CONTENTS

10. SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The purpose of this Chapter is to provide a summary of mitigation measures proposed throughout this Environmental Appraisal (EA), to minimise or offset the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the receiving environment.

10.2 Summary of Measures

10.2.1 **Table 10.1** provides a summary of those mitigation measures identified throughout the EA related to the OHL elements of the Proposed Development. Mitigation measures specific to the UGC elements are outlined within **Appendix 1.1,** the Permitted Development Works Appraisal, where relevant.

Table 10.1: Schedule of Mitigation Measures

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
General	Traffic Management	G1	Construction access would utilise existing forestry or estate tracks where possible.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.10.2	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
		G2	The Contractor would determine where access is required, and for which items of plant, and prepare a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) in consultation with SSEN Transmission and the local roads authority. To address potential impacts from construction traffic and describe all mitigation and signage measures that are proposed on public road accesses, a CTMP would be prepared pre-construction in consultation with THC and Transport Scotland. Access along or crossing Core Paths, or any recreational routes would be managed via an Outdoor Access Plan, which would form part of the CTMP. The CTMP implemented for the works would be reviewed throughout the project and updated as necessary.	3.10.3	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
		G3	Access along or crossing Core Paths, or any recreational routes, would be managed via an Outdoor Access Management Plan which would form part of the CTMP.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.10.3	Contractor
		G4	In order to minimise potential traffic effects, the following good practice measures would be put into place: • Driver induction: all contractor drivers would take part in an induction briefing, covering the contents of the Construction Traffic Management Plan, and be updated as required or on a planned basis. • Driver rotation: drivers and operators of construction vehicles would follow shift patterns allowing appropriate breaks and off days, reducing the risk of accidents. • Travel times: journeys would be planned so as to avoid passing locations such as schools during opening and closing times or places of worship during services.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.10.7	Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• Emergency access: access for emergency vehicles would be maintained at all times. • Debris control: monitoring and measures would be put in place to ensure site debris is not transferred onto public roads by construction traffic. • Inspection regime: inspection of construction vehicles and local roads would be carried out at regular periods to ensure safe operations. • Travel arrangements: where practical, employees involved with construction of the Proposed Development should live locally to minimise the number of journeys required. • Public access: where practicable, site operations will not restrict or obstruct public rights of way. Where this cannot be avoided, obstruction time would be minimised and an alternative route established.		
	Environmental Management	G5	The development and implementation of a site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). This document will detail how the Principal Contractor would manage the site in accordance with all commitments and mitigation detailed in the Environmental Appraisal (EA), statutory consents and authorisations, industry best practise and guidance. The CEMP will also reference General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs), which have been developed by SSEN Transmission and are included in **Appendix 3.1** and **Appendix 3.2**. The implementation of the CEMP will be managed on site by a suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW), with support from other environmental professionals as required.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.11.1 – 3.11.5, Chapter 6, paragraph 6.7.2 – 6.7.4, Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.1, Appendix 3.2: SSEN Transmission's GEMPS, Appendix 3.3: SSEN Transmission's SSP	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
	Site Reinstatement	G6	Following commissioning of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that all areas disturbed during construction would be reinstated. Reinstatement will form part of the contract obligations for the Principal Contractor and will include the removal of all temporary access tracks, all work sites around the pole locations and the re-vegetation of laydown areas to recreate the former habitat as far as possible.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.11.6 – 3.11.14	Contractor
		G7	Methods for the reinstatement of peat would be set out in the Peat Management Plan (**Appendix 7.2**).	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.11.9, Appendix 7.2: Peat Management Plan	Contractor
	Working Hours	G8	Construction activities would in general be undertaken during daytime periods only. This would involve work between approximately 07:00 to 19:00 in the summer and 07:30 to 17:00 (or as daylight allows) in the winter, seven days a week. Any variation in these working hours would be agreed in advance with THC.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.13.2 – 3.13.4	Contractor
