Volume 2: Chapter 17 - Schedule of Mitigation

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 17: SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

Figures (Volume 3 of this EIAR)

There are no figures associated with this Chapter.

Visualisations (Volume 4 of this EIAR)

There are no visualisations associated with this Chapter.

Appendices (Volume 5 of this EIAR)

There are no appendices associated with this Chapter.

17. SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 This Chapter collates the mitigation measures and environmental management commitments which are presented in each of the technical chapters (**Volume 2, Chapters 7 to 15)** of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) into a single schedule, which is presented in **Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures** below. These mitigation measures and commitments apply throughout the Proposed Development unless otherwise specified.

17.1.2 Mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the Proposed Development through the design development process, namely those relating to the avoidance of impacts through the development of the corridors, routes and eventual overhead line (OHL) alignment, are not included here as they form part of the design evolution of the Proposed Development described in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and the Routeing Process**. However, topic-specific embedded mitigation measures which have subsequently formed an integral part of the OHL design have been included in **Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures**.

17.1.3 **Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures** is structured to distinguish between embedded, applied and additional mitigation as defined below:

- Embedded mitigation (design consideration) includes measures which are inherent to the design of the Proposed Development and which have been identified and developed through the iterative design process as a means of minimising or avoiding potentially Significant effects.
- Applied mitigation (good practice measures) relate to industry-standard, well-understood measures where there is a high degree of confidence in their effectiveness (most often adopted as good practice environmental management during construction). 'Good practice measures' are applied construction or operational measures which are expected as standard practice to minimise environmental effects.
- Additional mitigation (specific measures) are committed additional mitigation measures which are not standard but are site/location specific and are needed to address likely Significant effects identified through the impact assessment process (having taken account of embedded and applied mitigation). They are bespoke measures needed to further reduce the significance of residual predicted effects of the Proposed Development.

17.1.4 As a key part of the pre-construction and construction phase, mitigation would be delivered through the implementation of a location-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The outline content of the draft CEMP is provided in the Outline CEMP (see **Volume 5, Appendix 3.4: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**) and supporting SSEN Transmission General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs) (see **Volume 5, Appendix 3.2: General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs)**). Whilst it is considered standard practice to undertake works in accordance with a CEMP, the key relevant measures from the CEMP, GEMPs and SPPs identified for the Proposed Development are set out in **Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures** (as applied mitigation) as they have been relied upon for the purpose of the technical impact assessments informing the EIAR.

17.1.5 Any additional monitoring requirements identified have also been included in **Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures**. Topic-specific embedded, applied and additional mitigation measures have been alpha-numerically referenced as discrete measures using the codes presented in **Table 17.1: Mitigation Code Guide** below:

Table 17.1: Mitigation Code Guide

Topic	Reference Used
General	G
Land Use and Prime Agricultural Land	LU
Forestry	F
Landscape and Visual Amenity	LV
Cultural Heritage	CH

Topic	Reference Used
Ecology	EC
Ornithology	O
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	HG
Traffic and Transport	TA
Noise and Vibration	NV
Climate Change	CC

17.1.6 All mitigation measures in this schedule relating to the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be incorporated as requirements of the CEMP and enforced through an SSEN Transmission Specification for contract requirements via relevant construction contractor management plans.

Table 17.2: Schedule of Mitigation Measures

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
General (**Introductory Chapters 1-6**)	Applied Mitigation	**G1**	**SSEN Transmission General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs)** All construction and (where relevant) decommissioning works will be carried out in accordance with all relevant General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and relevant Species Protection Plans (SPPs) that have been developed by the Applicant. These documents set out the minimum general good construction environmental management and mitigation principles and measures that SSEN Transmission requires for all OHL and substation projects. The following GEMPs and SPPs have been assumed as part of the applied mitigation for this project and EIA: • GEMP: Oil Storage and Refuelling; • GEMP: Soil Management; • GEMP: Working in or Near Water[1]; • GEMP: Working in Sensitive Habitats; • GEMP: Working with Concrete; • GEMP: Watercourse Crossings; • GEMP: Waste Management; • GEMP: Contaminated Land; • GEMP: Private Water Supplies; • GEMP: Forestry; • GEMP: Dust Management; • GEMP: Biosecurity (on Land)[1]; • GEMP: Restoration; • GEMP: Bad Weather; • SPP: Badger; • SPP: Bat; • SPP: Beaver; • SPP: Bird; • SPP: Freshwater Pearl Mussel;	Pre-construction During construction Operation Decommissioning	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor

[1] This GEMP also includes general principles for management of Invasive Non Native Species (INNS). The presence of INNS will also be recorded within the CEMP under the site's Environmental Constraints.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• SPP: Otter; • SPP: Pine Marten; • SPP: Red Squirrel; • SPP: Water Vole; • SPP: Wildcat; and • SPP: Wood Ant. The current versions of the SSEN Transmission GEMPs and SPPs are set out in **Volume 5, Appendix 3.2: General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs).** Topic-specific applied mitigation measures within these GEMPs and SPPs which have been assumed in the environmental assessments in **Volume 2, Chapters 7 to 16** of the EIAR are set out in the relevant sections of this table for each topic.		
	Applied Mitigation	**G2**	**Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)** A contractual management requirement of the Principal Contractors would be the development and implementation of a CEMP. This document will detail how the Principal Contractors would manage construction and (where relevant) decommissioning work in accordance with all commitments and mitigation detailed in the EIAR, statutory consents and authorisations, SSEN Transmission's specific requirements and relevant industry best practice and guidance. The Principal Contractors will also be required to develop detailed procedures and mitigation to implement a series of supporting management plans to the CEMP. These Plans are required as a condition of SSEN Transmission contracts and will include: • Communications and Training Plan; • Environmental Auditing and Monitoring Plan; • Construction Carbon Management Plan; • Emergency Response Plan; • Pollution Prevention Plan; • Materials and Site Waste Management Plan; • Fuel Storage Plan; • Site Water Management Plan; ; • Soil Management and Restoration Plan; • Peat Management Plan;	Pre-construction During construction Decommissioning	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• Cultural Heritage Management Plan/Written Scheme of Investigation; • Ecological and Ornithological Management Plan; • Compensatory Planting Strategy and Native Broadleafed Woodland Management Strategy; • Construction Noise Management Plan; • Air Quality Management Plan; • Construction Traffic Management Plan; • Landscape Mitigation Design Guide; • Outdoor Access Management Plan; and • Site Restoration Plan. Topic-specific applied mitigation measures which would routinely be considered within these Management Plans and which have been assumed in the environmental assessments **in Volume 2, Chapters 7 to 16** of the EIAR are set out in relevant sections of this table for each topic. The topic-based sections of this table also present any further, specific, mitigation measures (additional mitigation) which has been considered to be required to be included in the CEMP following the EIA. The CEMP would also reference the aforementioned GEMPs and SPPs. The implementation of the CEMP would be managed on-site by the Principal Contractors (eg environmental managers/advisors or technical specialists) and monitored on-site by a suitably qualified and experienced Advisory Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoWs), with support from other environmental professionals as required. An Outline CEMP document which sets the framework for specific development of the CEMP for implementation on-site by the Principal Contractors is set out in **Volume 5, Appendix 3.4: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**.		
	Applied Mitigation	**G3**	**Construction Employment and Hours of Work** Construction working is likely to be during daytime periods only. Working hours are currently anticipated to be between approximately 07:00 to 19:00 during British Summer Time (BST) and 07:00 to 18:00 during Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), seven days a week. Special measures and arrangements would be made for works in proximity to sensitive receptors.	During construction	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**G4**	**Outline Site Restoration Plan** The Outline Site Restoration Plan provides an overview of the restoration procedures which are to be adhered to during the pre-construction,	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			construction and reinstatement of the Proposed Development. The overall aim of these procedures is to facilitate the restoration of landform, habitats, vegetation and forestry which have the potential to be disturbed as a result of the Proposed Development. Any planting outwith forest areas for habitat or landscape mitigation purposes would be undertaken subsequent to ground vegetation restoration. An outline Site Restoration Plan is included within **Volume 5, Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan**.	Reinstatement Operation	
	Applied Mitigation	**G5**	**Outline Decommissioning Mitigation Strategy** At the time of preparation of this EIAR, it is not known when – or whether – any decommissioning of the OHL and associated infrastructure would be required. The Applicant anticipates that any Section 37 Consent for the Proposed Development would likely include a condition requiring the approval of a Decommissioning Strategy and/or Plan either prior to commencement of the OHL installation or at another milestone date. The Decommissioning Strategy would provide a management framework to ensure that potential future requirements for dismantling and decommissioning are considered on a regular basis as part of the Applicant's project and asset management procedures. The Decommissioning Strategy would commit to the development of a future Decommissioning and Restoration Plan (DRP) which would be prepared by the Transmission Licence Holder at an agreed project lifecycle stage, in the event that proposals for decommissioning were likely to be required. The DRP would be a more detailed document than the Decommissioning Strategy and would set out specific information about how dismantling and decommissioning would be undertaken including method statements and programmes. At this EIA stage, an Outline Decommissioning Mitigation Strategy (ODMS) has been prepared to provide the framework for future detailed work and is included within **Volume 5, Appendix 3.6: Outline Decommissioning Mitigation Strategy.** The ODMS sets out a high-level statement of the approach and commitment to mitigating potentially Significant effects from future dismantling and decommissioning activities associated with the Proposed Development.	Decommissioning	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**G6**	Where there is a requirement to vary the location (or height) of infrastructure within the Limit of Deviation (LOD), the relevant environmental information within the EIAR would be reviewed to establish any potential constraints or adverse change in effect. Further advice on LOD changes would be sought from environmental specialists, and where	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			relevant consultation would be sought from Aberdeenshire Council or Angus Council (as local authorities) and other statutory consultees as required. 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. This process is managed via the Applicant's internal process 'Change Request Procedure for Project Design Parameters Controlled by Consent Limitations (PR-NET-ENV-503)'.		
	Applied Mitigation	**G7**	Where there is a requirement to restrict the horizontal or vertical LOD, this amendment is detailed within the LOD Schedule within **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**.	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**G8**	The Operational Corridor (OC) of the OHL is monitored through periodic inspection to identify growth of trees which may compromise the resilience of the OHL. Where trees are identified which could pose a risk to the safe operation of the line in the future, these are felled. Removal of other vegetation, eg gorse, may be required to ensure the area under the conductors is clear so access can be taken and to facilitate safe maintenance or repair in the event of failure.	Operation	The Applicant
Land Use and Prime Agricultural Land (**Chapter 7**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**LU1**	Embedded mitigation measures are the measures that were applied throughout the Proposed Development's iterative corridor, routeing and alignment design development processes to avoid and minimise environmental impacts. Each design development stage considered a number of options in increasing detail and resolution, bringing technical, economic and environmental considerations together. The approach followed SSEN Transmission's guidance Procedures for Routeing Overhead Lines and Underground Cables of 132 kV and above[2]. This guidance supports the options selection and appraisal process through a number of stages: • Stage 0: Routeing Strategy Development; • Stage 1: Corridor Selection; • Stage 2: Route Selection; and • Stage 3: Alignment Selection.	Pre-construction	Principal Contractors

