preliminary layout. This report has been compiled with the following aims, to:-

- ◆ estimate the geotechnical risks associated with peatsliding;
- ◆ identify key areas of the wind farm potentially affected by unstable peat conditions;
- ◆ suggest strategies for mitigation of peatslide risk; and
- ◆ formulate a preliminary geotechnical risk register for the project.

2. DESIGN OF THE GROUND INVESTIGATION

2.1 Site Investigation

An estimate of the risk of peatslides was undertaken at the Craignagapple wind farm site by identifying the salient features of local bedrock, glacial drift deposits, geomorphology, topography, peat profile, peat strength, drainage and weather that may influence slope stability.

The assessment involved:

- ◆ A desk study concerning peatslides in general and the occurrence of peatslides in the region around Craignagapple in order to focus upon the development of hazard models and provide an estimation of the nature, size (magnitude) and frequency characteristics of peatsliding events deemed to have immediate background relevance to this study. The findings are incorporated in the interpretive report.
- ◆ A field survey in order to estimate the size, frequency, likelihoods and consequences of peatslide events by identifying and delineating specific hazard-prone areas or individual slopes within the proposed wind farm site at Craignagapple that are likely to be more prone to failure than others, through the following:
 - evidence of previous peatslide activity and slope instability as an indicator and guide to future ground movements by walkover inspections;
 - observations of sinkholes and investigation of sub-profile drainage by using a listening-stick;
 - measurements of peat depths by using a 5m aluminium probe rod,
 - obtaining bulk samples by excavation of trial pits
 - obtaining core samples using a gouge auger
 - obtaining deep samples using a Russian corer
 - determinations of peat shear strengths using a Pilcon hand-vane field instrument;
 - measurements of slope gradients by using a Suunto Type PM-10/360PCT Precision Inclinometer;
 - location of turbine positions and access track routes by using a Garmin eTrex Summit handheld GPS;
- ◆ The information and data obtained were incorporated in the main survey using the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) described below.
- ◆ Laboratory testing to determine the engineering characteristics of the peat profile at Craignagapple.

2.2 Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS)

Peatslide susceptibility was estimated using the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) (Nichol, 2006). The principal features of the assessment criteria and scores are summarized in Table 1 and the methodology for the PHRS is presented in full in Appendix A.

The PHRS method was applied at positions on a 200 m grid over the site in order to provide a comparative method for ranking areas by peatslide geohazard potential. PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and so they were used to classify risk estimations in support of the layout design process. The findings, together with specific recommendations for the Craignagapple site and a comprehensive geotechnical risk register for the project are presented in the accompanying interpretive report.

Table 1 Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS)

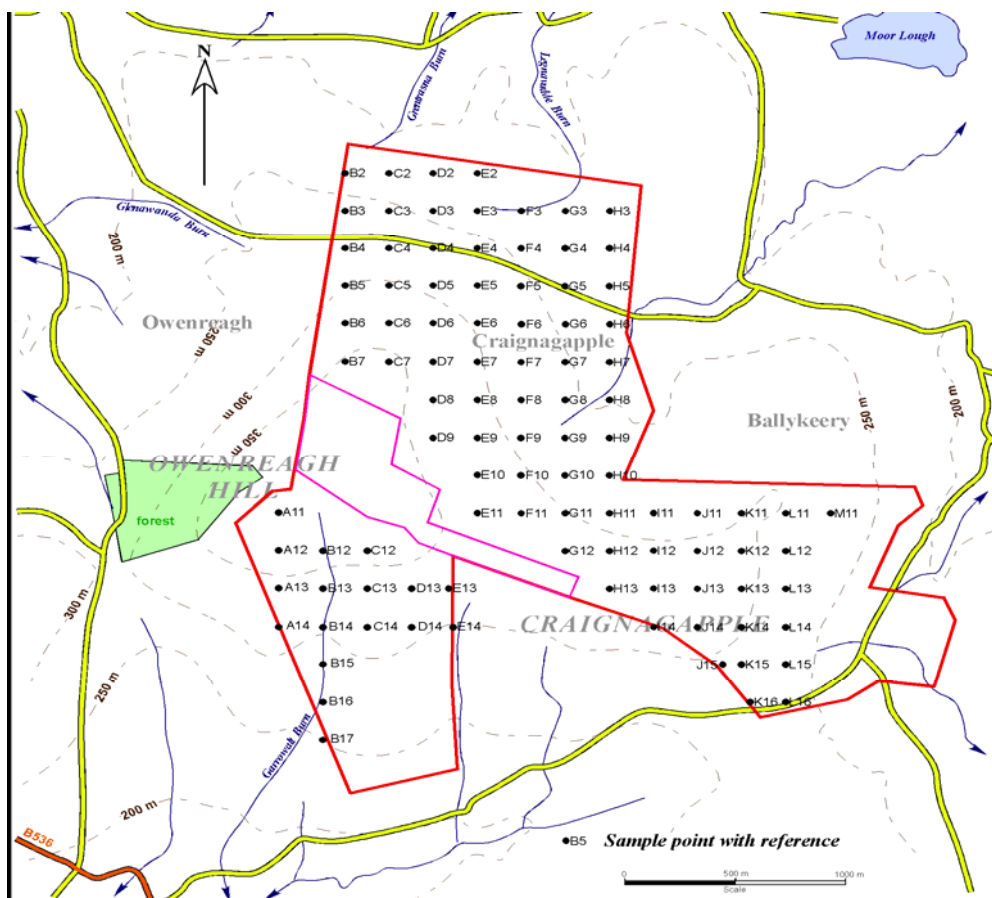
Category	Rating Criteria and Score			
	Points 3	Points 9	Points 27	Points 81
Rainfall and climate	Low to moderate precipitation	Moderate precipitation	High precipitation	High precipitation
Presence of water on slope	No water on slope	Intermittent water on slope	Continual water on slope	Continual water on slope
Rockhead or subsoil	Rough and irregular rockhead or granular subsoil of sand & gravel	Undulating rockhead or granular subsoil	Planar and regular rockhead or cohesive subsoil	Smooth, polished and regular rockhead or cohesive clay subsoil
Peat profile and depth	Single layer profile less than 1 m deep	Double layer profile less than 2 m deep	Triple layer profile greater than 2 m deep	Complex profile greater than 4 m deep
Peat strength (vane test)	40 kPa	30 kPa	20 kPa	10 kPa
Slope and slope regularity	2° ; even	5° ; uneven	10° ; irregular	15° ; very irregular
Geomorphology and site history	Few differential erosion features	Occasional erosion features	Many erosion features	Major erosion features
Sub-profile drainage	Few pipes	Occasional pipes	Many pipes	Many pipes and sinkholes
Peatslide history	Few slides	Occasional slides	Many slides	Major peatslides
Potential peatslide severity	Few consequences; small impacted area	Minor consequences; minor impacted area	Many consequences; large impacted area	Major consequences; large impacted area

3. FIELD INVESTIGATION AND TESTING

3.1 PHRS Field Study

To illustrate the variation across the wind farm site, investigations were carried out on a 200 m grid basis, each position on the grid resulting in a different PHRS rating. Grid positions and identifiers are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Grid Positions and Identifiers



The findings are provided for each grid position on the field sheets in Appendix B. In addition, the PHRS scores are compiled in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 4.

PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with a rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with a rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention.

A PHRS score of 93 for the entire Craignagapple wind farm site was calculated as the arithmetic average. This PHRS score falls within the low range for peatslide risk. For comparison purposes, PHRS scores of 373, 482 and 434 apply in relation to the well-established peatslide localities at Morsgail, Isle of Lewis, Scotland (Bowes, 1960), and Hart Hope, North Pennines, England (Warburton et al, 2003) respectively.



FACTUAL REPORT

Table 2 Peatslide Hazard Rating System results for Craignagapple Wind Farm

Grid position	A11		A12		A13		A14		B2		B3		B4		B5	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		2		2		2		1		3		2		2		2
Rockhead or subsoil		5		2		2		5		5		5		5		4
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	1.59	11	1.77	12	1.91	13	0.43	3	0.66	3	0.92	4	0.97	4	0.97	4
Peat strength (kPa)	15	45	38	4	23	17	12	68	13	55	24	16	29	11	24	16
Slope and slope regularity	6 ⁰	12	10 ⁰	28	7 ⁰	15	7 ⁰	15	8 ⁰	21	3 ⁰	6	13 ⁰	46	6 ⁰	12
Geomorphology and history		6		9		6		6		6		9		6		6
Sub-profile drainage		1		2		2		2		15		5		2		1
Peatslide history		3		3		3		3		2		3		3		4
Potential peatslide severity		4		4		4		5		5		5		11		3
Total		94		71		69		113		120		60		95		57



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	B6		B7		B12		B13		B14		B15		B16		B17	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		3		2		6		4		4		4		2		2
Rockhead or subsoil		5		5		5		5		3		4		2		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	0.29	2	1.17	6	1.10	6	0.89	4	0.15	1	0.80	4	1.02	5	0.25	2
Peat strength (kPa)	38	4	14	46	17	34	17	34	32	6	29	11	30	9	13	55
Slope and slope regularity	8 ⁰	21	4 ⁰	8	10 ⁰	28	6 ⁰	12	8 ⁰	21	9 ⁰	25	14 ⁰	75	6 ⁰	12
Geomorphology and history		86		86		9		8		8		8		9		6
Sub-profile drainage		15		16		14		17		14		15		2		2
Peatslide history		86		86		13		29		21		8		3		3
Potential peatslide severity		5		5		3		3		16		16		5		15
Total		232		265		123		121		99		100		117		107



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	C2		C3		C4		C5		C6		C7		C12		C13	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		3		2		6		2		8		2		4		8
Rockhead or subsoil		5		5		5		2		5		5		3		3
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	0.74	3	1.80	13	0.91	4	0.27	2	1.95	13	1.74	12	1.30	7	1.92	13
Peat strength (kPa)	36	4	14	46	45	2	12	68	27	12	18	32	12	68	28	12
Slope and slope regularity	8 ⁰	21	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10	9 ⁰	25	9 ⁰	25	4 ⁰	6	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10
Geomorphology and history		8		18		18		18		12		9		6		9
Sub-profile drainage		2		7		9		27		2		3		2		8
Peatslide history		3		2		2		3		17		86		4		6
Potential peatslide severity		8		5		11		5		4		4		3		3
Total		62		113		72		157		103		164		112		77



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	C14		D2		D3		D4		D5		D6		D7		D8	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		2		3		4		2		2		2		4		3
Rockhead or subsoil		5		5		5		2		5		4		4		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	1.10	5	0.42	3	0.74	3	0.38	3	1.74	12	0.66	3	1.86	12	2.27	24
Peat strength (kPa)	25	15	15	45	27	12	16	40	36	4	14	46	43	2	20	28
Slope and slope regularity	5 ⁰	10	7 ⁰	15	3 ⁰	6	1 ⁰	2	8 ⁰	21	7 ⁰	15	6 ⁰	12	5 ⁰	10
Geomorphology and history		6		6		18		13		18		9		6		6
Sub-profile drainage		2		50		23		21		32		3		3		2
Peatslide history		2		3		19		3		3		2		2		3
Potential peatslide severity		3		4		7		11		11		4		4		4
Total		55		139		102		101		114		93		54		90



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	D9		D13		D14		E2		E3		E4		E5		E6	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		5		7		2		2		3		2		2		2
Rockhead or subsoil		5		5		1		5		2		5		5		4
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	2.21	22	2.60	32	0.44	3	0.90	4	1.39	8	0.44	3	0.85	4	0.70	3
Peat strength (kPa)	24	16	37	4	11	78	11	78	24	16	36	4	32	6	44	2
Slope and slope regularity	6 ⁰	12	3 ⁰	6	11 ⁰	32	5 ⁰	10	4 ⁰	8	4 ⁰	8	7 ⁰	15	11 ⁰	32
Geomorphology and history		6		6		6		6		6		5		6		9
Sub-profile drainage		2		2		2		4		7		3		9		3
Peatslide history		3		3		3		2		2		2		2		2
Potential peatslide severity		4		4		5		5		6		4		11		5
Total		80		74		137		121		63		41		65		67



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	E7		E8		E9		E10		E11		E13		E14		F3	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		2		4		2		2		9		8		11		4
Rockhead or subsoil		5		3		5		4		5		5		3		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	0.83	3	1.02	5	2.30	24	1.24	6	2.02	15	1.56	11	0.69	3	0.55	3
Peat strength (kPa)	42	2	45	2	46	1	21	26	11	78	26	18	19	30	12	68
Slope and slope regularity	10 ⁰	28	6 ⁰	12	7 ⁰	15	7 ⁰	15	5 ⁰	10	7 ⁰	15	8 ⁰	21	4 ⁰	8
Geomorphology and history		18		18		6		9		6		26		9		9
Sub-profile drainage		11		13		4		8		2		5		7		2
Peatslide history		2		3		3		2		2		26		19		3
Potential peatslide severity		4		4		4		4		3		6		18		6
Total		80		69		69		81		135		125		126		113



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	F4		F5		F6		F7		F8		F9		F10		F11	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		2		2		2		2		4		6		5		9
Rockhead or subsoil		5		2		4		4		4		4		5		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	0.91	4	0.64	3	0.61	3	0.97	4	1.37	8	1.59	11	1.45	8	1.60	13
Peat strength (kPa)	26	18	14	46	14	46	15	45	29	11	23	17	20	28	10	82
Slope and slope regularity	5 ⁰	10	3 ⁰	6	8 ⁰	21	6 ⁰	12	4 ⁰	8	7 ⁰	15	8 ⁰	21	5 ⁰	10
Geomorphology and history		6		9		6		9		12		6		18		7
Sub-profile drainage		3		2		7		3		9		2		13		2
Peatslide history		2		3		2		2		2		3		2		3
Potential peatslide severity		3		11		5		4		3		3		3		3
Total		58		89		101		90		66		72		108		139



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	G3		G4		G5		G6		G7		G8		G9		G10	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		2		7		2		8		2		4		3		2
Rockhead or subsoil		2		2		2		5		3		3		3		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	0.05	1	1.15	5	1.19	6	1.77	12	1.24	6	1.51	10	0.79	3	0.87	3
Peat strength (kPa)	50	1	33	4	14	46	20	28	45	1	39	3	26	14	10	82
Slope and slope regularity	6 ⁰	12	4 ⁰	8	4 ⁰	8	3 ⁰	6	4 ⁰	8	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10	2 ⁰	4
Geomorphology and history		6		11		9		9		6		16		16		9
Sub-profile drainage		3		6		2		14		13		5		12		3
Peatslide history		2		2		3		3		2		2		5		2
Potential peatslide severity		2		4		3		4		4		5		4		3
Total		36		54		86		94		50		63		75		118



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	G11		G12		H3		H4		H5		H6		H7		H8	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		4		2		2		6		7		6		5		4
Rockhead or subsoil		5		3		5		5		5		5		5		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	1.96	14	1.82	12	0.47	3	3.05	40	0.84	4	1.51	10	1.13	5	0.98	5
Peat strength (kPa)	27	12	20	28	18	32	30	9	50	1	36	4	42	3	14	46
Slope and slope regularity	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10	8 ⁰	21	3 ⁰	6	2 ⁰	4	2 ⁰	4	1 ⁰	2	4 ⁰	8
Geomorphology and history		18		6		9		6		9		6		9		11
Sub-profile drainage		8		2		3		3		2		8		3		2
Peatslide history		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		3
Potential peatslide severity		3		3		5		3		3		4		4		4
Total		81		73		87		85		42		54		44		93



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	H9		H10		H11		H12		H13		I11		I12		I13	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		14		6		7		11		18		11		9		2
Rockhead or subsoil		5		5		5		4		3		5		3		3
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	1.27	7	1.25	6	2.31	26	2.39	27	2.36	26	3.45	84	1.85	13	2.72	34
Peat strength (kPa)	29	11	29	11	38	3	25	15	17	34	12	68	18	32	17	34
Slope and slope regularity	7 ⁰	15	4 ⁰	8	4 ⁰	8	5 ⁰	10	3 ⁰	6	3 ⁰	6	2 ⁰	4	4 ⁰	8
Geomorphology and history		9		9		6		6		6		6		6		7
Sub-profile drainage		3		2		2		9		11		4		6		3
Peatslide history		2		7		2		2		2		2		2		2
Potential peatslide severity		5		5		3		3		3		3		3		3
Total		76		64		67		92		114		194		83		101



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	I14		J11		J12		J13		J14		J15		K11		K12	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		8		4		3		6		9		2		7		9
Rockhead or subsoil		5		3		5		3		3		4		3		4
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	2.39	27	3.01	39	2.43	28	2.19	21	1.98	14	0.86	4	2.93	37	1.98	14
Peat strength (kPa)	20	28	23	17	18	32	10	82	11	78	43	2	12	68	20	28
Slope and slope regularity	6 ⁰	12	3 ⁰	6	3 ⁰	6	3 ⁰	6	3 ⁰	6	5 ⁰	10	2 ⁰	4	2 ⁰	4
Geomorphology and history		9		6		6		4		4		9		6		7
Sub-profile drainage		3		3		2		2		2		2		2		3
Peatslide history		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2
Potential peatslide severity		3		3		3		3		3		4		3		3
Total		102		88		92		134		126		44		137		79



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	K13		K14		K15		K16		L11		L12		L13		L14	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		8		7		2		2		2		9		8		4
Rockhead or subsoil		5		3		5		4		3		3		4		5
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	2.01	15	2.21	22	0.66	3	0.81	3	0.98	5	1.91	13	2.39	27	2.16	20
Peat strength (kPa)	25	15	23	17	40	3	33	4	16	40	20	28	25	15	30	9
Slope and slope regularity	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10	6 ⁰	12	4 ⁰	8	5 ⁰	10	5 ⁰	10	6 ⁰	12	8 ⁰	21
Geomorphology and history		6		6		9		6		6		6		7		7
Sub-profile drainage		3		8		3		2		3		2		2		7
Peatslide history		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		2
Potential peatslide severity		3		4		3		12		3		3		4		12
Total		72		84		47		48		79		81		77		92



FACTUAL REPORT

Grid position	L15		L16		M11	
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate (mm)	1100	5	1100	5	1100	5
Presence of water on slope		6		3		3
Rockhead or subsoil		3		5		4
Zone length (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat profile and depth (m)	1.14	5	0.69	3	1.36	8
Peat strength (kPa)	13	55	37	4	23	17
Slope and slope regularity	9 ⁰	25	5 ⁰	10	6 ⁰	12
Geomorphology and history		9		9		6
Sub-profile drainage		3		3		3
Peatslide history		2		1		2
Potential peatslide severity		5		10		3
Total		118		53		63



