

Technical Appendix 4.4: Borrow Pit Assessment

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Pell Frischmann

Appin Wind Farm

Borrow Pit Assessment

May 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Pell Frischmann (PF) has been commissioned by Appin Wind Farm Limited (the 'Applicant') to undertake a Borrow Pit Assessment associated with the construction of Appin Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development'), located in the Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) administrative area, approximately 6.2 kilometres (km) north of Moniaive.

This Borrow Pit Assessment forms an appendix to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the Proposed Development. The report is intended to identify potential areas of material extraction and summarise the good practice measures that will be implemented during the extraction of materials from the Site.

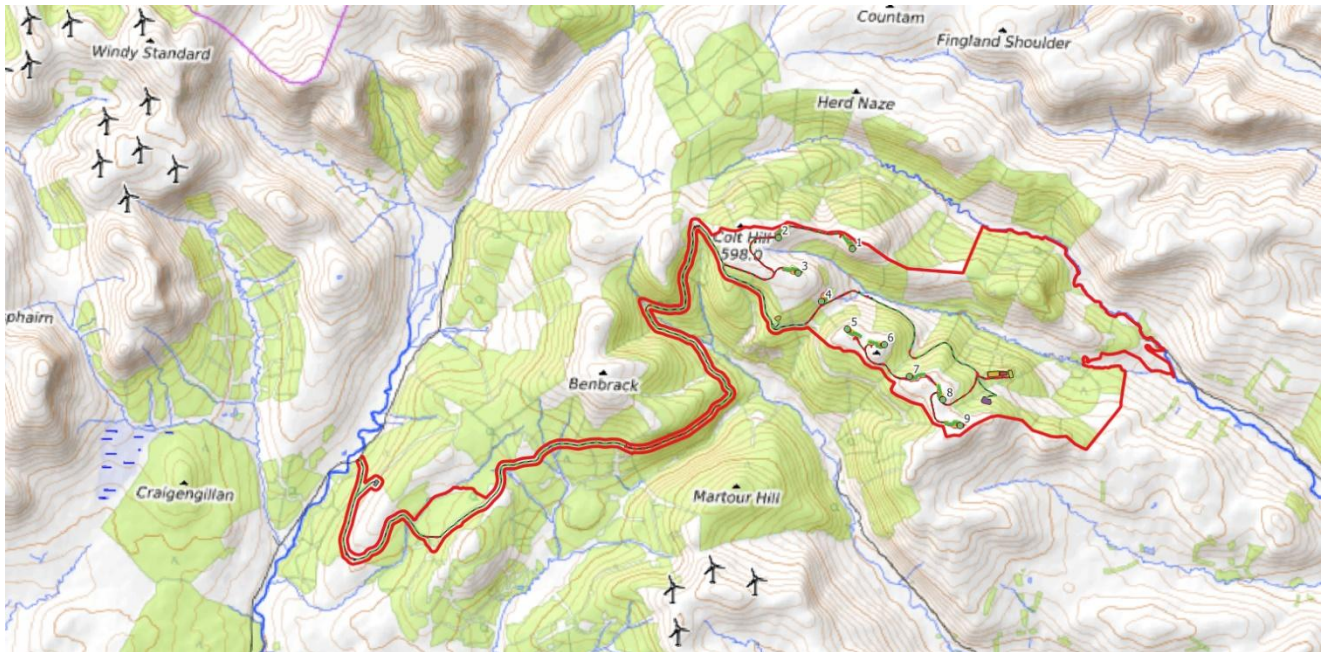
Detailed proposals for such measures will be documented prior to construction and will provide the same or greater provision in terms of protecting the water environment as those described in this document. The measures are proportionate to the risk and, where greater risk is highlighted at specific locations prior to construction, specific measures would be agreed at that time.

It should be noted that no intrusive geotechnical investigation or testing has been carried out at this stage.

2 Site Location and Overview

This report addresses the borrow pit requirement for construction of the Proposed Development. A full description of the Site components is provided in Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development of the EIA Report and the Site layout is presented in image 1 below.

