

Netherton Hub 400 kV OHL Connection to New Deer and Peterhead: Tie-In

Environmental Appraisal Report Volume 1 Chapter 13: Summary of Mitigation Measures Addendum

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13 SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This addendum chapter presents a compilation of the mitigation measures outlined in **chapters 5-12** of the **Environmental Appraisal Report (EAR)** submitted in July 2026 and **Appendix 7.2A: Protected Species Addendum**. **Table 13.1** displays, by topic, the mitigation or monitoring measures to be implemented.

13.1.2 Changes to the original **Table 13.1** in **Chapter 13: Summary of Mitigation Measures (Volume 1)** of the **EAR**, are highlighted in red text.

13.1.3 Each measure is assigned a code for ease of reference. The following mitigation codes are used in this section:

- GE – General;
- LV – Landscape and Visual;
- CH – Cultural Heritage;
- BD – Ecology;
- OR – Ornithology;
- HYD – Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils;
- FOL – Forestry and Land Use; and
- NV – Noise and Vibration.

Table 13.1: Schedule of Mitigation

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
General	Construction	GE1	General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs)	The Principal Contractor will be required to implement GEMPs covering the following topics: • Oil storage and refuelling; • Soil management; • Working in or near water; • Working in sensitive habitats; • Working with concrete; • Waste management; • Private water supplies; • Forestry; • Dust management; • Biosecurity on land; • Restoration; and • Bad weather.
General	Construction	GE2	Noise Management Plan	The Principal Contractor will be required to produce and implement a Noise Management Plan for their construction activities. The plan will be implemented by the Applicant for any construction works of a similar nature that are associated with the Proposed Development e.g. maintenance. The plan will be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council. This will ensure compliance with the relevant EC Directives and UK Statutory Instruments that limit noise emissions associated with a variety of construction plant; and guidance set out in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 which covers noise control on construction sites.
General	Construction	GE3	Site Water Management Plan	A Site Water Management Plan will be developed to manage potential risks to the water environment including locations for silt mitigation measures, dewatering of excavations inclusive of pump locations, monitoring points, cut off drains, and sustainable drainage systems. In addition, this plan will show how rivers downstream will be protected from sedimentation or pollution resulting from the project activities. The Site Water

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				Management Plan will include details of the layout of the Proposed Development, as well as any access tracks detailing all locations of water mitigation measures. All relevant activities will be undertaken in compliance with The Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025¹. GEMPs for 'Oil Storage and Refuelling', 'Soil Removal, Storage and Reinstatement', and 'Working with Concrete' will be adhered to.
General	Construction	GE4	Construction Traffic Management Plan	A Construction Traffic Management Plan will be developed by the Principal Contractor, which will be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council's roads team as part of pre-commencement conditions in advance of construction. See NV3 .
General	Construction	GE5	Soil Management	Soil management will follow the general guidance set out in GEMP - 'Soil Removal, Storage and Reinstatement'. Additionally, reinstatement shall be completed as soon as practicably possible in order to prevent environmental disturbance.
General	Construction	GE6	Dust	Dust will be managed through implementation of standard control measures such as management of stock piles of top soil to suppress dust and road cleaning.
General	Construction	GE7	Waste	Waste Management will be undertaken in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 ² and the principles of the waste hierarchy, as set out in GEMP – 'Waste Management'.
General	Construction	GE8	Emergency	An Environmental Emergency Response Plan will be developed by the Principal Contractor to deal with, among other things, accidental spills and leaks. Appropriate oil spill kits will be located on site and in key vehicles. Site staff will be trained in their use and provided with advice on action(s) to be taken and who should be informed in the event of a pollution incident. Emergency response teams and contractors, their locations and response times will be identified in the plan.
General	Construction	GE9	Welfare facilities	On-site welfare facilities will be adequately designed and maintained to ensure all sewage is disposed of appropriately. This may take the form of an on-site septic tank

¹ The Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025, SSI 2025/165. Available at: The Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025

