

APPENDIX 14.1: SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

CONTENTS

1.	SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION	3
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Summary of Measures	3

1. SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this Appendix is to provide a summary of mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIA Report, to minimise or offset the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the receiving environment.

1.2 Summary of Measures

- 1.2.1 **Table 14.1** below provides a summary of those mitigation measures identified throughout the EIA Report related to the OHL elements of the Proposed Development. Mitigation measures specific to the UGC elements are outlined within **Appendix 1.1: Permitted Development Works Appraisal**.

Table 14.1: Schedule of Mitigation Measures

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
General	Limit of Deviation	G1	It is possible that micro-siting may be required during the construction process to reflect localised land, engineering and environmental constraints, and therefore the LoD provides some flexibility in this regard. Prior to any change being made to the Proposed Development within the LoD, a change control process would be undertaken to ensure that there is no unacceptable increase in adverse impacts as a result of the change.	Embedded	Chapter 3, Section 3.7	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
	Working Hours	G2	Construction activities would in general be undertaken during daytime periods. Weekend working would also be proposed with timings to be confirmed by the Contractor in due course. Construction working is likely to be during daytime periods only. Working hours are anticipated 7 days a week between approximately 07.00 to 19.00 March to September and 07.30 to 17.00 (or within daylight hours) October to February. Working hours would be confirmed by the Principal Contractor and agreed with Aberdeenshire Council as planning authority. As working hours would be during daytime periods only, any lighting requirements in hours of darkness during construction are anticipated to be minimal.	Embedded	Chapter 3, Section 3.12	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
	Environmental Management	G4	Best practice construction measures would be implemented during the construction work. All works would be carried out in accordance with the Applicant's General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs). The CEMP would also reference the aforementioned GEMPs and SPPs. The implementation of the CEMP would be managed on site by a suitably qualified and	Embedded	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.13.1 – 3.13.6, Appendix 3.3: SSEN Transmission's GEMPS,	SSEN Transmission / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			experienced Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW), with support from other environmental professionals as required. SSEN Transmission would undertake monthly inspections and quarterly audits to ensure compliance with the CEMP.		Appendix 3.4: SSEN Transmission's SSP	
	Site Reinstatement	G5	Reinstatement works are generally undertaken during construction (and immediate post-construction phase) and aim to address any areas of ground disturbance and changes to the landscape as part of the construction works. Such works would involve the reinstatement of areas disturbed during the construction phase, including temporary access tracks and working areas.	Embedded	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.13.7 – 3.13.12	Contractor
Landscape and Visual	Site Reinstatement	LV1	The sensitive reinstatement of areas disturbed during construction would be fundamental to ensuring the Proposed Development would be successfully accommodated into the existing landscape in the longer term. Where relevant, natural regeneration would be the preferred method for the restoration of any vegetated areas disturbed during the construction works. This would require the careful stripping, separation, storage and handling of turves and soil / peat prior to construction works commencing, and careful restoration in the correct horizons once works have completed. It is proposed that wherever possible, slopes would be carefully graded to marry smoothly into the adjacent landform and avoid abrupt changes in slope. As far as possible, gradients would be suitable for the replacement of excavated soils.	Embedded	Chapter 6, paragraph 6.10.4 - 6.10.2	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
Ecology	Design Mitigation during Construction	E1	Construction of the Proposed Development would follow the CEMP, with specific mitigation measures relevant to the design and construction stages including:	Embedded	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.9.2	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- Avoidance of areas of deeper peats of higher quality and condition (i.e. areas of modified mire that have undergone restoration treatment and/or of better condition and >1 m depth), habitats of significant conservation value, GWDTEs and consideration of areas with the potential to support protected species in relation to the location of OHL structures and ancillary infrastructure, as far as practicable; - Use of existing tracks where possible to reduce the footprint of the Proposed Development and to limit the number of new watercourse crossings as far as practicable. Some localised upgrading, including widening, would be required in some areas of existing track for an appropriate running width; - Where limited and unavoidable works may take place on areas of deeper peat, floating roads (where practicable) will be used to mitigate for potential hydrological impacts on peaty substrates and wider, connected peatland vegetation; - The presence of potential GWDTEs has informed the Proposed Development layout, which has maximised distances to such sensitive features as far as possible (see above);		Appendix 3.3: SSEN T GEMPs Appendix 3.4: SSEN Ts SPPs Appendix 3.5: Outline CEMP	