Image 1: Site Layout



The topography is variable with most of the proposed turbines occupying hill tops, surrounded by steep slopes from all directions and proposed tracks following the ridgelines where possible.

Ordnance Survey mapping indicates the levels increase across the site from 220 m above ordnance datum (AOD) at the site entrance to a high of 598 m AOD at Colt Hill.

The Proposed Development comprises nine wind turbines, a substation, two temporary construction compounds, approximately 13 km of proposed new site tracks, 14.8 km of existing track resurfacing and other ancillary infrastructure.

The proposed infrastructure requires a large quantity of graded crushed rock fill material that will be sourced from borrow pits on the Site rather than being imported, thus reducing HGV movements on the public road network. All proposed borrow pits are extensions of existing quarries or excavation.

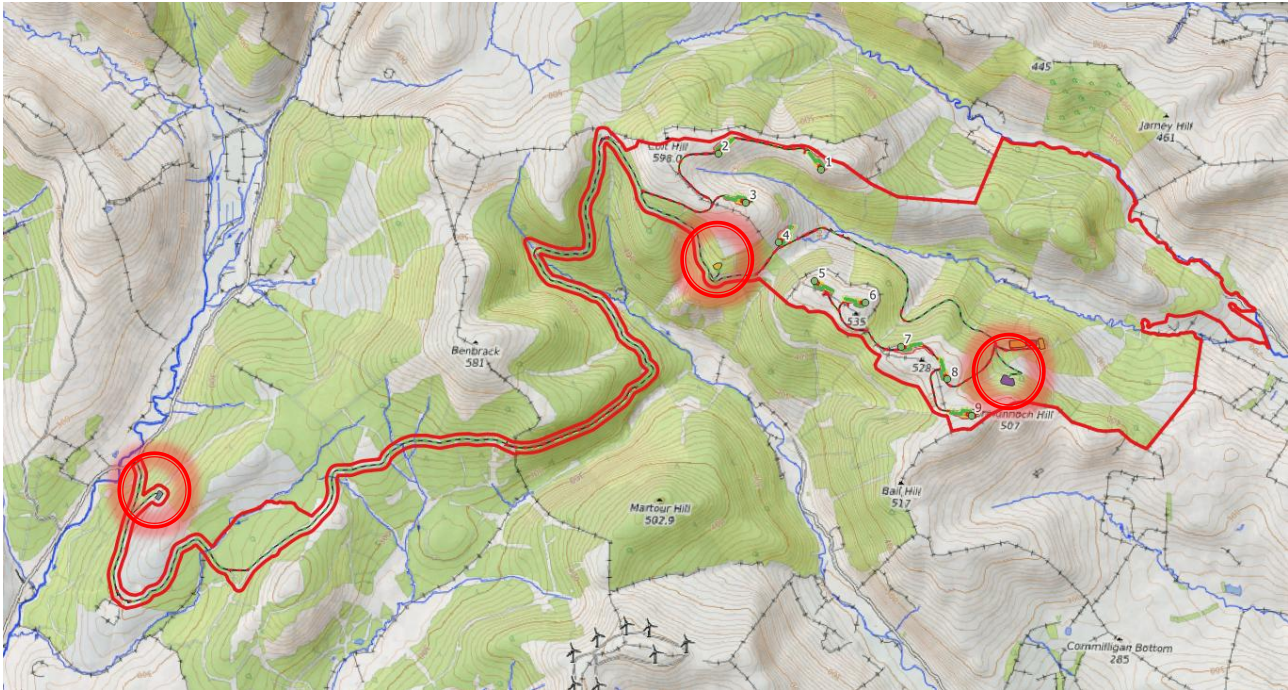
This borrow pit assessment is based on Superficial and Bedrock 1:50 k mapping available from the British Geological Survey (BGS).

3 Borrow Pit Design

3.1 Borrow Pit Siting

Three borrow pits are proposed for the Proposed Development. Their locations are shown in Image 2 below.

Image 2: Proposed Borrow Pit Location



Existing borrow pits and quarries around the Site have been selected as the proposed borrow pit locations for the Proposed Development. This has also been informed by consideration of the known environmental constraints within the Site.