[2] SSEN Transmission, 2018. *Procedures for Routeing Overhead Lines of 132kV and above* (updated in September 2020 to include underground cables of 132 kV and above). PR-NET-ENV-501.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			The systematic environmental appraisals at each of these stages included the consideration of land use, along with people, natural heritage, cultural heritage, landscape and visual and planning. The land use appraisal included criteria for agriculture, forestry and recreation with the aim of identifying areas of highest sensitivity and least constraint; Prime Agricultural Land (PAL) was a key aspect in these appraisals. Recognition of Government and Planning Policy ensured that these constraints were key to the development process along with consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees, local communities and landowners.		
	Applied Mitigation	**LU2**	**Outdoor Access Management Plan (OAMP)** Preparation and implementation of an OAMP will be required which will include measures for the management of existing public access during the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Measures will include: • during construction, access into the area where the OHL towers are to be located will be restricted for the general public on health and safety grounds; • access gates will be installed in certain locations along access tracks to limit unauthorised vehicles from entering the Site; • there may be the requirement for temporary closures or diversions of part of recreational routes. These will be discussed with the planning authorities and permissions secured where required. Route crossing points with signage advising on the development construction activity (plant, vehicles, and machinery) and the temporary changes to baseline access provision will be installed as required; • there may be the need for consideration of temporary traffic lights/temporary management systems; • route users will have the right of way; • it may be deemed appropriate to provide separate plant and pedestrian areas (for example including Heras fencing as a barrier); • temporary vehicle restraint systems will be considered for higher risk areas to provide additional protection to route users if construction works will be undertaken whilst the paths remain open; • there will be enforcement of speed limit on tracks for all construction vehicles and plant; • speed limit advisory signage will be included on the exit of the Site access tracks to remind drivers of local speed limits;	Enabling works During construction Site Restoration Commissioning	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• use of hazards, flashing beacons on all construction vehicles when using access tracks will be enforced; • there will be regular delivery of Toolbox Talks to all site workers to ensure awareness of potential presence of path users; and • specific training will be given for drivers on the protocols when encountering horse riders to increase awareness and to ensure safety of these users. An outline OAMP has been included as **Volume 5, Appendix 7.1: Outline Outdoor Access Management Plan**.		
	Additional Mitigation		No additional mitigation has been identified for this topic.	-	-
	Monitoring	**LU3**	Following construction, land that is not required for permanent infrastructure will be restored to the original use, and therefore no further survey requirements or monitoring has been identified for PAL. Recreational fishing activities in the vicinity of OHL crossing points on the Rivers South Esk, North Esk and Dee will be monitored by the owners of the fisheries to determine the effectiveness and ongoing requirement for fishing exclusion zones.	-	-
Forestry (**Chapter 8**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**F1**	The mitigation of potential effects upon Forestry has been approached through the Embedded Mitigation of routeing and alignment and the design of the Proposed Development and ancillary infrastructure. The Holford Rules[3] have been used to inform the siting and design process to minimise potential landscape and visual effects as well as the following principle: • Avoid key landscape features such as locally distinctive landforms and areas of broadleaved and coniferous woodland that contribute to landscape character, especially when noted as a key characteristic of a landscape character type (LCT) or special quality of a landscape designation.	Planning stage; during construction of the Proposed Development; and during the implementation of any additional mitigation measures	-
	Applied Mitigation	**F2**	Adherence to all relevant policy and guidance documents including: • Right Tree in the Right Place[4];	Pre-energisation as defined in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**	Principal Contractor Relevant Sub-Contractor

[3] SSEN Transmission (2023) Procedures for Routeing Overhead Lines and Underground cables of 132kV and above, Annex 1: Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines with NGC 1992 and SHETL 2003 Notes.
[4] Forestry Commission Scotland, 2010. Right Tree in the Right Place - Planning for Forestry & Woodlands. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• Control of Woodland Removal Policy[5]; • UK Forestry Standard[6]; and • UK Woodland Assurance Standard[7] (where applicable).		
	Applied Mitigation	**F3**	SSEN Transmission will implement on-site and off-site Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) measures, as defined in **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan.** BNG measures will deliver no less than a 10% net gain in biodiversity units and will be underpinned by sound ecological principles to deliver broad benefits for a range of ecological features.	During construction	The Applicant
	Applied Mitigation	**F4**	Off-site planting to compensate for loss of forest or woodland within permanent infrastructure areas (a total of 138.84 ha).	Planting to be agreed prior to construction with delivery in a timeframe pursuant to that agreement	The Applicant
	Applied Mitigation	**F5**	The OC width that has been assessed and identified for the safe build and energisation of the OHL through the areas of broadleaved woodland is 90 m (45 m either side of the OHL centreline). This has been assessed as a maximum OC width required at these woodland locations, with the potential of further narrowing of the OC during construction to allow greater tree retention depending on factors such as tree height, topography, crown reduction or other mitigation strategies. The methodology for this will be detailed within the Woodland Retention Plan with particular focus on where ancient woodland, Long Established woodlands of Plantation Origin (LEPO) and native woodland removal can be reduced.	During construction	The Applicant
	Applied Mitigation	**F6**	The OC width within Loch of Park (see **Volume 5, Appendix 8.2.4: Loch of Park**) will be reduced to a 32 m distance to the west of the OHL to avoid the loss of woodland within the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	During construction	The Applicant
	Additional Mitigation	**-**	No additional mitigation has been identified for this topic.	-	-

[5] Forestry Commission Scotland, 2009. *Scottish Government's Control of woodland Removal Policy* [Online] Available at: https://www.forestry.gov.scot/publications/285-the-scottish-government-s-policy-on-control-of-woodland-removal.
[6] Forest Research, 2023. The UK Forestry Standard. Forest Research, Farnham.
[7] UKWAS, 2017. UK Woodland Assurance Standard, Edinburgh. [Online] Available at: https://ukwas.org.uk/standard/background-and-purpose/.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Monitoring	**F7**	During this assessment it has been determined that the following surveys or monitoring will be required: • Prior to felling for construction, an arboriculture survey in accordance with BS:5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Construction will be carried out to identify any veteran or ancient trees that may be affected by the works and implement a Tree Protection Plan.	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor
Landscape and Visual Amenity (**Chapter 9**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**LV1**	The mitigation of potential landscape and visual effects has been approached through the design of the OHL and ancillary infrastructure, including the selection of the alignment. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) process has informed modifications and refinements to the detailed design of the Proposed Development, including consideration of individual tower locations and access tracks during the design and assessment process. The Holford Rules[8] were used to inform the siting and design of the alignment to minimise potential landscape and visual effects. In particular, alignment design sought to apply the following principles: • Avoid hill summits and elevated ridgelines where possible to reduce the prominence of the Proposed Development on elevated skylines and its influence on landscape character and views, including from local landscape designations, settled areas, and key recreational locations (Rule 4); and • Where possible, utilise opportunities to backcloth the Proposed Development against areas of woodland and forestry and/ or higher landform to reduce the Proposed Development's prominence and position along open skylines (Rule 4). Additional principles were developed to reflect the sensitivity of the local landscape of the study area, including: • Avoid key landscape features such as locally distinctive landforms and areas of broadleaved and coniferous woodland that contribute to landscape character, especially when noted as a key characteristic of an LCT or special quality of a landscape designation; • Avoid routeing over the prominent hill summits and ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills in the south, instead using the landform to provide backclothing where possible and minimise how much of the Proposed Development would be seen against the elevated skyline;	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor

[8] SSEN Transmission (2023) Procedures for Routeing Overhead Lines and Underground cables of 132kV and above, Annex 1: Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines with NGC 1992 and SHETL 2003 Notes