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- Subject to ground investigation works, there is a commitment to micro siting locations of OHL infrastructure to avoid areas of better condition blanket bog or heath habitat, as far as practicable; - There is a 100 m LoD associated with the construction of the OHL and 50 m LoD for access tracks, to allow for micro siting of the Proposed Development following ground investigation works. There is a commitment to micro-site construction works around IEFs to avoid and/or reduce negative affects where practicable; and, - Watercourse crossings will be designed in accordance with best practice measures during the detailed design stage and reviewed by a hydrologist. Any bridges will be clear span where possible, and subject to a Controlled Water Activities (CAR) consents application with SEPA. The Applicant will also consult with Dee District Salmon Fishery Board (DDSF) during this period.			
	Good Practice Measures	E2	The following good practice measures would be in place during construction of the Proposed Development: The appointment of a suitably qualified ECoW prior to the commencement of any construction activities.	Embedded	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.9.3 Appendix 7.7: Shadow HRA	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- The ECoW or other suitably qualified and experienced ecologist will carry out pre-construction surveys for relevant protected species. In line with NatureScot guidance¹, these pre-construction surveys would take place no more than three months before commencing works (including facilitating works such as vegetation clearance). Surveys shall take place no less than six weeks prior to construction to allow time for potential licence applications and thus avoid possible project delays. Follow up pre-construction surveys and checks will then be conducted immediately before works as required; - The ECoW or other suitably qualified and experienced ecologist would carry out a survey for plant Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) prior to commencement of works and, if required, update the CEMP with appropriate mitigation measures to prevent the spread of INNS; - A Species Protection Plan (SPP) will be implemented for key target species; - Any requirement for lighting both during construction and maintenance activities once operational, will be limited and sensitively designed to concentrate on working areas only, avoiding any suitable habitat for roosting or foraging bats; and			

¹ NatureScot (2024) pre-application guidance for onshore wind farms (online) available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/naturescot-pre-application-guidance-onshore-wind-farms> [last accessed 14/08/2025]

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			Works near or at any retained native trees or semi-natural woodland would follow guidance in British Standard 5837 (2012) "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" (British Standards Institution, 2012)².			
	Ancient Woodland	E3	Compensatory planting would be required to compensate for the loss of AWI woodland (LEPO) on site. The details and locations of the compensatory planting areas are yet to be confirmed and would be determined post consent within a compensatory planting plan (see Appendix 11.4: Compensatory Planting Management Strategy). This would aid in meeting the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy (CoWRP) objective of no net loss of woodland.	Additional	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.11.1 Appendix 11.4: Compensatory Planting Management Strategy	SSEN Transmission
	Habitats	E4	An outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan is provided within Appendix 7.6 Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan . Where possible on-site enhancements of habitat would be incorporated, for example under wayleaves. As a result of the limited on-site opportunity, off-site biodiversity enhancement opportunities are being explored at locations remote from the site but within the Aberdeenshire Council area in line with the policy commitments of the Applicant and expected planning requirements. The chosen BNG sites will adhere to the Applicant's key BNG goals and SSEN's commitment to a 10% net gain in biodiversity,	Additional	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.11.2, 7.11.3 Appendix 7.6 Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan	SSEN Transmission

² British Standards Institution (2012). Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI. Available at: <https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-01/BS5837%202012%20Trees.pdf> [Last accessed 22/07/2025.]

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			namely, to compensate for losses through habitat creation and enhancement, to collaborate with landowners, partners and consultants and to positively impact biodiversity within the Aberdeenshire Council area.			
	Scottish Wildcat	E5	A SPP will form the primary mechanism by which mitigation measures will be detailed and adhered to. An outline SPP is provided in Appendix 3.4: Species Protection Plan which will be updated prior to the construction of the Proposed Development. Additional measures specific to wildcat, which will be brought into the final SPP, include. - Engagement with the Saving Wildcats team where possible to obtain and share data on collared wildcats to further aid micro-siting of the Proposed Development. The Saving Wildcats team will also have extensive local knowledge on the distribution of any potential uncollared cats from previous surveys undertaken throughout the region. The results of this data sharing would likely influence the detailed design of any further survey approach, to inform the final SPP; - Targeted camera trapping of key areas for the Proposed Development infrastructure and associated access tracks is required i.e. existing woodland habitat which will be felled. Camera traps shall be 1-1.5 km apart in suitable areas, and in place for a minimum of 8-10 weeks in line with	Additional	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.11.4 Appendix 3.4: Species Protection Plans	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			successful studies within the Cairngorms National Park³; - If wildcat dens are identified during camera trapping and pre-construction surveys, disturbance buffers will be determined and timing restrictions confirmed to ensure the avoidance of accidental disturbance to the suitable habitat during the wildcat breeding season (April to August inclusive) when wildcats are at their most sensitive to disturbance⁴; and - If following the ongoing monitoring, it becomes apparent that there is a risk of disturbance to wildcat places of shelter, then early consultation with NatureScot would take place to ensure that sufficient information has been collected to inform any application for the appropriate licence.			
	Bats	E6	A SPP will form the primary mechanism by which mitigation measures for bats will be detailed and adhered to. An outline SPP is provided with Appendix 3.4: Species Protection Plan which will be updated prior to the construction of the Proposed Development and will be agreed with key consultees in advance of any construction works commencing. Furthermore, pre-construction surveys for protected species, as identified during baseline studies, will also be incorporated into the SPPs and subsequent mitigation or licencing procedures (if required). Additional measures, which will be brought into the final SPP, include the implementation of	Additional	Chapter 7, paragraph 7.11.6, 7.11.7 Table 7.12. Appendix 3.4: Species Protection Plans	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

³ Kilshaw, K. *et al.* (2015) 'Detecting the elusive Scottish wildcat *Felis silvestris silvestris* using camera trapping', *Oryx*, 49(2), pp. 207–215. doi:10.1017/S0030605313001154.