The proposed borrow pit general arrangement and cross sections for the three borrow pits can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Material Requirement Calculations

As indicated by the previous use of the proposed borrow pit locations and by the geological desktop assessment in Section 4, the geology of the Site indicates that the material extracted should be suitable for use in construction of the infrastructure required.

The estimated calculations, summarised in Table 1 below take into account the proposed access tracks, turbine hardstandings, substation and construction compounds.

Table 1 Estimated Material Requirements

Design Element	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Area (m ²)	Volume (m ³)
New Track	0.5	13,000	78,120	39,060
Upgraded Track	0.3	14,800	88,770	26,631
Turbine hardstanding	0.65	-	38,146	24,795
Substation	0.5	-	8,400	4,200
Construction compounds (x2)	0.5	-	10,000	5,000
Concrete aggregate	-	-	-	6,073
TOTAL				105,758

3.3 Borrow Pit Calculations

An estimate of the material generation from each of the borrow pits is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Borrow Pit Material Generation

Borrow Pit	Borrow Pit 1	Borrow Pit 2	Borrow Pit 3	Total
Approximate coordinates	264995 , 595617	270338, 597808	273112, 596712	-
Footprint (m ²)	3,666	3,960	9,262	16,888
Cut volume (from Civil3D) (m ³)	16,302	28,000	82,500	126,802
After volume reduction coefficient	13,042	26,600	78,375	118,017

The calculated material volume extracted from each borrow pit has been reduced by a factor of 0.8 for small borrow pits (BP1) and 0.95 for well-established quarries (BP2 and BP3) to account for poor recovery, dilution, increased superficial cover and areas of unsuitable/poor strata as well as cut/fill inaccuracies and the conceptual status of design.

Further detailed design will allow track and hardstanding level variations to be designed for and the true cut & fill quantities to be calculated.

The high-level calculations in Table 2 indicate that the proposed borrow pits will provide the volume of material required to construct the on-site infrastructure (as per Table 1). A summary of the calculations is included in Appendix A.

4 Geology and Hydrogeology

This section summarises the geological and hydrogeological conditions on the Site and should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat** of the EIA Report.

The specific ground conditions at the proposed borrow pit locations are highlighted throughout. All borrow pits are extensions of existing quarries or excavation works of some form.

4.1 Superficial

Review of the 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (BGS) map indicates that approximately 50 % of the Proposed Development Area is covered by superficial deposits; predominantly Devensian to Diamicton Glacial Till deposits. Quaternary Alluvium deposits (described as silt, sand and gravel) are also locally present above the Glacial Till within valleys to the eastern portion of the scheme extents, and to the west where the track terminates. There are also sporadic localised deposits of Quaternary Peat along the track and in the north of the Proposed Development; and hummocky (moundy) glacial deposits of Diamicton Sand and Gravel along the track. Superficial deposits are generally concentrated at lower level within tributary valleys, although Peat deposits are also shown locally on the hilltop plateaus.

No boreholes are shown to be available within the BGS GeoIndex website for the Proposed Development area.

Borrow Pit 1 is located on the periphery of Glacial Till deposits. The extent of these deposits will require delineation to determine their presence above the pits although based on the topography it is considered likely that excavation will be predominantly at higher elevation than the boundary of superficial deposits.

Borrow Pit 2 is not located within an area underlain by superficial deposits according to the BGS map.

Borrow Pit 3 is located on the periphery of Glacial Till deposits as shown on the BGS map. The extent of these deposits will require delineation to determine their presence within the pits. The thickness and composition of these deposits is unconfirmed although, based on the relatively elevated location towards the summit of Cormunnoch Hill (where bedrock is shown to be present from surface) and likely greater exposure to erosional rather than depositional processes, substantial thicknesses of superficial deposits are not anticipated if at all.

4.2 Bedrock

A review of the 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (BGS) map indicates the superficial deposits to be underlain by a series of bedrock units exposed in a thrust fault zone. The thrust faults are roughly parallel and the hanging wall side is to the northwest. The lowermost exposed unit is the Moffat Shale Group, occurring for limited extents directly adjacent to fault lines and described by the BGS as:

'Black shale, grey shale, bentonite, tuff.'