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• Avoid localised and sensitive landform features within the study area, notably the locally prominent ridgeline at Hilton of Fern/ Careston and the locally distinctive undulating land near Battledykes; • Avoid routeing along higher parts and across key hill summits on the scarp of the prominent Highland Boundary Fault which marks a distinct boundary between the uplands of the Grampian Mountains and the lowlands of the Howe of the Mearns. Route across lower and less prominent parts of this landform to reduce the prominence of the Proposed Development along this elevated horizon and to take advantage of any backclothing this landform can provide; • When crossing higher or undulating land, route across the low points of ridgelines, for example between Herscha Hill and Knock Hill and around Droop Hill; • Where possible parallel existing OHLs (eg around Fetteresso and Durris Forest) to assist in concentrating landscape and visual effects, rather than extending these across a wider area, and reducing the amount of forestry felling which would be required; • Cross important linear features, such as the River Dee, perpendicularly so as to reduce effects in these sensitive areas; and • With regards to access tracks, seek to construct the majority of access tracks on a temporary basis and ensure that any land disturbed is reinstated to its original land use following construction to minimise landscape and visual effects.		
	Applied Mitigation	**LV2**	Adherence to all relevant SSEN Transmission GEMPs, including soil management, working in sensitive habitats, forestry, and restoration as well as best practice principles on restoration following construction as set out in **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide**.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**LV3**	Preparation and implementation of CEMP which shall include but not be limited to the following: protection of landscape features, reinstatement of landscape features, soil management, ecological management and general construction practices (including storage of machinery and materials, vehicle movements and removal of construction waste) Post consent, a Landscape Mitigation Plan to sit alongside the CEMP will be produced in accordance with the best practice principles set out in **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide**, **Volume 5**, **Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan** and the Visual Impact Management Plan to be included within the CEMP.	During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Applied Mitigation	**LV4**	Adherence to NatureScot's 2013 Constructed tracks in the Scottish Uplands guidance for construction of permanent access tracks in upland areas.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation		No additional mitigation has been identified for this topic.	-	-
	Monitoring	**LV5**	Survey and monitoring of the proposed landscape restoration and enhancement proposals within the OC, to ensure the proposals are implemented successfully and the predicted mitigation of landscape and visual effects is delivered. Monitoring shall apply to Applied Mitigation.	During construction Post-construction	Principal Contractor The Landowner
Cultural Heritage (**Chapter 10**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**CH1**	Avoidance of Scheduled Monuments. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid any direct impacts on Scheduled Monuments that lie in close proximity to the Proposed Development and access tracks have been designed to avoid Scheduled Monuments. Where Scheduled Monuments lie within the Proposed Development horizontal LOD these would be marked out with a suitable stand-off buffer to be agreed in advance with Historic Environment Scotland (HES).	Pre-construction	The Applicant
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**CH2**	Avoidance of Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs). The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid any direct impacts on GDLs that lie in close proximity to the Proposed Development. GDLs have been excluded from the Proposed Development LOD, and access tracks have been designed to avoid encroaching on GDLs.	Pre-construction	The Applicant
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**CH3**	Where an existing forestry track that is to be utilised as an access track to the Proposed Development crosses the Scheduled Monument Cowie Line Pillbox and Earthworks 945 m SW of Stonehouse (SM 6437) any upgrading works required along the section of existing access track that runs immediately north of the Scheduled Monument, will be kept to the opposite side of the Cowie Water and will not encroach upon the Scheduled Monument. A temporary overbridge or similar arrangement will be placed on top of the existing bridge which crosses the Cowie Water; no groundbreaking works will be required for construction of the temporary overbridge or similar arrangement, which will sit on gravel pads laid down on top of the existing ground surface. Where vehicles cross the Scheduled Monument, they will remain within the footprint of the existing access track. No tree felling will be carried out within the Scheduled Monument.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**CH4**	Construction works will proceed in accordance with the measures outlined in the CEMP.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**CH5**	Construction machinery will operate only within defined working areas and access corridors, limiting ground disturbance.	During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Applied Mitigation	**CH6**	Upstanding cultural heritage remains will be retained where possible. Where necessary, existing cultural heritage features may be fenced off or otherwise visibly marked out (by placing high visibility markers at the outer limits of the visible remains facing the working area) to signal their presence to construction workers.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**CH7**	Should they be encountered, previously unidentified archaeological remains will be subject to a programme of archaeological works to be developed in consultation with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and will be a requirement of the contract between the Applicant and the Principal Contractors. It is envisaged that the requirement for a WSI will be secured through a suitably worded planning condition.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**CH8**	Check that marking out of heritage assets within the inner study area has been effective and that none of the heritage assets have been disturbed during construction works.	Post-construction	Archaeological Contractor
	Monitoring	**CH9**	Check that all markers have been removed from heritage assets following completion of the Proposed Development.	Post-construction	Archaeological Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**CH10**	Watching briefs will be carried in archaeological sensitive areas where previously recorded cropmark sites or other heritage assets may survive as buried remains and which could be potentially affected by groundbreaking works for the Proposed Development. If significant discoveries are made during any required archaeological monitoring, and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for an appropriate amount of investigation and recording to be agreed in writing with ACAS. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work where appropriate.	Construction phase	Archaeological Contractor and Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**CH11**	Where upstanding features cannot be avoided or protected during construction, these areas would be investigated and recorded prior to construction works being carried out, to a specification and standard to be agreed in consultation with ACAS. If significant discoveries are made during any required archaeological monitoring, and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for an appropriate amount of investigation and recording to be agreed in writing with ACAS. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work where appropriate.	Construction phase	Archaeological Contractor and Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**CH12**	Any disturbance to surviving remains of minor historic features, such as field banks and poorly preserved areas of former rig and furrow cultivation from the Proposed Development, would be kept to a minimum.	Construction phase	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**CH13**	Written guidelines will be set out outlining the possibility that remains of a military aircraft crash site may survive within the Site in Fetteresso Forest or near to Tannachie and that there is a need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to these sites should any remains be encountered. The guideline will make clear that military aircraft crash sites are protected by legislation and that it is an offense to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any remains. The guidelines will set out arrangements for calling upon an appointed Archaeological Clerk of Work (ACoW) if military aircraft crash site remains should be discovered during any construction activities.	Construction phase	Archaeological Contractor
Ecology (**Chapter 11**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**EC1**	Avoidance of statutory designated sites. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid direct impacts on statutory designated sites and these sites have been excluded from the LOD wherever possible. Where the Proposed Development intersects with statutory designated sites, this is limited to crossings of three riverine Special Area of Conservation which require to be oversailed (to avoid impacts where possible).	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**EC2**	Avoidance of non-statutory Local Nature Conservation Sites. The Proposed Development has been designed to, wherever possible, avoid direct impacts on LNCS that are located within proximity to the Proposed Development. No permanent infrastructure is proposed within the boundaries of a LNCS. Where the Proposed Development intersects with a LNCS, this is limited to the following: • Woodside LNCS: oversail of acid grassland habitats and removal of limited number of birch trees; • Auchleuchrie LNCS: upgrade of an existing track bound on either side by birch woodland of the LNCS; • River Dee LNCS: oversail the watercourse and removal of limited number of bankside trees; and • Loch of Park LNCS: oversail grassland habitats and removal of a limited number of broadleaved trees.	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**EC3**	Avoidance of sensitive areas of woodland. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid impacts to woodland listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory and Scottish Biodiversity List priority woodland habitats where possible. Where Ancient Woodland (categories 1a and 2a) are within proximity to the Proposed Development, ie within the standard	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			LOD distances applied to the infrastructure of the Proposed Development, the LOD has been amended to exclude these woodlands from the Proposed Development.		
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**EC4**	Reduction of the LOD in areas of ecological constraint (such as designated sites and Ancient Woodland). In order to reduce/remove the potential for micrositing into sensitive habitats, the LOD has been reduced in key locations. This includes adjustment of the LOD to ensure retention of sensitive habitats at locations such as Loch of Park SSSI and within woodland listed on the AWI at Lochty Wood.	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**EC5**	Design of watercourse crossings to ensure flows are not obstructed or reduced, and maintain passage for fish and aquatic species. Watercourse crossings will minimise risk to aquatic species populations and sensitive watercourse habitats via the following approach: • Use of single span crossings wherever possible; • Retention/recreation of natural stream beds; • Closed pipes used as a last resort; and • Commitment to set any pipe culverts below the existing watercourse bed and to make use of natural bed material.	Pre-construction During construction Operation	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC6**	Adherence to SSEN Transmission's Standard GEMPs and SPPs. Implementation would be overseen by a suitably experienced ECoW with further detail on the definition of this role and implementation as part of an outline Construction Environment Management Plan (see below).	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC7**	Preparation and implementation of CEMP. This will incorporate an Ecological and Ornithological Management Plan pursuant to the contractual requirements of the Principal Contractor.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC8**	The mitigation hierarchy will be applied in relation to sensitive habitats. As such, the priority will be to avoid removal of vegetation in sensitive habitats. This includes woodlands, wetlands and riparian corridors, and avoidance wherever possible, for example through micro-siting, of these and other sensitive habitats. Where vegetation removal is required in sensitive habitats (such as Annex I or SBL priority habitats), this will be reduced wherever possible to the removal of trees only where there is potential for interference with the conductors of the Proposed Development. Native trees that are slow- and/or low-growing will be retained in situ where possible, and particularly where they are close to the edge of the required OC (and therefore relatively more distant from the conductors).	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			Restoration and compensation measures will be applied to habitats impacted by construction of the Proposed Development, in accordance with the principles outlined in **Volume 5, Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan**, **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** and **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**.		
	Applied Mitigation	**EC9**	Techniques for tree and vegetation removal in riparian locations will be tailored to the sensitivity of the site to minimise the mobilisation of soils and impacts on water quality. Appropriate procedures and methods of vegetation and tree removal will be employed to minimise disturbance to sensitive riparian habitats including banksides of watercourses, limit the potential for bankside erosion, and rectify any bankside issues noted in works areas. Felling methods will be assessed on case-by-case basis, dependent on the sensitivity of the location and ground conditions. The appropriate methodology will be selected to minimise ground disturbance. This will be strictly adhered to for works within 250 m of the following key locations: • River Tay SAC; • River South Esk SAC; • River Dee SAC; and • Loch of Park SSSI. Mitigation planting proposed in the **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** will complement the retained riparian vegetation.	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC10**	Where the Proposed Development crosses watercourses, removal of adjacent riparian vegetation will be limited to trees that have potential to interfere with the conductors. Felling methods will be assessed on case-by-case basis, dependent on the sensitivity of the location and ground conditions. The appropriate methodology will be selected to minimise ground disturbance. Native trees that are slow- and/or low-growing will be retained in situ wherever possible, and particularly where they are close to the edge of the required OC (and therefore more distant from the conductors). This principle will be applied to all watercourses, and will be strictly adhered to for works adjacent to the following key locations: • River Tay SAC;	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• River South Esk SAC; and • River Dee SAC. Mitigation planting proposed in the **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** will complement the retained scrub and trees.		
	Applied Mitigation	**EC11**	Detailed site-specific plans of proposed works (including felling and vegetation clearance) will be produced for all construction-related works within 250 m of the following locations: • River Tay SAC; • River South Esk SAC; • River Dee SAC; and • Loch of Park SSSI. Felling methods will be assessed on case-by-case basis, dependent on the sensitivity of the location and ground conditions. The appropriate methodology will be selected to minimise ground disturbance. These site-specific plans will be submitted for agreement with stakeholders, to ensure the protection of these statutory designated sites.	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC12**	Where the Proposed Development requires felling within a LNCS or within woodlands listed on the AWI, felling will be selective to achieve necessary safety clearances. Felling methods will be assessed on case-by-case basis, dependent on the sensitivity of the location and ground conditions. The appropriate methodology will be selected to minimise ground disturbance. Native trees that are slow- and/or low-growing will be retained in situ where possible, and particularly where they are close to the edge of the required OC (and therefore relatively more distant from the conductors). Mitigation planting proposed in the **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** will complement the retained scrub and trees.	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC13**	Appropriate methods of construction work will be employed in sensitive habitats. This will include measures to reduce soil compaction and damage to vegetation in sensitive habitats through methods such as bog-matting and low-pressure vehicles. Methods will be assessed on case-by-case basis, dependent on the sensitivity of the location and ground conditions. The appropriate methodology will be selected to minimise ground disturbance. Appropriate methods will be employed in the following key locations:	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• within 250 m of the River Tay SAC, River South Esk SAC or River Dee SAC; • within 250 m of Loch of Park SSSI; • within Woodside LNCS; • within Auchleuchrie LNCS; • in areas of Ancient Woodland (categories 1a and 2a); • in areas of LEPO noted to support SBL priority habitat types; and • in areas of SBL priority habitat types identified by baseline surveys and/or the ECoW.		
	Applied Mitigation	**EC14**	Ecological survey updates will be undertaken, to ensure survey data being relied upon during construction is not more than 12 months old, or as per best practice guidelines. Surveys will be undertaken in the species-specific survey season immediately prior to construction. Where surveys find evidence of new protected features (eg resting sites), micrositing will attempt to avoid effects. If this is not possible, the licensing mechanism will be engaged as per SSEN Transmission's standard SPPs (see **Volume 5, Appendix 3.2: General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs)**).	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC15**	Micrositing will take into consideration the recommended buffer distances to protected features identified during pre-construction surveys. With these precautions and procedures in place, should micrositing be utilised, then the significance of effect on ecological receptors will not be greater than those predicted within the ecological impact assessment as presented in this chapter. As referred to in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**, 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. This process is managed via the Applicant's internal process 'Change Request Procedure for Project Design Parameters Controlled by Consent Limitations (*PR-NET-ENV-503*)'.	Pre-construction During construction	The Applicant and Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC16**	Security lighting will be designed to minimise light-spill on sensitive habitat features such as watercourses, waterbodies, and woodland edges.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC17**	Works within watercourse buffers will be undertaken under the advice and, where necessary, supervision of the Advisory ECoW.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC18**	The mitigation hierarchy will be applied in relation to protected species and their confirmed resting sites, and as such the priority will be given to	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			avoiding impacts, followed by reducing impacts where they are unavoidable. Where it is not possible to avoid the loss of features confirmed to be used by protected species, compensation is required, and this will be provided in accordance with licensing requirements and SSEN Transmission's SPPs (see **Volume 5, Appendix 3.2: General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs)**), for any features confirmed to be used by protected species (for example, trees confirmed to be used by roosting bats, confirmed pine marten dens, confirmed red squirrel dreys). Compensation will be provided through agreement with landowners. Priority will be given to securing compensation in areas that are adjacent to or in proximity to the location of impact, for example on the nearest suitable retained tree where possible, with consideration given to the connectivity of compensatory features to features that have been lost. Where compensation is not possible within or adjacent to the Proposed Development, alternative options will be secured in the wider area, for example making use of off-site biodiversity project locations (see also **Volume 5, Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan**, **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** and **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**).	During construction Post construction	The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC19**	The mitigation hierarchy will be applied in relation to protected species and features with potential to be used, and as such the priority will be given to avoiding impacts, followed by reducing impacts wherever possible. Where it is not possible to avoid the loss of features that have potential to be used by protected species (such as trees with bat roost potential), due to vegetation clearance or infrastructure installation, compensation will be provided. This will include, for example, bat boxes for loss of trees that are confirmed at pre-felling checks to have potential for roosting bats, pine marten boxes for trees/features that are confirmed at pre-works checks to have potential to be used as dens, and red squirrel nest boxes in woodlands where this species is confirmed to be present and potential (unconfirmed) dreys are lost. Compensation will be provided through agreement with landowners. Priority will be given to securing compensation in areas that are adjacent to or in proximity to the location of impact, for example on the nearest suitable retained tree where possible, with consideration given to the connectivity of compensatory features to features that have been lost. Where compensation is not possible within or adjacent to the Proposed Development, alternative options will be secured in the wider area, for example making use of off-site biodiversity project locations (see also	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			Volume 5, Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan, **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide** and **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**).		
	Applied Mitigation	**EC20**	Update surveys for Scottish wildcat will be undertaken in works areas containing suitable Scottish wildcat woodland and edge habitat, a maximum of 12 months prior to works commencing. A programme of detailed pre-works survey is proposed in specific confidential locations that will be discussed and agreed with NatureScot. Additional locations will be considered as necessary, should further specific information be received to indicate a requirement. The details of the pre-works survey will be agreed with NatureScot, but are anticipated to include: Update detailed survey of woodland and edge habitats in key locations to a minimum of 200 m from working areas, including access tracks. Survey will be extended further than this where habitat connectivity and/or local information indicates that this is appropriate. Monitoring of potential den sites identified during update detailed survey (under a survey licence), using paired camera traps for a minimum of 1 month, and/or searches for scats and hairs at potential den sites that can be submitted for DNA testing. Paired camera trapping in key locations (under a survey licence as necessary), such as where scats or tracks are found away from possible den sites, with consideration given to the use of bait. Where presence of Scottish wildcat cannot be ruled out, pre-works surveys will also be undertaken a maximum of three weeks prior to works as per the SSEN Transmission SPP.	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC21**	In confidential locations that have been identified as potentially sensitive and depending on the results of update Scottish wildcat survey, works will be planned to avoid sensitive times of year (January-August), and to minimise the length of the construction period in sensitive locations. In addition, works will avoid key times of day, ceasing at least 1 hour before sunset and not starting within 1 hour of sunrise.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC22**	Pre-construction fish habitat surveys will be undertaken at watercourse crossings to provide the habitat baseline within a buffer of up to 100 m upstream and downstream and to allow micrositing of crossings away from potentially sensitive habitats wherever possible.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC23**	Pre-construction freshwater pearl mussel surveys will be undertaken at confidential locations agreed with NatureScot, to provide the baseline within a buffer of up to 100 m upstream and 500 m downstream and to	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			allow micrositing of crossings away from populations and/or potentially sensitive habitats wherever possible.		
	Applied Mitigation	**EC24**	Where conductors are required to cross watercourses, methods will be used to ensure that conductors do not come to ground, and therefore watercourses and associated habitats will be protected via methods appropriate to their size and conservation status.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC25**	Soils which are extracted as a result of the Proposed Development and which are within sensitive habitat (such as areas listed on the AWI and/or SBL priority habitats), will be retained, appropriately stored, and re-used as close to the source location as possible.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**EC26**	On-site and off-site measures will be implemented to deliver habitat restoration and compensation (to offset habitat losses), and further to deliver biodiversity enhancement. These measures will be in accordance with the principles outlined in **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**. Proposals will deliver no less than a 10% net gain in biodiversity (as measured by the SSEN Transmission Biodiversity Toolkit), and will be underpinned by sound ecological principles, designed to deliver qualitative and quantitative enhancement for a range of ecological features.	During construction and pre-energisation as defined in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Applied Mitigation	**EC27**	Site restoration and landscaping proposals, including delivery of on-site habitat restoration, compensation and biodiversity enhancement, will be developed in accordance with the principles outlined in **Volume 5, Appendix 3.3: Outline Site Restoration Plan**, **Volume 5, Appendix 9.6: Outline Landscape Mitigation Design Guide**, and **Volume 5, Appendix 11.5: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**.	During construction and pre-energisation as defined in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**	Principal Contractor The Applicant (post-construction)
	Additional Mitigation	**-**	No additional mitigation has been identified for this topic.	-	-
	Monitoring	**EC28**	Survey and monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the ongoing efficacy of mitigation measures and identify any requirement for further intervention. The duration and extent of monitoring will depend on the ecological feature under consideration and the level of impact. Monitoring will be designed by an ecologist suitably experienced in the relevant ecological feature (and licensed where relevant), and in accordance with relevant best practice guidelines in place at the time. Key locations where monitoring will be undertaken include (but are not limited to): • River Tay SAC; • River South Esk SAC;	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor (pre-construction and during construction) The Applicant (the Applicant assumes responsibility following demobilisation of the Principal Contractor)