⁴ NatureScot: Wildcat Legislation note for keepers of gamebird and pens and poultry (online) available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/wildcat-legislation-note-keepers-gamebird-pens-and-poultry> [last accessed 19/09/2025]

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			disturbance protection buffers within close proximity to potential bat roosts (see Table 7.12 of Chapter 7).			
	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	E7	The following mitigation measures are proposed for Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FWPM): - A pre-construction survey would be conducted by a licenced surveyor(s) for FWPM following the NatureScot shallow water survey methodology⁵. The survey would cover at minimum the area of the watercourse crossing in addition to a 100 m upstream and 500 m downstream buffer. - Baseline fully quantitative electrofishing would be conducted on watercourses subject to watercourse crossings within the LoD, to clarify the absence of Atlantic salmon and to quantify the salmonid host population in line with Marine Scotland Science Guidance⁶. - A fish habitat survey would be conducted within the LoD and 100 m downstream of all watercourse crossing locations to identify any potential areas suitable for salmonid spawning. Where these are identified locations of potential fords and / or any instream works should be sited away from them. - No instream works would take place during sensitive salmonid periods from 30th September to 31st May, this is inclusive of the salmonid spawning	Additional	Appendix 7.7: Shadow HRA	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

⁵ NatureScot. (2018). Freshwater Pearl Mussel Survey Protocol for use in site-specific projects. [Online] Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-04/Freshwater-pearl-mussel-survey-protocol-for-use-in-site-specific-projects.pdf> (last accessed 09/10/2025)

⁶ Marine Scotland Science. (2021). Publication - Advice and guidance: Freshwater and diadromous fish and fisheries associated with onshore wind farm and transmission line developments: generic scoping guidelines. [Online] Available at: [Freshwater and diadromous fish and fisheries associated with onshore wind farm and transmission line developments: generic scoping guidelines - gov.scot](#) (last accessed 09/10/2025)

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			period (October to January in the Dee catchment) and the period where laid eggs match to alevins between March and May. Works may be able to take place out with this period where baseline surveys indicate habitat, and habitat immediately downstream, do not include substrate and flow types suitable to support salmonids at any life stage (including the presence of spawning substrates). Any works proposed to be conducted out with this period should be discussed and agreed with the local District Salmon Fishery Board. As advised by the ECoW, a fish rescue would be conducted in the works area surrounding the watercourse crossings where deemed necessary, with barrier nets put in place for the duration of the watercourse crossing works, to prevent fish moving back into the area during construction works in close vicinity of sensitive riparian habitats.			
Ornithology	Best Practice Methods	O1	All ornithological mitigation will be incorporated into a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). An outline version of the CEMP is provided in Appendix 3.5. The CEMP will also outline a timetable of actions and form part of the contract documents to ensure delivery of mitigation specified in this chapter. In addition, the CEMP will incorporate the provision of an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee the implementation of committed mitigation relevant to ornithological (as well as terrestrial ecology) features.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.9 Appendix 3.5: Outline CEMP	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
		O2	Not more than three months prior to construction of the Proposed Development, the Applicant will engage a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to undertake a series of pre-construction ornithological surveys to update the baseline information reported in the ornithology chapter. The aim of these surveys would be to provide up to date information to finalise the mitigation proposals. This would be in addition to completing a final check prior to construction for protected species (see Chapter 7 of this EIA Report) and would be discussed and agreed in advance of being finalised with NatureScot. For the purposes of limiting the potential for unnecessary duplication of surveys, close liaison with other developments within the area will be undertaken in order to share relevant data and activity of target species.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.11	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
		O3	Recommended disturbance buffers apply for protected bird species at their nest and/or lek sites, namely those that have protection as Schedule 1 or Annex 1 species, with recommended distances outlined by Goodship and Furness (2022) ⁷ and the Forestry Commission (FCS, 2007). Any disturbance to these species is considered a criminal offence and therefore the iterative design process and incorporation of the ECoW and pre-construction survey checks ensures that the potential for disturbance via construction works can be managed and will be within the recommended guidance distances.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.12	ECoW

⁷ Goodship and Furness (2022). Disturbance Distances in selected Scottish Bird Species – NatureScot Guidance. Available online at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/disturbance-distances-selected-scottish-bird-species-naturescot-guidance> [last accessed 19/09/2025]

