

TRANSMISSION

VOLUME 4: APPENDIX V1-11.1: TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT

Pell Frischmann

Strathy South Wind Farm Grid Connection

Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.1: Transport Assessment February 2025 10109489

Strathy South Wind Farm Grid Connection Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.1: Transport AssessmentVolume 4: Appendix V1-11.1: Transport Assessment

This report is to be regarded as confidential to our Client and is intended for their use only and may not be assigned except in accordance with the contract. Consequently, and in accordance with current practice, any liability to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents is hereby expressly excluded, except to the extent that the report has been assigned in accordance with the contract. Before the report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document, circular or statement and before its contents or the contents of any part of it are disclosed orally to any third party, our written approval as to the form and context of such a publication or disclosure must be obtained.

Report	port Ref. 241204 Appendix V1-11.1 - Transport Assessment								
File Path https://pellf.sharepoint.com/sites/EdinburghOfficeTeam/Shared Documents/General/Projects/10109/ WIP/Reports/Strathy South/241204 Appendix 11.1 - Transport Assessment.docx					rojects/10109489 AS	6H Strathy/01 -			
Rev	Suit	Description	Description Date Originator Checker Approver						
1		Final	05/02/2025	G Buchan	S Cochrane	G Buchan			
Ref. refe	erence. R	ev revision. Suit suitability.							

Prepared for

ASH design+assessment



Prepared by

Pell Frischmann





Pell Frischmann

Contents

1	Int	roduction	14
	1.1	Purpose of the Transport Assessment	. 14
	1.2	TA Structure	. 14
2	Sit	e Background	15
2	2.1	Site Location	. 15
2	2.2	Proposed Development	. 15
3	Tra	ansport Policy Review	16
3	3.1	Introduction	. 16
3	3.2	National Policy and Guidance	. 16
3	3.3	Local Policy and Guidance	. 17
3	3.4	Conclusion	. 18
4	Stu	udy Methodology	19
2	4.1	Introduction	. 19
2	1.2	Project Phases – Transport Overview	. 19
2	1.3	Scoping Discussions	. 19
5	Ba	seline Conditions	20
Ę	5.1	Study Area	. 20
Ę	5.2	Pedestrian and Cyclist Networks	. 21
Ę	5.3	Road Access	. 22
Ę	5.4	Road Suitability	. 22
Ę	5.5	Existing Traffic Conditions	. 23
Ę	5.6	Accident Review	. 24
Ę	5.7	Future Baseline	. 25
6	Со	nstruction Trip Generation and Distribution	27
6	6.1	Trip Derivation	. 27
6	6.2	Peak Traffic Flows	. 27
7	Со	nstruction Traffic Impact Assessment	29
8	Fra	amework Traffic Mitigation Measures	30
8	3.1	Construction Phase	. 30
8	3.2	Public Information	. 31
8	3.3	Outdoor Access Management Plan	. 31
8	3.4	Operational Phase Mitigation	. 32
9	Su	mmary & Conclusions	33

Figures

Figure 1 Site Location	15
Figure 2 Access Junction Locations	20
Figure 3 Study Area	21
Figure 4 Traffic Count Location Points	24
Figure 3 Study Area	21

Strathy South Wind Farm Grid Connection Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.1: Transport AssessmentVolume 4: Appendix V1-11.1: Transport Assessment

Tables

Table 1 24-hour Average Daily Traffic Data (2024)	. 24
Table 2 Accident Summary	. 25
Table 3 24-hour Average Daily Traffic Data (2026)	. 25
Table 4 24-hour Average Daily Traffic Data (2026) Base + Committed Development	. 26

Appendices

Annex A: Site Access Junction Drawings Annex B: Traffic Programme

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Transport Assessment

Pell Frischmann (PF) has been commissioned by ASH design+assessment, on behalf of Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Transmission (the Applicant), to undertake a Transport Assessment (TA) for the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development comprises a Proposed Alignment and an Alternative Alignment, as discussed in **Volume 1: Chapter 1 – Introduction and Background**.

This TA considers the Proposed Development with the Proposed Alignment, which comprises of a new 10.5 kilometre (km) 132 kV double circuit overhead line (OHL) supported by steel lattice towers from the Strathy North 'T' (near Dallangwell) to a new cable sealing end (CSE) compound, prior to connecting into Connagill 275/132 kV substation via two short sections of single circuit 132 kV underground cable (UGC). Once constructed and commissioned, redundant parts of the existing Strathy North 132 kV trident 'H' wood pole OHL would be dismantled and removed.