Landscape and Visual	Site Reinstatement	LV1	No specific landscape mitigation planting is proposed, although ongoing restructuring of forest compartments is anticipated to accommodate the Proposed Development within the wider forest mosaic. Mitigation would therefore comprise the sensitive reinstatement of vegetation around permanent features, including the reinstatement of temporary tracks.	Chapter 4, paragraph 4.7.5,	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
	Restoration of Existing Vegetation	LV2	Natural regeneration would be the preferred method for the restoration of any vegetated areas disturbed during the construction works. Should any seeding be required, this should be with an appropriate seed mix in agreement with the project ecologist.	Chapter 4, paragraph 4.7.6, Appendix 7.2: Peat	Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			Further detail of methods for peat handling are provided in the Peat Management Plan (see **Appendix 7.2**).	Management Plan	
Ecology	Environmental Clerk of Works	E1	Employment of an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) to provide advice, guidance and monitoring, during pre-construction and construction. The ECoW will monitor and advise on the implementation of both the planning conditions and the environmental commitments made within this Environmental Appraisal. The ECoW will also advise on the implementation of any required exclusion zones or restricted construction access for protected species. Routine inspections will be undertaken by the ECoW, particularly for works within the vicinity of watercourses. Toolbox talks (TBTs) will be provided by the ECoW to all site personnel where applicable on relevant site sensitivities, legislation, guidance and any mitigation measures in place on site for protected species or habitats and the role of the site personnel in implementing them.	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7.1 – 5.7.3 Chapter 6, paragraph 6.7.2	Contractor / ECoW
	Pre-Construction and Construction	E2	All works will be carried out in accordance with industry good practice construction and pollution prevention measures, guidance and legislation as well as the use of a project specific CEMP, GEMPs and SPPs (see **Appendix 3.2** and **Appendix 3.3**), developed in agreement with statutory consultees.	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7.1 – 5.7.2, Appendix 3.2: SSEN Transmission GEMPS, Appendix 3.3: SSEN Transmission SSP	Contractor / ECoW
		E3	Pre-construction surveys and monitoring undertaken by an ECoW to include checks for protected species including Schedule 1 birds, otter water vole, pine marten, bats, reptile	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7.2	Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			refugia, Scottish wildcat and nests of all breeding birds immediately before and during construction works.		
		E4	It is expected that the following will be included within the site-specific CEMP, with the ECoW monitoring compliance with the site environmental documentation: • In accordance with SEPAs Guidance for Pollution Prevention GPP02 any fuel and chemical storage would be bunded and will not be stored within 50 m of watercourses or waterbodies; • Fuel deliveries and refuelling would be undertaken by trained staff in a designated area with an impermeable base. All fuel related activities would take place more than 50 m away from any watercourse; • Emergency spill response kits will be available and maintained during construction works; • Mechanical plant would be well maintained and inspected regularly for leaks; • Drip trays would be placed under stationary vehicles which could potentially leak fuel / oils; • Suitable access routes would be chosen which minimise the potential requirement for either new temporary access tracks or for tracking across open land which could contribute to the generation of suspended solids; • Any temporary construction / storage compounds required would be located remote from any sensitive surface water receptors and will be constructed to manage surface water run-off in accordance with best practice;	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7.3 Chapter 6, paragraph 6.7.4	Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• With the exception of watercourse crossing points, where bog boards or similar will be used as a temporary crossing point for watercourses less than 2 m wide, a minimum buffer of 10 m between construction works and watercourses will be implemented; • Silt fences, cut-off drains, silt traps and drainage will be used where appropriate to ensure that silt-laden run-off from construction activities does not enter watercourses, groundwater or aquatic waterways that have hydrological connectivity with either the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or the River Oykel SAC; • Water for temporary site welfare facilities would be brought to site, and foul water would be collected in a tank and collected for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility; • Felling works will adhere to good practice measures including Forestry Commission (Scottish Forestry) guidelines, management of forestry waste (SEPA) and implementation of tree harvesting and extraction methods to ensure minimisation of soil disturbance and compaction to ensure protection of the water environment; • The ECoW will have authority to stop any works that are or have potential to impair the water environment; • A wet weather protocol would be developed detailing the procedures to be adopted by all site staff during periods of heavy rainfall (e.g. inspection and maintenance regimes of sediment and runoff control measures), in extreme cases		

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			works may be temporarily suspended until weather / ground conditions allow; • Biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) will include cleaning of machinery, equipment and boots prior to entering the site to remove all traces of soil and plant debris and use of disinfectant.		