Figure 4 Variations in PHRS scores at Craignagapple Wind Farm

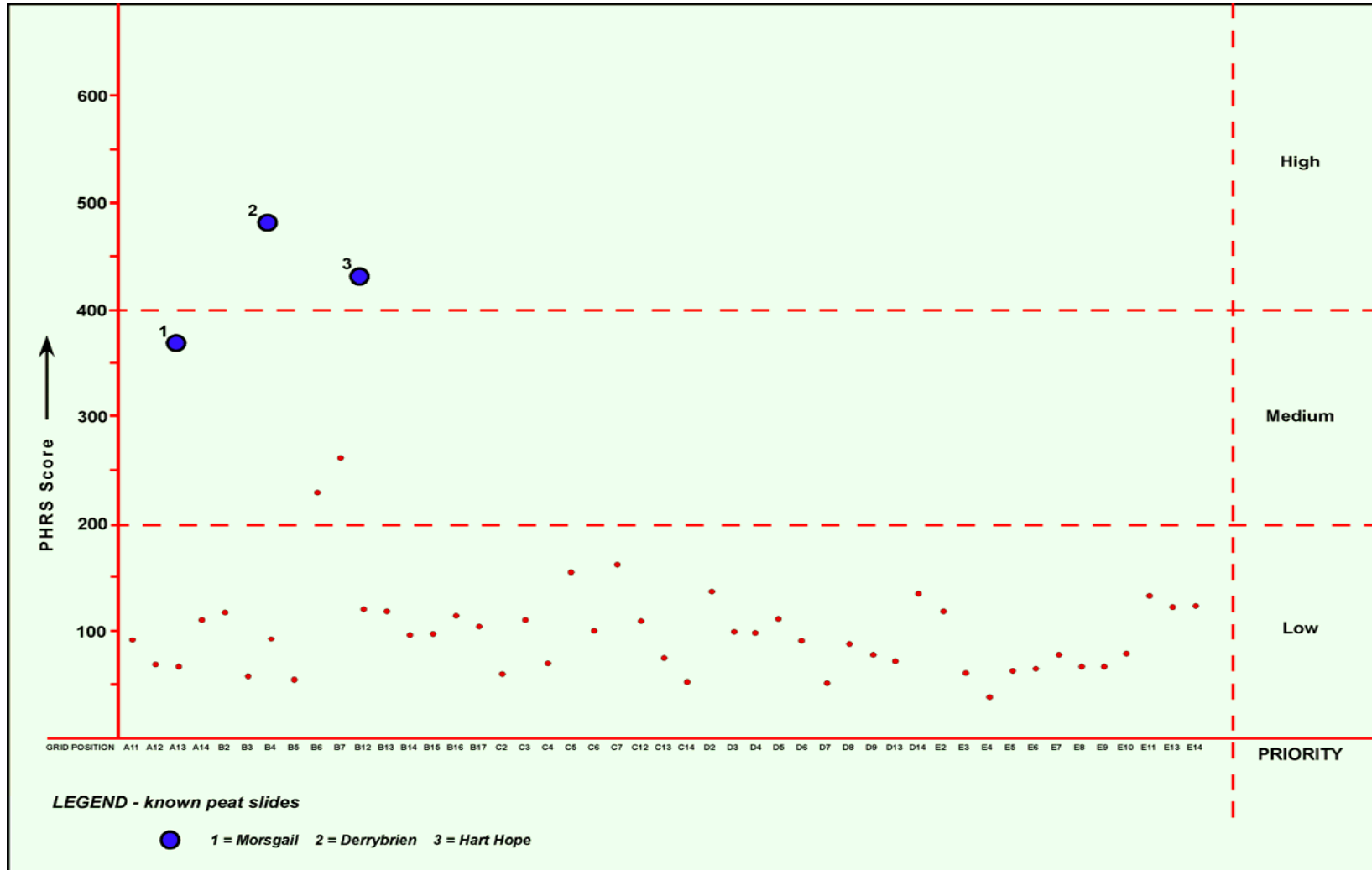
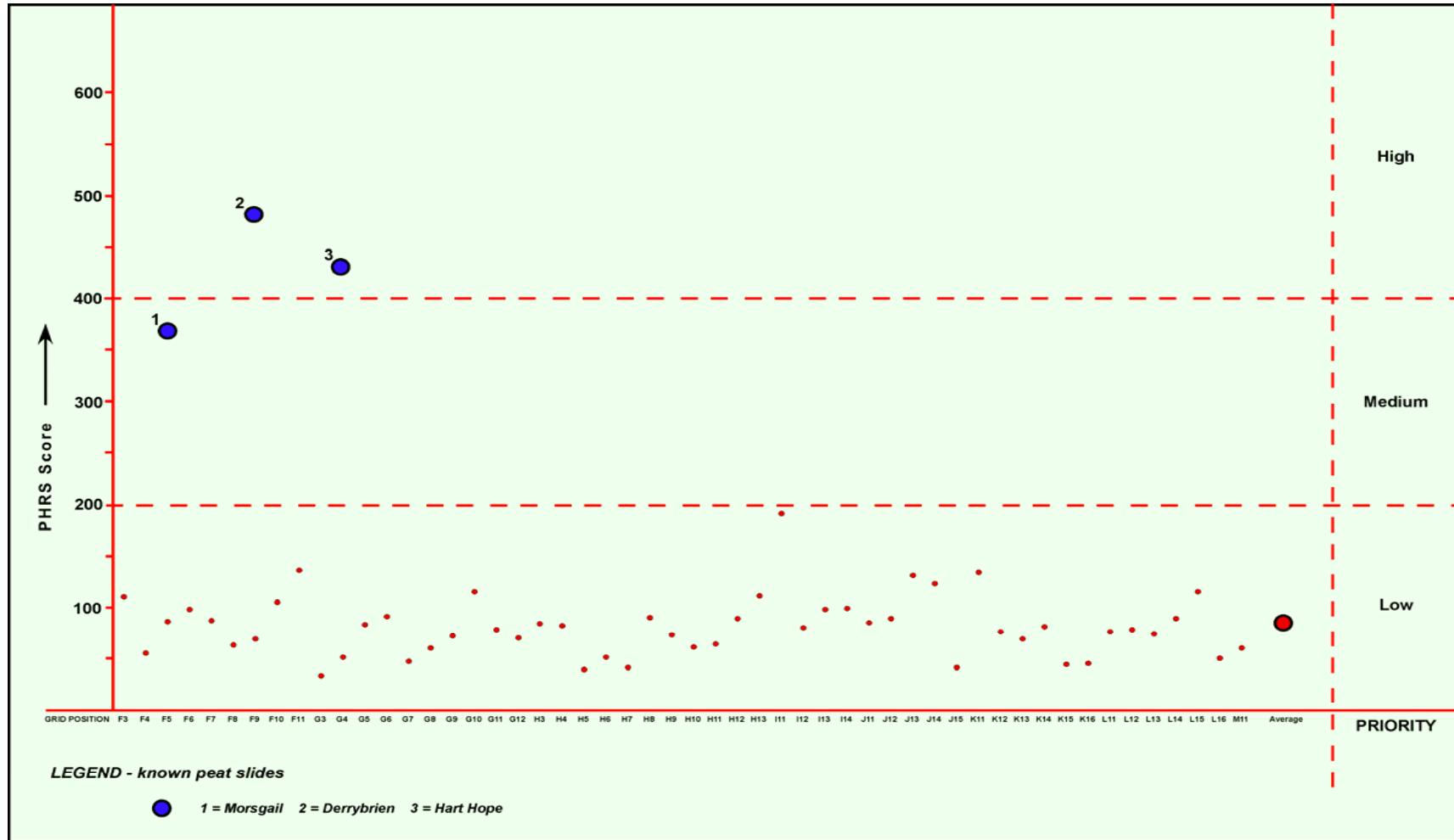




Figure 4 (cont) Variations in PHRS Scores at Craignagapple Wind Farm



3.2 Peat Profile Logs

The peat profile at Craignagapple is observationally accessible at numerous places across the site and detailed inspections were made using hand-dug trial pits and gouge auger holes. Selected peat profile log sheets are presented in Appendix C for four representative trial pits (labeled **X1-X4** inclusive) across the site. Locations are shown in Figure 5.

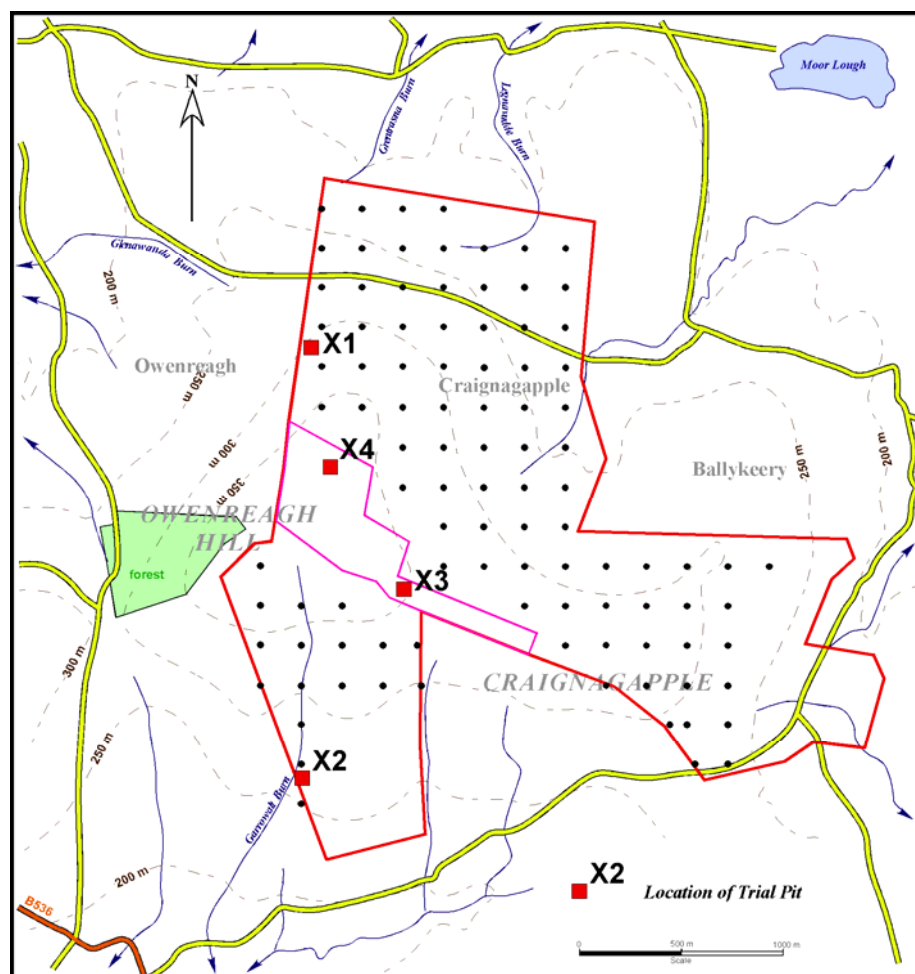
3.3 Sample Collection

Representative samples were collected at the peat profiles (see log sheets, Appendix C). The samples were placed in airtight plastic bags and submitted for laboratory testing.

Peat samples:-

- Sample No T2/1: trial pit **X2**: depth 0.15 – 0.85 m – brown coarse fibrous peat
- Sample No T3/2: trial pit **X4**: depth 0.25 – 1.15 m – brown fibrous peat
- Sample No T3/3: trial pit **X4**: depth 1.15 – 2.05 m – dark brown fibrous peat

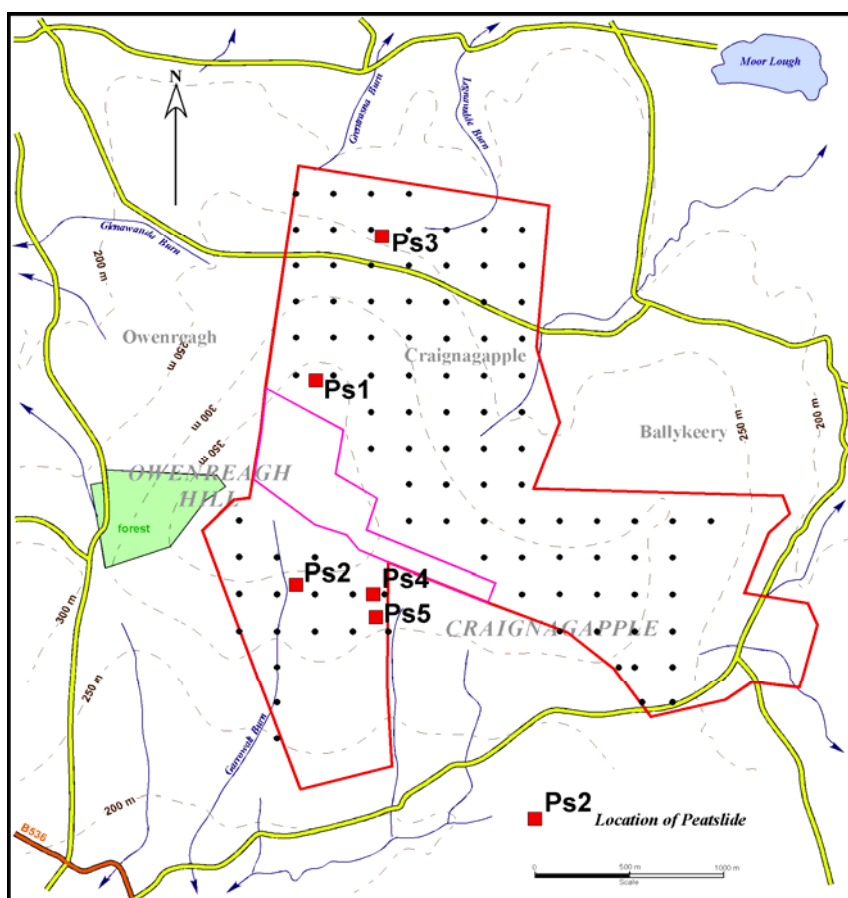
Figure 5 Locality Map for Peat Profile Logs at Craignagapple Wind Farm



3.4 Peatslide Inventory

Since previous peatslide activity around the wind farm site may serve as an indicator and guide to future slope movements, evidence of peat slope instability was sought in the field by walkover inspections. Peatslide localities are shown in Figure 6 and detailed descriptions are presented in Appendix D. Several ancient peatslide localities were identified along the banks of streams and rivers, usually around the outer bends of meanders, and are considered to be a normal part of the development of river systems.

Figure 6 Locality Map for Peatslide Sites at Craignagapple Wind Farm



3.5 Installations

No installations were considered warranted at this stage.

3.6 Sinkholes and Drainage

Sinkholes provide surface evidence of the presence of open subterranean conduits and appear uncommon throughout the site at Craignagapple. Only one collapsed pipe was encountered during the walkover (Figure 7). It lies at grid position IH 42988 96992 and measures approximately 1.5 m deep.

Figure 7 Collapsed Pipe Near E5 (view looking westwards)



The natural drainage characteristics of the area are affected in a few places by a network of man-made drainage channels. Widely spaced field drains cross areas of open moorland for agricultural improvement purposes at Craginagapple. These appear generally in a degraded condition but are extremely effective in draining surface water.

The presence of active subsurface drainage pipes in the peat profile is evident in several places but especially in the northern portion of the site. Surface indications include lines of reeds, grass lanes, sinkholes, seepage points and springs. However, no natural pipe outlets were observed in the banks of streams or ditches or in old turbary faces. Based on surface observations and using the scale given by Jones (1978) the pipe frequency across the bulk of the wind farm site is estimated at 15-25 per km² but increasing to about 30 per km² in the northern portion of the site.

According to Wilson & Smart (1984), the presence of subsurface pipes is thought to be a key contributory factor in preparing sites for failure. However, in the case of Craginagapple the surface drainage configurations appear favourable.

3.7 Peat Depths and Vane Shear Strengths

At any given site, the depth of penetration of a probe may provide a rough indication of the thickness of the peat profile. At Craginagapple wind farm site, a probe survey was carried out previously and areas of deep peat eliminated from further consideration. Depths encountered during this survey generally fall within the range of 0.2 m to 3.5 m with values less than 0.5 m commonplace. Deeper peat was found in several areas and values exceeding 2.5 m were recorded at grid positions D13, H4, I11, I13, J11 and K11. Although the results of the depth probings

are interesting in their own right and useful for engineering design purposes, the benefits for peatslide assessment purposes appear limited. Indeed, typical depths of peat of only 0.80 m, 0.61 m and 0.55 m are recorded at several well-known peatslide localities at Hart Hope (Warburton et al, 2003), Meldon Hill West (Crisp et al, 1964) and Llyn Ogwen (Nichol et al, 2007) respectively.

Vane testing was carried out on peat banks exposed along drainage ditches, old turbarry faces and in shallow hand-dug pits. Undrained shear strength was measured using a hand-vane and the results of the test were taken as the average of three separate readings. Values varied between 10 and 50 kPa depending on degree of saturation but typically fell within the range 15-30 kPa. A wide scatter of results also existed and no noteworthy patterns were detected through the peat profile.

3.8 Terrain Analysis

One of the simplest and most efficient methods of evaluating peatslide risk involves the application of terrain evaluation procedures. The observational method used in this study was based primarily on the combined assessment of geomorphology, topography and geology by the trained-eye of a professional geo-engineer. However, other peatslide attributes of secondary importance also taken into consideration include orientation to the wind, orientation to the sun and forest cover. The findings are incorporated in the field data sheets in Appendix B and indicate the relative chance of slope failures occurring over time. The zones do not predict where peatslides will occur during the next rainfall event. Instead, it can be expected that over time, high susceptibility zones will experience more peatslides than lower susceptibility categories.

The analysis comprised two main components: desk study and field investigations. Three classes of peatslide susceptibility were adopted; Category I for low to very low susceptibility, Category II for moderate susceptibility and Category III for high to very high susceptibility.

The findings at Craignagapple wind farm project indicate that Category I zones predominate. Category II zones are restricted to the area around grid positions C5, C6 and C7 and Category III zones are present at grid positions B6 and B7.

4. LABORATORY TESTING

4.1 Testing Programme

The three samples collected from peat profiles at trial pits were quartered prior to testing. One portion was delivered to Jacobs Engineering Laboratory for determination of moisture content and another portion was used for microscopic examinations, Munsell colour determinations and von Post classifications. The other two portions were placed in air-tight plastic containers and stored for future reference if required.

Certificates of test and laboratory reports are assembled in Appendix E.

4.2 Results Summary

At Craignagapple, the surface vegetation consists predominantly of sphagnum mosses, heather, cotton grass, other grasses and reeds but diverse floras have been identified across various geomorphologies. The peat profile at Craignagapple comprises one principal layer of brown, fibrous, sphagnum-eriphorum peat between the present-day root mat at the top and the boundary with the underlying material at the bottom. The underlying material is either rock (e.g. trial pit X4) in areas of high ground or boulder clay (e.g. trial pits X1 & X3) elsewhere.

Based on the extended von Post classification system (Hobbs, 1986), the following engineering characterization of a representative peat profile at Craignagapple applies:-

S Er H₆ B₃ F₃ R₂ W₁ N₄ T₃ A₁ P₀ pH_L

Exposed faces in stream banks and turbary faces reveal a well-developed banded or laminated structure in the peat profile with marked variations in thicknesses of individual layers over short distances. Certain bands are highly fibrous with long fibres sparsely distributed. Typical moisture contents range from 500% to 700%, but in localized pockets, the moisture content is considerably higher. The moisture contents determined by laboratory testing were 547 %, 625 % and 544 % (see Appendix E).

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APPENDICES

1. PEATSLIDE HAZARD RATING SYSTEM FOR WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES

Peatslide hazard rating system for wind farm development purposes

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Introduction

Wind farm developments in peatland terrain are often susceptible to peatslide hazards. In 2002, a major peatslide associated with construction of a wind farm at Derrybrien, Ireland damaged two bridges, obstructed two roads and polluted watercourses and all work on the wind farm site ceased while engineers devised emergency measures to stem the flow of the slide (Fleming 2003). Following the events at Derrybrien and because of the perception that increased human encroachment onto peatland has created an increase in the incidence of peatslides the need has arisen for a procedure to assess the hazard. Moreover, the interests of wind farm developers are also best served by addressing peatslide potential at an early stage because failure to deal with the matter may give rise to very expensive delays during the design, planning approval and construction phases.

The Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) is intended to be a proactive tool to rationally address peatslide hazards and provide a defensible, standardised way to assess priority by numerically differentiating the apparent risk at potential peatslide sites.

Hazard rating systems are used extensively for the engineering assessment of landslips, debris flows and rockfall along transportation corridors and internationally they have received wide acclaim (e.g. Miller, 2003; McMillan & Matheson, 1998; Winters et al, 2005). However, the existing systems appear unsuited to the assessment of peatslide potential on wind farm projects and so a new procedure was required. For example, much shallower slopes are required for peatslides than for other types of landslide and other contributory factors have different parts to play. After considering the range of options available, the hazard rating system developed by Pierson (1992) for the USA Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for assessments of rockfall was adopted as the prototype for a Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS). We simply modified, tailored and customised the original FHWA system into a peatslide hazard assessment protocol (Nichol, 2006).

Development of the PHRS system has included testing and validation at 3 sites to confirm a realistic set of values for each category. As far as the system has been developed and applied to date, several of the categories have been modified on the basis of the experience gained. In particular, the design of field survey forms have undergone extensive revision based on the field experience gained at different wind farm projects. Hopefully, it can now be implemented at a far greater number of sites to ensure a consistent approach to the problem that exists.

Description of System

The PHRS is a two-step process that provides a rational way to make informed decisions about peatslide risk across a site and to develop programmes aimed at reducing the peatslide risk at the worst sites.

The first step involves a walkover survey that allows a properly trained and experienced geo-engineer to gain an appreciation of the site and consider the best way to approach its subdivision into zones of similar levels of PHRS interest. Whereas grouping too many separate site segments into one long PHRS zone will diminish the value and the flexibility of the resulting database, too many PHRS zones may become cumbersome and difficult to manage. Some localities may have been previously subdivided into segments for other purposes and these may be appropriate to adopt as PHRS zones. It is important during this

stage to also take account of the aim of the PHRS survey and the proposed end-use at the site. Since it is essentially a subjective evaluation of the peatslide potential, geo-engineering judgements need to be made by experienced and insightful personnel.

The PHRS is primarily concerned with the peatslide potential at sites such as turbine positions and access track routes and so the second step involves detailed rating of each PHRS zone. The criterion of the estimated potential for peatslides is therefore the controlling element of this rating. These hazard factors are summarised in Table 1 and described in detail in the subsequent sections.

Table 1: Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) – Summary of hazard factors.

Category	Rating criteria and score			
	Points 3	Points 9	Points 27	Points 81
Rainfall and climate	Low to moderate precipitation	Moderate precipitation	High precipitation	Very high precipitation
Presence of water on slope	No water on slope; Few water bodies	Intermittent water on slope; Occasional water bodies	Continual water on slope Many water bodies	Continual water on slope Major water bodies
Rockhead or subsoil	Rough and irregular rockhead or granular subsoil of sand and gravel	Undulating rockhead or granular subsoil	Planar and regular rockhead or cohesive subsoil	Smooth, polished and regular rockhead or cohesive subsoil of clay
Peat profile and depth	Single layer profile less than 1 m deep	Double layer profile less than 2 m deep	Triple layer profile greater than 2 m deep	Complex profile greater than 4 m deep
Peat strength (vane shear test)	40 kPa	30 kPa	20 kPa	10 kPa
Slope and slope regularity	2°; even	5°; uneven	10°; irregular	15°; very irregular
Geomorphology and site history	Few differential erosion features	Occasional erosion features	Many erosion features	Major erosion features
Sub-profile drainage	Few pipes	Occasional pipes	Many pipes	Many pipes and sinkholes
Peatslide history	Few slides	Occasional slides	Many slides	Major peatslide events
Potential peatslide severity	Few consequences; small impacted area	Minor consequences; minor impacted area	Many consequences; large impacted area	Major consequences; large impacted area

The Detailed Rating System

The detailed rating includes 10 categories that when evaluated, scored and totalled, allow one to numerically differentiate sites from the least to the most hazardous. Sites with higher scores present the highest risk. These 10 categories represent the significant elements of a peatslide prone location that contribute to the overall hazard.

In Table 1, the four columns of criteria on the right correspond to logical breaks in the increasing risk associated with each category. Accordingly, the benchmark scores above each column increase from left to right exponentially from 3 to 81. An exponential system provides a rapid increase in score that distinguishes the more hazardous sites. The set scores are representative of a continuum of points ranging from 1 to 100. Using a continuum of points instead of only the benchmark points listed at the top of each column allows the rater flexibility in evaluating the relative impact of conditions that are extremely variable.