The Proposed Development with the Alternative Alignment takes a slightly more northerly and longer route (13.5 km) than that of the Proposed Alignment, to avoid the proposed Melvich Wind Energy Hub. The Alternative Alignment is considered in **Volume 5: Chapter 9 – Traffic and Transport – Alternative Alignment**, although aspects of this TA are applicable to both alignment options.

No liability is accepted for the use of all or part of this report by third parties. This report is © Copyright of Pell Frischmann 2024 and SSEN Transmission. No section of this report may be reproduced without prior written approval.

The TA identifies the key transport and access issues associated with the Proposed Alignment and the likely traffic impacts in the study area. The TA identifies where mitigation works may be required to accommodate the predicted traffic impacts associated with the construction of either alignment option, to be developed during detailed design.

1.2 TA Structure

Following this introduction, the TA is structured as follows:

- Chapter Two describes the Site background and Proposed Development;
- Chapter Three reviews the relevant transport and planning policies;
- Chapter Four sets out the methodology used within this assessment;
- Chapter Five describes the baseline transport conditions;
- Chapter Six describes the trip generation and distribution of traffic in the study area;
- Chapter Seven summarises the traffic impact assessment;
- Chapter Eight considers mitigation proposals for development related traffic within the study network; and
- Chapter Nine summarises the findings of the TA and outlines the key conclusions.

2 Site Background

2.1 Site Location

The Proposed Development is driven by the need to connect the consented Strathy South Wind Farm (and subsequently, as part of shared infrastructure, the consented Strathy Wood Wind Farm and operational Strathy north Wind Farm) to the electricity transmission network at Connagill 275/132 kV substation.

The location of the Proposed Development with the Proposed Alignment is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 Site Location



2.2 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development with the Proposed Alignment would comprise approximately 10.5 km of 132 kV double circuit OHL supported by steel lattice towers from Strathy North 'T' (near Dallangwell) to a new CSE compound, prior to connecting into Connagill 275/132 kV substation via two short sections of single circuit 132 kV UGC. To allow for futureproofing, it is proposed that a section of the Proposed Alignment would be capable of operating at 275 kV in the future, if required.

Once the Proposed Development is constructed and commissioned, redundant parts of the existing Strathy North 132 kV trident 'H' wood pole OHL would be dismantled and removed.

The Proposed Development would not have a fixed operational life. As explained in later sections, it is considered that the traffic impacts associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development represents an assessment of the worst-case scenario, as the operational phase of a transmission line generates insignificant traffic flows, associated with general maintenance works.

3 Transport Policy Review

3.1 Introduction

This part of the TA provides an overview of the relevant national and local transport planning policy and guidance.

3.2 National Policy and Guidance

3.2.1 National Planning Framework 4 (2023)

The National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) is a long-term plan for Scotland that sets out where development and infrastructure is needed in the country. NPF4 sets out the Government's plan looking forward to 2045 that will guide spatial development, set out national planning policies, designate national developments and highlight regional spatial priorities. It is part of the development plan, and so influences planning decisions across Scotland.

NPF4 puts the climate and nature crises at the heart of the Scottish planning system and was adopted in February 2023.

With regards to traffic and transport and the Proposed Development, Policy 11: Energy within the NPF4 notes that:

"a) Development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported. These include:

ii. enabling works, such as grid transmission and distribution infrastructure;

iii. energy storage, such as battery storage and pumped storage hydro;

e) In addition, project design and mitigation will demonstrate how the following impacts are addressed:

- iii. public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes;
- vi. impacts on road traffic and on adjacent trunk roads, including during construction;
- xi. proposals for the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration;

xiii. cumulative impacts."

3.2.2 Planning Advice Note (PAN) 75

Planning Advice Note (PAN) 75: Planning for Transport provides advice on the requirements for Transport Assessments. The document notes that:

"... transport assessment to be produced for significant travel generating developments. Transport Assessment is a tool that enables delivery of policy aiming to integrate transport and land use planning."

"All planning applications that involve the generation of person trips should provide information which covers the transport implications of the development. The level of detail will be proportionate to the complexity and scale of the impact of the proposal...For smaller developments the information on transport implications will enable local authorities to monitor potential cumulative impact and for larger developments it will form part of a scoping exercise for a full transport assessment. Development applications will therefore be assessed by relevant parties at levels of detail corresponding to their potential impact."