Ornithology	Protected Species Birds	O1	The Applicant's SPP for breeding birds (**Appendix 3.3**) details a mitigation hierarchy to avoid or minimise effects on protected or priority species. Avoidance and mitigation measures to be detailed typically include: • Relevant local recorders would be contacted at the pre-construction phase for recent records of sensitive species that might be affected. • Pre-construction surveys and monitoring would be undertaken by a suitably qualified ornithologist up to 1 km either side of the LoD in accordance with current guidance. • ECoW to undertake checks for protected species including Schedule 1 birds and nests of all breeding birds immediately before felling and construction works. • Pre-construction environmental inductions would be given to all construction staff, including information on sensitive species and legislation. • Regular ongoing watching briefs for breeding birds across the construction and felling areas during the breeding season (mid-March to end of August). An emergency procedure would be implemented if breeding birds are encountered. All work would cease within 50 m (non-scheduled species) or the relevant maximum protection distance for the species and the ECoW would define any mitigation required in line with the Bird SPP.	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.7.3	ECoW / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
		O2	A species-specific hen harrier SPP would be developed by the ECoW prior to construction commencing and which would include the following: • Background information on the legal protection of hen harrier and the responsibilities of the Applicant, the Principal Contractor and the ECoW / ornithologist in protecting this species from disturbance. • Pre-construction surveys for breeding and roosting hen harriers undertaken in accordance with current guidance and at the correct time of year. • Pre-construction surveys must be up to date and have been undertaken at no more than six months prior to the commencement of works, including enabling, felling and construction works. See **Confidential Appendix 6.2** for further details.	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.8.5 Confidential Appendix 6.2	SSEN Transmission / ECoW
		O3	A section of OHL will be marked using reflective Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs) spaced at 5 m intervals that will be maintained for the duration of the operational period. See **Confidential Appendix 6.2** for further details.	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.8.9 Confidential Appendix 6.2	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
		O4	A species-specific black grouse SPP would be developed by the ECoW prior to construction commencing which would include the following: • Background information on the legal protection of black grouse leks and the responsibilities of the Applicant, the Principal Contractor and the ECoW / ornithologist in protecting this species from disturbance; • The undertaking of pre-construction surveys for lekking birds undertaken in accordance with current guidance and at the correct time of year; and • Pre-construction surveys must be up-to-date and have been undertaken at no more than six months prior to the	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.8.10 Confidential Appendix 6.2	SSEN Transmission / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			commencement of works, including enabling, felling and construction works. See **Confidential Appendix 6.2** for further details.		
		O5	Dissuasion techniques such as the use of bird scarers, as set out in the general Bird SPP, will not be undertaken within 750m of a confirmed lek site as it would not be appropriate to discourage black grouse from using a preferred lek site.	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.8.12	Contractor / ECoW
		O6	See **Confidential Appendix 6.2** for further details on black grouse mitigation	Chapter 6: Ornithology, paragraph 6.8.13 Confidential Appendix 6.2	SSEN Transmission / ECoW
	Habitat Management Plan	O7	An HMP will seek to deliver peatland restoration in areas within proximity to the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Special Protection Area (SPA) and Grudie Peatlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Peatland restoration actions are likely to be directly beneficial to both designated and wider countryside breeding upland bird species.	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.8.14	SSEN Transmission

Geology, Water and Soils	Construction and Environmental Management Plan	GWS1	A contractual management requirement of the successful Principal Contractor would be the development and implementation of a comprehensive and site-specific CEMP. This document would detail how the successful Principal Contractor would manage the works in accordance with all commitments and mitigation detailed in the Environmental Appraisal, the Applicant's GEMPs, statutory consents and authorisations, and industry best practice and guidance. The CEMP would also outline measures to ensure that the works minimise the risk to soils, peat, geology, groundwater, surface water and licensed water uses. It will include a project specific drainage plan and materials (soils and peat) management plan. The drainage plan would detail the passive measures that would be deployed to treat both the quality and quantity of water shed from the working areas in accordance with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) techniques. The materials management plan will show how soils and peat arisings will be safeguarded, managed, and