Overlying the Moffat Shale Group is the Scaur Group (a turbidite sequence) of which a succession of three formations outcrop. Southeast of the thrust fault belt is the Shinnel Formation. Northwest of the thrust fault belt is the Portpatrick Formation, which occasionally interfingers with the Glenwhargen Formation. The Scaur Group's BGS lithological descriptions are as follows:

Shinnel Formation: *'Wacke, sandstone and siltstone turbidite succession.'*

Portpatrick Formation: *'Wacke and siltstone turbidite succession.'*

Glenwhargen Formation: *'Quartzose wacke and conglomerate turbidite unit.'*

Several dyke suites also penetrate the sequence.

Borrow Pit 1 and Borrow Pit 2 are situated upon wacke of the Portpatrick Formation. Borrow Pit 3 is situated upon wacke of the Shinnel Formation. No dykes are shown on the BGS map at these pit locations.

4.3 Suitability of Bedrock as Aggregate

The primary use of the aggregate extracted from borrow pits will be for the construction of tracks using unbound aggregate, with further aggregate required for construction of hardstandings, crane pads, substation and construction compounds.

The presence, thickness and composition of superficial Glacial Till deposits are not known although, as discussed in the Section 3.1, extensive thicknesses are not anticipated due to aspect and spatial trends. Glacial Tills are commonly suitable for reuse as general earthwork material and, if granular and subject to processing, potentially also suitable as capping material.

It is considered that any underlying solid deposits of sandstone may be suitable for processing to an aggregate for hardstanding subject to testing.

It is also considered that any underlying deposits of siltstone and wacke may also be suitable for reuse, although because of a greater potential for the material to be argillaceous, the material may potentially be considered suitable as general earthwork fill but not capping material.

Geotechnical investigation and testing will be required to establish that material won from the proposed borrow pits would be suitable for its intended purpose as an aggregate to form areas of unbound pavement.

4.4 Hydrogeology

The Portpatrick Formation and Glenwhargen Formation (undifferentiated) are regarded as low productivity aquifers whereby highly indurated greywackes hold limited groundwater within a near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.

The Shinnel Formation is regarded as a low productivity aquifer whereby highly indurated rocks hold limited groundwater within a near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.

The Moffat Shale Group is regarded as a low productivity aquifer with very limited groundwater from fractures and a very limited outcrop area.

5 Conclusion

The borrow pits identified have been sited with due considerations of environmental constraints and designations. Approximate borrow pit dimensions and potential material extraction volumes have been estimated alongside material requirements for construction of infrastructure. It is estimated that a total material volume of approximately 118,000 m³ could be extracted, with an estimated 105,500 m³ required for construction, meaning it is likely that no material import will be required to construct the Proposed Development.

Detailed ground investigations, slope stability assessments and geotechnical testing will be required to inform the detailed design of the borrow pits.