To assist with scoring, the users manual includes a scoring graph for each category. The curve on the graph defines the cubic exponential scoring system used for all categories. The graph relates the category evaluation to an appropriate score (e.g. Fig. 1). Even with subjective categories such as peatslide history, the graph is quite useful in assigning a score to a condition that falls somewhere between the described benchmarks. A final hazard score for a given site is then obtained by summing the scores from each contributory factor.

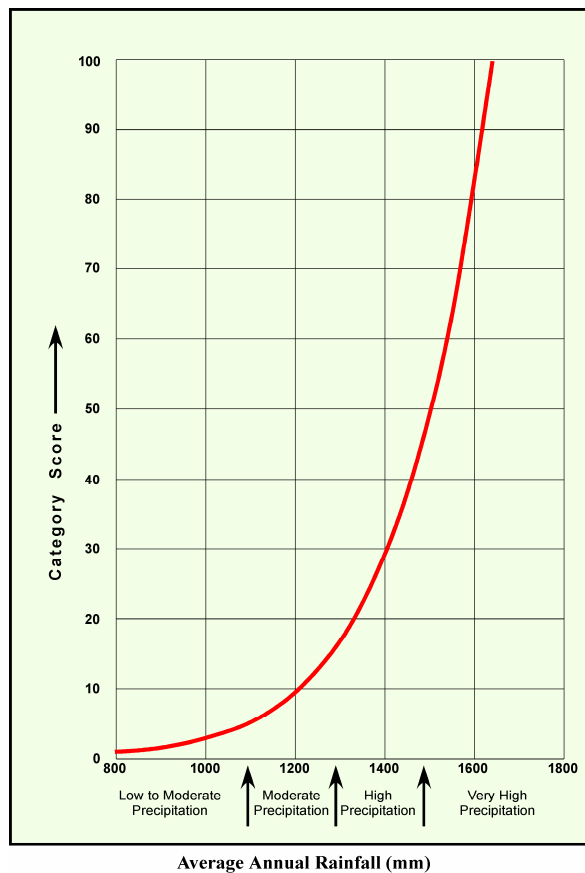


Fig. 1. Example of graph from users manual for rainfall and climate.

Before decisions can be made on how to score a peatslide section, the criteria for each category must be well understood and carefully considered and based on sound engineering judgement. This is crucial in relation to border-line cases to make sure the overall scores provide a fair and balanced representation of the site in question.

Rainfall and climate

The role of rainfall is the most important contributory factor for peatslides. Areas receiving high rainfall have more potential for peatslides than areas of low rainfall. Measurement is based on the average annual rainfall in mm for the nearest weather station and generally within the range 800-1800 mm per year. For higher levels of rainfall the maximum score of 100 applies. The rater may adjust the score within a discretionary maximum of 10 points to take account of elevation, slope aspect, exposure to winds, etc.

Water on slope

The wetness conditions of the ground are evaluated with this category. If water is known to flow continually or intermittently from the site, it is rated accordingly. This is combined with observations on the presence of streams, rivers, pools, lochs or other bodies of water that affect the wetness of the site. Comparisons are also made with the terrain conditions found at established sites of peatslides elsewhere. The following guidance applies :-

3 points	<u>No water on slope</u> – Dry ground.
9 points	<u>Intermittent water on slope</u> – Occasional pools and streamlets.
27 points	<u>Continual water on slopes</u> – Streams and ponds. Wet ground
81 points	<u>Continual water on slopes</u> – Rivers and lochs. Saturated ground

Rockhead or subsoil

The geologic conditions of the surface at engineering rockhead are evaluated with this category. The first case applies to solid rock and distinguishes between a smooth, polished and even rockhead surface and one that is rough and irregular. The second case applies where engineering rockhead consists of unconsolidated surficial or drift deposits and the distinction is made between cohesive subsoils of clay and granular subsoils of sand and gravel (Fig. 2).

This parameter directly relates to the potential for a block of peat to move relative to the rockhead surface. Friction along the surface is governed by the macro and micro roughness. Macro roughness is the degree of undulation on the surface whereas micro roughness is the texture of the surface itself. In addition, the presence of an impervious clay or rock at engineering rockhead may give rise to perched water tables and an increase in the peatslide potential. Peatslide potential is also greater in areas where the engineering rockhead surface contains highly weathered or hydrothermally altered products or where previous movements have given rise to slickensides.



Fig. 2. Initiation point of a shallow peatslide on a rockhead of coarse gravel and smooth rock.

Peat profile and depth

The characteristics of the peat profile are considered in this category and the distinction is made between complex profiles of deep peat that receive high scores and thin, simple, single-layer profiles that receive low ones. As far as possible, scoring should be consistent with the following scheme :-

3 points	Single layer profile of peat less than 1 m deep
9 points	Double layer profile of peat less than 2 m deep
27 points	Triple layer profile of peat greater than 2 m deep
81 points	Complex profile of peat greater than 4 m deep

The rater needs to consider several factors in estimating peat profile characteristics and not overstate the significance of peat depths obtained by probing. Other factors include von Post classification (after Hobbs, 1986) and particularly H-values (humification), M-values (moisture content) and F- and R-values (fibre content).

Peat strength (vane shear test)

Peat strength is notoriously difficult to measure. However, the hand vane provides an approximate indication and can be used to collect readings in cuttings, stream banks and shallow hand-dug pits. Lowest strength values should be used for scoring purposes. Scores are allocated based on results in the range 0-50 kPa.

Slope and slope regularity

Peat profiles resting on steep slopes have more potential energy than those on gentle slopes; thus they present a greater hazard and receive a higher rating (Fig. 3). Measurement is on the steepest slope in the section, preferably determined in the field using a clinometer or the results of a theodolite survey of the site. However, a good approximation of slope angle can also be obtained using the contour lines on a topographic map.

The rater may adjust the score by a discretionary maximum of 10 points to take account of slope regularity, outcrops of rock, presence of tracks, etc.

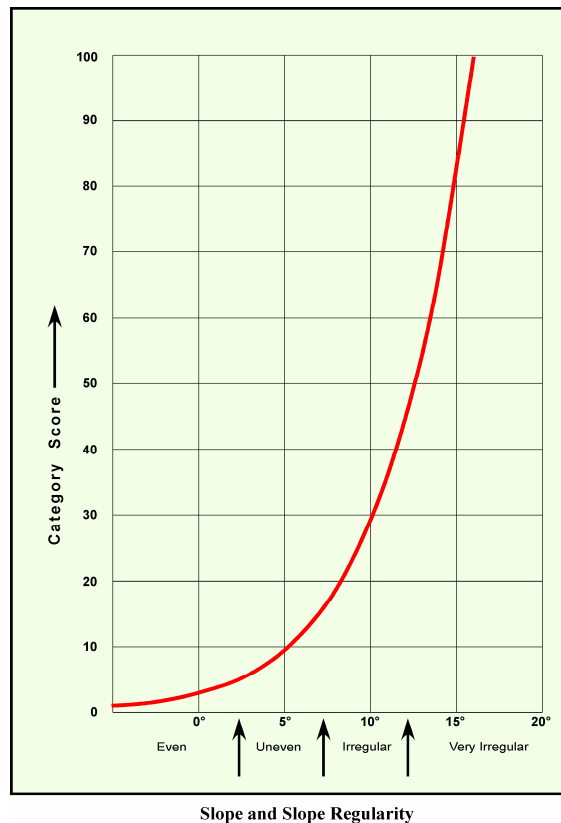


Fig. 3. Example of graph from users manual for angle and regularity of slope.

Geomorphology and site history

Natural erosion features such as hags, mounds, ridges, pools, incised streams as well as disruption of the ground surface by grazing, burning, forestry, drainage ditches, tracks, fence-lines and man-made cuttings for fuel, all affect the integrity of the near surface layers of peat and particularly the tensile strength of the root-mat. In addition, they may create localised oversteepening of slopes or unsupported blocks of peat.

The degree of hazard caused by erosion and degradation and thus the score given in this category should reflect how quickly erosion and degradation are taking place, the size of blocks or units being exposed and the amount of material being released.

Sub-profile drainage

Natural soil pipe networks are a localized feature in most peatland areas. The pipes comprise smooth walled approximately circular conduits or tunnels typically about 10-50 mm diameter; some pipes are over 150 m long. Since the presence of subterranean water courses may lead to the saturation of the local areas of peat, they give rise to an increase in the chance of peatsliding. The pipes can form throughout the peat profile, at the peat-substrate interface, or entirely within the subsoil but they usually occur at the contact between two layers of contrasting engineering properties. Large pipes may collapse and become open gullies. However, since they may underlie as much as 5 % of an area of peatland, the initial problem is to determine the location and distribution of piping. In most instances they may be discerned based on surface observation such as seepage points, sinkholes, grass lanes and lines of reeds.

According to Jones (1978) it seems clear that pipes, whilst not restricted to upland regions do occur more frequently in the uplands. In addition, based on a study of 180 catchments, Holden (2004) noted significantly higher soil pipe densities in catchments with peats dominated by *Calluna* species and also in catchments that are artificially drained.

Table 2. Soil pipe networks – type localities and typical pipe frequency counts.

Locality	Reference	Type	No of pipes per km of transect
Burbage Brook, Hathersage, Peak District	Jones (1978)	steep upland	100
Afon Cerist, Dinas Mawddwy, Gwynedd	Jones (1978)	upland	80
Cerrig yr Wyn, Cambria	Holden et al (2002)	upland	56
Nant Gerig, Cambria	Holden et al (2002)	upland	36
Maesnant, Plynlimon (mid-Wales)	Jones (1978)	intermediate	16
Little Dodgen Pot Sike, North Pennines	Holden et al (2002)	upland moor	10
Bourn Brook, Cambridge	Jones (1978)	lowland	7
New Forest	Jones (1978)	lowland	0

Simple frequency counts of the occurrence of pipe outlets in stream banks are available for a wide range of geomorphologies and a selection of typical values is given in Table 2 that can be used on a comparative basis to estimate pipe density at other sites. The actual fall-off in pipe frequency from uplands to lowlands is probably even greater than these counts suggest.

Peatslide history

Since the pre-existence of peatslides is considered to be a good predictor of future instability, this category directly represents the known peatslide activity at the site. It is best obtained during walkover surveys and also by reference to air photos and discussions with local landowners (Fig. 4). However, there may be no history available and so as far as possible, the following guidance should be followed: -

- 3 points Few slides – Small peatslides have occurred several times according to historical information but it is not a persistent problem. If peatslides occur rarely or only during severe storms this category should be used. This category is also used if no peatslide history data is available.
- 9 points Occasional slides – Small peatslides occur regularly and can be expected during most storms.
- 27 points Many slides – Large slides are also present as a noteworthy feature of the site.
- 81 points Major peatslide events –Peatslide events occur frequently throughout the year and severe events are common.



Fig. 4. Major peat slide on hillside showing head, track and run-out zones.

Potential peat slide severity

This is perhaps the most non-technical and subjective category to score because the potential consequences of a peat slide are difficult to surmise. Consideration should be given to potential impacts on (a) people, cattle and sheep, (b) physical assets such as roads, bridges, houses, fences etc, (c) environmental assets such as flora, fauna, landscape, water bodies, etc. It is also important to consider the size of an impacted area and distinguish large from small by using an appropriate score. Another consideration involves potential costs and delays to development projects and also the costs involved in any clean-up and subsequent site maintenance. And most difficult of all, potential recovery times that may apply for example in relation to fish stocks or revegetation etc.

Rated section length

Although the rated section length is not used for scoring purposes, it provides a useful measure in the scoring table as another means of attaching relative weight or significance to each PHRS zone. The heading itself is also useful for recording landmarks such as turbine positions.

Other considerations

In addition to scoring the above categories, the rating team should take photographs of significant features that influence the scores. They should also gather enough field information to recommend the most appropriate or suitable mitigation and/or remedial measures. Both total fix and hazard reduction strategies should be considered.

PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising risk reduction measures and mitigation works. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the professional project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as rule of thumb, sites with a rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with a rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention.

Total PHRS scores of 373, 482 and 434 apply in relation to the well-established peatslide localities at Morsgail, Isle of Lewis, Scotland (Bowes, 1960), Derrybrien, Galway, Republic of Ireland (Fleming 2003) and Hart Hope, North Pennines, England (Warburton et al, 2003) respectively (see Table 3).

Table 3. Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) results for established peatslide localities.

Zone / Site	Morsgail,	Lewis	Derrybrien,	Galway	Hart Hope,	Pennines
	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
Rainfall and climate	1600	81	1750	100	1100	6
Presence of water on slope		29		9		40
Rockhead or subsoil		55		75		80
Zone length (m)	220		180		550	
Peat profile and depth (m)	2.2	18	2.0	15	0.8	6
Peat strength – vane shear (kPa)	20	27	9	90	14	53
Slope and slope regularity	15°	81	8°	22	9°	26
Geomorphology and site history		36		30		55
Sub-profile drainage		25		27		42
Peatslide history		11		34		88
Potential peatslide severity		10		80		38
Total		373		482		434

To illustrate the variation in PHRS scores, total scores for 3 typical wind farm projects prior to peatslide risk reduction measures (A, B & C) are plotted on Figure 5 together with those for the peatslide localities listed in Table 3. Interestingly, this scattergram also demonstrates how the PHRS system was validated. Although Figure 5 shows single spot identifiers for total scores, results for say, turbine positions may be plotted as a cluster of points or as a bar showing the range of results obtained.

In addition, PHRS scores are extremely useful for project design purposes and for recognising opportunities for peatslide hazard mitigation. Appropriate engineering responses include deleting or repositioning turbine positions and access road routes, supplementary drainage works, slope engineering or ground stabilization.

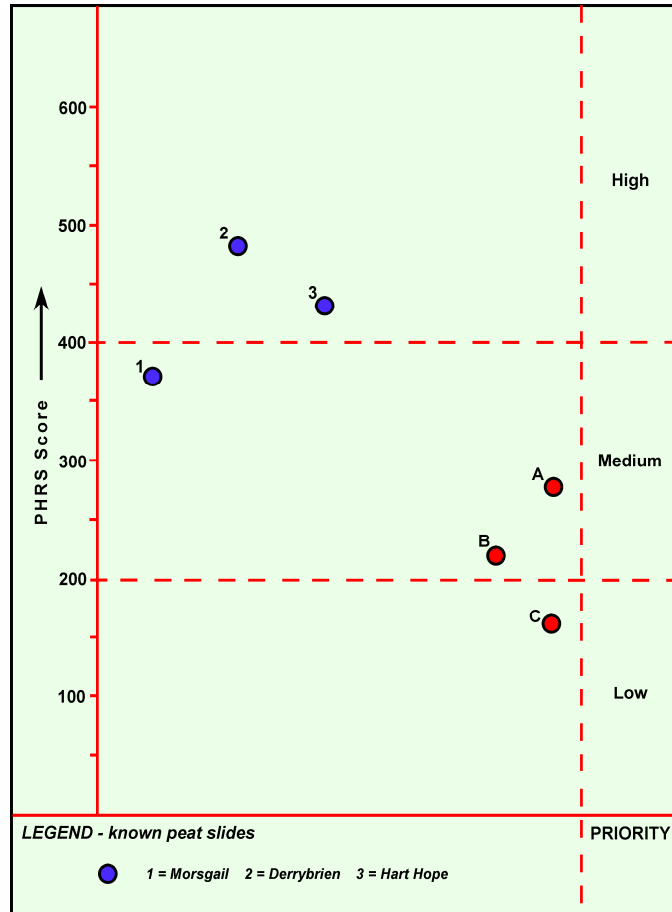


Fig. 5. Scattergram of PHRS scores for peatlide localities and 3 wind farm sites.

Conclusions

In this study, a Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) has been developed as a useful tool to rationally address peatslide hazards and provide a defensible, standardised way to assess priority by numerically differentiating the apparent risk at potential peatslide sites. As a screening tool it identifies high and low risk segments of a site so that high risk segments may be identified for further investigations.

The main factors affecting peatslide potential are rainfall, water on slope, rockhead, peat profile and depth, peat strength, slope, geomorphology, sub-profile drainage, peatslide history and severity. These factors are evaluated using a scoring matrix and the findings used as a means of comparing different sites and estimating the significance of the peatslide hazard.

Three case histories were considered to verify the appropriateness of the system and initial findings appear very promising for predicting the levels of risk associated with peatslides on peatland sites being considered for wind farm development projects.

Acknowledgements

The contributions and feedback from various colleagues at Enviros Ltd including Beverley Walker are appreciated.

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2. FIELD DATA AND PHRS SCORING SHEETS

**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....A11
Co-ords: X ..242000.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1547 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Numerous field drains nearby	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...multiple layers. Peat depth ...1.59 m (1.5 m)	Peat	..... 11
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 14 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 15 kPa	..... 45
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and hummocky ground	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 1
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 94

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....A12
Co-ords: X ..242000.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1548 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Numerous field drains and ditch nearby	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...multiple layers. Peat depth ...1.77 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....42 kPa Reading No 2.....38 kPa Reading No 3.....39 kPa	Use 38 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....10°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and irregular	..... .. 28
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside. Old turbary nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 71

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....A13
Co-ords: X ..242000.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1549 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Field drains nearby	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple Peat depth ...1.91 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....22 kPa Reading No 2.....23 kPa Reading No 3.....25 kPa	Use 23 kPa	..... 17
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 69

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....A14
Co-ords: X ..242000.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1555 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 1
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.43 m (0.4 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....13 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....15 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Field on mid-hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 113

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B2
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 397600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1520 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Stream alongside	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.66 m (0.6 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 13 kPa Reading No 2..... 14 kPa Reading No 3..... 15 kPa	Use 13 kPa	..... 55
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds nearby	..... .. 15
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 120

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum as well as lines of reeds

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B3
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1509 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.92 m (0.7 m)	Peat	..... .. 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....23 kPa Reading No 2.....26 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 24 kPa	..... 16
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside, Old turbary nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds in neighbouring field	..... .. 5
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 60

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B4
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1521 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.97 m (0.7 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....31 kPa Reading No 2.....29 kPa Reading No 3.....29 kPa	Use 29 kPa	..... 11
Slope angle.....13° Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 46
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Road immediately downslope	..... .. 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 95

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B5
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1537 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Gravelly boulder clay	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.97 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....27 kPa Reading No 2.....23 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 24 kPa	..... 16
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and hummocky ground	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Alongside access road Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 1
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 4
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 57

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B6
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1539 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Drainage ditch nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.29 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 2
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....40 kPa Reading No 2.....38 kPa Reading No 3.....39 kPa	Use 38 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 86
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Patches of reeds	..... .. 15
Peatslide history	Major peatslide nearby	..... .. 86
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 232

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, reeds, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category III



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B7
Co-ords: X ..242300.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1545 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.17 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....13 kPa Reading No 2.....14 kPa Reading No 3.....17 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 45
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Collapsed ground nearby Rough grazing	..... .. 86
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 16
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 86
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 265

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses, reeds and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category III



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B12
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1570 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Damp ground with stream adjacent	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.10 m (0.9 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 19 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 17 kPa	..... 34
Slope angle.....10°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 28
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy patches nearby	..... .. 14
Peatslide history	Localised slumps nearby	..... .. 13
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 123

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of reeds, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B13
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1569 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Ditch adjacent	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.89 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 16 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 19 kPa	Use 17 kPa	..... 34
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and irregular	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 8
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds	..... 17
Peatslide history	Minor slumps in nearby banks	..... .. 29
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 121

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B14
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1554 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Stream alongside	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rocks	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.15 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 1
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....33 kPa Reading No 2.....34 kPa Reading No 3.....32 kPa	Use 32 kPa	..... 6
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and irregular	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper streambank on mid-hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 8
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Patches of reeds nearby	..... .. 14
Peatslide history	Streambank failures nearby	..... .. 21
Potential peatslide severity	Stream adjacent	..... .. 16
		TOTAL SCORE:... 99

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of reeds, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B15
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 395000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1553 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Adjacent to stream	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay overlying rockhead (see photo)	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.80 m (0.8 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....28 kPa Reading No 2.....30 kPa Reading No 3.....29 kPa	Use 29 kPa	..... 11
Slope angle.....9°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 25
Geomorphology & site history:	Streambank on mid-hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 8
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy flush nearby	..... .. 15
Peatslide history	Streambank failures opposite (see photo)	..... .. 8
Potential peatslide severity	Stream adjacent	..... 16
		TOTAL SCORE:... 100

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B16
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 394800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1552 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.02 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....32 kPa Reading No 2.....30 kPa Reading No 3.....30 kPa	Use 30 kPa	..... 9
Slope angle.....14°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating ground on upper bank of stream	..... .. 75
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary adjacent Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 117

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....B17
Co-ords: X ..242200.....	Y ... 394600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1550 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.25 m (1.2 m)	Peat	..... 2
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....12 kPa Reading No 2.....13 kPa Reading No 3.....15 kPa	Use 13 kPa	..... 55
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating ground	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Low rounded hillside. Track nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Dwellings in downslope areas	..... .. 15
		TOTAL SCORE:... 107

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C2
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 397600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1519 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Stream adjacent	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.74 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....35 kPa Reading No 2.....36 kPa Reading No 3.....40 kPa	Use 36 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Streambank Rough grazing	..... .. 8
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Stream adjacent	..... .. 8
		TOTAL SCORE:... 62

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather with some grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C3
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1510 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.80 m (1.9 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 14 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 15 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating ground	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Head of reedy flush Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds nearby	..... .. 7
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 113

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum. Dense patch of reeds nearby