beneficially used in restoration within the Proposed Development. It is expected that the following would be included within the CEMP and would ensure the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance, which includes, but is not limited to the following: • during construction there would be heavy plant and machinery required and as a result it is appropriate to adopt best working practices and measures to protect the water environment, including those set out in GPP01; • in accordance with GPP02 any above ground on-site fuel and chemical storage would be bunded; • emergency spill response kits would be maintained during the construction works (GPP21); • a vehicle management system would be put in place wherever possible to reduce the potential conflicts	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.2 – 7.7.5	Contractor / ECoW

			between vehicles and thereby reduce the risk of collision (GPP21); • suitable access routes would be chosen which minimise the potential requirement for either new temporary access tracks or for tracking across open land which could contribute to the generation of suspended solids; • a speed limit would be used to reduce the likelihood and significance of any collisions; • plant nappies would be placed under stationary vehicles which could potentially leak fuel / oils; • any temporary construction / storage compounds required would be located remote from any sensitive surface water receptors and would be constructed to manage surface water run-off in accordance with best practice; • any water contaminated with silt or chemicals would not be discharged directly or indirectly to a watercourse without prior treatment; • water for temporary welfare facilities would either be brought to the Proposed Development or a local surface water or groundwater abstraction would be identified. Any water abstraction would be made in accordance with SEPA's General Binding Rules or an authorisation would be obtained from SEPA in accordance with the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR); and • foul water would either be collected in a tank for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility or discharged to a septic tank or soakaway in accordance with the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR). The implementation of the CEMP would be managed by a suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW), with support from other environmental professionals as required. The ECoW would have authority to stop any works that are or have potential to impair geology, hydrology or hydrogeology.		

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
	Surface Water and Ground Water Quality Construction Phase Impacts	GWS2	For temporary watercourse crossings less than 2m wide, CAR General Binding Rules would be adhered to. All proposed crossing locations and methodologies would be reviewed and approved by the ECoW, prior to any works being undertaken.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.6	Contractor / ECoW
	Safeguarding Carbon Rich Soils and Peat	GWS3	The Peat Management Plan (PMP) in **Appendix 7.2** will be further developed and revised as part of the detailed design stage of the project and will benefit from additional site investigation and design details developed at that stage of the project. The updated PMP will from part of the final project CEMP.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.7, Appendix 7.2: Peat Management Plan (PMP)	Contractor
		GWS4	A Design and Geotechnical Risk Register would be compiled to include risks relating to peat instability, as this would be beneficial in identifying potential risks that may be involved during construction.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.8	Contractor
		GWS5	Good construction practice and methodologies to prevent peat instability within areas that contain peat deposits are identified in the Peat landslide Hazard Risk Assessment (PLHRA) (see **Appendix 7.1**). These include: • measures to ensure a well-maintained drainage system, to include the identification and demarcation of zones of sensitive drainage or hydrology in areas of construction; • careful micro-siting of access track alignments to minimise effects on the prevailing surface and sub-surface hydrology; • raising peat stability awareness for construction staff by incorporating the issue into the Site Induction (e.g. peat instability indicators and good practice); • introducing a 'Peat Hazard Emergency Plan' to provide instructions in the event of a peat slide or discovery of peat instability indicators;	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.9 – 7.7.10	Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• developing methodologies to ensure that degradation and erosion of exposed peat deposits does not occur as the break-up of the peat top mat has significant implications for the morphology, and thus hydrology, of the peat (e.g. minimisation of off-track plant movements within areas of peat); and • developing drainage systems that would not create areas of concentrated flow or cause over-, or under-saturation of peat habitats. Notwithstanding any of the above good construction practices and methodologies, detailed design and construction practices would need to consider the particular ground conditions and the specific works at each location throughout the construction period. An experienced and qualified engineering geologist / geotechnical engineer would be appointed as a supervisor, to provide advice during the setting out, micro-siting and construction phases of the Proposed Development.		