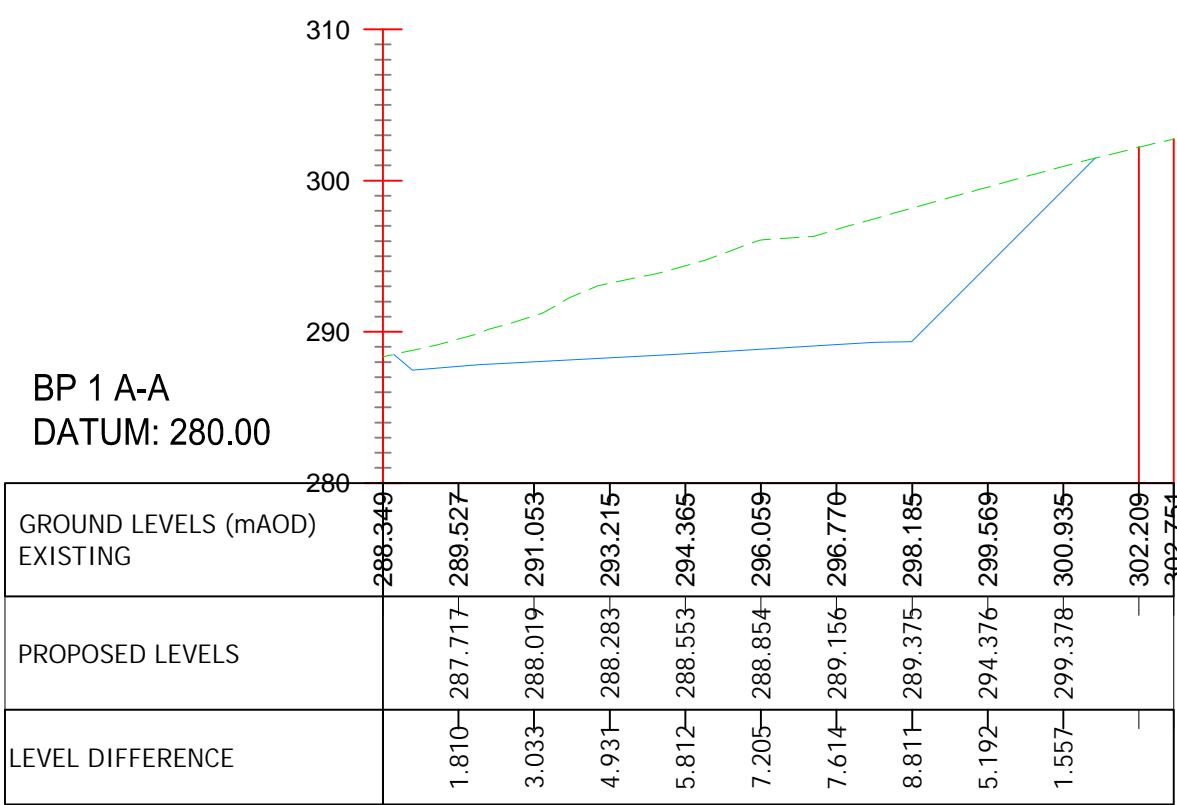
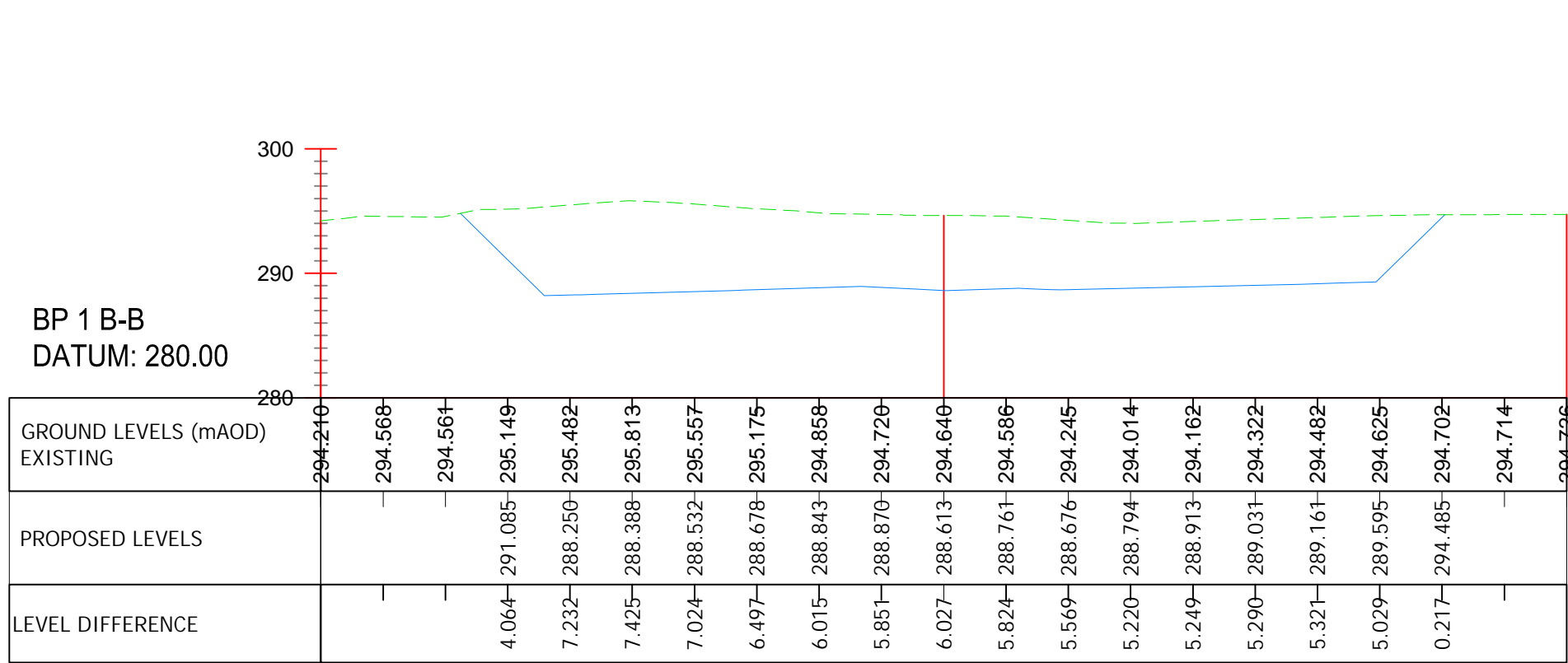
A detailed Borrow Pit Assessment will then be prepared post consent, this document will provide further detail on working methods and environmental management measures.