Pell Frischmann

3.2.3 Transport Assessment Guidance (2012)

Transport Scotland's (TS) Transport Assessment Guidance was published in 2012. It aims to assist in the preparation of TA for development proposals in Scotland such that the likely transport effects can be identified and dealt with as early as possible in the planning process. The document sets out requirements according to the scale of development being proposed.

The document notes that a TA will be required where a development is likely to have significant transport effects but that the specific scope and contents of a TA will vary for developments, depending on location, scale and type of development.

3.3 Local Policy and Guidance

3.3.1 Highland-wide Local Development Plan (2012)

The Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP) was adopted by The Highland Council (THC) in April 2012 and is the established development plan policy for the Highlands. It sets out a settlement strategy and spatial framework as to how THC foresees development occurring in a twenty-year period.

The HwLDP does not contain any specific policy guidance for the Proposed Development. However, Policy 56 is relevant with regards to general transport policy. The relevant transport elements from this policy are:

"Development proposals that involve travel generation must include sufficient information with the application to enable the Council to consider any likely on- and off- Site transport implications of the development and should:

- incorporate appropriate mitigation on Site and/or off Site, provided through developer contributions where
 necessary, which might include improvements and enhancements to the walking/cycling network and
 public transport services, road improvements and new roads; and
- incorporate an appropriate level of parking provision, having regard to the travel modes and services which will be available and key travel desire lines and to the maximum parking standards laid out in Scottish Planning Policy or those set by the Council.

When development proposals are under consideration, the Council's Local Development Strategy will be treated as a material consideration.

The Council will seek the implementation and monitoring of Green Travel Plans in support of significant travel generating developments."

3.3.2 Caithness and Sutherland Local Development Plan (2018)

The Caithness and Sutherland Local Development Plan (CaSPlan) was adopted by THC in August 2018 and aims to guide development and investment in Caithness and Sutherland.

Of relevance to this development is paragraph 69, bullet point 3 that states:

"Key growth sectors, like the renewables industry, may put increased pressure on the road network. In some cases, renewable energy projects may result in repairs and upgrades but it is essential that the Council ensures that there is no net degradation to infrastructure from these projects."

3.3.3 Guidance on the Preparation of Transport Assessments (2014)

THC has prepared guidance on how TA should be prepared for development sites within the Highlands. The guidance was published by THC in November 2014.

This TA has been prepared having noted the guidelines and it provides the required assessment in accordance with the guidelines.

3.3.4 Roads and Transport Guidelines for New Developments (2013)

This THC document outlines the guidance and standards for the provision of infrastructure within the Council area, which includes the design and construction of all new roads associated with development proposals.

THC's Roads and Transport Guidelines for New Developments document provides guidance in relation to transport implications of onshore wind farm developments. Whilst the development proposals are not for the development of a wind farm, elements of the policy are applicable, namely:

"...a developer should be aware that the Council will require a Transportation Assessment (TA) to be submitted that must consider the existing road network, transportation constraints and potentially sensitive routes or communities.

A wind farm vehicular Site access must provide appropriate visibility splays and suitable surface water drainage. Within the Site, the wind turbines are likely to be located some distance from the nearest public road, requiring internal access tracks to be constructed. As the access tracks need to accommodate abnormal loads, they have to be of a suitable width. These tracks are normally constructed from hard-core material and the developer will usually be encouraged/allowed to use material obtained from borrow pits within the Site area, to reduce construction traffic. On-Site concrete batching should also be considered, as this can also result in a reduction of associated vehicles on the local road network.

A suitable turning area must be constructed within the Site, to accommodate abnormal load delivery vehicles, construction vehicles and future maintenance vehicles. During the construction period, a wheel-wash system shall be provided."

3.4 Conclusion

The above summaries of policy statements are considered the most relevant to this TA.

4 Study Methodology

4.1 Introduction

The two key phases of the life of the Proposed Development are as follows:

- The Construction Phase; and
- The Operational Phase.

4.2 Project Phases – Transport Overview

Of the aforementioned phases, the construction phase is considered to have the greatest impacts in terms of transport. Construction plant, bulk materials and construction materials would be transported to Site, and these movements may potentially cause a significant increase in traffic on the network within the study area. It should be noted however that the construction effects are temporary and transitory in nature.

The operational phase is restricted to trips associated with the occasional maintenance of the Proposed Development which would generate significantly lower volumes of traffic, and which are not considered to be in excess of daily traffic variation levels on the road network. Therefore, no separate assessment for the operational phase is considered to be required.