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
		O4	All construction works within 200 m of plantation clearfell areas or regrowth up to 10 years old within plantation forestry will be completed between September to April.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.13	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
		O5	Wherever possible, all vegetation clearance will occur outside the breeding season (i.e. clearance to be undertaken between September and March, inclusive, and wherever possible between October and February), to ensure that no active nests are accidentally damaged or destroyed by the proposed works and disturbance to breeding birds is avoided.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.14	Contractor / ECoW
		O6	An ecological toolbox talk will be given to all construction personnel as part of site induction on the potential presence of high priority ornithological species and any measures that need to be undertaken should such species be discovered during construction activities. The toolbox talk will also include the requirement to report and log any bird casualties during construction of the Proposed Development.	Embedded	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.8.16	SSEN Transmission / ECoW
	Collision Risk	O7	Bird diverters would be installed along a section of the OHL closest to areas where higher conservation value species are more active. The use of line markers, their locations, and specification of the markers used will be agreed confidentially with NatureScot due to the sensitive species involved and will be secured under an adequately worded planning condition.	Additional	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.12.1, 8.12.2	SSEN Transmission
	Pre-Construction Surveys	O8	The use of specific pre-construction survey approaches to confirm the presence of target species within areas of FLS land is to be considered prior to any construction works commencing. The method and timings will be discussed and agreed with NatureScot and FLS, but is	Additional	Chapter 8, paragraph 8.12.3	SSEN Transmission / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			likely to be required within the breeding season prior to the year of construction as well as immediately prior (depending on the proposed start date and progress of works along the OHL). This is anticipated to be agreed confidentially with relevant stakeholders and secured, along with a dedicated SPP, under a suitably worded planning condition.			

Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Good Practice Measures	GH1	The Proposed Development will be constructed in accordance with good practice guidance, including UK and Scottish guidance on good practice for construction projects as detailed in Section 9.5 of Chapter 9 and can be secured by an appropriately worded planning condition relating to the CEMP. The Applicant has established good practice construction techniques and procedures that have been agreed with statutory consultees, including SEPA and NatureScot. These are set out within the Applicant's General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs), included in Appendix 3.3 . The Proposed Development would be constructed in accordance with these plans.	Embedded	Chapter 9, Section 9.5, paragraph 9.8.5, 9.8.6 Appendix 3.3: SSEN T GEMPs	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
--	------------------------	-----	--	----------	--	---------------------------------------

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
	CEMP	GH2	A contractual management requirement of the successful Principal Contractor would be the development and implementation of a comprehensive and site-specific CEMP. It is expected that the following will be included within the CEMP and meaning the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance, which includes, but is not limited to the following: - any above ground on-site fuel and chemical storage would be bunded; - emergency spill response kits would be maintained during the construction works; - a vehicle management system would be put in place wherever possible to reduce the risk of collisions; - a speed limit would be used to reduce the likelihood and significance of any collisions; - drip trays will be placed under vehicles and plants which could potentially leak fuel / oils; - any temporary construction / storage compounds will be located remote from any sensitive surface water receptors or private water supplies and will be constructed to manage surface water run-off in accordance with best practice; - any water contaminated with silt or chemicals will not be discharged directly or indirectly to a watercourse without prior treatment; and - water for temporary site welfare facilities will be brought to site, and foul water will be collected	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.9, Appendix 3.5: Outline CEMP	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			in a tank and collected for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility.			
	Wet Weather Protocol	GH3	A wet weather protocol would be developed. This would detail the procedures to be adopted by all staff during periods of heavy rainfall. Tool box talks would be given to engineering / construction / supervising personnel. Roles would be assigned, and the inspection and maintenance regimes of sediment and runoff control measures would be adopted during these periods. In extreme cases, the above protocol would dictate that work on-site may have to be temporarily suspended until weather / ground conditions allow.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.10, 9.8.11	Contractor / ECoW
	Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW)	GH4	To ensure all reasonable precautions are taken to avoid negative effects on soils and the water environment, a suitably qualified Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed, prior to the commencement of construction, to advise the Applicant and Principal Contractor on all ecological and hydrological matters. The ECoW will be required to be present onsite during the construction phase and will carry out monitoring of works. In addition, the ECoW will provide briefings with regards to any ecological and hydrological sensitivities on the site, to the relevant staff of the Principal Contractor and subcontractors. With respect to the water environment, the ECoW would also have responsibility to ensure water flow paths and quality to water dependant habitats are sustained during all phases of the Proposed Development.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.12, 9.8.13	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

	Safeguarding Carbon Rich Soils and Peat	GH5	A Design and Geotechnical Risk Register would be compiled to include risks relating to peat instability. Further good construction practice and methodologies to prevent peat instability within areas that contain peat deposits are identified in the PLHRA. 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; • minimisation of 'undercutting' of peat slopes. Where this is necessary, a more detailed assessment of the area of concern would be required; • 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 any inductions (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; • developing methodologies to minimise degradation and erosion of exposed peat deposits, 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.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.15, 9.8.16 Appendix 9.1: Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment (PLHRA)	Contractor / ECoW
--	---	-----	--	----------	---	-------------------