	Pollution Risk	GWS6	Good practice measures in relation to pollution prevention would include the following: • refuelling would take place at least 30 m from watercourses and where possible it would not occur when there is risk that oil from a spill could directly enter the water environment. For example, periods of heavy rainfall or when standing water is present would be avoided; • foul water generated onsite would be managed in accordance with PPG4; • areas would be designated for washout of vehicles should avoid important habitats (as directed by the project ECoW);	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.11	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• washout water would also be stored in the washout area before being treated and disposed of; • if any water is contaminated with silt or chemicals, runoff would not enter a watercourse directly or indirectly prior to treatment; • water would be prevented, as far as possible, from entering excavations, such as pole foundations; • procedures would be adhered to for storage of fuels and other potentially contaminative materials in line with the Controlled Activity Regulations, to minimise the potential for accidental spillage; and • a plan for dealing with spillage incidents would be designed prior to construction, and this would be adhered to should any incident occur, reducing the effect as far as practicable. This would be included in the final CEMP for the Proposed Development.		
	Erosion and Sedimentation	GWS7	Good practice measures for the management of erosion and sedimentation would include the following: • the height of soil stockpiles should be minimised and incorporate gently graded side slopes; • water would be prevented, as far as possible, from entering excavations, such as pole foundations, through the use of appropriate cut-off drainage; • where the above is not possible, water would pass through a number of settlement lagoons and silt / sediment traps to remove silt prior to discharge into the surrounding drainage system. Detailed assessment of ground conditions would be required to identify locations where settlement lagoons would be feasible; • clean and dirty water onsite would be separated and dirty water would be filtered before entering the water environment;	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.12	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• if the material is stockpiled on a slope, silt fences would be located at the toe of the slope to reduce sediment transport; • the amount of ground exposed, and time period during which it is exposed, would be kept to a minimum and appropriate drainage would be in place to prevent surface water entering deep excavations; • silt / sediment traps, single size aggregate, geotextiles or straw bales would be used to filter any coarse material and prevent increased levels of sediment. Further to this, activities involving the movement or use of fine sediment would avoid periods of heavy rainfall where possible; and • SSEN construction personnel and the Principal Contractor would carry out regular visual inspections of watercourses to check for suspended solids in watercourses downstream of work areas.		
	Fluvial Flood Risk	GWS8	It is proposed to adopt Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as part of the Proposed Development. SuDS techniques aim to mimic pre-development runoff conditions and balance or throttle flows to the rate of runoff that might have been experienced prior to development. Good practice in relation to the management of surface water runoff rates and volumes where new permanent tracks or temporary compounds and laydown areas are proposed would include the following: • drainage systems would be designed to ensure that any sediment, pollutants or foreign materials which may cause blockages are removed before water is discharged into a watercourse; • onsite drainage would be subject to routine checks to ensure that there is no build-up of sediment or foreign	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.13	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			materials which may reduce the efficiency of the original drainage design causing localised flooding and • drainage systems would attenuate runoff rates and reduce runoff volumes to ensure minimal effect upon flood risk. Further information on ground conditions and drainage designs would be provided in the final CEMP.		
	Temporary Access Tracks	GWS9	In general, proposed construction access would be taken via the existing public road network and would make use of existing forest and estate tracks as far as practicable, upgraded as required. The majority of access will be achieved through the upgrade of existing tracks and installation of temporary trackway. In the limited instances where new track is proposed it would be constructed in accordance with best practice construction methods, and with reference to NatureScot's good practice guide on constructing tracks in Scottish uplands. Fording would be used where an appropriate crossing point is already in place (on current tracks) with a suitable bed for crossing (where necessary the bed will be protected by the installation of bog mats or similar for running on). Fording would only be used where limited traffic is expected. Effects on the bed and crossing point generally would be monitored with appropriate mitigation being implemented if required. For watercourse crossings less than 2 m wide CAR General Binding Rules will be adhered to. Bog mats, or similar, would be positioned across the water course to enable access. Where necessary, side rails would be installed with silt mitigation at either end, and across if required, to ensure that effects from silt from vehicles crossing are controlled at all times. Crossings would be cleaned at the end of the day if required.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.15 – 7.7.19	Contractor / SSEN Transmission / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			All proposed temporary crossing locations and methodologies would be reviewed and approved by the ECoW, prior to any works being undertaken.		