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C4
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...boundary position

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1522 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Reedy flush nearby	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.91 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....47 kPa Reading No 3.....48 kPa	Use 45 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Head of reedy flush Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy flush adjacent	..... .. 9
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Road in downslope area	..... .. 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 72

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C5
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 397800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1536 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.27 m (0.5 m)	Peat	..... 2
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 14 kPa Reading No 2..... 12 kPa Reading No 3..... 13 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....9°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 25
Geomorphology & site history:	Head of reedy flush Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Patches of reeds nearby	..... .. 27
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 157

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of reeds, heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category II



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C6
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1540 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.95 m (1.8 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....29 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 27 kPa	..... 12
Slope angle.....9°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating ground	..... .. 25
Geomorphology & site history:	Overgrown turbary area Rough grazing	..... .. 12
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	Old peatslide nearby	..... .. 17
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 103

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category II



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C7
Co-ords: X ..242500.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1541 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...multiple layers. Peat depth ...1.74 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 18 kPa Reading No 2..... 19 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 18 kPa	..... 32
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating ground	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Platform area on upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	Major peatslide nearby	..... .. 86
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 164

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category II



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C12
Co-ords: X ..242400.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1571 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Drainage ditch adjacent	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.29 m (0.8 m)	Peat	..... 7
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....13 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....18 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 4
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 112

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C13
Co-ords: X ..242400.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1566 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches and occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rocks	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.92 m (2.1 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....29 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....32 kPa	Use 28 kPa	..... 12
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Platform area on upper hillside	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Small plantation of pines nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Patches of reeds	..... .. 8
Peatslide history	Minor slumps and disturbed ground nearby	..... .. 6
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 77

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum with clumps of reeds

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....C14
Co-ords: X ..242400.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1556 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.11 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....31 kPa Reading No 3.....42 kPa	Use 25 kPa	..... 15
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 55

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D2
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 397600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1518 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Stream adjacent	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.42 m (0.4 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 15 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 15 kPa	..... 45
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lanes nearby	..... .. 50
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 139

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D3
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1511 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Reedy flush nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.74 m (0.3 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....27 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 27 kPa	..... 12
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	On bank alongside reedy flush. Rough grazing	..... 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy flush adjacent	..... .. 23
Peatslide history	Minor peatslide on bank nearby	..... .. 19
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 7
		TOTAL SCORE:... 102

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum with patch of reeds nearby

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D4
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1523 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...multiple layers. Peat depth ...0.38 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 15 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 16 kPa	..... 40
Slope angle.....1°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 2
Geomorphology & site history:	Old roadside quarry nearby Rough grazing	..... .. 13
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy patches and grass lanes nearby	..... .. 21
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Road adjacent	..... .. 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 101

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, reeds, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D5
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1535 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.74 m (1.5 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....35 kPa Reading No 2.....37 kPa Reading No 3.....38 kPa	Use 36 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and disturbed ground	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary area and grassy flush. Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grassy flush nearby	..... .. 32
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Road in downslope area	..... 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 114

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D6
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1575 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.66 m (0.6 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 14 kPa Reading No 2..... 17 kPa Reading No 3..... 16 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating Track nearby	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary area on mid-slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 93

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D7
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1574 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Occasional wet patches	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.86 m (2.1 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....42 kPa Reading No 2.....45 kPa Reading No 3.....43 kPa	Use 43 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 54

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D8
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 396400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1573 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Occasional field drains nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...multiple layers. Peat depth ...2.27 m (2.4 m)	Deep peat	..... 24
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....20 kPa Reading No 3.....19 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating ground	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 90

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D9
Co-ords: X ..242700.....	Y ... 396200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1572 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but small stream nearby	... .. 5
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.21 m (2.3 m)	Deep peat	..... 22
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....25 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 24 kPa	..... 16
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 80

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D13
Co-ords: X ..242600.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1565 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Field drains nearby	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.59 m (2.6 m)	Deep peat	..... 32
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....38 kPa Reading No 2.....37 kPa Reading No 3.....39 kPa	Use 37 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Platform area on upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 74

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....D14
Co-ords: X ..242600.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1557 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock. Rocky outcrop nearby	..... 1
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.44 m (0.5 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....10 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....13 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 78
Slope angle.....11°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Old turbary upslope and other turbary areas nearby	..... .. 32
Geomorphology & site history:	Rounded mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 137

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E2
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 397600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1517 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.90 m (0.9 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....10 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....11 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 78
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 4
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 121

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E3
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1515 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but stream adjacent	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.39 m (0.9 m)	Peat	..... 8
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....27 kPa Reading No 2.....25 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 24 kPa	..... 16
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Stream bank between two rounded hills. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds nearby	..... .. 7
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 6
		TOTAL SCORE:... 63

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E4
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1524 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.44 m (0.1 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....35 kPa Reading No 2.....36 kPa Reading No 3.....38 kPa	Use 36 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Road nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Rounded upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 5
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 41

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E5
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1534 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.85 m (0.8 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....32 kPa Reading No 2.....32 kPa Reading No 3.....33 kPa	Use 32 kPa	..... 6
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Collapsed pipe at reedy flush nearby	..... .. 9
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Road downslope	..... .. 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 65

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E6
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1576 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.70 m (0.5 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....47 kPa Reading No 2.....42 kPa Reading No 3.....49 kPa	Use 44 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....11°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Irregular ground. Old turbary nearby	..... .. 32
Geomorphology & site history:	Moundy ground on mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 67

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E7..
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1583 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.83 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....42 kPa Reading No 3.....43 kPa	Use 42 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....10°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 28
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid-slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Several collapsed pipes nearby	..... .. 11
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 80

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E8
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 396400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1584 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Minor drainage ditch nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.02 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....48 kPa Reading No 2.....45 kPa Reading No 3.....49 kPa	Use 45 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and irregular	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lane adjacent (see photo)	..... .. 13
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 69

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum with clumps of reeds

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E9
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 396200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1585 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.30 m (2.3 m)	Deep peat	..... 24
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....46 kPa Reading No 3.....49 kPa	Use 46 kPa	..... 1
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 4
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 69

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E10
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 396000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1586 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry.	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.24 m (1.3 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....22 kPa Reading No 3.....21 kPa	Use 21 kPa	..... 26
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary areas nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Minor grass lanes	..... .. 8
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 81

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E11
Co-ords: X ..242900.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1587 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet ground	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.02 m (2.3 m)	Deep peat	..... 15
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....11 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....15 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 78
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 135

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E13
Co-ords: X ..242767.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...at boundary of site

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1564 looking southwards at boundary fence

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet ground nearby. Drainage channel adjacent	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.56 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 11
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....28 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....26 kPa	Use 26 kPa	..... 18
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 26
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Minor grass lane	..... .. 5
Peatslide history	Peatslide adjacent	..... .. 26
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 6
		TOTAL SCORE:... 125

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....E14
Co-ords: X ..242793.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...at boundary of site

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1561 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Pools and numerous drainage ditches nearby	... .. 11
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.69 m (0.4 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....18 kPa Reading No 2.....19 kPa Reading No 3.....22 kPa	Use 19 kPa	..... 30
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Overlooking grass fields. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds adjacent	..... .. 7
Peatslide history	Peatslide nearby	..... .. 19
Potential peatslide severity	Farm downslope	..... .. 18
		TOTAL SCORE:... 126

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F3
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1516 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but stream nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.55 m (0.4 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 15 kPa Reading No 2..... 12 kPa Reading No 3..... 13 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating and local stream bank nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Stream bank Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 6
		TOTAL SCORE:... 113

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F4
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1525 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.91 m (0.6 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....26 kPa Reading No 2.....30 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 26 kPa	..... 18
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 58

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F5
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1531 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.64 m (0.6 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 15 kPa Reading No 2..... 14 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Lower hillside. Disturbed ground	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary areas nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 11
		TOTAL SCORE:... 89

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F6
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1577 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.61 m (0.3 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....17 kPa Reading No 2.....15 kPa Reading No 3.....13 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Moundy ground	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lanes nearby	..... .. 7
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 101

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F7
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1582 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.97 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....17 kPa Reading No 2.....14 kPa Reading No 3.....15 kPa	Use 15 kPa	..... 45
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Disturbed ground by old turbary areas	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary ground Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 90

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F8
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 396400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1627 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but reedy flush adjacent	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.37 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 8
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....32 kPa Reading No 2.....28 kPa Reading No 3.....29 kPa	Use 29 kPa	..... 11
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Stream channel nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... ..12
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Collapsed pipe adjacent	..... .. 9
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 66

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather, reeds and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F9
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 396200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1628 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.59 m (1.6 m)	Peat	..... 11
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....29 kPa Reading No 2.....22 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 23 kPa	..... 17
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 72

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F10
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 396000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1589 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but large patch of reeds adjacent	... .. 5
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.45 m (1.5 m)	Peat	..... 8
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....26 kPa Reading No 2.....19 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...even....	Irregular and undulating	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Reedy flush adjacent Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy flush nearby	..... .. 13
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 108

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....F11
Co-ords: X ..243100.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1588 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet ground. Field drain nearby	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.60 m (1.9 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....10 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....11 kPa	Use 10 kPa	..... 82
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....		..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Rough pasture	..... .. 7
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 139

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G3
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1527 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.05 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 1
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....50 kPa Reading No 2.....- kPa Reading No 3.....- kPa	Use 50 kPa	..... 1
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Low rounded hill. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 2
		TOTAL SCORE:... 36

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, reeds and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G4
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1526 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Stream adjacent	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.15 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....36 kPa Reading No 2.....32 kPa Reading No 3.....33 kPa	Use 33 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Stream adjacent Rough grazing	..... .. 11
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Reedy patches	..... .. 6
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 54

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with reedy patches

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G5
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1530 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 2
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.19 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 14 kPa Reading No 2..... 16 kPa Reading No 3..... 17 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....4° Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating Road nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary areas nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 86

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G6
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1578 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.77 m (1.8 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....19 kPa Reading No 2.....21 kPa Reading No 3.....25 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary area on lower hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds	..... 14
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 94

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum with occasional clump of reeds

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G7
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1581 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.24 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....49 kPa Reading No 3.....47 kPa	Use 45 kPa	..... 1
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lane nearby	..... .. 13
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 50

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G8
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 396400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1626 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but reedy stream nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.51 m (1.4 m)	Peat	..... 10
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....38 kPa Reading No 3.....43 kPa	Use 39 kPa	..... 3
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Irregular and disturbed	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary areas nearby Rough grazing	..... .. 16
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Few reedy patches	..... .. 5
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 63

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G9
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 396200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1629 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but major stream channel nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.79 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....26 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....27 kPa	Use 26 kPa	..... 14
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Incised and disturbed	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper stream bank. Rough grazing	..... .. 16
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Minor indications	..... .. 12
Peatslide history	Several stream bank failures	..... .. 5
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 75

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses,
heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata
belonging to the Argyle Group
of the Dalradian Supergroup
(Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G10
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 396000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1590 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.87 m (0.8 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....10 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....11 kPa	Use 10 kPa	..... 82
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...even....		..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary area. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 118

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G11
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1591 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but reedy flush nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.96 m (1.8 m)	Peat	..... 14
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....29 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....32 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 12
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Lower slope of hillside	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Head of reedy flush	..... .. 18
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Patches of reeds nearby	..... .. 8
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 81

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....G12
Co-ords: X ..243300.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1592 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.82 m (1.8 m)	Peat	..... 12
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....20 kPa Reading No 2.....21 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 73

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H3
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 397400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1528 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.47 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 18 kPa Reading No 2..... 19 kPa Reading No 3..... 19 kPa	Use 18 kPa	..... 32
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating. Disturbed ground	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary nearby. Flush downslope. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 87

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H4
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 397200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1529 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Field drain adjacent	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...3.05 m (2.9 m)	Deep peat	..... 40
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....29 kPa Reading No 2.....32 kPa Reading No 3.....30 kPa	Use 30 kPa	..... 9
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Gently undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 85

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H5
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 397000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1620 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.84 m (0.0 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....50 kPa Reading No 2.....55 kPa Reading No 3.....- kPa	Use 50 kPa	..... 1
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...even....	In local valley bottom	..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary nearby. Track nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 42

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather, reeds and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H6
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 396800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1579 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.51 m (1.7m)	Peat	..... 10
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....39 kPa Reading No 2.....40 kPa Reading No 3.....35 kPa	Use 36 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating	..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Lowermost slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Lines of reeds	..... .. 8
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Road nearby but at a higher level	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 54

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of reeds, heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H7
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 396600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1580 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but numerous field drains nearby	... .. 5
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.13 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....45 kPa Reading No 2.....42 kPa Reading No 3.....49 kPa	Use 42 kPa	..... 3
Slope angle.....1°..... Slope regularity...uneven....		..... .. 2
Geomorphology & site history:	Numerous old turbary areas. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 44

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses, reeds and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H8
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 396400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1625 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but stream nearby	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.98 m (0.7 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....17 kPa Reading No 2.....15 kPa Reading No 3.....14 kPa	Use 14 kPa	..... 46
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and incised. Track nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper stream bank on lower hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 11
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 93

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H9
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 396200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1557 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet ground	... .. 14
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.27 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 7
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....30 kPa Reading No 2.....32 kPa Reading No 3.....29 kPa	Use 29 kPa	..... 11
Slope angle.....7°..... Slope regularity...even....	Old turbary site and other turbary areas nearby	..... .. 15
Geomorphology & site history:	Rounded mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 76

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H10
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 396000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1631 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Stream adjacent	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.25 m (1.7 m)	Peat	..... 6
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....31 kPa Reading No 2.....29 kPa Reading No 3.....35 kPa	Use 29 kPa	..... 11
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating and incised	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary site adjacent. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	Numerous stream bank failures nearby	..... .. 7
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 64

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H11
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1632 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.31 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 26
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....42 kPa Reading No 2.....39 kPa Reading No 3.....38 kPa	Use 38 kPa	..... 3
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating. Fence-line nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 67

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H12
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1633 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet. Stream adjacent	... .. 11
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.39 m (2.3 m)	Deep peat	..... 27
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....27 kPa Reading No 3.....29 kPa	Use 25 kPa	..... 15
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lane nearby	..... .. 9
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 92

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....H13
Co-ords: X ..243500.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1634 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Numerous pools	... .. 18
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.36 m (2.5 m)	Peat	..... 26
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 18 kPa Reading No 2..... 19 kPa Reading No 3..... 17 kPa	Use 17 kPa	..... 34
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Few grass lanes	..... .. 11
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 114

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....I11
Co-ords: X ..243700.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1624 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches	... .. 11
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...3.45 m (3.5 m)	Deep peat	..... 84
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 15 kPa Reading No 2..... 12 kPa Reading No 3..... 13 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Platform area on mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 4
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 194

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....I12
Co-ords: X ..243700.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1623 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.85 m (1.9 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....17 kPa Reading No 2.....22 kPa Reading No 3.....28 kPa	Use 18 kPa	..... 32
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Platform area on upper hillside	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lanes nearby	..... .. 6
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 83

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....I13
Co-ords: X ..243700.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1622 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.72 m (2.6 m)	Peat	..... 34
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....17 kPa Reading No 2.....18 kPa Reading No 3.....20 kPa	Use 17 kPa	..... 34
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating. Knoll nearby	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 7
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 101

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....I14
Co-ords: X ..243700.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1621 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.39 m (2.2 m)	Deep peat	..... 27
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....20 kPa Reading No 2.....25 kPa Reading No 3.....25 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 102

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....J11
Co-ords: X ..243900.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1602 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry with occasional pools.	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...3.01 m (2.9 m)	Deep peat	..... 39
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....23 kPa Reading No 3.....24 kPa	Use 23 kPa	..... 17
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 88

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....J12
Co-ords: X ..243900.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1601 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Field drains nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.43 m (2.5 m)	Peat	..... 28
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1..... 19 kPa Reading No 2..... 18 kPa Reading No 3..... 18 kPa	Use 18 kPa	..... 32
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 92

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....J13
Co-ords: X ..243900.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1600 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm	North facing slope	..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Field drains nearby	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.19 m (2.0 m)	Deep peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....10 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....13 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 21
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....		..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Platform area on upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 4
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 134

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....J14
Co-ords: X ..243900.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1599 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Small pools	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.98 m (1.9 m)	Peat	..... 14
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....11 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....13 kPa	Use 11 kPa	..... 78
Slope angle.....3°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 6
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 4
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 126

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....J15
Co-ords: X ..244012.....	Y ... 395000....	Ref: ... boundary position

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1616 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.86 m (1.0 m)	Peat	..... 4
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....42 kPa Reading No 2.....47 kPa Reading No 3.....45 kPa	Use 43 kPa	..... 2
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating and disturbed	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary adjacent. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 44

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K11
Co-ords: X ..244100.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1603 looking south-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Field drains nearby	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.93 m (3.3 m)	Deep peat	..... 37
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....19 kPa Reading No 2.....12 kPa Reading No 3.....32 kPa	Use 12 kPa	..... 68
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating. Knoll nearby	..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 137

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K12
Co-ords: X ..244100.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1607 looking northwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Numerous pools	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.98 m (2.1 m)	Peat	..... 14
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....20 kPa Reading No 2.....20 kPa Reading No 3.....23 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....2°..... Slope regularity...even....	Hummocky	..... .. 4
Geomorphology & site history:	Flat platform area on upper hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 7
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 79

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K13
Co-ords: X ..244100.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1608 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.01 m (1.9 m)	Deep peat	..... 15
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....26 kPa Reading No 3.....34 kPa	Use 25 kPa	..... 15
Slope angle.....5° Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 72

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K14
Co-ords: X ..244100.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1611 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools. Stream nearby	... .. 7
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.21 m (2.4 m)	Deep peat	..... 22
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....22 kPa Reading No 2.....24 kPa Reading No 3.....26 kPa	Use 23 kPa	..... 17
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	Grass lanes nearby	..... .. 8
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 84

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K15
Co-ords: X ..244100.....	Y ... 395000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1612 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.66 m (0.9 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....42 kPa Reading No 2.....39 kPa Reading No 3.....45 kPa	Use 40 kPa	..... 3
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary area on mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 47

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses and sphagnum with occasional clumps of heather and reeds

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....K16
Co-ords: X ..244138.....	Y ... 394800....	Ref: ...boundary position

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1615 looking north-westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.81 m (0.8 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....34 kPa Reading No 2.....33 kPa Reading No 3.....33 kPa	Use 33 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....4°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 8
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 12
		TOTAL SCORE:... 48

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L11
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1604 looking eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry	... .. 2
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.98 m (1.1 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....18 kPa Reading No 2.....17 kPa Reading No 3.....16 kPa	Use 16 kPa	..... 40
Slope angle.....5° Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Upper slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 79

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L12
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 395600....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1606 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches	... .. 9
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.91 m (2.0 m)	Peat	..... 13
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....18 kPa Reading No 2.....24 kPa Reading No 3.....26 kPa	Use 20 kPa	..... 28
Slope angle.....5°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 81

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L13
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 395400....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1609 looking southwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Occasional pools	... .. 8
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.39 m (3.0 m)	Deep peat	..... 27
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....24 kPa Reading No 2.....28 kPa Reading No 3.....30 kPa	Use 25 kPa	..... 15
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Gently undulating and mounded	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Rounded mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 7
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 2
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 3
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 4
		TOTAL SCORE:... 77

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L14
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 395200....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1610 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry but stream adjacent	... .. 4
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...2.16 m (2.2 m)	Deep peat	..... 20
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....38 kPa Reading No 2.....29 kPa Reading No 3.....33 kPa	Use 30 kPa	..... 9
Slope angle.....8°..... Slope regularity...uneven....	Undulating and hummocky	..... .. 21
Geomorphology & site history:	Lower slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 7
Sub-profile drainage pipes	In deep channel	..... .. 7
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Road downslope	..... .. 12
		TOTAL SCORE:... 92

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L15
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 395000....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1613 looking north-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Wet patches	... .. 6
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 3
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.14 m (0.9 m)	Peat	..... 5
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....15 kPa Reading No 2.....17 kPa Reading No 3.....13 kPa	Use 13 kPa	..... 55
Slope angle.....9°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 25
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbury area on mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 5
		TOTAL SCORE:... 118

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of heather, grasses and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....L16
Co-ords: X ..244300.....	Y ... 394800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1614 looking westwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Occasional pools nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay	..... 5
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...0.69 m (0.4 m)	Peat	..... 3
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....36 kPa Reading No 2.....39 kPa Reading No 3.....42 kPa	Use 37 kPa	..... 4
Slope angle.....5° Slope regularity...even....	Lower slopes of hillside. Alongside road	..... .. 10
Geomorphology & site history:	Old turbary workings nearby. Rough grazing	..... .. 9
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 1
Potential peatslide severity	Road adjacent	..... .. 10
		TOTAL SCORE:... 53

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
FIELD DATA & PHRS SCORING SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....M11
Co-ords: X ..244500.....	Y ... 395800....	Ref: ...-

GENERAL	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
New / Update survey Date of last survey....N/A	Rated by: D. Nichol Date: 22 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1605 looking south-eastwards

CATEGORY	REMARKS	CATEGORY SCORE
Rainfall & climate 1100 mm		..... 5
Presence of water on slope	Dry. Field drains nearby	... .. 3
Rockhead / Subsoil	Boulder clay and rock	..... 4
Peat profile...simple. Peat depth ...1.36 m (1.2 m)	Peat	..... 8
Peat strength (vane shear test) Reading No 1.....22 kPa Reading No 2.....26 kPa Reading No 3.....25 kPa	Use 23 kPa	..... 17
Slope angle.....6°..... Slope regularity...even....	Undulating	..... .. 12
Geomorphology & site history:	Mid slope of hillside. Rough grazing	..... .. 6
Sub-profile drainage pipes	No surface indications	..... .. 3
Peatslide history	No evidence	..... .. 2
Potential peatslide severity	Low	..... .. 3
		TOTAL SCORE:... 63

COMMENTS:

Surface vegetation of grasses, heather and sphagnum

Bedrock is metamorphic strata belonging to the Argyle Group of the Dalradian Supergroup (Neoproterozoic)

Terrain Analysis: Category I



3. PEAT PROFILE LOG SHEETS

**ENVIROS CONSULTING
TRIAL PIT LOG SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....X1.....
Co-ords: X .242333.....	Y ...396898.....	Z ...-.....