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			• River Dee SAC; and • Loch of Park SSSI.		
	Monitoring	**EC29**	Where sensitive streambed habitats are identified during pre-construction fish habitat and/or freshwater pearl mussel surveys, post-construction surveys and monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that mitigation measures are effective, that crossings maintain fish passage, and that sensitive streambed habitats and freshwater pearl mussel populations (if present) have been retained, and to identify any requirement for improvements or remedial works. Monitoring will be designed by a specialist, suitably experienced in aquatic ecology (and licensed where relevant), and in accordance with relevant best practice guidelines. Key locations where monitoring will be undertaken include (but are not limited to): • River Tay SAC; • River South Esk SAC; and • River Dee SAC.	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor (pre-construction and during construction) The Applicant (the Applicant assumes responsibility following demobilisation of the Principal Contractor)
Ornithology (**Chapter 12**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**O1**	Avoidance of Designated Sites and areas of high bird use through the routeing and alignment processes.	Pre-construction	-
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**O2**	Installation of line markers (also known as Bird Flight Diverters - BFDs) on the OHL as appropriate to reduce collision risk for Special Protection Area (SPA) qualifying species and other bird species potentially at risk of collision, including at 'hot-spots' identified from View Point (VP) surveys. Line marking will therefore be installed in the following instances: • within 5 km of all SPAs that support qualifying species classed as being at relatively high risk of collision (ie waterfowl) across the Proposed Development; • where flight activity across any OHL span is judged to be substantial, potentially leading to adverse impacts on regional populations of at-risk species, namely those Target Species recorded as flying at collision risk height and where flight lines intersect the Proposed Development (adjacent OHL spans also to be marked); • within 500 m of identified Schedule 1 raptor species nests; and • where the OHL spans a waterway (principally to mitigate risk to Red-breasted Merganser).	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**O3**	**Bird Species Protection Plan (BSPP)**	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			The Applicant's BSPP TG-NET-ENV-505, will be implemented to ensure legislative requirements in relation to the protection of birds is adhered to. As part of the BSPP, pre-construction surveys and data collection is an essential requirement. General Applied Mitigation is outlined within the BSPP which follows a hierarchical approach, including programming work outwith the breeding bird season (as defined by NatureScot) and establishing appropriate protection zones (which are defined in the BSPP) for specially protected or sensitive species. Implementation of the BSPP would be overseen by a suitably experienced ECoW, with further detail on the definition of this role and implementation included as part of an outline Construction Environment Management Plan (see O4 below).	During construction	
	Applied Mitigation	**O4**	**Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)** Preparation and implementation of the CEMP: this will incorporate an Ecological and Ornithological Management Plan (EOMP) pursuant to the contractual requirements of the Principal Contractor.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**O5**	**Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)** The Applicant will implement on-site and off-site BNG measures, as defined in the BNG Report which is submitted with the application for Section 37 Consent and deemed planning permission (refer **Volume 2, Chapter 11: Ecology, Section 11.7 Mitigation and Monitoring**). BNG measures will deliver no less than a 10% net gain in biodiversity units, which will include measures designed to provide habitat for ornithological species.	Pre-construction	The Applicant
	Additional Mitigation	**-**	No additional mitigation has been identified for this topic.	-	-
	Monitoring	**O6**	**Pre-construction Bird Surveys for nesting birds** Pre-construction surveys will be undertaken along the Proposed Development (and up to 750 m depending upon habitat and species presence) with focus on Schedule 1/Annex 1 bird species and Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red list species. If any nests or confirmed/suspected breeding territories of species listed on Schedule 1 to the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981*[9] or Annex I of the Birds Directive, are identified during pre-construction surveys or pre-construction nest checks, an exclusion zone around the nest (or territory) would be	Prior to construction (April to August inclusive)	Principal Contractor (via ECoW)