² UK Government (1990). Environmental Protection Act 1990

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				with soak away, tanking and off-site disposal depending on agreement with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA); or discharge to foul sewer.
General	Construction	G10	Adverse weather	The proposed programme includes year-round working. Details provided in the GEMP will include management measures to deal with adverse weather conditions.
General	Construction	G11	Driver induction	A driver induction will be undertaken to include a safety induction, speed control and the identification of specified access routes during the construction phase.
General	Construction	G12	Car sharing	Adoption of car sharing will be undertaken where possible to reduce the number of vehicles arriving and departing from the site.
General	Construction	G13	Local residents	Local residents will be kept informed of any potentially disruptive activities and actions being taken to mitigate the impact of these activities.
General	Construction	G14	Road condition	The Principal Contractor may be required to undertake road condition surveys throughout the construction works and carry out any remedial road works (as considered appropriate) resulting from the construction traffic. This is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor and will be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council prior to construction commencing.
General	Construction	G15	Weight restrictions	The Applicant will ensure that HGVs adhere to weight restrictions on roads in the area.
General	Construction	G16	Excavation cover	Excavations will not be left open overnight, unless a ramp with a 45 degree angle is included to allow animals to escape should they fall in. All excavations will be backfilled immediately where possible.
Landscape and Visual	Construction	LV1	Best practice construction methods	The following construction methods should be applied to minimise landscape and visual effects: - Working areas would be restricted to designated zones and clearly demarcated to prevent plant, materials and construction activity from encroaching into non construction areas; - Use of existing public roads and existing farm or forestry tracks wherever possible, to minimise the need for new temporary access;

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				• Material storage and temporary stockpiles would be retained for the shortest practicable duration and positioned, where possible, to reduce visual intrusion, avoid prominent skylining and limit effects on neighbouring receptors; • Reinstatement of permanent access tracks to a width typically suitable for 4x4 vehicles, subject to the extent of upgrade required and landowner requirements; • Management of potential effects associated with construction compounds through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP); • Excavations for tower foundations, laydown areas and temporary tracks would be reinstated prior to the operational phase, with affected ground restored to reflect surrounding landcover and vegetation patterns where practicable; • Temporary towers installed during the construction phase, prior to energisation, would be dismantled following use and the surrounding areas reinstated; • Location of typical tower foundations below ground level, with sufficient soil cover to allow habitats to reinstate. The permanent above ground footprint is typically 1 m x 1 m, with a maximum dimension of 1.5 m x 1.5 m; • All construction sites would be reinstated, including the removal of temporary lattice tower diversions, temporary access tracks and work sites around tower locations, together with the revegetation of construction compounds. Permanent track edges would be restored with appropriate materials to assist integration with adjacent vegetation and landcover within the OHL corridor. Reinstatement principles are detailed in the Applicant's General Environmental Management Plans, provided in Appendix 2.1: General Environmental Management Plans (Volume 3); and • Concrete for tower foundations would be delivered ready mixed to site, reducing the requirement for onsite batching and helping to limit the extent and duration of construction activity within the landscape.

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
Landscape and Visual	Operation	LV2	Best practice operation principles	The following operation mitigation measures have been incorporated to reduce operational landscape and visual effects: • Siting the Proposed Development to avoid, where possible, areas subject to nationally recognised landscape designations or classifications, and to maintain appropriate separation from major settlements and clusters of sensitive receptors; • Utilising existing tracks preferentially throughout the OHL corridor, where practicable, to reduce the requirement for new permanent access and associated landscape and visual effects; • Positioning towers at lower elevations where feasible, allowing topography to provide a visual backdrop and reducing the extent to which towers and conductors are skylined in key views; • Selecting tower locations to avoid, where practicable, interrupting views towards prominent summits, ridgelines, valley forms and other distinctive landscape features within the Study Area; • Siting towers away from sensitive or distinctive landscape features where their scale, form or setting could otherwise be compromised; • Aligning the OHL, where practicable, through larger scale and more modified landscapes, including areas already influenced by existing or consented infrastructure, where there is greater capacity to accommodate transmission infrastructure; • Reducing visibility and prominence from key sensitive receptor locations, including settlements, transport corridors, tourist or scenic routes and recreational routes within the Study Area, wherever practicable; and • Considering the scale and form of the proposed towers in relation to the landscape character types traversed, with the aim of limiting effects on the perceived scale, pattern and character of the receiving landscape.
Cultural Heritage	Construction	CH1	Demarcation and Avoidance	Ludquharn cottage (NK04SW0043; HA4) is located within the Site, but not within the tower construction area. The cottage remains should be physically demarcated and