TYPE	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Trial pit in road cutting near grid position B6	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...19 May 2009	Photo Ref. No: 1546 looking northwards.....

Depth (m)	Description	Other
0 to 0.35	Surface root zone	Sphagnum, grasses & heather
0.35 to 1.37	Dark brown fibrous peat	Banded dark and light layers
1.37 to 2.30	Grey brown gravelly till	Glacial boulder clay
End of section 2.30 m		



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
TRIAL PIT LOG SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....X2.....
Co-ords: X .242205.....	Y ...394786.....	Z ...-.....

TYPE	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Trial pit hand-dug in old turbary near grid position B16	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1551 looking westwards.....

Depth (m)	Description	Other
0 to 0.15	Surface root zone	Sphagnum, grasses & heather
0.15 to 0.85	Brown coarse fibrous peat	Sample identifier No T2/1
End of section 0.85 m		



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
TRIAL PIT LOG SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....X3.....
Co-ords: X .242705.....	Y ...395699.....	Z ...-.....

TYPE	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Trial pit in excavation at existing turbine site near grid position E11	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...21 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1593 & 1597 looking northwards.....

Depth (m)	Description	Other
0 to 0.20	Surface root zone	Sphagnum & grasses
0.20 to 1.70	Brown fibrous peat	Banded dark and light layers
1.70 to 1.90	Dark brown fibrous peat	Amorphous texture
1.90 to 3.35	Grey brown till subsoil	Glacial boulder clay
End of section 3.35 m		



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
TRIAL PIT LOG SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Northern Ireland	Landmark:.....X4.....
Co-ords: X .242208.....	Y ...396233.....	Z ...-.....

TYPE	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Trial pit in road cutting near grid position I16	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...23 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos: 1635-37 looking northwards.....

Depth (m)	Description	Other
0 to 0.25	Surface root zone	Sphagnum, grasses & heather
0.25 to 1.15	Brown fibrous peat	Sample identifier No T3/2
1.15 to 2.05	Dark brown fibrous peat	Sample identifier No T3/3
2.05 to 2.85	Weathered rock	Schistose psammite of the Dart Formation (Argyll Group, Dalradian Supergroup) of Neoproterozoic age
2.85 to 2.90	Fresh bedrock	
End of section 2.90 m		



4. PEATSLIDE LOCALITY FIELD SHEETS

**ENVIROS CONSULTING
PEATSLIDE FIELD SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Co Tyrone, NI	Landmark:.....P/S 1
Co-ords: X .242410.	Y .....396576.	Z ...-.....

LOCALITY	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Owenreagh Hill near grid position B6	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...19 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos:...1542-1544 incl ...looking eastwards...

Description	Other
<p>Old peatslide area about 80 m wide by 120 m long. Peat profile consists of 1.3 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay. Large blocks of peat around 2-5 metres across have rafted down the slope. The ground movements appear to be due predominantly to failure at the head of an old turbary on a steep stretch of the hillside with the rafted blocks sliding down the floor of the turbary.</p>	



**ENVIROS CONSULTING
PEATSLIDE FIELD SHEET**

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Co Tyrone, NI	Landmark:.....P/S 2
Co-ords: X .242295.	Y .....395432.	Z ...-.....

LOCALITY	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Owenreagh Hill near grid position B13	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos:...1567-1568 incl ...looking eastwards...

Description	Other
Peatslide area about 15 m wide by 30 m long. Peat profile consists of 0.8 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay. Failure surface lies within the boulder clay some 0.5 m below the peat/subsoil interface. Blocks of peat have rafted down the slope and into a stream channel causing a substantial blockage within the channel of the stream.	



PEATSLIDE FIELD SHEET

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Co Tyrone, NI	Landmark:.....P/S 3
Co-ords: X .242710.	Y .....397363.	Z ...-.....

LOCALITY	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Owenreagh Hill near grid position D3	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...18 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos:...1512...looking southwards

Description	Other
Old peatslide area about 6-12 m wide on a steep, 26° stream bank adjacent to a reedy flush. Regrowth of vegetation indicates >50 years old.	



PEATSLIDE FIELD SHEET

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Co Tyrone, NI	Landmark:.....P/S 4
Co-ords: X .242751.	Y .....395397.	Z ...-.....

LOCALITY	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Owenreagh Hill near grid position E13	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos:...1562-1563 incl ...looking northwards...

Description	Other
Recent peatslide area about 20 m wide by 30 m long in stream channel at break in slope. Peat profile consists of 1.6 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay which in turn overlies solid rock exposed in the floor of the stream channel. Large blocks of peat around 1-2 metres across block the channel. The ground movements appear to be due predominantly to undercutting of the boulder clay by the stream and subsequent collapse of unsupported parts of the overlying peat layer.	



PEATSLIDE FIELD SHEET

Project: Craignagapple	Location: Co Tyrone, NI	Landmark:.....P/S 5
Co-ords: X .242734.	Y .....395250.	Z ...-.....

LOCALITY	DATE & PERSONNEL	PHOTOGRAPHS
Owenreagh Hill near grid position E14	Logged by: D. Nichol Date: ...20 May 2009	Photo Ref. Nos:...1558-1560 incl ...looking north-eastwards...

Description	Other
<p>Old peatslide area about 8 m wide with a 1m high backscar and minor bulging in the area of the toe of the slip. Slope measures 26°. Peat profile consists of 0.7 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay which crops out at the bottom of the backscar.</p>	



5. LABORATORY TEST RESULTS



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JACOBS™

**CERTIFICATE OF TEST
TYSTYSGRIF PRAWF**

Authorised signatories:
W.H.Gosling (Technical Director)
H.D.M.John (Principal Engineer)
B.J.Simpson (Materials Engineer)
C.P.Bradley (Materials Engineer)

REPORT ON MOISTURE CONTENT OF SOIL

Page 1 of 1
Date 05/06/2009

LabRef No.	09W2721	Test No: 1	Site / Client Ref	T2/1
Scheme / Site	Craignagapple, N.I.			
Location	T2/1			
Material	Disturbed Soil Sample			
Specification	Soil Tests			
Contractor	Not Applicable			
Source	On Site		Ticket No.	N/A
Date Sampled	N/K	Time Sampled	Date Received	26/05/2009
Sampled By	Client		Date Tested – From	27/05/2009
Sample Type	Disturbed		Date Tested – To	30/05/2009

TEST RESULTS

Soil Description :	Brown PEAT.
Moisture Content	547 %

Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Remarks:

Result for Information.

Certificate of Sampling: Non UKAS Accredited, Copy Available.

Sampling Method Not sampled by Jacobs Staff.
Test Method BS 1377 : Part 2 : 1990 3.2
Client Name Dr Douglas Nichol
39 Buckingham Road
Wrexham
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H.D.M.John (Principal Engineer)
B.J.Simpson (Materials Engineer)
C.P.Bradley (Materials Engineer)

REPORT ON MOISTURE CONTENT OF SOIL

Page 1 of 1
Date 05/06/2009

LabRef No.	09W2722	Test No: 1	Site / Client Ref	T3/2
Scheme / Site	Craignagapple, N.I.			
Location	T3/2			
Material	Disturbed Soil Sample			
Specification	Soil Tests			
Contractor	Not Applicable			
Source	On Site		Ticket No.	N/A
Date Sampled	N/K	Time Sampled	Date Received	26/05/2009
Sampled By	Client		Date Tested – From	27/05/2009
Sample Type	Disturbed		Date Tested – To	30/05/2009

TEST RESULTS

Soil Description :	Brown PEAT.
Moisture Content	625 %

Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Remarks:

Result for Information.

Certificate of Sampling: Non UKAS Accredited, Copy Available.

Sampling Method Not sampled by Jacobs Staff.
Test Method BS 1377 : Part 2 : 1990 3.2
Client Name **Dr Douglas Nichol**
 39 Buckingham Road
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**CERTIFICATE OF TEST
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Authorised signatories:
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C.P.Bradley (Materials Engineer)

REPORT ON MOISTURE CONTENT OF SOIL

Page 1 of 1
Date 05/06/2009

LabRef No.	09W2723	Test No: 1	Site / Client Ref	T3/3
Scheme / Site	Craignagapple, N.I.			
Location	T3/3			
Material	Disturbed Soil Sample			
Specification	Soil Tests			
Contractor	Not Applicable			
Source	On Site		Ticket No.	N/A
Date Sampled	N/K	Time Sampled	Date Received	26/05/2009
Sampled By	Client		Date Tested – From	27/05/2009
Sample Type	Disturbed		Date Tested – To	30/05/2009

TEST RESULTS

Soil Description :	Brown PEAT.
Moisture Content	544 %

Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Remarks:

Result for Information.

Certificate of Sampling: Non UKAS Accredited, Copy Available.

Sampling Method Not sampled by Jacobs Staff.
Test Method BS 1377 : Part 2 : 1990 3.2
Client Name Dr Douglas Nichol
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CERTIFICATE OF TEST

Peat profile at Crainagapple (Irish National Grid (IH 425960))

Sample No T3/2 : trial pit **X4**: depth 0.25 – 1.15 m – brown fibrous peat

Sample No T3/3 : trial pit **X4**: depth 1.15 – 2.05 m – dark brown fibrous peat

PEAT SAMPLES – VON POST CLASSIFICATIONS

Sample T3/2: trial pit **X4**: depth 0.25–1.15 m – S Er H₅ B₃ F₃ R₂ W₁ N₄ T₃ A₁ P₀ pH_L

Sample T3/3: trial pit **X4**: depth 1.15–2.05 m – S Er H₇ B₃ F₂ R₁ W₁ N₄ T₂ A₁ P₀ pH_L

Dr Douglas Nichol
24 June 2009

Dr Douglas Nichol

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CERTIFICATE OF TEST

Peat profile at Crainagapple (Irish National Grid (IH 425960))

Sample No T3/2 : trial pit **X4**: depth 0.25 – 1.15 m – brown fibrous peat

Sample No T3/3 : trial pit **X4**: depth 1.15 – 2.05 m – dark brown fibrous peat

MUNSELL COLOUR DESIGNATIONS (Rock Colour Chart Committee, 1980)

Sample T3/2: trial pit **X4**: depth 0.25–1.15 m – Dusky brown (5YR 2/2) and dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2)

Sample T3/3: trial pit **X4**: depth 1.15–2.05 m – Moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), moderate brown (5YR 4/4) and dusky brown (5YR 2/2)

Dr Douglas Nichol
24 June 2009

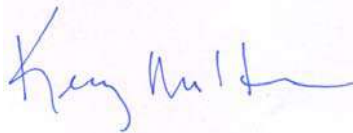


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**SWS NATURAL RESOURCES
CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM
PEATSLIDE HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT:
INTERPRETIVE REPORT**

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APPENDICES

- 1. MANAGING GEOTECHNICAL RISK: GEOTECHNICAL RISK REGISTER FOR CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM PROJECT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In recent years, peatslides have emerged as a new and significant consideration for wind farm projects on peatlands. Developers need to understand peatslide risk and demonstrate that it is being properly controlled, kept under review and further reduced as and when possible. This is the interpretive report for the preliminary peatslide risk assessment undertaken for the proposed Craignagapple wind farm project. The factual report is provided in a separate document.
2. Desk studies and field surveys using the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) were employed to evaluate peatland stability at the Craignagapple site. This work identified the salient features of the local bedrock, geomorphology, topography, peat profile, glacial drift deposits, drainage and weather that influence slope stability in relation to the turbine positions and possible access track routes.
3. Rainfall is an important trigger for peatsliding events and it is noteworthy that the local microclimate at Craignagapple features relatively moderate total rainfall compared to the neighbouring maritime regions of the west coast of Ireland.
4. Peatslide potential increases with clayey subsoils that not only impede water flows but also provide smooth slip surfaces. However, at Craignagapple, observations of substrate conditions indicate that grey-brown sandy clay till and boulder clay with patches of gravel predominate but glacially roughened bedrock also appears commonplace in areas of high ground.
5. Much of the peatland at Craignagapple appears severely degraded with surface disturbances associated mainly with extraction of peat for fuel as well as erosion and agricultural activities. During the field survey, examples of ancient peatslides were identified including one major locality in the vicinity of B7. Although one example of a collapsed pipe was found, few other surface indications of shallow subterranean drainage pipes were detected.
6. The peat profile contains mainly Sphagnum-Eriophorum material as layers containing fibres that impart a moderate degree of reinforcement to the peat stratum. The reinforced layers enhance stability. On the other hand, localised steep slopes and areas of wet ground conditions increase peatslide susceptibility in certain areas.
7. The Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) provides a comparative method for ranking sites by geohazard. It was used to assess the peatslide hazard at Craignagapple. Based on the PHRS scores as well as terrain analysis, important design parameters have been established in support of the layout design.
8. Specific design constraints for layout purposes include (a) avoidance of areas of deep peat (> 2m), (b) avoidance of areas of steep gradient (> 10°), (c) avoidance of areas of wet ground using set back distances of > 50m from watercourses. During the design phase, these areas should be avoided as far as possible for access road routes as well as turbine positions.
9. Importantly, the ancient peatslide locality in the vicinity of B7 is ruled out for all activities associated with the development.



10. An overall PHRS score of 93 for the total site places it in the low category of peat-slide risk and it is anticipated that the preliminary turbine layout using the foregoing design constraints will result in a significantly lower overall PHRS score for the project.
11. Engineering responses may be required to deal with localized instability during the construction phase of the project. These responses can be implemented under geotechnical supervision. The first geotechnical risk register for the project is provided herein for the purpose of managing geotechnical risk during the construction phase.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Bord Gáis Energy (formerly SWS Energy Ltd) proposes building a wind farm on an area of undulating peatland in upland terrain at Craignagapple in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland (Figure 1). The wind farm project involves erecting around 9 turbines at widely spaced locations within an area of some 4 km² together with construction of access roads and tracks. It extends on the existing array of sixteen turbines already installed and known as the Owenreagh wind farm.

A special geo-engineering study on peat slope stability was carried out to consider the risk of peatslides occurring at the site so that suitable controls and methodologies can be employed during design/construction to mitigate these risks.

This is the interpretive report for the peatslide hazard and risk assessment for the Craignagapple project. It should be read in conjunction with the separate factual report which details the work carried out and the information obtained. Both documents were prepared in accordance with the format recommended in the Scottish Executive's best practice guide (Scottish Executive, 2006).

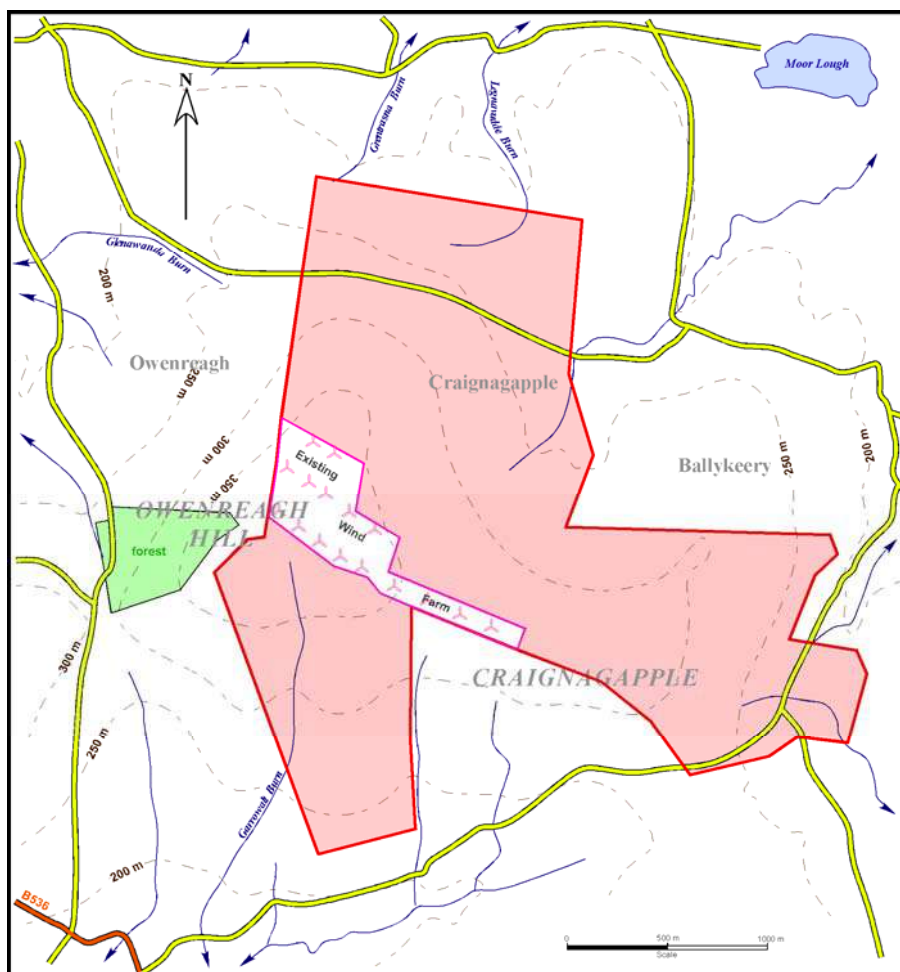
Figure 1 Orientation Map, Craignagapple Wind Farm



1.2 Site Location and Layout

The proposed wind farm site lies within County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. It is situated in hilly ground some 8 km northwest of Plumbridge and 8 km east-southeast of Strabane. Irish Grid Reference IH 425960 applies. Figure 2 details the site location and initial study area. The site occupies relatively open upland with an area of coniferous forest to the west. Access to the site from the B536 highway is northwards by a series of narrow rural roads.

Figure 2 Site Plan



1.3 Scope and Purpose of the Investigation

Enviros was commissioned to undertake a study of peatslide risks for the wind farm project at Craignagapple. A constraints based approach was used to provide design guidance for the preliminary layout. This report has been compiled with the following aims, to:-

- ◆ estimate the geotechnical risks associated with peatsliding;
- ◆ identify key areas of the wind farm potentially affected by unstable peat conditions;

- ◆ suggest strategies for mitigation of peatslide risk; and
- ◆ formulate a preliminary geotechnical risk register for the project.

This report therefore provides a summary of the work undertaken to date, an overall interpretation of the hazard and risks associated with peatsliding and an appraisal of engineering and mitigation considerations. The report also includes the first geotechnical risk register for the project.

1.4 Field and Laboratory Studies

An estimate of the risk of peatslides was undertaken at the proposed Craignagapple wind farm by using the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) (Nichol, 2006) and identifying the salient features of local bedrock, glacial drift deposits, geomorphology, topography, peat profile, peat strength, drainage and weather that may influence slope stability across the site.

The assessment involved:

- ◆ A front end desk-study concerning peatslides in general and the occurrence of landslides in the region around Craignagapple in order to focus upon the development of hazard models and provide an estimation of the nature, size (magnitude) and frequency characteristics of peatsliding events deemed to have immediate background relevance to this study. The findings are incorporated in this report.
- ◆ Site walkovers and field surveys in order to estimate the size, frequency, likelihoods and consequences of peatslide events by identifying and delineating specific hazard-prone areas or individual slopes within the proposed development site at Craignagapple that are likely to be more prone to failure than others. The principal approach involved the Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) which provided a comparative method for ranking sites by peatslide geohazard potential. The field data are presented in the accompanying factual report.
- ◆ Laboratory testing to determine certain properties of the peat profile at Craignagapple. The information and data obtained are presented in the accompanying factual report.
- ◆ Collection of site information and local knowledge from landowners and local residents about the site. Notes made during interviews have been included into the relevant sections of the report.

Further ground investigations will be required during the early stages of the detailed design and construction phases of the project to verify ground conditions particularly at turbine positions and along the routes of new access roads.

2. DESCRIPTION AND SITE HISTORY

2.1 Geography, Topography and Geomorphology

The proposed development site occupies the upland slopes of Owenreagh Hill, a prominent area of high ground at the western end of the Sperrin Mountains. The hillside features three principal slopes facing southwards, north-eastwards and north-westwards and Owenreagh Hill itself attains a height of around 400m AOD. In general, the ground slopes vary from very gentle with broad almost level watersheds to steep slopes on hillsides and valley flanks.

The peatland occupies several geomorphologies throughout the development site and the peat varies in depth according to local topographic conditions. In addition, the peatland appears severely degraded by peat extraction for fuel, grazing, burning and drainage schemes. Natural erosion of the peatland exists in several places and gives rise to localized disruption of the ground surface.

The following Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland topographic map is available for the site – Discoverer Series, Sheet 12, Strabane, 1:50,000.

Much of the landscape of the Craignagapple district was created during complex phases of glaciation affecting this region in Late Pleistocene (Devensian) time (approx 10,000 years BP). The movement of glaciers carved and moulded the rocks and left behind varied accumulations of glacial deposits. Glacial landforms range from upland fringe hills to river valleys.

Geomorphological observations made during desk studies and the walkover and PHRS field surveys are discussed within the relevant sections of this report, in particular section 3 on ground conditions and material properties.