[9] UK Government, 1994. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. [Online] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/2716/contents [Accessed January 2025].

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			established (as appropriate to the species). No works would be permitted within the exclusion zone and no personnel or vehicles would be allowed to enter or pass through it until a disturbance risk assessment has been undertaken by the ECoW, to determine any further mitigation measures to avoid disturbance.		
	Monitoring	**O7**	**Pre-construction Bird Surveys for roosting birds** Pre-construction surveys will be undertaken along the Proposed Development with focus on Schedule 1A birds (notably Red Kite). Where works are proposed in areas of suitable roosting habitat for a Schedule 1A species, regardless of the time of year, it is proposed that a pre-construction survey would be undertaken by a suitably experienced ornithologist, prior to commencement of works, to identify any regular roost sites. The survey area should include suitable habitat within 300 m of the Proposed Development for Red Kite. Should any roost sites be identified, a specific protection plan would be developed to avoid disturbance.	Pre-construction (all year round)	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Monitoring	**O8**	**Nesting Bird Checks** Pre-commencement nesting bird checks will be carried out in suitable habitat and where signs of breeding birds are identified during surveys undertaken prior to any felling or vegetation clearance within the breeding season (April to August inclusive). Checks of the relevant works areas for nesting birds (all species) would be completed up to 48 hours prior to commencement of works in any suitable nesting habitats.	Pre-construction During construction (April to August inclusive)	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Monitoring	**O9**	**Ornithological Monitoring** Monitoring around the Proposed Development up to 1 km from proposed works is proposed to be undertaken by a suitably experienced ornithologist during construction of the Proposed Development, in addition to the pre-construction surveys that would be completed as part of the BSPP.	During construction	Principal Contractor ECoW
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils (**Chapter 13**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG1**	The layout of the Proposed Development has been carefully considered to avoid any development in the 200-year + climate change floodplain of all watercourses, where practicable. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Future Flood maps were used to constrain the design where practicable. The locations where flood risk areas could not be fully avoided are described and assessed in the effects assessment (refer to **Volume 3, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils**) and shown in **Volume 3, Figures 13.2.1 to 13.2.26: Hydrology, Flood Risk, and Buffers**.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG2**	Where flood risk areas cannot be avoided, there will be no land raising within the flood risk areas. In addition, an assessment of predicted flood depths and likelihood of flooding, based on analysis of SEPA flood maps shapefiles, was undertaken during the alignment design phase to determine the most suitable tower positioning within the flood risk areas (ie towers were located in areas with shallower flood depths and lower likelihoods of flooding, where practicable). Towers within fluvial flood risk areas (river and small watercourses) will be designed to remain safe and operational during floods and be flood resistant.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG3**	Watercourses and waterbodies have been buffered by either a minimum of 10 m or SEPAs Recommended Riparian Buffer distance (if greater). Locations where the riparian buffers could not be met are assessed in **Volume 5, Appendix 13.1: Watercourse Crossing and Buffers Assessment** and summarised in the assessment within **Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils.** The recommended buffer width is scaled to watercourse width: **Channel width** — **Recommended buffer (each side of channel)** <2 m — 10 m 2-15 m — 15 m >15 m — 30 m	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG4**	New watercourse crossings will be avoided by using existing access tracks, where practicable. New watercourse crossings will be designed to accommodate the 0.5% annual exceedance probability flows (with an appropriate allowance for climate change) where practicable (at locations where new or upgraded crossings are not able to be designed to accommodate the 0.5% annual exceedance probability flows, justification has been provided in **Volume 5, Appendix 13.1: Watercourse Crossing and Buffers Assessment**). Temporary crossings will be designed to pass the 1 in 30 year flow as a minimum. Crossing design will follow SEPA guidance on watercourse crossing design (SEPA 2010). SEPA prefer single-span bridges or bottom-less arched culverts for crossings. Single span bridge crossings will be used for all new watercourse crossings on natural watercourses within the SAC catchments.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG5**	Areas of peat have been buffered and avoided, where practicable. All Class 1 and 2 peatlands (based on NatureScot 2016 Carbon and Peatland Mapping) has been avoided.	During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			The locations where peat could not be fully avoided are described and assessed in the effects assessment within **Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils**.		
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG6**	All excavations less than 1 m deep will be located 100 m away from groundwater abstractions, Private Water Supply sources or Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) as per SEPA guidance (SEPA 2024), where practicable. Excavations greater than 1 m depth will, where practicable, be located at least 250 m away from groundwater abstraction or PWS sources. Locations where these buffers cannot be met are assessed in **Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstraction Assessment** and **Volume 5, Appendix 13.5: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) Assessment** and summarised in the assessment within **Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils**.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG7**	If locally raised groundwater levels are identified during site investigations for towers, suitable engineering construction measures will be employed or the towers will be microsited appropriately. The construction measures to be applied will be determined by the Principal Contractor following the site investigation and as part of the Designers Risk Assessment for the tower locations.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**HG8**	The Applicant and Principal Contractors will maintain close consultation with Scottish Water before and during construction to be cognisant of all assets and ensure avoidance and protection of all Scottish Water assets during the construction works.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG9**	A detailed CEMP will be developed and approved by Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council in consultation with SEPA as a pre-commencement condition. The CEMP will include a detailed Site Water Management Plan, a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP), a detailed Peat Management Plan (PMP), an emergency plan (to detail emergency procedures in the event of spillages/pollution event), a monitoring plan and a Construction Flood Response Plan (which will include all site-specific mitigation measures relating to flood risk, including a plan to monitor and plan the timing of works to avoid construction during periods of heavy rainfall/flooding). All construction mitigation measures will be included in the CEMP and the CEMP will incorporate good practice guidance from SEPA (including their	Pre-Construction During construction	The Applicant Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			Guidance for Pollution Prevention[10]), CIRIA (control of water pollution guidance and control of water pollution from linear construction projects) as well as site specific additional mitigation. Development will be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Local Planning Authority.		
	Applied Mitigation	**HG10**	The following SSEN Transmission's GEMPs will be adhered to: • TG-NET-ENV-512 (Working in or Near Water); • TG-NET-ENV-515 (Watercourse Crossings); • TG-NET-ENV-519 (Forestry); • TG-NET-ENV-518 (Private Water Supplies); • TG-NET-ENV-523 (Bad Weather); • TG-NET-ENV-511 (Soil Management); • TG-NET-ENV-513 (Working in Sensitive Habitats (Peat)); • TG-NET_ENV-514 (Working with Concrete); and • TG-NET-ENV-520 (Dust Management).	Pre-Construction During construction	The Applicant Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG11**	Forestry felling and removal will follow the good practice guidance set out in Section 9 (Forests and Water) of the UK Forestry Standard (2023).	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG12**	Existing watercourse crossings (culverts/bridges) on existing tracks will be used for construction and operation of the Proposed Development, subject to passing structural checks. If the existing crossings are found to be structurally unsound for construction loads, a temporary over-bridging solution will be put in place during construction. Therefore, it is assumed that no upgrades (ie replacement crossings) to existing watercourse crossings will be required, unless otherwise stated in the effects assessment (refer, Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils). If this changes, the Applicant will maintain dialogue with SEPA such that the appropriate Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) authorisations can be obtained for upgrades.	Pre-construction	The Applicant Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG13**	Construction Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and Pollution Control measures will be used to treat and attenuate surface runoff from new hardstanding and access tracks; reduce sedimentation and erosion and reduce the risk of pollution and accidental spillage. Details of the SuDS	During construction	Principal Contractor

[10] Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), SEPA, Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs 1,2,5,6,8,21,22,26) [online]. Available at: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/ [Accessed: 20 May 2025].