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				avoided where feasible by erecting temporary fencing with a minimum 10 m buffer prior to any enabling or construction activity. This measure will prevent accidental encroachment or disturbance. The requirements for demarcation will be set out within an Archaeological Project Design to be approved by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS), and will be included as part of the CEMP.
Cultural Heritage	Construction	CH2	Preservation by Record	If demarcation and avoidance of Ludquharn cottage (NK04SW0043; HA4) cannot be achieved, the heritage asset will be subject to targeted archaeological investigations in advance of construction. The investigations strategy would likely consist of a building survey and partial excavation, with the methodology detailed in an Archaeological Project Design to be approved by the ACAS, that will be included as part of the CEMP. The work may include non-intrusive survey, intrusive excavation, analysis, reporting, publication, and deposition of the archive with an appropriate repository.
Cultural Heritage	Construction	CH3	Archaeological Works	In keeping with NPF4 Policy 7, and the requirements of the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service ("ACAS"), as the potential for archaeological remains to exist within the Site is medium, archaeological works will be required within the construction areas for the towers and any access tracks requiring groundbreaking works, to investigate the presence or absence of currently unknown archaeological remains at these locations. This could take the form of an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching or may be conducted as a watching brief. All archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional archaeological contractor and carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)³ and in consultation with ACAS.
Ecology	Pre-Construction	BD1	Pre-construction bat survey – Aerial PRF inspection and Activity Survey (Structures)	If trees or structures identified as having Potential Roost Feature (PRFs) within the Site and Associated Infrastructure Survey Area are to be felled / demolished or there is a risk of disturbance from works, a pre-construction survey is required, undertaken by a team of licensed and capable ecologists, following prevailing guidance ⁴ .

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). *Standards and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

⁴ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines* (4th Edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				Where it is not possible to avoid damage or disturbance to trees / structures and a roost has been confirmed, a licence from NatureScot will be obtained in advance of any construction activity. This will enable compliance with the legal protection for bats and aligns with the SPP for bats.
Ecology	Pre-Construction	BD2	Pre-construction badger surveys & licensing	Pre-construction badger surveys will be undertaken within the Site and Associated Infrastructure and up to 100 m from the final design of the Proposed Development, to confirm sett locations and activity levels. Surveys will be undertaken by a competent ecologist, following NatureScot guidance on badger survey and licensing. A specific SPP would be prepared to support any licence application and would identify site-specific mitigation and any necessary compensation (e.g. exclusion, timing restrictions, and artificial sett construction). It is anticipated that alternative setts will be available to support badgers within their territory during the temporary closure.
Ecology	Construction	BD3	Artificial lighting restrictions	Construction works will be generally scheduled for daylight hours to avoid peak periods of otter / bat activity. If works are required during the night, artificial lighting would not directly illuminate watercourses, adjacent riparian habitat and treelines within the Site and Associated Infrastructure. This is a best practice measure with respect to potential presence of bat, otter, water vole and pine marten, and fish.
Ecology	Pre-Construction	BD4	Pre-construction otter surveys	A pre-works survey of suitable habitat for otters within the Site plus up to 200 m from the construction area should be undertaken in advance of any construction work. Surveys will be undertaken to identify any newly established otter resting sites not identified previously and the requirement for any additional mitigation measures or licensing. Surveys should be undertaken by a capable ecologist following NatureScot standing advice⁵. If identified, potential resting sites should be monitored using camera traps to confirm their use and determine whether they are being used for breeding or as natal dens.