2.2 Land Use, Historical Development and Man-made Features

Farming and forestry dominate the land use pattern. At Craignagapple, the lower slopes are used for grazing of cattle and sheep and the moorland ground is used as rough grazing.

An existing array of 16 turbines is established along the highest part of the hillside.

2.3 Geology

2.3.1 Existing Information

The geological setting of the region is described in detail by Mitchell (2004).

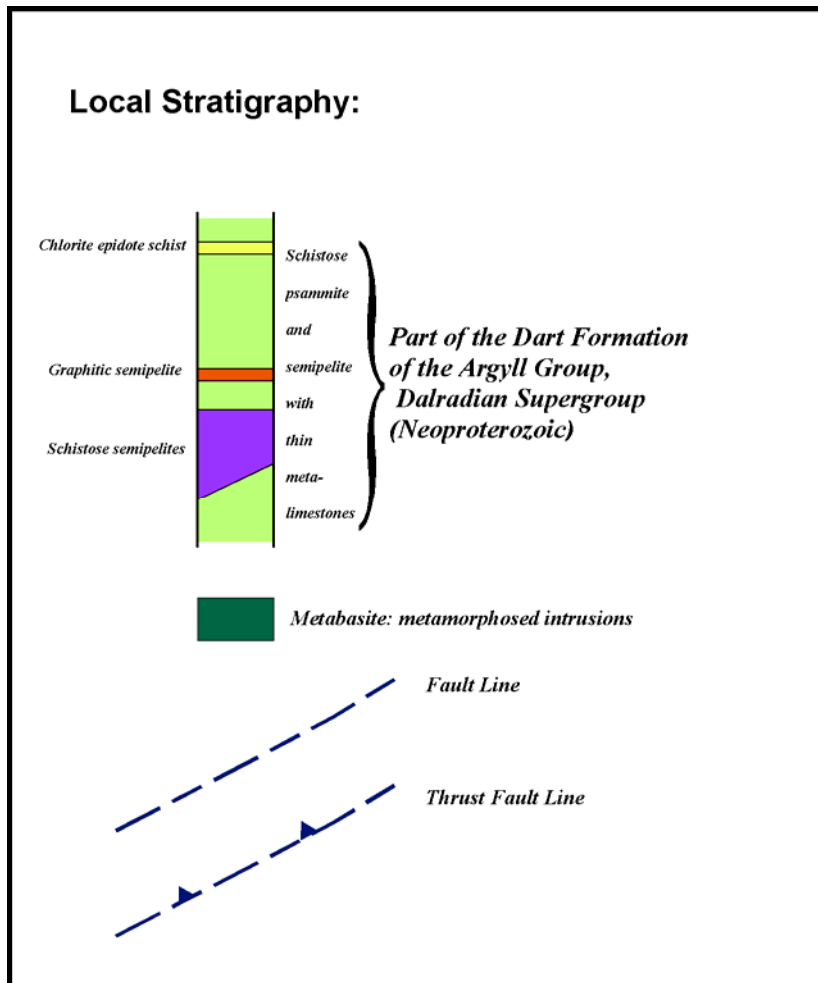
The following Geological Survey of Northern Ireland maps of the geology for the southern part of the site are available – Sheet 25, Newtown Stewart, 1:50,000 Series, solid geology edition (published 2008) and solid & drift edition (also published 2008). Unfortunately, the corresponding geology maps for the northern portion of the site are unavailable at the present time.

An account of the geology, based on the published sources and supplemented by geological observations made during the site walkover and PHRS field surveys is presented hereunder.

2.3.2 Geological Setting

At Craignagapple, the solid geology involves metamorphic strata of the Argyll Group (Dalradian Supergroup) of Neoproterozoic age (Figures 3 & 4).

Figure 3 Local Stratigraphic Column for the Craignagapple District



The development site is underlain predominantly by a monotonous succession of schistose psammite and semipelite formations within the Dart Formation. Generally, the strata strike northeast and dip at shallow to moderate angles northwards.

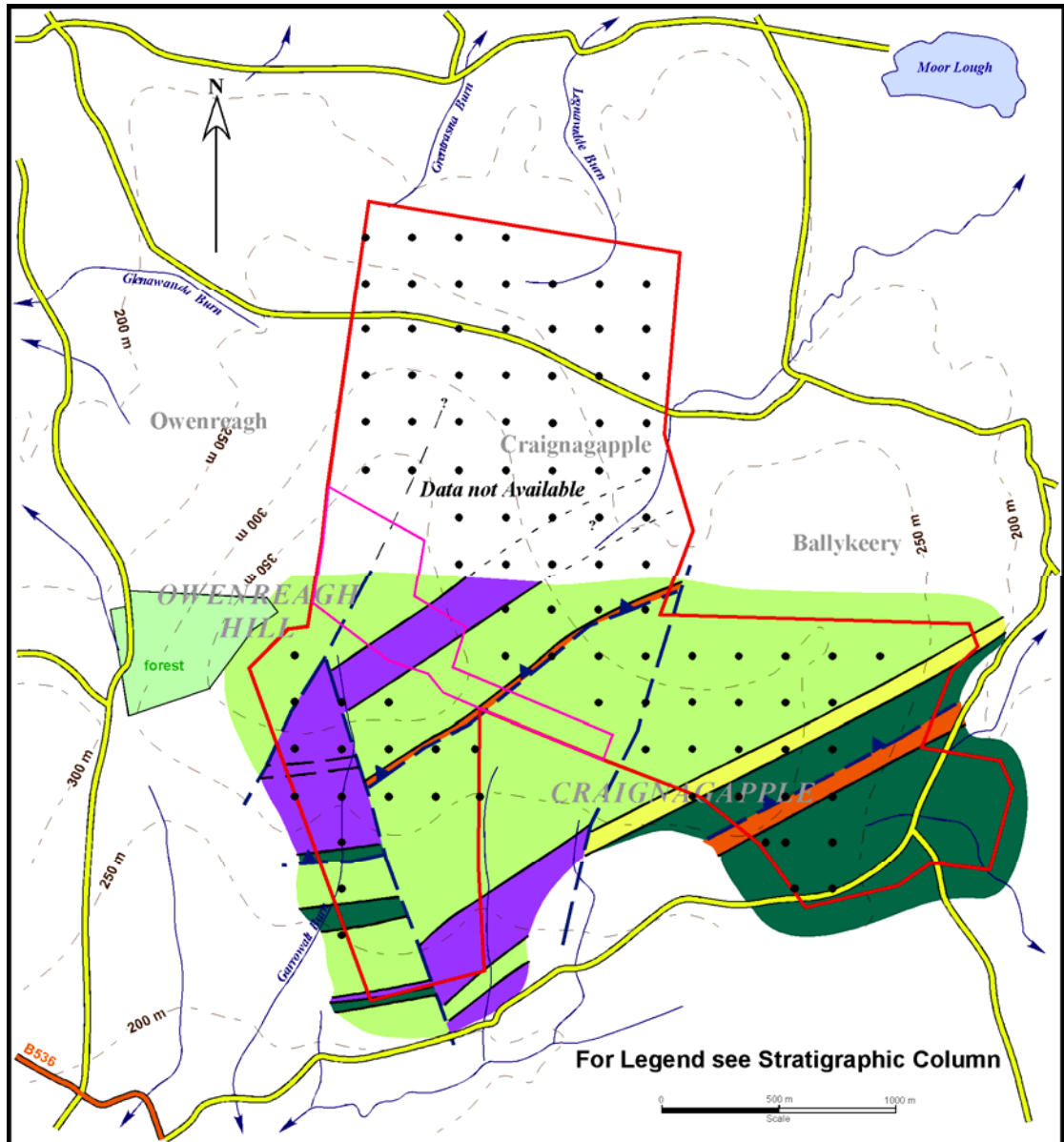
The principal rock formations are exposed at the existing wind farm where they form prominent outcrops in excavations and road cuttings (e.g. see peat profile X4).

To the southeast, the site is underlain by metabasite which formed as a result of metamorphism of gabbroic, amphibolitic and other igneous intrusions.

Minor sills and dykes of porphyrite intrude the Dalradian strata.

Importantly, in relation to the present study, the effects of glaciation are seen on scattered outcrops where rockhead surfaces are severely fractured and roughened by plucking during glacial advance. Plucking instead of polishing is generally ascribed to the presence of close spaced discontinuities in bedrock that provide readily exploited weaknesses in the rock mass.

Figure 4 Solid Geology at Craignagapple Wind Farm



2.3.3 Surficial Deposits

At Craignagapple, bedrock is overlain by drift of glacial derivation and tracts of peatland of post-glacial age (Figure 5).

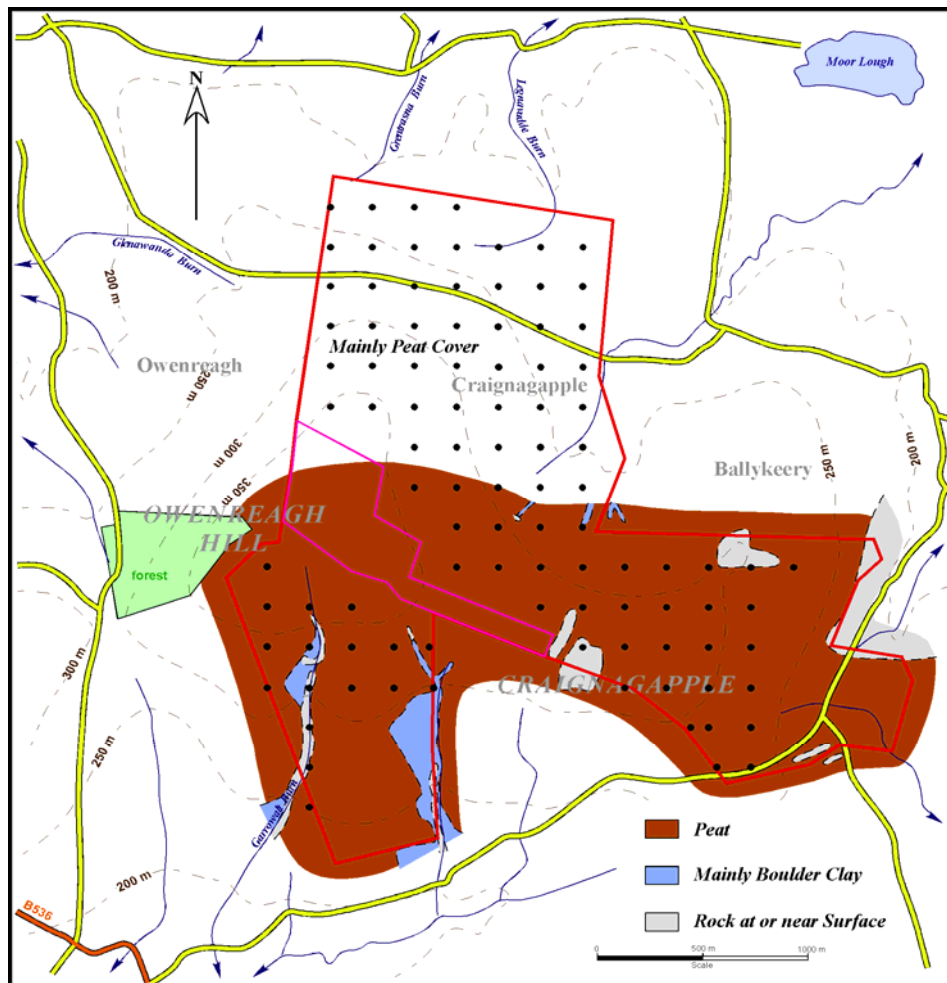
Surface exposures of the glacial drift are observationally accessible within the existing wind farm site (e.g. peat profiles X1 and X3). Almost invariably it consists of grey-brown, heterogeneous, silty, sandy, clayey till (boulder clay) with irregular bands and scattered pockets of gravel.

The majority of slopes where bedrock is not exposed were probably covered with a thin veneer of glacial till after the retreat of the ice. This would subsequently have been modified by solifluction. Hence, the present day slopes are expected to be mantled by a thin cover (1 m to 5 m) of modified till and superficial deposits

consisting of clayey silts and silty clays with a variable gravel, cobble and boulder content.

Extensive areas of peat appear widespread. The deposits of peat usually overlies boulder clay but in a few places on the high ground they rest directly on bedrock.

Figure 5 Drift Geology at Craignagapple Wind Farm



2.3.4 Peat Profile

Peat is essentially an accumulation of plant remains at various stages of decomposition, formed in waterlogged areas. It developed as a result of the cool wet climate (Lindsay, 1995). The blanket peat of the upland at Craignagapple is mostly less than 2.5 m deep but in localized areas thicknesses exceeding 3 m infill old glacial drainage channels.

At Craignagapple, the surface vegetation consists predominantly of sphagnum mosses, cotton grass, other grasses and heather but diverse floras have been identified across various geomorphologies. The peat profile at Craignagapple comprises one principal layer of brown, fibrous, sphagnum-erophorum peat between the present-day root mat at the top and the boundary with the underlying material at the bottom. The underlying material is either rock (e.g. trial pit X4) in areas of high ground or boulder clay (e.g. trial pits X1 & X3) elsewhere.

Exposed faces in stream banks and turbary faces reveal a well-developed banded or laminated structure in the peat profile with marked variations in thicknesses of individual layers over short distances.

2.4 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The site lies within the catchments of Douglas Burn to the south, Glenmornan River to the northwest and Dunnyboe Burn to the northeast.

The main slopes of the site are gentle to moderate and usually well drained. Generally, runoff will be rapid and groundwater flow will largely be confined to the rockhead where more granular material and fractured rock will form a more permeable zone. The bedrock itself is expected to be relatively low permeability whereas the boulder clay is expected to be very low permeability, except along fault zones or major discontinuities where groundwater will be preferentially concentrated. Groundwater flows are expected to be small on the slopes.

The natural drainage characteristics of the area are affected in certain places by man-made drainage channels. Open ditches presumably associated with ground improvements for agricultural purposes exist in several parts of the site. These open ditches are generally in a somewhat degraded condition but appear extremely effective in draining surface water.

2.5 Mining

The Coal Authority indicated that no coal mining has taken place or is presently being carried out within the study area and advised any future workings, either on or beneath the surface were considered unlikely.

Numerous old turbary sites were identified on the site. However, digging of peat for fuel from the site appears to have virtually ceased.

Excavations for turbine foundations and access roads at the existing wind farm have generated substantial quantities of road-making materials. One abandoned roadside quarry was also noted in the vicinity of D4.

2.6 Geo-environmental

For the most part, bedrock at the wind farm site consists of slow weathering rocks that pose no significant problems for the chemistry of watercourses or groundwater.

3. GROUND CONDITIONS AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES

3.1 Bedrock Geology

At Craignagapple, the solid geology involves meta-sedimentary rocks of the Argyll Group (Dalradian Supergroup) of Neoproterozoic age. The wind farm site is underlain by Schistose Psammites and semi-pelites. Generally, the strata strike northeast and dip at shallow to moderate angles northwards.

To the southeast, the site is underlain by metabasite which formed as a result of metamorphism of gabbroic, amphibolitic and other igneous intrusions. These rocks are not exposed at the site and so uncertainty exists in relation to their condition. If they are deeply weathered then special measures may be required during earthworks activities.

Typically, the uniaxial compressive strength of the Dalradian rocks ranges from about 50 to 150 MPa and averages around 90 MPa. They are expected to provide excellent foundation conditions for the construction of turbines.

3.2 Cohesive Glacial Till (boulder clay)

At Craignagapple, bedrock is overlain by drift of glacial derivation. Surface exposures of the glacial drift are observationally accessible within the existing wind farm site and show it consists of grey-brown, heterogeneous, silty, sandy, clayey till (boulder clay) with a variable gravel, cobble and boulder content and irregular bands and scattered pockets of gravel.

The tills are cohesive glacial deposits of variable undrained shear strength (generally increasing with depth) and ranged from very soft to stiff but more typically firm, and were described as sandy gravelly clay. Layers of lower strength (very soft and soft) material were noted in certain places.

3.3 Alluvium

Alluvium is confined to the active stream valleys. It is variable, from firm to stiff clayey silts through to sands and gravels and is encountered at very few locations.

3.4 Peat Profile

The representative peat profile at Craignagapple comprises one principal layer of brown, fibrous, sphagnum-erriophorum peat between the present-day root mat at the top and the boundary with the underlying material at the bottom. The underlying material is either rock (e.g. trial pit X4) in areas of high ground or boulder clay (e.g. trial pits X1 & X3) elsewhere.

Based on the extended von Post classification system (Hobbs, 1986), the following engineering characterization of a representative peat profile at Craignagapple applies:-

S Er H₆ B₃ F₃ R₂ W₁ N₄ T₃ A₁ P₀ pH_L

Exposed faces in stream banks and turbary faces reveal a well-developed banded or laminated structure in the peat profile with marked variations in thicknesses of individual layers over short distances. Certain bands are highly fibrous with long

fibres sparsely distributed. Typical moisture contents range from 500% to 700%, but in localized pockets, the moisture content is considerably higher. The moisture contents determined by laboratory testing were 547 %, 625 % and 544 %.

3.5 Seismicity

According to Walker et al (2003) the region is characterized by weak seismic activity with low seismic hazard values. Using the current draft UK seismic hazard map with return period of 475 years, for Craginagapple there is a 10 % chance of experiencing an acceleration of 0.01 g or greater in 50 years. Accordingly, in relation to the present study, seismic tremors are unlikely to induce movements in peat in either marginally stable slopes or saturated peatland areas.

3.6 Local Climate

The County Tyrone region of Northern Ireland has an unsettled cool climate, with unevenly distributed annual rainfall and strong winds. Total annual average rainfall appears somewhat lower than expected compared to the neighbouring maritime regions of the west coast of Ireland. However, levels of rainfall reduce rapidly from west to east.

According to the annual rainfall isohyets for 1980 (Meteorological Office, 1984), Craginagapple would expect to receive around 1000-1200 mm of rain per annum.

Rainfall data recorded in an instrumented weather station at Ligfordrum Forest (grid reference, IH 418935, altitude 161 m AOD), some 2.5 km south of the wind farm site showed an annual mean of 1089 mm for the period of 30 years from 1941 to 1970.

For the purposes of the peatslide hazard assessment a figure of 1100 mm was used for the estimated annual rainfall at Craginagapple.

However, like much of western Ireland, the Craginagapple district may receive prolonged and heavy rainfall in any one month but cloudbursts appear more common during the late summer, autumn and early winter months. Typically, April and May are comparatively drier months.

3.7 Peatslide Inventory

3.7.1 Existing Information

Peatslides are defined as the downward and outward movement of masses of saturated peat. This definition is non-genetic and intended to embrace a wide array of ground movements associated with peatlands. As such, peatslides range from catastrophic and rapid downhill flows to minor slips and longitudinal cracking on gentle slopes.

A literature survey concerning peatslides, their field relations, distribution, occurrence and consequences is summarised in Table 1. This indicates that in relation to the effects of peatslide events, they rarely affect people directly by causing injury or death. The principal concern at the present day appears to focus on potential damage to water bodies, watercourses and fisheries interests. Other impacts on the environment include the loss of peat, discolouration of downstream watercourses by dissolved organic matter, loss of wildlife habitats, visual obtrusion on the local landscape, removal of vegetation cover and exposure of bare faces of



peat to erosion. Moreover, the perception prevails that peat slides are increasing in frequency and that, at least in part, this is the result of increased human activity encroaching on peatland areas.

Table 1 Selection of Recorded Peatslide Events and Their Consequences

Authors	Location	Event	Date	Trigger	Size (000 m ³)	Consequences
Acreman (1991)	Pennygrant Hill, Scotland	Multiple peatslides	25 July 1983	Intense rainfall	1	Land, building & fences damaged. Fish killed
Barkley (1887), Bailey (1879)	Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	Compound peatslide	2 June 1886	Intense rainfall	40	Damage to buildings, roads and harbour. Death of 1 person.
Bowes (1960)	Morsgail, Lewis, Scotland	Peatslide	20 November 1959	Heavy rainfall. Lake breach	4	Erosion. Land damage. Fish killed
Winter et al (2005)	Channerwick, Shetland, Scotland	Peatslide	19 September 2003	Intense rainfall	500	Damage to buildings, roads, bridge & services. Sheep killed
Carling (1986); McCahon et al (1987)	Nein Head II, North Pennines, England	Multiple peatslides	17 July 1983	Intense rainfall	31	Erosion. Land damage. Fish killed
Colhoun et al (1965)	Glendun, Antrim, Ireland	Peatslide	10 November 1963	Intense rainfall	400	Damage to land, buildings, roads, a bridge and farm machinery. Erosion
Crisp et al (1964)	Meldon Hill, England	Multiple peatslides	6 July 1963	Intense rainfall	6	Erosion. Land damage
Dykes & Kirk (2001)	Cuilcagh Mountain, Ireland	Compound peatslide	25 October 1998	Rainstorm & degraded ditches	10	Erosion. Land damage
Gallart et al (1994)	Tierra del Fuego, Argentina	Multiple peatslides	1957-1970	Steep slopes, snowfalls & earthquakes	8	Temporary environmental deterioration
Hemingway & Sledge (1946)	Danby-in-Cleveland, Engl	Peat flow	12 August 1938	Rainstorm	100	Damage to walls and buildings. Sheep killed
Hungr & Evans (1985)	Prince Rupert, Canada	Peat flow	1982	Excessive loading	10	Land damage. Construction delays
Long & Jennings (2006)	Pollatomish, Mayo, Ireland	Multiple peatslides	19 September 2003	Intense rainfall & steep slopes	200	Damage to buildings, roads and cemetery. Village evacuated
McEwen & Withers (1989)	Solway Moss, Carlisle England	Peatslide and flow	16 November 1771	Intense rainfall	3700	Damage to buildings, farmland and roads. Cattle, horses and fish killed
Nichol et al (2007)	Capel Currig, North Wales	Peatlidge	8 November 2005	Intense rainfall	1	Damage to road. One person injured
Selkirk (1996)	Stony Creek, Macquarie Is	Multiple peatslides	February 1992	Steep slope, rainfall & seismicity	2	Temporary environmental deterioration



Authors	Location	Event	Date	Trigger	Size (000 m ³)	Consequences
Sollas et al (1897)	Knocknageedha, Ireland	Peat flow	28 December 1896	Intense rainfall	5000	Damage to land, buildings, roads & bridges. Death of 8 persons.
Tallis (1987)	Holme Moss, England	Peatslide	23 July 1777	Intense rainfall	10	Erosion. Land damage
Warburton et al (2003)	Hart Hope, N.Pennines, Eng	Peatslide	February 1995	Heavy rainfall, clayey substrate	31	Erosion. Land damage
Wilson & Hegarty (1993)	Skerry Hill, Antrim, Ireland	Multiple peatslides	November 1991	Heavy rainfall & degraded drainage ditches	3	Erosion. Land damage
Wilson et al (1996)	Carntogher, Londonderry, Ireland	Peat flow	10 September 1993	Heavy rainfall & degraded drainage ditches	300	Damage to land, fences and services. Sheep & fish killed.