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			and pollution control measures will be included in the approved CEMP and the construction run-off licence (from SEPA).		
	Applied Mitigation	**HG14**	Construction SuDS and Pollution Control measures to be put in place during construction of new and upgraded access track watercourse crossing. Site-specific details will be included in approved CEMP and via relevant CAR licences.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG15**	Appropriately sized culverts passing under new and temporary access tracks that do not restrict flow and allow intercepted field drains and ephemeral streams/surface water flow pathways to pass under the access tracks. Details will be included in approved CEMP.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**HG16**	Interceptor drainage ditches on the upgradient side of all proposed infrastructure to intercept and divert 'clean' surface water runoff draining towards the construction areas. These will be attenuated prior to discharge to the water environment. Details of the SuDS and pollution control measures will be included in the approved CEMP and the construction run-off licence (from SEPA).	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**HG17**	Monitoring of all 42 PWS/ abstractions assessed in **Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstraction Assessment** will commence at least 12 months ahead of the development works starting on site and will continue during the construction phase, and for a minimum of 12 months post-construction. Site specific details of the monitoring proposed is provided in the appendix (**Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstraction Assessment**).	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Monitoring	**HG18**	Pre-construction, construction and post-construction monitoring of GWDTE 1, GWDTE 5 and GWDTE 8 (**Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils**).	Pre-construction During construction Post construction	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Monitoring	**HG19**	Monitoring at the watercourse crossings and locations where watercourse buffers could not be achieved will be carried out during construction – see **Volume 5, Appendix 13.1: Watercourse Crossing and Buffers Assessment**. This monitoring will mainly be visual checks, supplemented by water quality sampling, if required by the ECoW.	Post construction	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Monitoring	**HG20**	Post-construction monitoring will be undertaken in peat reuse and restoration areas (in Durris Forest) to ensure vegetation re-establishes, with additional seeding with locally appropriate seed stock if monitoring indicates the need.	Post construction	Principal Contractor ECoW
	Additional Mitigation	**HG21**	**At watercourse buffer encroachments for Section A**	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			Additional pollution control mitigation and SuDS (eg settlement ponds and silt fences) will be installed at locations where the recommended riparian buffers could not be achieved to reduce the risk of sediment/silt runoff and spills to the water environment during construction. Any required widening/upgrades to existing access tracks (within the buffer encroachments) will occur at the opposite side of the track to the watercourse.		The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG22**	**Watercourse Crossing ID12 (Section A)** An assessment of depth of the existing culvert to assess the suitability of the new access track at watercourse crossing ID12. An engineering and hydraulic assessment of the existing culvert to assess the suitability of the new access track at watercourse crossing ID12 will be carried out. Consideration to using the alternative crossing location (with new single span bridge) instead.	Pre-construction	The Applicant Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**HG23**	**Towers S161, S162, S163, S164, S165 and S167 and the working area of tower S168 are within the fluvial flood risk area of the Dean Water. Tower S160 is within the surface water flood risk area.** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**HG24**	**Towers S161, S162, S163, S164, S165 and S167 and the working area of tower S168 are within the fluvial flood risk area of the Dean Water. Tower S160 is within the surface water flood risk area.** No construction materials (soils/ materials or fuels) will be placed within flood risk areas, where practicable.	During Construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**HG25**	**Coldstream PWS** Additional surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); micrositing of working area of tower S195; monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg via the existing mains connection or portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**HG26**	**Balkemback Farm PWS; Upper Hayston Farm Cottage** Monitoring of the PWS and well; before, during and after construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG27**	**Nether Arniefoul** Investigation and cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction and monitoring of the PWS before, during and after construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG28**	**At watercourse buffer encroachments for Section B** Additional pollution control mitigation and SuDS (eg settlement ponds and silt fences) will be installed at locations where the recommended riparian buffers could not be achieved to reduce the risk of sediment/silt runoff and spills to the water environment during construction. Any required widening/upgrades to existing access tracks (within the buffer encroachments) will occur at the opposite side of the track to the watercourse.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG29**	**River South Esk SAC** Additional silt and sediment control will be put in place during forestry felling at OHL watercourse crossings of the River South Esk and the Noran Water and at the felling along the northern bank of the River South Esk.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG30**	**Towers S145 and S155 are within the surface water flood risk area** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG31**	**Towers S145 and S155 are within the surface water flood risk area** No construction materials (soils/ materials or fuels) will be placed within flood risk areas, where practicable.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG32**	**Ballindarg Burn PWS** Monitoring before, during and after construction; if required, install an alternative water supply, eg using the existing mains connection or via portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG33**	**Balmadity PWS** Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG34**	**GWDTE 1** Access track to tower S183 will be designed to enable subsurface flows to be maintained. Tower working area adapted to avoid GWDTE. Additional silt fences, silt traps and SuDS will be emplaced and utilised during construction on the east side of the tower S153 and along the east side of the access track. Pre and post-construction monitoring.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG35**	**Watercourse buffer encroachments Section C** Additional pollution control mitigation and SuDS (eg settlement ponds and silt fences) will be installed at locations where the recommended riparian buffers could not be achieved to reduce the risk of sediment/silt runoff and spills to the water environment during construction. Any required widening/upgrades to existing access tracks (within the buffer encroachments) will occur at the opposite side of the track to the watercourse.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**HG36**	No refuelling of vehicles and plant will take place within the Buttery Burn DWPA. The section of the Proposed Development that is within the Drinking Water Protection Areas (DWPAs) (access tracks to S99 and S102) will be noted in the CEMP and anyone working on Site in this area will be made aware of this during Site inductions. Scottish Water will be notified 3 months in advance of any works commencing on Site (in the Buttery Burn DWPA catchment).	3 months before construction and during construction.	Principal Contractors. The site specific additional mitigation will be detailed within the CEMP.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG37**	**Towers S105, S89, S88, S87, S86, S85, S83, S82, S56 and S48 and the working area of a further seven towers (S112, S84, S77, S55, S49, S45 and S41) are within the fluvial flood risk area of the River North Esk and its tributaries.** **Towers S123 and S67 as well as the working areas of 18 towers (S119, S118, S117, S109, S106, S104, S103, S101, S93, S78, S76, S75, S71, S69, S66, S63, S52 and S51) are within area of predicted surface water flood risk** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG38**	**Towers S105, S89, S88, S87, S86, S85, S83, S82, S56 and S48 and the working area of a further seven towers (S112, S84, S77, S55, S49, S45 and S41) are within the fluvial flood risk area of the River North Esk and its tributaries.** **Towers S123 and S67 as well as the working areas of 18 towers (S119, S118, S117, S109, S106, S104, S103, S101, S93, S78, S76, S75, S71, S69, S66, S63, S52 and S51) are within area of predicted surface water flood risk** No construction materials (soils/ materials or fuels) will be placed within flood risk areas, where practicable.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG39**	**Dalladies PWS; Thornton Estate PWS; Cowieshill PWS** Monitoring of the abstraction before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG40**	**Mains of Drumhendry PWS (assumed); Whins Farm PWS (assumed); Hairyholm PWS (assumed); Coldstream Farm PWS (assumed); Coldstream Cottage PWS (assumed); Parkhouse PWS (assumed)** Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed localities. Monitoring before, during and after construction, if required. Provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG41**	**At watercourse buffer encroachments, Section D** Additional pollution control mitigation and SuDS (eg settlement ponds and silt fences) will be installed at locations where the recommended riparian buffers could not be achieved to reduce the risk of sediment/silt runoff and spills to the water environment during construction. Any required widening/upgrades to existing access tracks (within the buffer encroachments) will occur at the opposite side of the track to the watercourse.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG42**	**There is one tower (S23) and two working areas (S11, S38) in the fluvial flood risk areas. The working areas of 11 towers (S37, S35, S32, S30, S24, S19, S18, S16, S7, S6 and S2) are within the surface water and small watercourses flood risk areas** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
		HG43	**There is one tower (S23) and two working areas (S11, S38) in the fluvial flood risk areas. The working areas of 11 towers (S37, S35, S32, S30, S24, S19, S18, S16, S7, S6 and S2) are within the surface water and small watercourses flood risk areas** No construction materials (soils/ materials or fuels) will be placed within flood risk areas, where practicable.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG44**	**Black Burn PWS, Ducat Water PWS, Burnhead of Monboddo PWS, Cotbank PWS, Jacksbank PWS** Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG45**	**Inches Farm and Cottage** Detailed investigation of the supply pipework prior to construction. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative, suitable, water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG46**	**Cairnton Properties PWS (assumed); Wattieston House PWS (assumed)** Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative, suitable, water	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.		The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG47**	**Cushnie Farm PWS, Blererno PWS** Monitoring of the PWS before, during and after construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG48**	**GWDTE 5** Pre- and post-construction monitoring. Engineering construction mitigation required if groundwater table is high. The engineering construction mitigation would be determined by the Principal Contractor following the site investigation and as part of the Designers Risk Assessment for the tower locations.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG49**	**The working area of towers N93, N86, N82 and N78 are located within areas of surface water and small watercourses flood risk** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG50**	**Tillybreak PWS** Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG51**	**Stonehouse Cottage PWS, Monearn Lodge PWS** Monitoring before, during and after construction. Provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG52**	**Meikledams PWS (assumed)** Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative, suitable, water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, During Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**HG53**	**Wester Durris PWS** Investigation and cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, During Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG54**	**Towers N77, N78, N83** Tower working areas will be microsited further to avoid excavation (N83) or minimise impact on peat (N77 and N78). Peat stored temporarily prior to reuse will be kept covered and/or watered to minimise oxidation. Relevant best practice measures and mitigation set out in the PLHRA (**Volume 5, Appendix 13.6: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment (PLHRA)**) will be implemented during construction. Post-construction monitoring will be undertaken in reuse and restoration areas to ensure vegetation re-establishes, with additional seeding with locally appropriate seed stock if monitoring indicates the need.	During Construction Post construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG55**	**At watercourse buffer encroachments, Section F** Additional pollution control mitigation and SuDS (eg settlement ponds and silt fences) will be installed at locations where the recommended riparian buffers could not be achieved to reduce the risk of sediment/silt runoff and spills to the water environment during construction. Any required widening/upgrades to existing access tracks (within the buffer encroachments) will occur at the opposite side of the track to the watercourse.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG56**	**River Dee SAC** Additional silt and sediment control measures will be put in place during forestry felling at OHL watercourse crossings of the Burn of Sheeoch and the River Dee.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG57**	Additional silt and sediment control measures will be put in place during forestry felling upgradient of the Loch of Park SSSI.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG58**	**There are two towers (N62 and N32) and the working areas of five towers (N61, N55, N45, N44 and N34) within fluvial flood risk areas.** **There are two towers (N76 and N12) and the working areas of 15 towers within the surface water and small watercourses flood risk areas** The Principal Contractor will sign up to SEPA's flood warning service and follow weather forecasts and warning in order to receive advance warning of flood events. Use of access tracks (if flooded) and construction will cease during flood events.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG59**	**There are two towers (N62 and N32) and the working areas of five towers (N61, N55, N45, N44 and N34) within fluvial flood risk areas.** **There are two towers (N76 and N12) and the working areas of 15 towers within the surface water and small watercourses flood risk areas** No construction materials (soils/ materials or fuels) will be placed within flood risk areas, where practicable.	During Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG60**	**Woodbank PWS, King's Well PWS** Further investigation to establish whether the wells are still in use will be undertaken before construction. This will inform appropriate mitigation. Monitoring of the well before, during and after construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG61**	**Park Estate PWS** Investigation and cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction; surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); Monitoring before, during and after construction; Provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG62**	**Collonach Cottage PWS (assumed); Templefold PWS (assumed); Wardes Farm and Cottage PWS (assumed)** Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers. Cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**HG63**	**Lauchintilly Cottage PWS (assumed)** Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG64**	**East Finnercy PWS** Investigation and cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction; Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG65**	**Stepsbrae Steading/ Backhill of Glack PWS; Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS** Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG66**	**Bogfold PWS** Monitoring before, during and after construction.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG67**	**GWDTE 6** Access track will be designed to enable subsurface flows to be maintained. Additional SuDS, silt traps/fences will be utilised at the north side of the tower N50 working area and north/west (downslope) side of the access track.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG68**	**GWDTE 7** Access track will be designed to enable subsurface flows to be maintained. Additional SuDS, silt traps/fences on towers and access tracks south/east sides.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG69**	**GWDTE 8** Access track will be designed to enable subsurface flows to be maintained. Additional SuDS, silt traps/fences on towers and access tracks north and south sides (different tracks). Pre- and post-construction monitoring of groundwater levels. Engineering mitigation if groundwater table is high, and adaption of tower and working area, if required.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor ECoW The site specific additional mitigation and monitoring will be detailed within the CEMP and