⁵ NatureScot (online). Standing advice for planning consultations – otter. Online at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/standing-advice-planning-consultations-otters>

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				Where a resting site is confirmed as being in use, further mitigation measures will be required. If possible, works should be micrositied to avoid these sites and establish exclusion zones of at least 30 m. If there is a confirmed breeding site within 200 m of the Site, greater stand-off distances may be required. If micrositing is not feasible, a licence will be required to carry out the works in proximity to these sites. A specific SPP would be required to support a licence application, and this would identify specific mitigation measures and any proposed compensation. If the resting site is confirmed to be used for breeding or as a natal den, no works will be permitted until monitoring confirms that the breeding season has concluded and the cubs are fully mobile.
Ecology	Pre-Construction	BD5	Pre-construction water vole surveys	A pre-works survey of suitable habitat to support water vole up to 100 m beyond the Site should be undertaken in advance of construction works, to reassess potential activity and avoid direct damage to burrows, runs or foraging habitat during the construction of the Proposed Development. Surveys should be undertaken by a capable ecologist following methodology described in the Water Vole Mitigation Handbook⁶. If water vole burrows are identified within 30 m of the Proposed Development, consider if the works may be micrositied to avoid/ retain the burrows. Where it is not possible to avoid damage or disturbance to active burrows, a licence from NatureScot will be obtained in advance of any construction activity and a water vole trapping and relocation exercise will be required under the terms of the relevant NatureScot licence. Any captured water voles may only be released into suitable habitat within the territory of the same water vole population, or into suitable habitat that is not currently occupied by another water vole population. A licence can only be issued once sufficient evidence has been provided regarding matters such as the provenance of the water voles to be released and the carrying capacity of the proposed receptor site. The feasibility, duration and overall programme implications of such a trapping and relocation exercise will depend on the scale and extent of watercourse impacts associated with the Proposed Development.

⁶ Dean. M, Strachan. R., Gow. D., Andrews. R., Mathews. F., Chanin. P. (2016). The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook. The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series.

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				This will enable compliance with the legal protection for water voles. A specific SPP would be required to support a licence application, and this would identify specific mitigation measures and any proposed compensation.
Ecology	Pre-Construction	BD6	Pre-construction pine marten surveys	A survey of suitable habitat for pine marten up to 250 m from the construction area of the Site should be undertaken in advance of any construction work. This survey aims to identify any new or unrecorded potential resting sites. Potential resting sites should be monitored using camera traps to confirm their use and determine whether they are being used for resting. Where a resting site is confirmed as being in use, further mitigation measures will be required. If possible, works should be micrositied to avoid these sites and establish exclusion zones of at least 30 m and in the case of breeding sites 100 m, in line with guidance⁷. If micrositing is not feasible, a licence will be required to carry out the works in proximity to these sites along with a specific SPP. With the implementation of the above mitigation, it is considered that no significant effects to pine marten will occur as a result of this Proposed Development.
Ecology	Construction and Operation	BD7	Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Where required by the BNG assessment, off-site habitat creation and/or enhancement measures will be delivered to provide compensation sufficient to achieve the identified biodiversity net gain requirements, with an estimated requirement for 10.74 biodiversity units (area-based habitats) and 2.43 linear units (linear-based habitats). The specific habitat types, enhancement measures and locations will be determined through agreement with landowners and delivery partners and secured in accordance with BNG requirements. Habitat enhancements and enhancement measures are expected to be delivered within the same Local Planning Authority area where practicable. Habitat measures may include habitat creation, or habitat restoration/ condition improvement, with management measures including, where appropriate, planting, selective thinning, removal of non-native species, grazing management, grassland

⁷ NatureScot (online). Standing advice for planning consultations – Pine martens. Available: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/standing-advice-planning-consultations-pine-martens>

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				creation, peatland restoration, and, in the case of hedgerows, appropriate rotational cutting. The precise measures will be determined following the identification and securing of suitable receptor sites. Once suitable locations are identified, secured and agreed these measures would be set out within a detailed Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan, 30-years in duration.
Ecology	Construction	BD8	General Mitigation for Works near Watercourses	Appropriate measures to protect the aquatic environment should be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development in order to eliminate or minimise risk to aquatic flora and fauna. Such measures include best environmental practice guidance outlined by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association guidance (CIRIA, 2023). Construction materials should be stored and maintained away from watercourses. Silt fences or similar should be placed around exposed ground and stockpiles, and early revegetation of the completed elements of the scheme should be undertaken to reduce further erosion. Surface water runoff from the construction sites into the watercourses should be avoided and a system of cut-off ditches or other appropriate surface water attenuation/treatment measures, silt fencing and/or bunds should be installed if required. Chemicals and fuels should be stored in secure containers located away from watercourses or water bodies. No refuelling of plant or machinery should take place near the watercourse. Noise and vibration should be controlled and kept to the minimum necessary to prevent potential negative effects on fish and eels. Lighting used for construction should be switched-off when not in use and, where possible, positioned so as not to spill on to watercourses. If unavoidable, then a dark corridor should be maintained to enable fish to pass through the site unobstructed by lighting. Biosecurity measures should be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to prevent the spread of INNS. Biosecurity is defined as a set of precautions that aim to minimise the risk of moving invasive non-native species, parasites, and diseases. Measures are likely to include:

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				- The briefing and training of workers on good biosecurity practices appropriate to their role; - Equipping workers with the necessary equipment, PPE, and substances to implement biosecurity control measures, including effective hygiene and sanitation practices. This will most frequently comprise Virkon S disinfectant tablets, sprayers, and brushes to clean and disinfect equipment and PPE prior to leaving site. - Ensure that Defra's "Check, Clean, Dry" principles are followed and ensure that all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and survey equipment is clean and dry (and if necessary, disinfected) prior to going to and from site; and - Where possible, workers should park vehicles on hard standing areas and check/clean tyres prior to leaving site. It is concluded that with the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant effects upon the aquatic environment will occur as a result of the Proposed Development.
Ornithology	Pre-Construction / Construction	O1	Pre-construction breeding bird surveys	If works are scheduled to take place during the breeding season (March to August) pre-construction breeding bird surveys would be undertaken in the 24 hours prior to works commencing, covering suitable nesting habitats in the Site and surrounding 200 m area by a suitably experienced ornithologist. If nests are identified within the footprint of the Proposed Development, a suitable disturbance buffer based on up-to-date guidance⁸ will be established to avoid disturbance and destruction of the nest. A barn owl survey should be conducted prior to works commencing and, if a nest is recorded, a suitable disturbance buffer of 50-100 m should be established and works within this buffer should be avoided during the breeding season.

⁸ Goodship, N.M. and Furness, R.W. (MacArthur Green) (2022). Disturbance Distances Review: An updated literature review of disturbance distances of selected bird species. NatureScot Research Report 1283. Online at: [NatureScot Research Report 1283 - Disturbance Distances Review: An updated literature review of disturbance distances of selected bird species | NatureScot](#)

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
Ornithology	Operation	O2	Installation of Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs)	13.1.4 Mitigation during the operational phase involving installation of Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs) on the OHL has been recommended due to the flight activity of the SPA qualifying features including herring gull and pink-footed goose within and surrounding the Proposed Development: • The Principal Contractor will install BFDs along the length of the tie-in; and • If the conductor configuration is not suitable for installation of BFDs, the BFDs will only be installed on the earth wire. The earth wire is less visible than the conductors and presents the highest potential collision risk.
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Pre-Construction / Construction	HYD1	PWS	Appendix 9.1 Private Water Supply Risk Assessment (Volume 3) provides a range of mitigation measures including those which have been recommended for the 4 PWS which were screened in for assessment. PWS will require further investigation by the Principal Contractor prior to construction to verify the infrastructure location, source location and its use. Potential further unregistered supplies may also need to be established through consultation with local property owners. If applicable, measures to mitigate for temporary interruption of water supply, or permanent alternative supply to be agreed prior to works commencing. Where applicable, water quality and/or quantity monitoring of water supply before, during and after construction should be implemented. The Principal Contractor will be required to consider all construction activities and satisfy themselves that they are aware of all PWS in the local area that may be at risk of adverse effects as a result of the Proposed Development. Should any PWS be identified which require protection, specific mitigation will be developed and agreed with Aberdeenshire Council and SEPA. Wastewater from construction and welfare facilities will be removed by tanker to the nearest licensed Scottish Water wastewater facility.
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Construction	HYD2	Management of excavated material storage	Mitigation to prevent sediment runoff from temporary soil bunds will be implemented consisting of silt fences, cut-off drains and water pumps with silt socks/bags where needed.