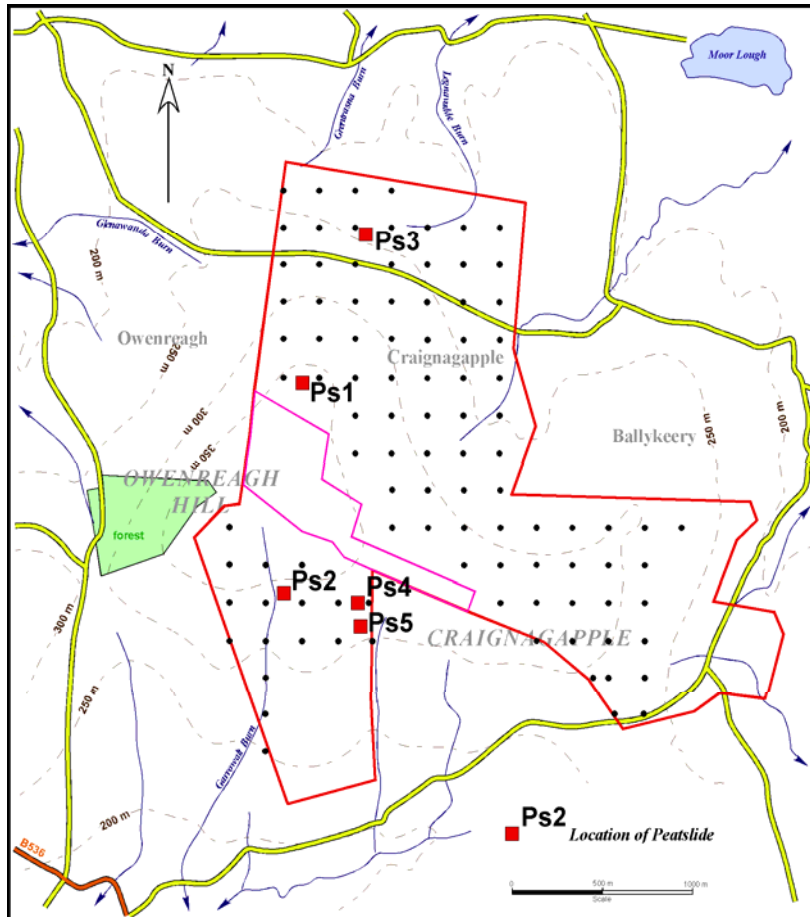
3.7.1 Peatslides in Ireland

A comprehensive review of the technical literature concerning peatslides in Ireland is provided by Creighton (2006) with important supplementary information provided more recently by Boylan et al (2008). This work established that in an Irish context, the incidence of peatslides appears relatively low and the effects rarely result in significant harm to people and property. Nonetheless, peatsliding undoubtedly happens more often in Ireland than elsewhere in the British Isles. In addition, the perception prevails that peatslides are increasing in frequency and that, at least in part, this is the result of increased human activity encroaching on peatland areas. Several noteworthy peatslide events are recorded in the technical literature for the region around Craignagapple. Only one locality is reported for County Tyrone, some 30 km to the south at Clogher where two historical peatslide events happened pre-1640 and again in 1712 (see Colhoun et al, 1965). More recently, peatslide events are reported for neighbouring County Fermanagh, some 45 km to the southwest at Cuilcagh Mountain in October 1998 (Dykes & Kirk, 2000 & 2001) and some 50 km to the south at Carrowmaculla in November 1979 (Tomlinson, 1981). To the west in County Donegal, two peatslide events are recorded some 85 km to the west at Meenacharvy in January 1945 (Bishopp & Mitchell, 1946) and some 45 km to the west at Barnesmore in November 1963 (Colhoun et al, 1965). None of these historical peatslides appear to have direct relevance to Craignagapple.

3.7.2 Peatslides at Craignagapple

Since previous peatslide activity around the wind farm site may serve as an indicator and guide to future slope movements, evidence of peat slope instability was sought in the field by walkover inspections (Figure 6). Several ancient peatslide localities were identified but for the most part they appear intimately associated with watercourses, usually around the outer bends of meanders, and are considered to be a normal part of the development of river systems.

Figure 6 Locality Map for Peatslides at Craignagapple Wind Farm



However, one noteworthy ancient peatslide of large dimensions was encountered in the vicinity of B6 (locality Ps1). It measures about 80 m wide by 120 m long and the peat profile consists of 1.3 m of brown fibrous peat overlying gravel-rich boulder clay. Numerous large blocks of peat around 2-5 metres across have rafted down the slope and pockets of exceedingly soft ground have formed within the intervening ground between the blocks. The ground movements appear to be due predominantly to failure at the head of an old turbary on a steep stretch of the hillside with the rafted blocks sliding down the floor of the turbary (Figure 7). However, further detailed investigations would be required to fully characterise the site.

3.8 Sinkholes and Sub-profile Drainage

Sinkholes provide surface evidence of the presence of open subterranean conduits and appear uncommon throughout the site at Craignagapple. Only one collapsed pipe was encountered during the walkover (Figure 8). It lies at grid position IH 42988 96992 and measures approximately 1.5m deep.

Figure 7 Ancient Peatslide Ps1 Near Point B6 (view looking eastwards)



Figure 8 Collapsed Pipe Near Point E5 (view looking westwards)



The natural drainage characteristics of the area are affected in a few places by a network of man-made drainage channels. Widely spaced field drains cross areas of open moorland for agricultural improvement purposes. These appear generally in a degraded condition but are extremely effective in draining surface water. Nevertheless, the presence of active subsurface drainage pipes in the peat profile is evident in several places but especially in the northern portion of the site. Surface indications include lines of reeds, grass lanes, sinkholes, seepage points and springs. However, no natural pipe outlets were observed in the banks of streams or ditches or in old turbary faces. Based on surface observations and using the scale given by Jones (1978) the pipe frequency across the bulk of the wind farm site is estimated at 15-25 per km² but increasing to about 30 per km² in the northern portion of the site.

According to Wilson & Smart (1984), the presence of subsurface pipes is thought to be a key contributory factor in preparing sites for failure. However, in the case of Binnawooda the surface drainage configurations appear favourable.

3.9 Peat Depths and Vane Shear Strengths

At any given site, the depth of penetration of a probe may provide a rough indication of the thickness of the peat profile. At Craginagapple wind farm site, a probe survey was carried out previously and areas of deep peat eliminated from further consideration. Depths encountered during this survey generally fall within the range of 0.2 m to 3.5 m with values less than 0.5 m commonplace. Deeper peat was found in several areas and values exceeding 2.5 m were recorded at grid positions D13, H4, I11, I13, J11 and K11. Although the results of the depth probings are interesting in their own right and useful for engineering design purposes, the benefits for peatslide assessment purposes appear limited. Indeed, typical depths of peat of only 0.80 m, 0.61 m and 0.55 m are recorded at several well-known peatslide localities at Hart Hope (Warburton et al, 2003), Meldon Hill West (Crisp et al, 1964) and Llyn Ogwen (Nichol et al, 2007) respectively.

Vane testing was carried out on peat banks exposed along drainage ditches, old turbary faces and in shallow hand-dug pits. Undrained shear strength was measured using a hand-vane and the results of the test were taken as the average of three separate readings. Values varied between 10 and 50 kPa depending on degree of saturation but typically fell within the range 15-30 kPa. A wide scatter of results also existed and no noteworthy patterns were detected through the peat profile.

3.10 Terrain Analysis

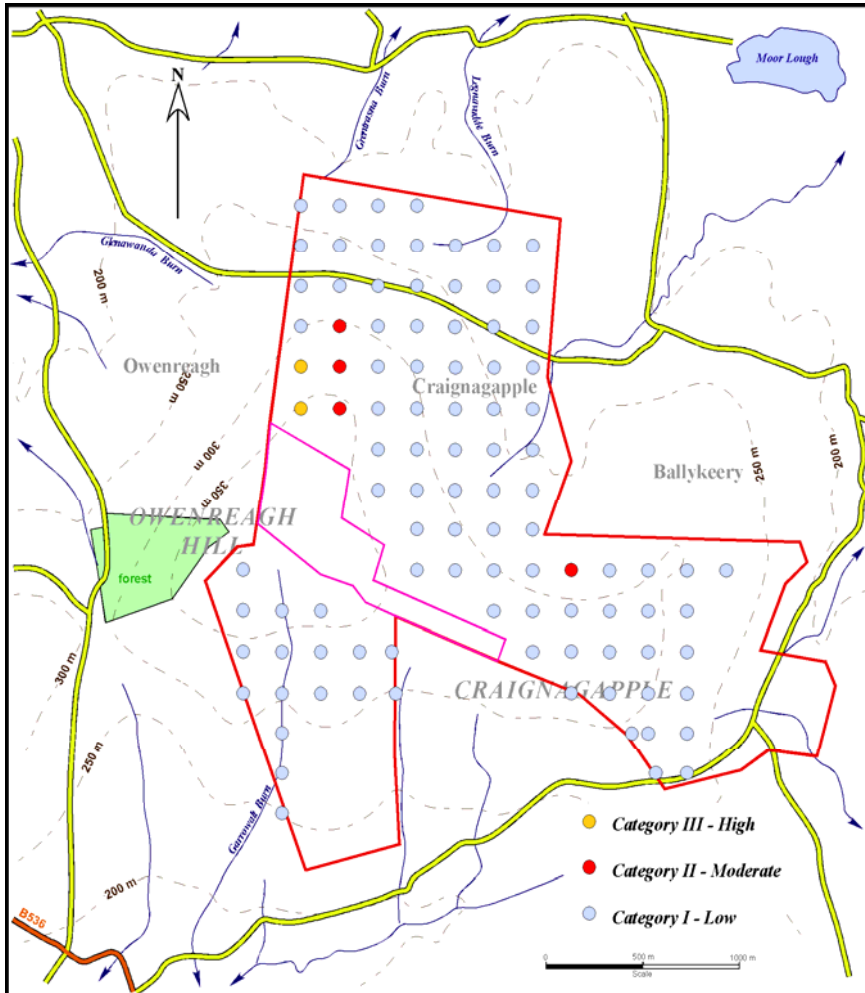
One of the simplest and most efficient methods of evaluating peatslide risk involves the application of terrain evaluation procedures. The observational method used in this study was based primarily on the combined assessment of geomorphology, topography and geology by the trained-eye of a professional geo-engineer. However, other peatslide attributes of secondary importance also taken into consideration include orientation to the wind, orientation to the sun and forest cover.

Three classes of peatslide susceptibility were adopted; Category I for low to very low susceptibility, Category II for moderate susceptibility and Category III for high to very high susceptibility.

The findings at Craginagapple wind farm project indicate that Category I zones predominate. Category II zones are restricted to the area around grid positions C5,

C6 and C7 and Category III zones are limited to the area around grid positions B5 and B6 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9 Results of Terrain Analysis for Craignagapple Wind Farm



4. EVALUATION OF STABILITY

4.1 The Peatslide Hazard Rating System – Survey & Results

The Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS) (Nichol, 2006) was used to evaluate stability. The PHRS is a proactive tool to rationally address peatslide hazards and provide a defensible, standardised way to assess priority by numerically differentiating the apparent risk at potential peatslide sites. The principal features of the assessment criteria and scores for the hazard rating system are summarized in Table 2.

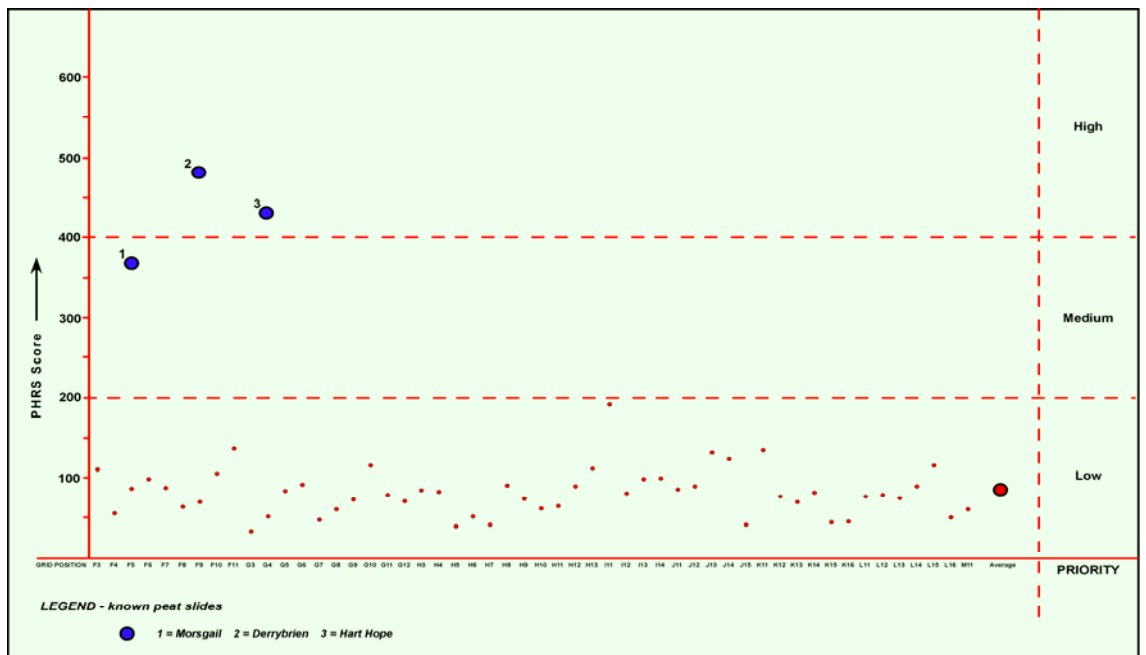
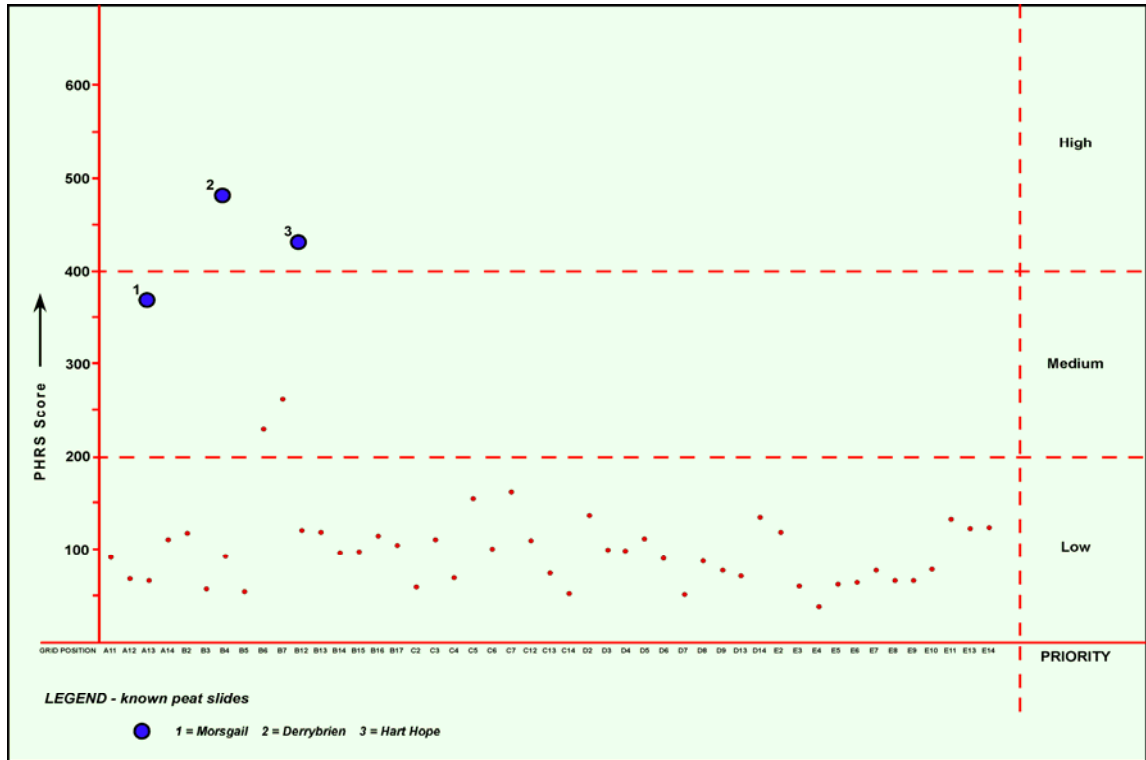
Table 2 Peatslide Hazard Rating System (PHRS)

Category	Rating Criteria and Score			
	Points 3	Points 9	Points 27	Points 81
Rainfall and climate	Low to moderate precipitation	Moderate precipitation	High precipitation	High precipitation
Presence of water on slope	No water on slope	Intermittent water on slope	Continual water on slope	Continual water on slope
Rockhead or subsoil	Rough and irregular rockhead or granular subsoil of sand & gravel	Undulating rockhead or granular subsoil	Planar and regular rockhead or cohesive subsoil	Smooth, polished and regular rockhead or cohesive clay subsoil
Peat profile and depth	Single layer profile less than 1 m deep	Double layer profile less than 2 m deep	Triple layer profile greater than 2 m deep	Complex profile greater than 4 m deep
Peat strength (vane test)	40 kPa	30 kPa	20 kPa	10 kPa
Slope and slope regularity	2° ; even	5° ; uneven	10° ; irregular	15° ; very irregular
Geomorphology and site history	Few differential erosion features	Occasional erosion features	Many erosion features	Major erosion features
Sub-profile drainage	Few pipes	Occasional pipes	Many pipes	Many pipes and sinkholes
Peatslide history	Few slides	Occasional slides	Many slides	Major peatslides
Potential peatslide severity	Few consequences; small impacted area	Minor consequences; minor impacted area	Many consequences; large impacted area	Major consequences; large impacted area

4.2 Grid Positions – PHRS Scores

To illustrate the variation across the wind farm site, detailed investigations were carried out at 99 individual grid positions, each resulting in a different PHRS rating. The PHRS method was used in order to provide a comparative method for ranking sites by peatslide geohazard potential. The results are listed in the factual report and illustrated graphically in Figure 10.

Figure 10 Variations in PHRS Scores at Craignagapple Wind Farm



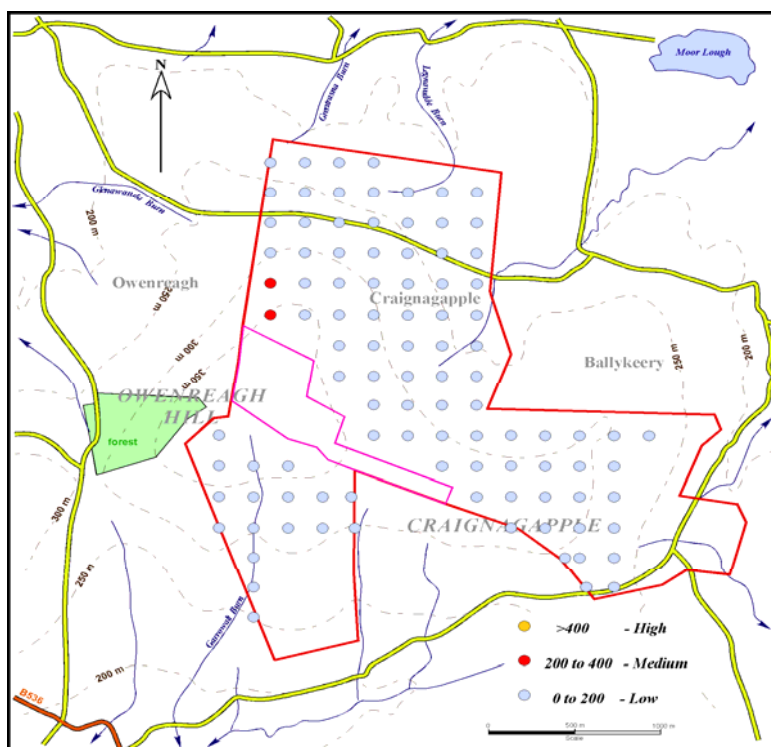
All of the turbine positions received the same low PHRS score of 5 for rainfall and climate and several positions received comparatively high scores for steep slope angles, deep peat profiles and low peat strengths. However, several benefited from comparatively low scores for ground wetness, rockhead or subsoil, peat-slide history and potential peat-slide severity resulting in scores of generally less than 150.