	Water Abstraction	GWS10	Abstraction of water for construction activities may be required from a suitable source yet to be identified. An application for a CAR Licence would be made to SEPA and managed through the regulation of the CAR Licence(s). Should a suitable source not be identified, water bowsers would be used. Good practice that would be followed in addition to the CAR regulations includes: • water use would be planned so as to minimise abstraction volumes; • water would be re-used where possible; • abstraction volumes would be recorded; and • abstraction rates would be controlled to prevent significant water depletion in a source.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.20 – 7.7.21	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
	OHL Pole Foundation Construction	GWS11	The following measures are proposed to mitigate the effects of OHL pole foundation construction on the water environment: • foundations would be located and excavated wherever possible in the driest locations with well consolidated superficial geology. Wetland areas, areas of deep peat would be avoided and a standoff of 30 m to waterbodies and 10 m to watercourses would be adhered to wherever possible; • wherever possible, poles would be located outwith floodplains to reduce potential effects on flooding; • where excavations for OHL pole foundations encounter localised limited quantities of groundwater or become flooded due to surface water runoff or heavy rainfall, appropriate treatment of dewatering would be instigated under direction of the project ECoW;	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.22	Contractor / SSEN Transmission / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			• no dewatering discharge would be permitted directly adjacent to watercourses; • unless directed otherwise by the project ECoW, dewatering discharge would drain across buffer areas of vegetation (e.g. grassland, heather) of at least 20 m width, which would provide for natural attenuation and dispersal of the flow and removal of silt; • where no suitable vegetation is available for natural treatment of dewatering, the discharge would be passed through on-site settling tanks / lagoons prior to discharge by soakaway or to watercourse; • the requirement for dewatering would be minimised in all locations by timely and efficient excavation of the foundation void and subsequent concrete pouring and backfilling; • all procedures for dewatering would be agreed by the Principal Contractor with SEPA, THC and NatureScot and recorded in the CEMP; and • the Principal Contractor would develop a method statement to address the transport, transfer, handling and pouring of liquid concrete at OHL pole foundation locations.		
	Concrete Batching, Transport and Pouring	GWS12	In relation to works involving concrete batching, transport and pouring, the following mitigation would be adopted: • where concrete transfers are required, measures would be adopted at the point of concrete transfer to prevent accidental spillage of liquid concrete and no transfers would be undertaken in proximity to watercourses or areas of standing water; • there would be no wash-out of concrete carrying vehicles at OHL pole foundation locations (except the concrete chute) with wash-out undertaken at the	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.23	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			nearest compounds where suitably bunded / protected facilities would be provided. Chutes would be washed out to a suitable container, allowed to settle and disposed of at suitably licensed facilities; • excess concrete or wash-out liquid would not be discharged to drains or watercourses. Drainage from washout facilities would be collected and treated or removed to an appropriate treatment point / licensed disposal facility; and • vehicles and plant working at OHL pole foundations would be confined to the area required for safe working only to prevent compaction, rutting and habitat damage to adjacent areas of land. Working areas would be clearly marked out and temporary fencing used where risk assessments indicate a requirement. Similar procedures would be adopted to demarcate areas where plant access is required for conductor stringing and tensioning works.		