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Construction	HYD3	Working in Water	Within the Study Area, and in line with SEPA's recommended riparian corridors (see Figure 9.1 Hydrological Features (Volume 2)), all works should maintain a 10 m buffer from the unnamed tributaries of the Burn of Ludquharn and the tributary of the Burn of Faichfield. In addition, a 15 m buffer should be maintained from both the Burn of Ludquharn and the Burn of Faichfield. It is recommended to microsite the section of the temporary proposed access track and temporary tower working area that encroaches into the SEPA riparian corridor for the unnamed tributary of the Burn of Ludquharn. Refuelling of vehicles and machinery will be carried out in a designated area located on an impermeable surface, at least 50 m from any watercourse, and by designated refuelling marshals only. Where works within this buffer are unavoidable, appropriate pollution prevention measures such as spill kits, drip trays, and emergency response procedures will be implemented.
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Construction	HYD4	Field drainage	Any sub-surface field drainage systems, damaged or affected by works, will be restored at the time of damage / impact.
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Construction	HYD5	Restoration Plan	The banks and bed of any watercourse disturbed by construction activities will be reinstated to a condition as close as possible to that existing before construction. Details of the reinstatement practices and locations to be provided in the Restoration Plan as part of the CEMP. Monitoring will be carried out post-works and any remedial actions with regards to erosion of the affected areas will be carried out as soon as possible.
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	Pre-Construction / Construction	HYD6	Sensitive Soils including Peaty Soils	The Applicant has indicated that excavation will be required for the foundation removal of tower NP7. The footprint of excavations will be limited to the developable area (i.e. tower foundation footprint and temporary storage of excavated soils). For temporary access over sensitive soils (including any isolated areas where peat exists around NP7), the Applicant intends to float access tracks; all other temporary tracks will be cut tracks. Access will be taken by low-ground-pressure all-terrain vehicles, using trackway matting where required. All proposed temporary tracks for the

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				proposed development will be removed at completion of the Project, and soils will be restored in situ following best practice guidance⁹. Should (buried) peat be identified across the Proposed Development, the Applicant proposes using best practice mitigation measures in order to safeguard sensitive soils where they occur. As such, the anticipated level of impact on peat in relation to the construction of the Proposed Development would be limited and can be mitigated should it occur. SEPA should be consulted at the pre-construction detailed design stage, at which point it is anticipated that floating tracks will be required in areas where peat depths exceed 1 m. Furthermore, any micro-siting is expected to avoid peat of greater depth than that accepted at the application stage.
Forestry and Land Use	Pre-Construction Phase	FOL1	Compensatory Planting Plan	A detailed compensatory planting & management plan will be submitted to Scottish Forestry and the Planning Authority to ensure any commercial forest lost through felling is replaced. This plan shall include: • details of the location(s) of the area(s) to be planted; • the nature, design and specification of the proposed woodland(s) to be planted; • the phasing and associated timescales for implementing the replanting strategy; • proposals for the maintenance of the replanting strategy, including annual checks, replacement planting, fencing, ground preparation and drainage; and • proposals for reporting to the Planning Authority on compliance with timescales for obtaining the Necessary Consents and implementation of the replanting strategy.
Noise Environment	Pre-Construction / Construction	NV1	Noise level durations	Unless for safety or engineering reasons, construction works that cause noise levels at sensitive receptors at or above moderate magnitude, should be limited so as to not exceed the following durations: • 10 days/nights in any 15 consecutive days/nights.

⁹ DEFRA (2009) Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. Online: Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716510/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf [Accessed May 2026]

Topic	Phase	Mitigation Reference	Title	Description
				40 days/nights in any consecutive six months.
Noise Environment	Construction	NV2	Noise monitoring	Where identified as being necessary, the construction process will be monitored to ensure noise effects are mitigated, so far as is reasonably practicable. Any such monitoring protocols will also be incorporated into the construction method statements prepared by the Principal Contractor.
Noise Environment	Construction	NV3	CTMP measures	Implementation of a CTMP which sets out the following: - Wherever practicable, construction traffic routes should be selected to utilise existing well trafficked routes and to avoid routes which currently experience relatively low traffic flows. - Appropriate timing and distribution of construction traffic movements should be considered and implemented with the aim of minimising potential disturbance due to noise. - Utilised routes should be well maintained to avoid uneven ground and potential for associated influence on noise generated by vehicles. - It should be ensured that vehicles do not park or queue for notable periods outside of sensitive receptors with engines running.