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
	Buffer to Water Features	GH6	- The majority of the Proposed Development, except small areas of proposed new access track, temporary new stone access track and existing tracks which are scheduled to be upgraded, are located outside the 20 m watercourse buffer. In addition, all the proposed OHL poles have been located out with the 20 m watercourse buffer. To ensure protection of watercourses and surface water features throughout Proposed Development construction, the works associated with the access tracks proposed within the 20 m buffer would be demarked, and necessary additional safeguards agreed with the site ECoW prior to construction works commencing. These additional safeguards would be outlined in the CEMP and would include, but not be limited to the following: - increased induction and training for staff highlighting sensitivities; - a wet weather working protocol and provision to cease works during prolonged rainfall or periods of high runoff (pluvial or fluvial); - reduction in extent of working area to minimise the potential to disturb ground; - additional passive water quality control measures, such as temporary water diversion ditches, silt fences and silt traps to control and treat runoff from working areas; - daily inspection of works and watercourses and full-time supervision of construction and restoration and works;	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.17	Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- deployment of real-time water quality monitoring telemetry with predetermined water quality trigger levels based on baseline water quality data (e.g. for pH, dissolved oxygen and electrical conductivity); and - documentation that clearly identifies responsibilities and actions and contact details should a pollution event be recorded.			
	Water Quality Monitoring	GH7	Water quality monitoring would be used to confirm that the quality and / or quantity of water within the study area is not significantly impacted by the Proposed Development. Monitoring would be undertaken prior to construction, throughout the construction phase and immediately post construction. Analysis of monitoring data would allow for a rapid response to any pollution incident and would also enable assessment of good practice or remedial measures. Monitoring frequency would increase during the construction phase if remedial measures were implemented. A water quality and quantity monitoring plan would be developed during detailed design of the Proposed Development and it is expected that this would be subject to a predevelopment planning condition. The agreed water quality monitoring plan would then form part of the CEMP.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.19 – 9.8.22	SSEN Transmission
	Pole Foundation Construction	GH8	Industry standard good practice methods would be used for pole foundation construction.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.23 – 9.8.29	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
	Pollution Risk	GH9	Good practice measures in relation to pollution prevention would include the following:	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.30, 9.8.31	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- refuelling would take place at appropriately sited and designated refuelling bays. Where this is not possible refuelling would take place at least 30 m from watercourses, in accordance with the Applicant's GEMPs (see Appendix 3.3). Where 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, refuelling outside of the designated areas would be avoided; - foul water generated on site from the proposed compound and site welfare would be collected and disposed of offsite by a licensed contractor; - areas would be designated for washout of vehicles, located at a minimum distance of 30 m from surface water features; - washout water would be stored in the washout area before being treated and disposed of; - a vehicle management plan and speed limit would be strictly enforced onsite to minimise the potential for accidents to occur; - if any water is contaminated with silt or chemicals, associated runoff would not enter a watercourse directly or indirectly prior to treatment; - water would be prevented from entering excavations such as pole foundations, as far as is practicably possible by using appropriate drainage methods such as cut-off drains, catch pits and bunds; - procedures would be adhered to for storage of fuels and other potentially contaminative materials in line with the Controlled Activity			