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
					monitored by the ECoW during construction.
	Additional Mitigation	**HG70**	**Loch of Park SSSI** Access track will be designed to enable subsurface flows to be maintained. Additional SuDS, silt traps/fences on towers and access tracks west side.	Pre-Construction, Construction and Post Construction	Principal Contractor
Traffic and Transport (**Chapter 14**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**TA1**	Basic traffic management measures would be implemented, including the provision of direction signage at the proposed site access junction.	During Construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**TA2**	Local material suppliers will be used wherever practicable to reduce traffic impacts and overall project mileage.	During Construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**TA3**	Provision of an industry standard Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), incorporating simple measures such as road cleaning facilities at the Site access and basic warning signage. The plan will also include access routeing to be observed by traffic which will be agreed with the relevant local roads authorities. Detailed development and implementation of the CTMP will be a contractual requirement of the Principal Contractors.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**TA4**	Provision of an Outdoor Access Management Plan (OAMP) which will include measures for the management of existing public access during the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Further details are provided in **Volume 2, Chapter 7: Land Use and Prime Agricultural Land** and **Volume 5, Appendix 7.1: Outline Outdoor Access Management Plan.**	Enabling works During construction Site Restoration Commissioning	Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**TA5**	A Staff Travel Plan will be prepared and implemented to manage the arrival and departure profile of staff and to encourage sustainable modes of transport especially car-sharing.	Construction	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**TA6**	The construction staff Travel Plan (TA5) will be monitored to ensure that staff use van sharing or construction site minibuses to access the Site.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**TA7**	The CTMP (TA3) will be monitored to ensure that the plan is implemented during the construction phase.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Monitoring	**TA8**	The Principal Contractors will undertake checks to ensure that approved access routes agreed with the relevant roads authorities are adhered to by drivers of all workforce and construction material supply vehicles.	During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation	**TA9**	Enhanced Construction Traffic Management Plan to be prepared providing a detailed and project-bespoke CTMP for the construction phase, comprising: • the detailed design process will minimise the volume of material required to be imported to Site to help reduce HGV numbers; • the use of helicopters may be used during the construction of the Proposed Development to minimise vehicular access, where practicable; • a Site worker transport and travel arrangement plan, including transport modes to and from the work site (including pick up and drop off times) will be implemented to minimise the overall number of car, van and mini-bus trips required to transport construction site workers to and from the OHL working corridor each day; • construction working is likely to be during daytime periods only. Working hours are currently anticipated to be between approximately 07:00 to 19:00 during British Summer Time (BST) and 07:00 to 18:00 during Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), seven days a week. Special measures and arrangements would be made for works in proximity to sensitive receptors. Any out of hours working would be agreed in advance with the relevant Local Authority; • all materials delivered by HGVs (dry materials) will be sheeted to reduce dust and stop spillage on public roads; • where practical, the scheduling of HGV traffic along access routes past key sensitive receptors such as primary schools at certain times of the day will be avoided; • specific training and disciplinary measures for drivers of all site-related vehicles will be established to ensure the highest standards are maintained to prevent construction vehicles from carrying mud and debris onto the carriageway and for non-compliance with general measures; • wheel cleaning facilities may be established at the Site entrance, depending on the views of the Local Authorities; • appropriate traffic management measures would be put in place near site accesses. Typical measures would include HGV turning and crossing signs and a banksman at the Site access and warning signs; • provision of construction updates on the project website and other agreed communications to be distributed to residents within an agreed distance of the Site and access routes (integrated with relevant overall	Prior to start of construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			stakeholder communications plans required as part of the construction contracts); • adoption and enforcement of a voluntary speed limit of 20 mph for all construction vehicles travelling through rural villages and towns on the study area network; and • all drivers would be required to attend an on-site induction to include: – a toolbox talk safety briefing (and weekly toolbox talks, thereafter); – the need for appropriate care and speed control; – a briefing on driver speed reduction agreements (to slow Site traffic at sensitive locations such as through urban areas and other communities); and – identification of the required access routes and the controls to ensure no departure from these routes.		
	Additional Mitigation	**TA10**	Public Information: The Applicant and appointed Principal Contractor would also ensure information was distributed through its communication team via the project website, local newsletters and social media. An information telephone line will be established and communicated by the Principal Contractor to affected communities in the vicinity of the construction working corridor to allow for enquiries and complaints to be registered by local residents and other road users. The telephone number will be answered by a suitably trained representative of the Principal Contractors at all times during working site hours and an answering machine service will operate during other periods. All complaints registered through this service will be logged and appropriately responded to by the Contractor teams. Corrective actions identified from complaint responses will be fed back to the site management teams and required changes to practices and procedures implemented in live site management plans and communicated to all relevant site staff and operatives through weekly briefings and toolbox talks.	During construction	The Applicant Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**TA11**	Pedestrian Management The Principal Contractors would ensure that speed limits are always adhered to by their drivers and associated subcontractors. Advisory speed limit signage would be installed on approaches to areas where pedestrians including core path users may interact with construction traffic. Signage will be provided to warn drivers of the presence of public paths and cycling routes. Accordingly, appropriate signage advising of	Prior to start of construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			dates and hours of construction activity will be installed on the 'core path network' in advance of road crossing locations to warn users of the potential of construction traffic. Signage would be installed on the Site exit that makes drivers aware of local speed limits and reminding drivers of the potential presence of pedestrians and cyclists in the area. Consideration would be given to pedestrians and cyclists due to potential interactions between construction traffic and users of the core path network. These measures would be formulated into an Outdoor Access Management Plan (TA4). An Outline Outdoor Access Management Plan is provided in **Volume 5, Appendix 7.1: Outline Outdoor Access Management Plan**.		
	Additional Mitigation	**TA12**	Access Improvements All new access junctions would be designed and constructed in accordance with the appropriate design standards.	Prior to start of construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation	**TA13**	Public Road Improvements (PRI) PRI will be provided along some construction access routes to facilitate construction traffic travelling along existing public roads. These works may comprise upgrades such as road widening, installation of temporary or permanent passing places, new or upgraded road junctions, and upgrades to or replacement of existing bridges. Indicative PRI works have been identified through early design work undertaken pre-application by the Principal Contractors and these are set out in **Volume 5, Appendix 3.5: Public Road Improvement Works**.	Prior to start of construction	Principal Contractor
Noise and Vibration (**Chapter 15**)	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**NV1**	The proposed conductor type, Triple Araucaria, has been selected for use on the Proposed Development, which is a low noise conductor.	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**NV2**	Permanent towers and conductors are not proposed to be located within 100 m of Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs), beyond this distance, the conductor produces relatively low noise. The purpose and key driver of the routeing is to avoid proximity to NSRs such as residential properties.	During construction	Principal Contractor
	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**NV3**	Aeolian noise is caused by wind blowing through the conductors and/or structures. This type of noise is usually infrequent and depends on wind velocity and direction. Wind must blow steadily and perpendicular to the lines to set up an aeolian vibration, which can produce resonance if the frequency of the vibration matches the natural frequency of the line. Design of the conductors will implement best practice. Dampers will be attached to the lines to minimise aeolian vibration and therefore aeolian noise. It must	Pre-construction	The Applicant