	Flood Risk	GWS13	The design and capacity of watercourse crossings would be agreed by the Principal Contractor in consultation with SEPA as part of the detailed site design. The crossings would be designed to pass a design flood event agreed with SEPA and of a design agreed with SEPA. If any existing crossings on the existing tracks need to be replaced, then their design would also be agreed, and authorisation obtained from SEPA.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.38	Contractor
		GWS14	During construction the efficacy of existing track side drains would be subject to routine inspection and blockages that might impede water flow, and increase flood risk, would be removed as required.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.39	Contractor
	Private Water Supplies, Licenced	GWS15	One spring private water supply (PWS) source is noted within 100 m of a temporary access track which is proposed as part of the Proposed Development (PWS01). The spring, and pipeline	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.43 – 7.7.47	Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
	Abstractions and DWPA		to the property holding tank would need to be clearly marked and protected Where water distribution pipework is crossed by the Proposed Development, it would be marked, and structural analysis completed. Additional protection to pipework would be placed for duration of works / traffic movement as required. A detailed description of the safeguards would be given in the project CEMP.		
		GWS16	Confirmatory water quality sampling of PWS01 and principal watercourses which drain the Proposed Development is undertaken prior to, during and for a period following construction to confirm that Proposed Development has had no effect on the water supplies or resources. Details of the monitoring suite and monitoring frequency, assessment levels and contingency measures that would be adopted in the unlikely event that the water supply is impaired, would also be specified in the CEMP.	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.7.47	Contractor / SSEN Transmission
Cultural Heritage	General Good Practice	CH1	In advance of any groundbreaking work, it is recommended that mitigation measures be clearly set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), for agreement with THC and to be implemented by an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW).	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.2	Contractor / ACoW
		CH2	Awareness of site workers to the significance and sensitivity of the archaeological exclusion zones should be raised through on-site toolbox talks.	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.5	Contractor / ACoW
	Specific Mitigation	CH3	Mitigation would be required to reduce the direct effect on the Allt a'Ghlugheran, Linsidemore Wood and An t-Alltan Gruideach features as follows: • **Allt a' Ghlugheran (MHG 12800**): marking out of two hut circles within the LoD within exclusion zones extending preferably 10 m beyond the visible edge of the feature to prevent accidental damage. Archaeological monitoring by ACoW in the form of a	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.6	Contractor / ACoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
			Watching Brief to be carried out on any ground breaking work within the defined broader area of the site; • **Linsidemore Wood (MHG12891):** marking out by ACoW of one hut circle within the LoD with as wide an exclusion zone as possible given its proximity to one pole location and the temporary access route. Protection to the feature during the laying out or dragging of cables in the form of protective matting and archaeological monitoring by ACoW in the form of a Watching Brief to be carried out on any groundbreaking work within the defined broader area of the site; and • **An t-Alltan Gruideach Enclosure (n/a):** although any damage to this feature is of low magnitude, protection of the enclosing banks in the form of matting is recommended where possible as well as monitoring of groundbreaking work by the ACoW in the form of a Watching Brief within the enclosure.		
Forestry	Mitigation during construction	F1	At the time of construction and operation the Applicant would, where possible, take the opportunity to reduce the width of the Operational Corridor (OC), particularly in areas of designated woodland.	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7.14 Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.3	Contractor / SSEN Transmision
	Compensatory Planting	F2	Given the Proposed Development would result in the permanent loss of woodland (49.7ha), SSEN Transmission is committed to meeting the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy (CoWRP) objective of no net loss of woodland for the Proposed Development. On this basis SSEN Transmission are in discussions with landowners regarding compensatory planting arrangements, subject to UKFS approval by Scottish Forestry.	Chapter 5, paragraph 5.9.7 Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.4, Appendix 9.1: Compensatory Planting Management Strategy	Contractor / SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Location	Responsibility
	Forest Landscape Design	F3	An OHL Woodland Report has been produced for each forest ownership (see **Appendix 9.2**) to address the potential significant effects on forest land-use management. The Woodland Reports seek to agree a forest landscape design following good practice as defined by Forestry Commission Guidance (2014). The delivery of the felling identified in the OHL Woodland Reports will require SSEN Transmission working jointly with the forest owner to deliver felling and restocking outwith the OC. The proposed felling will be further reviewed with the landowners to link this with their existing long-term forest plan, which will, once amended, be required to adhere to the UKFS as part of the approval process with Scottish Forestry. This approval is required prior to any felling being undertaken outwith the Proposed Development OC.	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.5 – 9.8.6, Appendix 9.2a-h: Woodland Reports	Contractor / SSEN Transmission