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			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 potential for environmental effects such as accidental pollution of surface water features, as far as practicable. This would be included in the CEMP for the Proposed Development.			
	Erosion and Sedimentation	GH10	Good practice measures for the management of erosion and sedimentation would include the following: - all stockpiled materials would be located a minimum of 10 m from watercourses, in accordance with Applicant's GEMPs (see Appendix 3.3); - water would be prevented, as far as possible, from entering excavations such as pole foundations and UGC trenches through the use of appropriate cut-off drainage; - where the above is not possible, water would pass through a number of settlement areas and silt / sediment traps to remove silt prior to discharge into the surrounding drainage system; - clean and dirty water onsite would be separated and dirty water would be filtered before entering the water environment; - if the material is stockpiled on a slope, silt fences would be located at the toe of the slope to reduce sediment transport;	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.32	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- the amount of ground exposed, and time period during which it is exposed, would be kept to a minimum; - 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, the Principal Contractor and the ECoW would carry out regular visual inspections of watercourses to check for suspended solids in watercourses downstream of work areas.			
	Fluvial Flood Risk	GH11	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be adopted as part of the detailed drainage design for the Proposed Development where areas of hardstanding are proposed. 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. Where new permanent tracks or temporary compounds and laydown areas are proposed, good practice in relation to the management of surface water runoff rates and volumes 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	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.33, 9.8.34	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			sediment or foreign materials which may reduce the efficiency of the drainage design; and appropriate drainage would attenuate runoff rates and reduce runoff volumes to ensure minimal effect upon flood risk.			
	Water Abstraction	GH12	Good practice that would be followed in addition to the CAR Licence regulations includes: - planning of water use to minimise abstraction volumes; - re-use of water where possible; - recording of abstraction volumes; and - careful control of abstraction rates to prevent significant water depletion in a source.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.35, 9.8.36	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
	Watercourse Crossings	GH13	Good practice in relation to water crossings involves the following aspects: - the design of the watercourse crossings would be agreed with SEPA prior to construction and be regulated in accordance with CAR; - the appropriate crossing type would be identified from SEPA's good practice guidance and would consider geomorphological, ecological and hydrological constraints; and - the crossing would be sized and designed so as to minimise effect upon flood risk (the design flood event will be agreed with SEPA prior to construction and is expected to be the 200-year flow plus an allowance for climate change).	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.37	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
		GH14	In accordance with SEPA Technical Flood Risk Guidance and Good Practice Guidance for river crossings hydraulic modelling of watercourse crossing WX01 (as shown on Figure 9.1b) would be undertaken at the detailed design stage to inform the proposed bridge design. This would establish accurate baseline flood extents, depths and flow velocities of the watercourse. The hydraulic model would then be used to assess the preferred bridging solution and ensure that it is capable of passing the 200-year flood event plus climate change, without adversely impacting peak flood extents and flood depths upstream or downstream of the crossings. The output of the modelling would form part of a CAR application for the bridging solution, submitted to SEPA prior to commencement of construction.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.38 Figure 9.1b	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
		GH15	Where temporary watercourse crossings are required, for example of minor or unmapped watercourses, the following methodology would be applied: - Fording would be used where an established crossing point is already in place (on current tracks) with a suitable bed for crossing (where necessary the bed would be protected by the installation of bog mats or similar for running on). Fording would only be used where limited traffic is expected and impacts on the bed and crossing point would be monitored. Where deemed necessary and as agreed with the ECoW, appropriate mitigation would be implemented in accordance with CAR; - For watercourses less than 2 m wide, General Binding Rules (GBRs) (as set out in CAR) would be adhered to. Bog mats, or similar, would be	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.40	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			positioned across the watercourse to enable access, where deemed necessary. In addition, side rails would be installed with silt mitigation at either end and / or across the watercourse to ensure that silt impacts from vehicles crossing are controlled at all times. Bog mats, side rails etc would be cleaned at the end of the day if required; and Where possible, large watercourse crossings would be avoided by works being accessed and undertaken on either side of the watercourse. Appropriate protection measures would be implemented for conductor works to ensure that the conductor does not enter the watercourse.			
	Construction of Access Tracks	GH16	All new tracks 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. The design of new tracks would be confirmed as part of the Proposed Development detailed design and floating track construction techniques would be used in sensitive areas, such as over deeper peat. SuDS drainage measures (as detailed above) would be used to collect, treat and attenuate runoff from tracks and maintain existing surface water flow paths. Temporary tracks would be removed as soon as they are no longer required. Stone above the geomembrane would be carefully lifted and re-used onsite where possible. If not suitable for re-use on site, the stones would be removed by suitably licensed waste carrier to a suitably licensed waste management facility for disposal, before the geomembrane is lifted and appropriately	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.42 – 9.8.46	