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			be ensured that no components are used that have a known history to produce high aeolian noise.		
	Additional Mitigation - Construction	**NV4**	**Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP)** Will set out proactive strategies to manage and minimise the noise and vibration impacts generated by construction. Mitigation measures such as the control of the noise source levels, controlling the noise transmission path via noise barriers, time management and managing operational times of equipment when not in use will be implemented where necessary. This will also include community engagement and stakeholder management plans to ensure legal compliance with Control of Pollution Act 1974.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation - Construction	**NV5**	**LOD Restriction** Construction noise is predicted to exceed 65 dB where towers may move the maximum distance from the Proposed Alignment within the LOD during piling and foundations (suspension towers could move up to 55 m closer to NSRs within the LOD and angle towers could move up to 100 m closer to NSRs within the LOD). However, the LOD has already been restricted at many locations (see **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**) and prior to any further changes 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. This process is managed via the Applicant's internal process 'Change Request Procedure for Project Design Parameters Controlled by Consent Limitations (PR-NET-ENV-503)' as detailed in **Volume1, Chapter 3: Project Description**.	Pre-construction During construction	The Applicant
	Additional Mitigation - Construction	**NV6**	**Community Engagement** Communities would be informed of the programme of construction activities and a Community Liaison contact would be appointed to deal with any community queries or feedback. These would be detailed in the CNMP to be agreed with the relevant Local Authority.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation - Construction	**NV7**	**Equipment Curtailment** The elimination of concurrent use of the noisiest equipment in each phase will effectively eliminate the significant impacts of all but 3-4% of NSRs as detailed in **Volume 2, Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration**. This will be managed through the CNMP.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
	Additional Mitigation - Construction	**NV8**	**Duration of Works** The construction noise in general will be very short-term, maintaining this duration will ensure construction noise impacts are minimised.	Pre-construction During construction	Principal Contractor
	Additional Mitigation - Operation	**NV9**	Engagement with NSR 323 on the potential temporary effects during wet conditions of the temporary alignment.	Pre-construction	The Applicant
Climate Change	Topic Specific Embedded Mitigation	**CC1**	**Design Resilience to Climate Change** The principal components of the Proposed Development design, in particular towers and their foundations and the Cable Sealing End Compound, will be designed and constructed in accordance with all relevant statutory and industry best practice codes and standards to ensure long-term resilience of the OHL infrastructure. The design will take account of projected climatic changes in North East Scotland, particularly in relation to wind/storm frequency, lightning strike frequency, flood event frequency and intensity, and increased Summer temperatures, to minimise the potential for climate event damage and disruption to OHL infrastructure and its operation. The approach will take account of, and draw from, relevant industry climate adaptation and resilience standards and risk assessments, including SSEN Transmission's *Climate Resilience Strategy, December 2024*.	Pre-construction During construction Operation Decommissioning	The Applicant Principal Contractor
	Applied Mitigation	**CC2**	**Construction Carbon Management Plan** A Construction Carbon Management Plan (CCMP) will be developed and implemented during construction by the Principal Contractors. The CCMP will set out measures to be implemented prior to, and during, the construction process to minimise the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) associated with: • the products and materials used to construct the Proposed Development; and • the construction process and activities. The CCMP will align with all relevant commitments on 'Scope 3' emissions made in SSEN Transmission's *Sustainability Strategy Pathway to 2030* and *Sustainability Action Plan 2024 to 2031*. It will demonstrate an approach which is compliant with, or equivalent to, best industry practices such as PAS2080:2023 and it will adopt a Science-Based Targets approach as far as possible to align emissions from construction management with UK and Scottish commitments to Net Zero carbon. • In relation to emissions embodied in products and materials, the CCMP will set out measures to be taken to consider carbon reduction	Pre-construction During construction Decommissioning	The Applicant Principal Contractors

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			in the selection and procurement of project components and construction materials. This will include the approach to maximising use of secondary and recycled materials and the diversion of surplus materials to processors or end uses which retain the materials in the construction value chain. The measures will link with other waste and resources plans required by the Contract with the aim of achieving circular materials management wherever possible. • In relation to emissions from construction processes and activities the CCMP will incorporate all best practicable means to minimise emissions associated with energy and fuel use. The principal sources of GHG emissions from all key stages and processes will be reviewed and opportunities to avoid and reduce energy/fuel use identified and implemented. Measures will include, for example, the specification of mobile and static plant wherever possible which is powered by non-fossil fuel sources. CCMP implementation will be accompanied by use of SSEN Transmission's Project Carbon Calculator by the Principal Contractors to track embodied and in-construction GHG emissions, to help identify opportunities for real-time emissions reduction during construction, and to provide a report and benchmark for the project to inform SSEN Transmission's carbon emissions reporting and reduction processes. The CCMP will form part of the CEMP (see **Mitigation Reference G2**) and will integrate with other relevant plans within the CEMP (and GEMPs – see **Mitigation Reference G1**) including the Materials and Site Waste Management Plan, the Traffic Management Plan, the Peat Management Plan and the Air Quality Management Plan. Implementation of the CCMP during construction will be regularly audited by appropriately qualified personnel within the Principal Contractors and Applicant teams.		
	Applied Mitigation	**CC3**	**Climate Resilience Management Plan** A Climate Resilience Management Plan (CRMP) will be developed and implemented during construction by the Principal Contractors. This will follow a risk assessment based approach to identification and management/mitigation of risks and impacts. The approach will follow relevant best practice climate risk assessments (such as ISO 14090:2019) and use the latest available Met Office climate change projection data. It will also draw from relevant climate adaptation planning undertaken by SSEN Transmission. The CRMP will focus on climate adaptation risks and their mitigation relating to human and environmental receptors during construction (and as appropriate dismantling and decommissioning). Climate resilience risks and	Pre-construction During construction Decommissioning	The Applicant Principal Contractors

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			design responses relating to the physical OHL infrastructure are addressed in **Mitigation Reference CC1**. The CRMP will integrate with the CEMP and its relevant subordinate management plans including those relating to flooding and emergency procedures on site. It will also integrate with and complement relevant health and safety management plans and procedures to ensure that climate-related risks to the health and safety of site operatives and, where relevant, the general public and adjacent landowners/managers are fully considered and mitigated. The CRMP will also consider the potential for projected climate risks to interact with construction activities in relation to exacerbation of effects on habitats, soils, water resources/supplies and other relevant natural and cultural heritage receptors. Measures identified to address these risks will be implemented on site and audited regularly by the relevant ECoW personnel.		
	Applied Mitigation	**CC4**	**Procurement and Whole Life Carbon Management** The Applicant will review opportunities to apply carbon emissions and resource management criteria to their procurement contracts for key materials and components required to construct the Proposed Development. The approach, based on consideration of whole life carbon for materials, will accord with SSEN Transmission's Sustainable Procurement Code which seeks, inter alia, to: • minimise waste, targeting zero avoidable waste to landfill by 2026; • maximise circular economy opportunities; • re-use or repurpose existing assets and materials wherever possible; and • design out waste at source. The Procurement Strategy for the project will be developed in line with SSEN Transmission's corporate objective to align with the global standard on sustainable procurement, ISO20400. The focus of sustainable procurement actions for the Proposed Development will be on identification and specification of low carbon materials, particularly those for carbon-intensive industrial sectors (steel for towers, concrete for tower foundations and steel/aluminium for conductors). The Procurement Strategy will include consideration of re-purposed assets from other parts of the Transmission Operator's network and the use of secondary and recycled sources of other materials.	Pre-construction During construction Operation Decommissioning	The Applicant
	Additional Mitigation	**CC5**	Climate change was scoped out of the EIA and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken in the EIAR. Please see Applied	-	-

Topic	Type of Mitigation	Ref	Mitigation/Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
			Mitigation measures above in relation to carbon management and climate resilience to which the Applicant has committed to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through the detailed design/procurement and construction process and to ensure that climate change risks are addressed within plans for adaptation and resilience, particularly during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.		
	Monitoring	**CC6**	SSEN Transmission will monitor all relevant climate risks during the life of the OHL asset in line with asset management plans and commitments and targets incorporated within the organisation's *Sustainability Strategy Pathway to 2030* and *Sustainability Action Plan 2024 to 2031*.	Operation	The Applicant