Grid positions A11, A12, A13, B3, B4, B5, B14, C2, C4, C13, C14, D6, D7, D8, D9, D13, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, F4, F5, F7, F8, F9, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G11, G12, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, I12, J11, J12, J15, K12, K13, K14, K15, K16, L11, L12, L13, L14, L16 & M11 have relatively shallow peat and/or gentle slopes and/or favourable geomorphology and therefore have comparatively low ratings. Grid positions A14, B2, B12, B13, B15, B16, B17, C3, C5, C6, C7, C12, D2, D3, D4, D5, D14, E2, E11, E13, E14, F3, F6, F10, F11, G10, H13, I11, I13, I14, J13, J14, K11 & L15 have relatively thicker peat, or steeper slopes, or lower peat strengths, or greater potential peatslide severity resulting in higher ratings. Importantly, only 2 of the grid positions (B6 & B7) received PHRS scores greater than 200. Grid position B7 received the highest score of 265. These findings accord with the terrain analysis in section 3.10.

A PHRS score of 93 for the entire Craignagapple wind farm site was calculated as the arithmetic average. This PHRS score falls within the low range for peatslide risk. For comparison purposes, PHRS scores of 373, 482 and 434 apply in relation to the well-established peatslide localities at Morsgail, Isle of Lewis, Scotland (Bowes, 1960) and Hart Hope, North Pennines, England (Warburton et al, 2003) respectively.

PHRS scores are intended as a means of comparing different sites and as a tool for prioritising mitigation works. The PHRS system itself does not attach any particular significance to the total score for each site and leaves it to the project engineers to draw their own conclusions based on an understanding of the local conditions that apply. However, as a rule of thumb, sites with a rating of less than 200 are assigned a low priority while those with a rating of more than 400 are identified for urgent attention. The findings for Craignagapple are summarized in Figure 11.

Figure 11 Results of PHRS Scores for Craignagapple Wind Farm



4.3 Design Considerations and Peatslide Hazard Zonation Plan

By combining the results of terrain analysis and the geohazard potential established by the PHRS scores with an analysis of individual grid positions several constraints emerge that are useful in guiding the layout design process for turbine positions and access tracks. The findings are summarised in the peatslide hazard zonation plan (see Fig. 13).

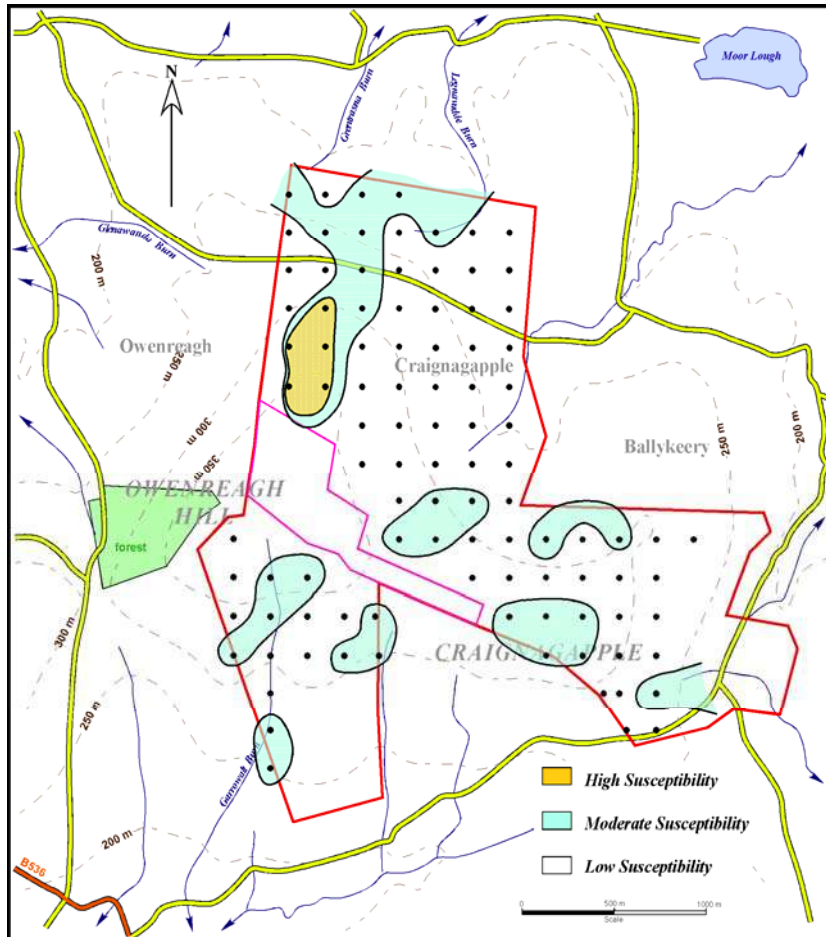
Relatively high PHRS scores were associated with areas of deep peat (peat (e.g. D8, D9, D13, E9, E11, H11, H12, H13, I11, I13, I14, J11, J12, J13, K11, K13, K14, L13 & L14) and so it is recommended that those grid positions and any other similar pockets of deep peat should be avoided during the design process.

Similarly, moderate peatslide susceptibility and geohazard potential was identified in areas of wet ground in proximity to watercourses (e.g. D2, D3, E10, G10, G14, K17, R18) and so it is recommended that set back distances should be adopted of > 50 m for watercourses.

Perhaps the most evident constraint to emerge from this study is the significance of gradients in relation to the dip and scarp topography across the site in general and along the northern ridge in particular. Relatively high PHRS scores were associated with steep scarp slopes and an ancient peatslide (e.g. D7, C7, D9, E11, F11, G11, G12I13, I15, I17, J15, L14, L16, M15, N15, O15, P15, R17, S16 & T16) and these appear in marked contrast to the relatively low PHRS scores associated with the gentle dip slopes of the platform areas on the hillside. Accordingly, it is recommended that a maximum gradient of 10° is adopted as a design constraint.

These are specific recommendations for Craignagapple arising from the constraints based approach adopted in this instance.

Figure 12 Peatslide Hazard Zonation Plan for Craignagapple Wind Farm



4.4 Geotechnical Considerations

Failure occurs and peatslide initiation is possible when the combined forces from the downslope (slope parallel) weight of peat (shear force) and triggers equal or exceed the shear strength in a weak layer or the boundary between layers. However, strong variations in peat properties (and stability) across slopes pose difficulties and so there is always residual uncertainty.

The various methods available for analysis of slope stability involve the factor of safety which is the ratio of resisting forces to the driving forces acting on a mass of peat on a potential failure surface:

$$F = \text{Resisting forces ("strength")} \div \text{Disturbing forces ("stress")}$$

Thus, for a given failure mode, calculation of the Factor of Safety (F) in excess of 1.0 indicates that the slope is unlikely to fail in that way. Conversely, F values less than 1.0 indicates that failure of the type considered, is likely.

Typically, the Factor of Safety methodology is used for assessments of specific slopes of up to about one hectare in size. Generally, the method is somewhat cumbersome for sites such as Craignagapple which is more extensive with variable slope morphologies. However, using the SLIP4EX program developed by Greenwood (2006) in connection with the EU funded ECOSLOPES project for



routine stability analysis and the assessment of the contribution of vegetation to slope stability, a reconnaissance survey of F values across Craginagapple disclosed that values well in excess of 4 predominate except on the steep north facing scarp slopes where F values approach unity.

5. DISCUSSION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 General

The design constraints established herein should result in a layout for positions of turbines and routes for access roads that fall within the low category of risk for peatslide geohazard potential.

However, like any natural hazard mitigation, good peatslide safety does not just happen. It is the result of logical thinking and action involving a logically sequenced risk reduction strategy and a well-organised approach so that precious time is used as efficiently as possible. Based on the findings of the investigations carried out to date on peatslide susceptibility at Craignagapple, potentially unsafe terrain can be avoided during the design process but special care and attention may be required at certain places.

Accordingly, further investigation of the peatslide geohazard may be warranted once the layout is established to ensure turbine positions and road routes remain in the low category of risk.

5.2 Access Roads

New tracks will be required for access to individual turbine positions. As far as possible, these should follow routes parallel to slopes and avoid steeply sidelong ground and they should be approved by a geotechnical engineer before construction commences. The provision of special drainage measures may be necessary during construction.

5.3 Special Measures Relating to Loose Peat

Excavation of peat at turbine sites and along access roads will give rise to a series of subsoil storage mounds. Considerable guidance already exists in the technical literature on the procedures for design and construction of subsoil storage mounds (e.g. Garrard & Walton, 1990; Geoffrey Walton Practice, 1991) and is not reiterated herein. However, it is strongly recommended that proposed peat repository sites are selected on the basis of geotechnical criteria and design and construction of subsoil storage mounds should be supervised by a geotechnical engineer.

5.4 Geotechnical Risk Register

It is recommended that a system of geotechnical risk management is adopted during the detailed design and construction phases of the project as a key element in the overall risk assessment document for the project. The first risk register for Craignagapple is presented in Annex A in order to demonstrate that geotechnical risk may be properly controlled, kept under review and further reduced as and when possible and also to demonstrate that geotechnical risk management has commenced.

The geotechnical risk register is a “live document” and once commenced is continued through to project completion. Regular reviews of existing risks as well as the addition of newly discovered risks are incorporated in the register.

5.5 Effects of Construction

Although the peatslide risk at Craignagapple appears low to negligible, the potential effects of the construction of the wind farm infrastructure that might influence peat stability should be considered as a matter of prudence. They are threefold. The first involves concentrated loads such as material from turbine foundation excavations being placed on marginally stable ground at the top of a slope. The second involves removal of toe support at the bottom of a slope and the third entails the adverse concentration of water flows within a slope or into unstable excavations. These matters are discussed below (**a** - **d**) and elaborated in the Geotechnical Risk Register presented as Annex A.

a) Head loading

Concentrated loads, such as excavated material placed on the slope, create the single most adverse effect on the stability of a slope. Accordingly, during the construction phase, all excavated materials should be removed to temporary storage mounds positioned off-slope at a safe position certified by a geotechnical engineer.

Loading associated with the construction of floating roads may in certain cases lead to unstable ground conditions. Accordingly, during the construction phase, all tracks will, as far as possible, be constructed under geotechnical supervision and monitored during and after construction.

b) Removal of toe support

Excavation of the slope for turbine foundations or for excavated tracks may remove toe support and increase potential for ground movements involving peat. However, the adverse effect on F values appears small (< 10 %) and any localised movements will be into the new excavation and thereby contained. Excavations for tracks will be backfilled with free draining granular rock material.

c) Adverse concentration of water flows

Disturbance to the natural drainage system may increase potential for peat instability. However, the design should incorporate substantial improvements to the drainage of the site and since peatsliding almost invariably involves increased pore water pressures, it follows that robust drainage plans and engineering control of water during the development should result in a significant overall reduction in the risk of a peat instability.

d) Other

Peatslide potential also increases with:-

- ◆ rockhead smoothness
- ◆ clayey subsoils that impede water flows and provide smooth slip-surfaces
- ◆ localized steep gradients
- ◆ improvements such as drainage works
- ◆ localized erosion features such as animal paths and stream channels

The influence of these features at Craignagapple is difficult to surmise. However, all construction activities should be carried out under full-time geotechnical supervision and protection measures should be implemented using the observational method.

5.6 Peatslide Control

The design and construction process incorporates methods for preventing peatslides or minimising their effects. The various methods either prevent peat masses from moving out of place or protect sensitive sites by keeping peat masses that do move out of place from reaching a target site. These include:-

- ◆ Limited duration improvements to remove loose blocks or masses of peat;
- ◆ Earthworks to create interception ditches;
- ◆ Minor modifications to track alignments to avoid difficult ground;
- ◆ Drainage works to collect or divert uncontrolled water flows;
- ◆ Installation of multi-rows of recycled plastic pin-piles ;
- ◆ Installation of arrays of plate piles;
- ◆ Gabion barrier walls to apply direct support to a peat face;
- ◆ Rockfill buttressing to provide support for large masses of unstable peat; and
- ◆ Channel training works such as ditch deepening and reshaping to mitigate erosion.

5.7 Potential Losses Resulting from Peatslides

From a ground engineering standpoint, peatslide events at Craignagapple are avoidable. However, consideration was given to potential consequences associated with the 3 zones of a peatslide.

A peatslide starting zone (or zone of origin) is the location where unstable peat fails and begins to move. The backscar (or crown, fracture line, head, initiation point) of a peatslide defines the upper limit of the starting zone for each peatslide. While the lower limit of peatslide origin is usually ill defined, it is sometimes quite obvious. Consequences in the starting zone of a peatslide may include disruption of the ground surface, exposure of peat faces, loss of vegetation and habitats and reduction in lateral ground support.

The track (or zone of transition) is the slope below the starting zone that connects the starting zone with the zone where debris collects (runout zone). While the track is the major terrain feature for large peatslides, it is often ill defined in peatslides with a short run out distance. Peatslide speed attains its maximum value in the track but speed variations are smallest there. Consequences along the track may include disruption of the ground surface and watercourses, destruction of vegetation and habitats and damage to physical assets such as sheep, fences, forest plantation, buildings and roads.



The runout zone (or zone of deposition, zone of accumulation) is the area where deceleration is rapid, debris is deposited, and the peat slide stops. An abrupt change in slope angle can mark the transition between track and runout zone but this is often not the case. Consequences in the runout zone may include disruption of the ground surface and watercourses, destruction of vegetation and habitats and in particular, damage to fisheries interests.

The three zones vary and are specific for every individual peat slide.

The foregoing comments should not be taken to indicate any particular likelihood of peat sliding at Craignagapple which remains low to negligible. However, careful management of the site and full-time geotechnical supervision of the construction works should be implemented.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At Craignagapple in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, a wind farm development is proposed on an irregular expanse of peatland which covers engineering bedrock of Carboniferous sedimentary rocks and Late Pleistocene glacial till deposits.

A comprehensive multi-factor approach was adopted to search the area of the Craignagapple wind farm for peat-slide prone sites. A total of 99 positions on a 200m grid pattern were examined in detail. The results of the study were used to establish constraints to avoid areas identified as potentially vulnerable to ground movements albeit at a low level of probability.

Three principal design constraints that are specific to Craignagapple apply:-

1. Pockets of deep peat (> 2m) should be avoided.
2. Areas of wet ground in proximity to watercourses should be avoided by adopting set back distances of > 50m for watercourses.
3. Steep scarp slopes should be avoided and as far as possible development restricted to areas having gradients of less than 10°.

Further investigations of the peat-slide geohazard potential at Craignagapple may be warranted once the design process reaches an advanced stage and the layout of turbine positions and access track routes has been established.

Various short-term and long-term strategies and measures exist for peat-slide risk control purposes and include a comprehensive range of engineering responses to deal with peat-slide problems. These strategies can be managed using the geotechnical risk register and implemented during construction under geotechnical supervision.

On the Craignagapple wind farm site, the “elements at risk” may be classified broadly into two categories: (1) environmental impairment and (2) impacts on land, buildings and roads. Overall, based on the findings of the PHRS scores, the level of potential damage or degree of loss of both elements appears low.

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APPENDICES



1. MANAGING GEOTECHNICAL RISK: GEOTECHNICAL RISK REGISTER FOR CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM PROJECT

Managing Geotechnical Risk: Geotechnical Risk Register for Craignagapple Wind Farm (revised 21 June 2009)

Risk rating (R) = Probability (P) x Impact (I)

Probability (P)		
Very likely	1 in 10	5
Likely	1 in 100	4
Probable	1 in 1000	3
Unlikely	1 in 10000	2
Negligible	1 in 100000	1

Impact (I)		Time	Cost
Very High	5	>10 weeks on completion	>20%
High	4	> 1 week on completion	5-20%
Medium	3	>4 weeks: < 1 week on completion	2-5%
Low	2	1-4 weeks: none on completion	0.5-2%
Very Low	1	< 1 week to activity: none on completion	<0.5%

		I	I	I	I	I
		5	4	3	2	1
P	5	25	20	15	10	5
P	4	20	16	12	8	4
P	3	15	12	9	6	3
P	2	10	8	6	4	2
P	1	5	4	3	2	1

Risk ratings	
1 to 4	<i>Trivial</i> , but no action required
5 to 8	<i>Tolerable</i> , but must consider solutions or improvements
9 to 12	<i>Substantial</i> and work must not start until risk has been reduced
13+	<i>Intolerable</i> and work must not start until risk has been reduced

Geotechnical Risk Assessment

Hazard / Risk	Cause	Construction Stage			Consequences	Mitigation	Following Mitigation Stage		
		Probability	Impact	Risk Rating			Probability	Impact	Risk Rating
Peat slide event	High rainfall and rainstorms	4	4	16	Instability	Construction during spring and summer months Monitoring of rainfall and weather forecasts Contingency plans for wet weather working Robust drainage plans	1	3	3
Peat slide event	Flooding	2	2	4	Localised instability,	Construction during spring and summer months Use of granular fill and drainage ditches Monitor weather forecasts Contingency plans for wet weather working	1	1	1
Peat slide event	Concentrated loads placed at top of slope or on marginally stable ground	2	5	10	Rapid ground movements	Avoidance during geotechnical design stage Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer Geotechnical site supervision Monitoring of excavated materials	1	3	3
Peat slide event	Uncontrolled water flows	2	3	6	Rapid ground movements	Addressed in drainage plans Geotechnical supervision of dewatering operations Construction during spring and summer months	1	2	2
Peat slide event	Unstable excavations	4	2	8	Localised instability,	Appropriate geotechnical design Routine geotechnical inspection Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures	2	2	4
Peat slide event	Removal of toe support to slopes	3	2	6	Slow ground movements	Avoidance action during geotechnical design stage Routine geotechnical inspection Contingency plans for slope stabilisation measures	2	2	4
Peat slide event	Steep slopes	3	5	15	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design Routine geotechnical inspection Avoidance action during layout design stage	1	4	4
Peat slide event	Surface water erosion	3	1	3	Localised instability	Establish vegetation cover on slopes Suitable temporary surface water management Addressed in drainage plans	2	1	2
Peat slide event	Subterranean pipes	3	2	6	Localised instability	Blockage prevention using free draining fill Geotechnical supervision during construction	2	2	4
Peat slide event	Pockets of soft wet ground	5	2	10	Localised instability	Construction during spring and summer months Geotechnical supervision during construction Programme and cost contingency	4	1	4
Peat slide event	Construction of cable trenches in road verge	2	3	6	Instability	Appropriate geotechnical design Geotechnical site supervision Geotechnical monitoring of verges post-construction	1	1	1
Peat slide event	Tear in reinforcing geotextile fabric	2	3	6	Instability. Local settlements	Addressed in material specification Addressed in construction supervision	1	1	1

Peat slide event	Mobilised temporary storage mounds	3	2	6	Localised instability,	Storage site selection by geotechnical engineer Routine maintenance of peat storage mounds	2	2	4
Ultimate limit state failure (bearing capacity)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	3	2	6	Bearing capacity failure. Ground deformation. Need to rebuild	Appropriate geotechnical design Excavation of shallow peat along tracks Expose competent formation at turbine sites Adopt floating road construction over deep peat	1	1	1
Serviceability limit state failure (settlement)	Construction loading and poor ground conditions	5	2	10	Excessive settlement Construction delayed Additional fill required	Ground improved with addition of rock fill Adopt geotechnical monitoring of tracks Contingency to re-level tracks on completion Quantities contingency	3	1	3
Unexpected ground conditions	Ground conditions differ from those indicated in the project ground investigations	3	3	9	Construction delayed. Design review required	Monitor works in progress Use experienced staff on site Geotechnical supervision during construction Programme and cost contingencies	1	1	1
Creep, long term settlement of tracks	Poor and variable foundation soils	5	1	5	Ongoing settlement	Contingency for routine maintenance	3	1	3
Slope instability	Use of unsuitable fill materials	2	3	6	Instability	Addressed in material specification Geotechnical site supervision	1	1	1
Erosion	Site clearance operations	4	3	12	Damage to root mat	Use low pressure construction plant Preserve root mat wherever possible Geotechnical supervision during construction	1	1	1
Variation from design assumptions	Unexpected ground conditions	2	3	6	Settlement and / or slope failure	Appropriate geotechnical design Geotechnical monitoring during construction Programme contingency	1	1	1
Uncertainty of construction technique	Variable foundation soils	2	3	6	Delay	Programme contingency Geotechnical supervision during construction	2	1	2
Uncertainty at transition zones and stream crossing points	Variable ground conditions	3	3	9	Variation in quantities and programme	Programme contingency Cost contingency.	2	2	4
Uncertain duration and degree of primary consolidation	Variable ground conditions	2	3	6	Delay. Additional fill requirement	Avoidance of areas of deep peat Programme contingency Cost contingency	2	2	4
Design changes during construction	Change in loading, bearing and settlement characteristics	3	2	6	Various but could include slope failure, bearing failure or settlement	Design changes to be reviewed by geotechnical specialist	1	1	1

- Notes:**
1. A 'Hazard' is a condition or physical situation with a potential for an undesirable event.
 2. A 'Risk' is an uncertain event or set of circumstances that should it occur would have an effect on achieving the project objectives
 3. Mitigation Measures include:
 - Avoid the risk – by eliminating the uncertainty or using an alternative approach.
 - Transfer the risk – by transferring the liability of the risk to another party.
 - Mitigate the risk – by reducing the risk to an acceptable level by making it less likely that the risk event will occur.
 - Accept and manage the risk – by assuming the risk as reasonable given the cost or effect on time or quality and even life.

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