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			disposed of separately, in accordance with good practice. Any soils disturbed to form the temporary track would then be replaced (in the order they were excavated) and restored using natural regeneration methods. Where track panels are deployed these will be lifted and removed from site for reuse or recycling.			
	Concrete Batching, Transport and Pouring	GH17	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 at least 30 m to watercourses or areas of standing water; • there would be no wash-out of concrete carrying vehicles (except the concrete chute) with wash-out undertaken at the nearest compounds where suitably bunded / protected facilities would be provided. Chutes would be washed out to a suitable container, allowed to settle and disposed 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 site; and • vehicles and plant 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	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.47	Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			requirement. Similar procedures would be adopted to demarcate areas where plant access is required for conductor stringing and tensioning works.			
	Forest and Woodland Felling	GH18	Felling required to establish an appropriate operational corridor for the construction and safe operation of the Proposed Development, including the creation of access tracks, would be undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance outlined in Applicant's GEMPs (see Appendix 3.3) which would be detailed within the CEMP and overseen by the ECoW.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.48. Appendix 3.3.	SSEN Transmission / Contractor / ECoW
	Protection of Scottish Water and PWS Distribution Pipework	GH19	Scottish Water has confirmed that there is live infrastructure in the proximity of the Proposed Development, and it has also been confirmed that the Proposed Development would cross the distribution pipework for two PWS sources (see Appendix 9.5). As part of the detailed design stage for the Proposed Development, the location of the Scottish Water and PWS distribution pipework would be confirmed and clearly marked. If necessary, protection measures would be agreed with Scottish Water and the property owners to ensure infrastructure integrity is maintained.	Embedded	Chapter 9, paragraph 9.8.49 Appendix 9.5	Contractor
Cultural Heritage	General Good Practice	CH1	A professional qualified Archaeological Contractor will be appointed to act as an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) for the duration of the construction phase. The ACoW will advise on all archaeological mitigation measures and ensure compliance with planning conditions. The activities of the ACoW will be carried out according to the scope of work and terms specified under the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	Embedded	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.7.3	Contractor / ACoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			approved by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) on behalf of Aberdeenshire Council.			
		CH2	A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) would be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) laying out the scope of archaeological works, the content of which will be prepared in consultation with the ACAS.	Embedded	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.7.4	Contractor / ACoW
		CH3	Heritage assets would be excluded from construction working areas, with ground-breaking works at proposed pole positions and proposed access tracks located as far away from known heritage assets as reasonably practicable and as advised by an ACoW. Should micro-siting of the Proposed Development be required, poles and associated infrastructure would be located, where possible, away from heritage assets. Known heritage assets and archaeologically sensitive areas would not be used for storage of material or as parking areas for vehicles or machinery.	Embedded	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.7.6	Contractor / ACoW
	Preservation in Situ	CH4	The remains of a boundary stone (1h), a cottage with associated remains (4) and a building with enclosure (11) would be marked out with a suitable stand off buffer to be agreed with ACAS for avoidance during the construction phase (Figure 10.1a-c). These assets would be identified by placement of high visibility markers facing the working area, ensuring implementation of an archaeological exclusion zone, providing effective protection of these features during the construction phase.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.3	Contractor / ACoW
		CH5	At Goyle Hill, the upstanding/visual remains of two assets comprising a triangulation marker (2) and a boundary stone (3) (which lies at the base of the marker (2)), would be avoided during construction works.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.4,	Contractor / ACoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
		CH6	Where the proposed access track intersects the enclosure (12) northwest of Bogjuran, it would be routed through any existing gates or through broken or less well-preserved sections of bank wherever possible, with disturbance to the enclosure bank kept to a minimum.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.5,	Contractor / ACoW
		CH7	Any upgrading works (i.e. road widening) required along the existing access track where it passes the site of a former building (13) should be kept to the opposite side of the heritage asset.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.6,	Contractor / ACoW
	Watching Briefs	CH8	The Applicant would seek to agree the scope of the archaeological watching brief(s) with ACAS in advance of the commencement of construction works. The scope of agreed works would be confirmed in a WSI to be signed off prior to commencement of the construction works, including enabling works.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.7	SSEN Transmission / ACoW
	Post Excavation Assessment and Reporting	CH9	If new, archaeologically significant discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring, and it is not possible to preserve the discovered remains in situ, provision would be made for the excavation of any archaeological deposits encountered, where deemed necessary by ACAS. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analysis and publication of the results of the works, where appropriate.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.8	SSEN Transmission / ACoW
	Monitoring	CH10	Post-construction monitoring would be carried out to: check that marking out of heritage assets has been effective and that none of the heritage assets have been disturbed by construction works; and	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.9	Contractor / ACoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			check that all markers have been removed from heritage assets following completion of the Proposed Development.			
	During Construction	CH9	Construction of any temporary access tracks for required maintenance during the operation of the Proposed Development would take into account cultural heritage assets based on the constraints mapping provided.	Additional	Chapter 10, paragraph 10.9.10	Contractor / ACoW
Forestry	Good Practice Measures	F1	Good forest practice for removing the trees will be followed as detailed within the site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that will be prepared by the successful Principal Contractor, and through the good practice guides within UK Forestry Standards. Only the conifer plantation would provide marketable timber.	Embedded	Chapter 11, paragraph 11.8.3	Contractor
	Operational Corridor	F2	At the time of construction and operation the Applicant will, where possible, take the opportunity to reduce the width of the OC.	Additional	Chapter 11, paragraph 11.11.1	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
	Compensatory Planting	F3	Given the Proposed Development would result in the permanent loss of 49.63 ha of woodland, the Applicant is committed to making arrangements off-site to plant the equivalent area of new woodland as compensatory planting to meet the Scottish Government's CoWRP objective of no net loss of woodland. Compensatory planting to be undertaken will comply with UKFS and associated guidelines which may apply, or any other such replacement standard applied by the planning (consenting) authority. Planting will be supported by an approved replanting plan and shall identify location, species and woodland design, timing, maintenance, monitoring, and reporting standards.	Additional	Chapter 11, paragraph 11.11.2	SSEN Transmission