Appendix A : Borrow Pit Cross Sections



- NOTE:
1. ALL DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFICATION FOR HIGHWAY WORKS AND THE TURBINE MANUFACTURERS STANDARDS AND ALL RELEVANT DRAWINGS WITHIN THE PROJECT DESIGN PACKAGE.
 2. ALL WORKS TO BE EXECUTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DMRB, THE MANUAL OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR HIGHWAY WORKS, DESIGN MANUAL FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES, AND TRAFFIC SIGNS MANUAL.
 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE. ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES AND RELATE TO ORDNANCE DATUM.
 4. DO NOT SCALE FROM ANY DRAWING. WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. ANY DISCREPANCIES IN DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE DESIGNER BEFORE WORK IS PUT TO HAND.
 5. ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO PREPARING ANY WORKING DRAWINGS OR COMMENCING ON SITE.
 6. ALL WORKS BY THE CONTRACTOR MUST BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A WAY THAT ALL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT ARE SATISFIED.
 7. ALL WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.

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Client
Statkraft

Project
Appin Wind Farm

Drawing Title
**Borrow Pit 1
Cross Section**

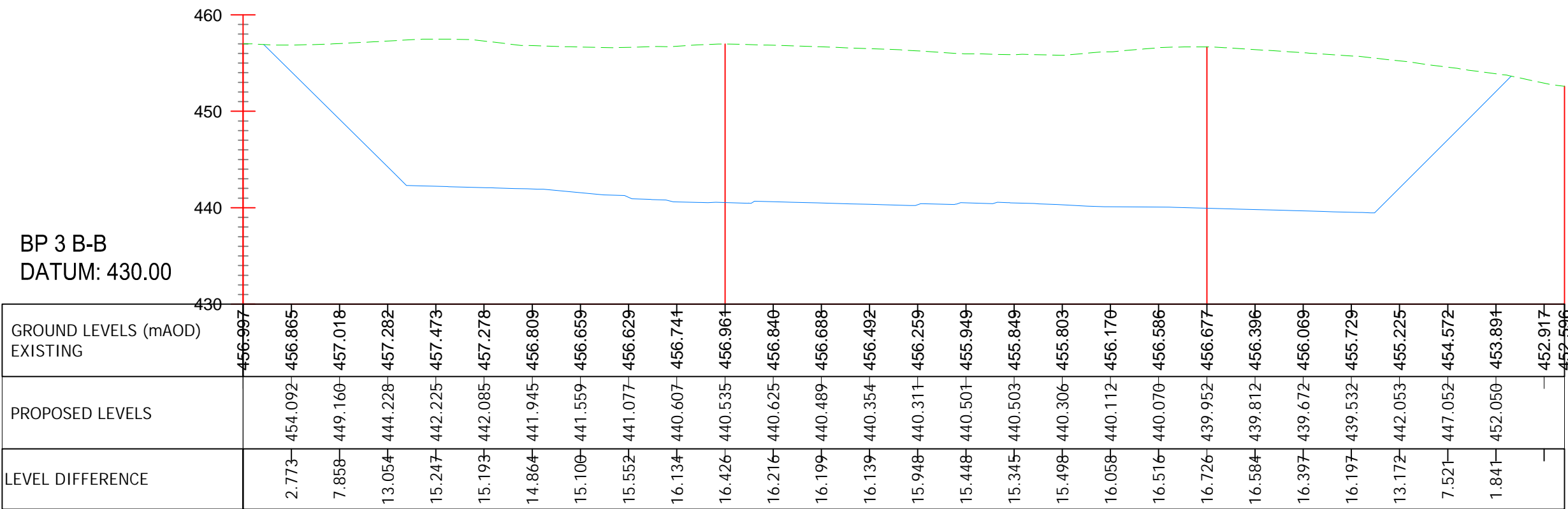
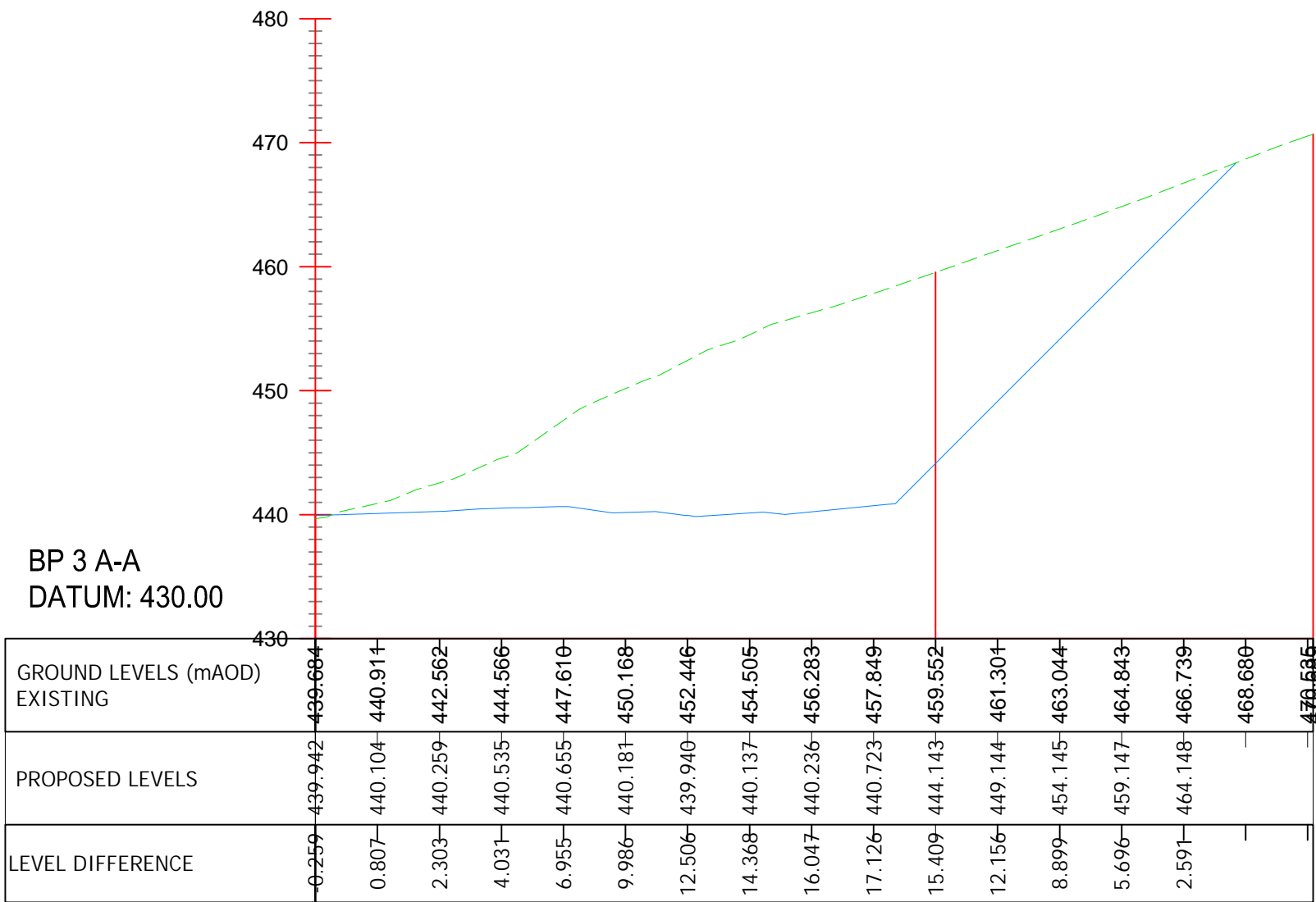
	Name	Date	Scale
Designed	CN	18.04.2025	1:500 @ A1
Checked	JS	02.05.2025	File Appin Site Master
			Drawing Status DRAFT