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
Socio-Economics	Local Opportunities	SE1	In economic development terms, there will be the opportunity for local and regional businesses and workers to benefit from the expected employment opportunities. The Applicant can assist through the exchange of information on the type of opportunities that are likely to arise, though initiatives such as 'Meet the Buyer' and publicising local opportunities.	Additional	Chapter 12, paragraph 12.9.2	SSEN Transmission
		SE2	The Applicant has committed to maximise the economic opportunities for the local area, businesses and communities in the Aberdeenshire Council area, where possible. SSEN Transmission is committed to using local supply chain where feasible and its principal contractors are also encouraged to do the same.	Additional	Chapter 12, paragraph 12.9.3	SSEN Transmission
	Outdoor Access Management	SE3	Where there are effects as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development on tourism receptors, measures are presented in the Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan (see Volume 4: Technical Appendix 12.1) as to how existing public access would be managed during the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.	Additional	Chapter 12, paragraph 12.9.5, Appendix 12.1: Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan	SSEN Transmission
Traffic and Transport	Traffic Management	T1	- Basic traffic management measures, including the provision of direction signage at the proposed access junctions for the Proposed Development. - The provision of improved access junctions on the C1K and passing places on the public road leading from the C1K to the construction areas.	Embedded	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.8.1.	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
	Standard Practice	T2	The following standard practices would be implemented: Provision of a basic Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), incorporating simple	Embedded	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.8.2.	SSEN Transmission / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			measures such as road cleaning facilities at the Site access and basic warning signage. The plan will also include access routing to be observed by construction traffic. Construction Staff Travel Plan, to reduce the use of single occupancy travel to and from the Site.			
	Construction Traffic Management Plan	T3	The following measures would be implemented through a CTMP during the construction phase. The CTMP would be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council prior to construction works commencing: - Where possible the detailed design process would minimise the volume of material to be imported to Site to help reduce Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) numbers; - A Site worker Travel Plan, including transport modes to and from the work Site (including pick up and drop off times); - All materials delivery lorries (dry materials) should be sheeted to reduce dust and prevent spillage on public roads; - Specific training and disciplinary measures should be established to ensure the highest standards are maintained to prevent construction vehicles from carrying mud and debris onto the carriageway; - Wheel cleaning facilities may be established at the Site entrances, depending on the views of Aberdeenshire Council; - Normal Site working hours would be limited to between the following hours:	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.3	SSEN Transmission / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			- March to September – 07.00 to 19.00 – 7 days a week - October to February – 07.30 to 17.00 (or within daylight hours) - Appropriate traffic management measures would be put in place at Site accesses to avoid conflict with general traffic, subject to the agreement of Aberdeenshire Council. Typical measures would include HGV turning and crossing signs and / or banksmen at the Site access and warning signs; - Provide construction updates on the project website and or a newsletter to be distributed to residents within an agreed distance of the Site; - Adoption of a voluntary speed limit of 20 mph for all construction vehicles travelling through local villages and towns. A further voluntary speed limit of 15 mph could be applied for all construction vehicles travelling on the C7K and tracks / unclassified roads leading from the C1K; - All drivers would be required to attend an induction to include: - A toolbox talk safety briefing; - The need for appropriate care and speed control; - A briefing on driver speed reduction agreements (to slow Site traffic at sensitive locations through the villages); and			

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			Identification of the required access routes and the controls to ensure no departure from these routes.			
	Road Condition Survey	T4	Video footage of the pre-construction phase condition of the construction vehicles route would be recorded to provide a baseline of the state of the road prior to any construction work commencing. This baseline would inform any change in the road condition during the construction stage of the Proposed Development. Any necessary repairs would be coordinated with the Roads Authority. Any damage caused by traffic associated with the Proposed Development during the construction period that would be hazardous to public traffic would be repaired immediately.	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.4	SSEN Transmission / Contractor
		T5	Road edge reviews would be regularly undertaken and any debris and mud would be removed from the public carriageway to keep the road clean and safe during the initial months of construction activity, until the construction junction and immediate access track works are complete	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.6	Contractor
	Access Management	T6	At points where the temporary works cross the hill path network, an Outdoor Access Management Plan (OAMP) will be prepared to ensure the safety of all path users and give them priority over construction traffic at crossing points.	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.7	SSEN Transmission
	Access Improvements	T7	All access junctions would be designed and constructed in accordance with Aberdeenshire Council design standards.	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.8	SSEN Transmission / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	Mitigation Type	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
	Public Information	T8	The Applicant and appointed Principal Contractor would ensure information is distributed through its communication team via the project website, local newsletters and social media.	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.9	
	Mitigation During Operation	T7	Whilst operational phase impacts have been scoped out of the assessment given the low levels of traffic that are forecast, best practice measures would be put in place. This would include ensuring Site entrance roads are well maintained and monitored during the operational life of the Proposed Development. Regular maintenance would also be undertaken to keep the Site access track drainage systems fully operational and to ensure there are no run-off issues onto the public road network.	Additional	Chapter 13, paragraph 13.11.10	SSEN Transmission