Drawing No.	Revision
SK01	P1



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Client

Statkraft

Project

Appin Wind Farm

Drawing Title

Borrow Pit 3
Cross Section

	Name	Date	Scale
			1:500 @ A1
Designed	CN	18.04.2025	File
Checked	JS	02.05.2025	Drawing Status
			DRAFT

Drawing No.

SK03

Revision

P1

Appendix B : Borrow Pit Volume Calculations Sheet

Calculation sheet

Subject / Project : Appin Wind Farm
Job No. / Project No : 10109669 Ref : Material Requirements Date : 09/05/2025
Prepared by : CN Checked : SCM

Material Requirements

General Parameters

Typical Track width =	6 m
Cut track thickness =	0.50 m
Upgraded track thickness =	0.30 m
Hardstand thickness =	0.65 m
Substation thickness =	0.50 m
Construction compound thickness =	0.50 m

New Track Length =	13,020	
New Track Volume =	39,060	
Upgraded track Length =	14,795	
Upgraded track volume =	26,631	
Turbine hardstand nr. =	9	
Turbine hardstand area =	4,238 m ²	(per hardstand)
Total turbine hardstand area =	38,146 m ²	
Total turbine hardstand volume =	24,795 m³	
Substation area =	8,400 m ²	
Substation volume =	4,200 m³	
Construction compound 1 area =	5,000 m ²	
Construction compound 1 volume =	2,500 m³	
Construction compound 2 area =	5,000 m ²	
Construction compound 2 volume =	2,500 m³	
Concrete aggregate volume =	6,073 m³	
TOTAL =	105,758 m³	

Borrow Pit - Initial Volume Calculations

Borrow Pit 1		
Total Footprint (exc tie-in) =	2,324 m ²	
Total Footprint (inc tie-in) =	3,666 m ²	
Cut volume (from Civil3D) =	16,302 m ³	
Volume reduction coefficient =	0.8	(to account for overburden and any losses during processing)
Total volume =	13,042 m³	
Borrow Pit 2		
Total Footprint (exc tie-in) =	2,252 m ²	
Total Footprint (inc tie-in) =	3,960 m ²	
Cut volume (from Civil3D) =	28,000 m ³	
Volume reduction coefficient =	0.95	Large Quarry
Total volume =	26,600 m³	
Borrow Pit 3 (SITE)		
Total Footprint (exc tie-in) =	4,637 m ²	
Total Footprint (inc tie-in) =	9,262 m ²	
Cut volume (from Civil3D) =	82,500 m ³	
Volume reduction coefficient =	0.95	Large Quarry
Total volume =	78,375 m³	

Overall Balance

Material required =	105,758 m ³	
Material generated =	118,017 m ³	
<u>OVERALL BALANCE =</u>	<u>12,258 m³</u>	(-ve is shortfall)