4.3 Scoping Discussions

The Applicant submitted a request for a Scoping Opinion to the Scottish Ministers which included a section considering traffic and transport. A full review of the relevant Scoping Opinion and other consultation responses received is provided in **Volume 1: Chapter 4 – Scope and Consultation**, and responses received that are specific to traffic and transport are set out in **Volume 1: Chapter 11 – Traffic and Transport**.

Discussions with The Highland Council (THC) on the scope of the assessment have been held with the relevant transport officers.

5 Baseline Conditions

5.1 Study Area

Access to the Proposed Development would be taken from six locations on the public road network. These are:

- Junction A: Access would be taken from the A836 from the existing Strathy North Wind Farm access junction off the A836, approximately 1 km east of Strathy, leading south along an existing access track, The junction off the A836 and the existing access track were upgraded ahead of the construction of the Strathy North Wind Farm, as far as the Strathy North substation. The upgrade of the track is currently being extended for use during the construction of the consented Strathy South and Strathy Wood wind farms. No further works would be required to the junction or the existing access track to enable access for the Proposed Development.
- Junction B: Access would be taken from an existing access junction on the A836, located to the east of Strathy. The existing junction would be upgraded to suit construction traffic and a layout plan of the proposed junction upgrade is provided in **Annex A**;
- Junction C: Access would be taken from an existing access junction on the A836, located to the west of Melvich. The existing junction would be upgraded to suit construction traffic and a layout plan of the proposed junction upgrade is provided in **Annex A**;
- Junction D1 and D2: Access would be taken from A836 via the Kirkton Road. Two access junctions are proposed, using existing access points off Kirkton Road that are located in close proximity; and
- Junction E: Access to the terminal tower and CSE compound would be taken from the A897, via a new access junction located to the south of the existing Connagill 275/132 kV substation. A layout plan for this junction is provided in **Annex A**.

The locations of the access junctions in relation to the Proposed Development with the Proposed Alignment are illustrated in **Figure 2**, but these would be the same as required for the Proposed Development with the Alternative Alignment.



Figure 2 Access Junction Locations

To enable construction of the Proposed Development, existing access tracks would be widened (shown in orange in **Figure 2**), new permanent and temporary access tracks would be constructed (shown in green in **Figure 2**) to enable access to the various tower locations and CSE compound along the length of the Proposed Development.

To minimise the impact of construction traffic on the local road network, it is proposed that local quarry sources would be used. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that the aggregate quarries located off the A897 at Ackron are used.

Previous experience of projects located along the A836 suggests that THC would resist the use of the north - south access links of the A897 (Melvich – Helmsdale) and A836 between Lairg and Tongue (located to the west of the Proposed Development for HGV access. As such, it is assumed that delivery of all non-quarry materials and components for use at the Proposed Development, would be delivered from the east, via the A9 and A836 from Thurso.

The proposed study area is therefore as follows:

- The A9 between Georgemas and Scrabster;
- The A836 between Thurso and Strathy; and
- The A897 between the A836 and Connagill 275/132 kV substation.

The extent of the study area is defined by the red lines in Figure 3.



Figure 3 Study Area

5.2 Pedestrian and Cyclist Networks

A review of Core Paths directly affected by the Proposed Development has been undertaken. Core Path SU19.03 (Kirkton – Upper Bighouse) is used by traffic accessing the Site via Junction D2 and is illustrated in **Figure 11.1.1** within **Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.2: Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan**.

The main existing access track in the western extent (access from Junction A) to be utilised by the Proposed Development, passing to the east of the River Strathy and Strathy Forest, is featured within the guidebook

'Scottish Hill Tracks'. This is a joint publication between the Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society and The Scottish Mountaineering Trust. The track forms part of Scottish Hill Track 344: Strath Halladale, which travels between Trantlebeg and Strathy. The section of this hill track that runs in proximity to the Proposed Development is illustrated in **Figure 11.1.1** within **Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.2.**

A review of the Sustrans cycle network plan of the United Kingdom indicates that the A836 is part of National Cycle Network Route 1 (NCN Route 1) between Lairg and Thurso. There is however no dedicated cycle infrastructure on the road, other than directional signage.

5.3 Road Access

A9

The A9 is the main trunk road in the area and connects Polmont (in Falkirk) to Scrabster. The road is operated on behalf of Transport Scotland by BEAR Scotland. Within the study area, the road is subject to a 60 miles per hour (mph) speed limit in the main and is typically varies between 7 metres (m) and 8 m in width.

A836

The A836 is a two-way single carriageway road which is a district distributor road that provides connections between Tain and Thurso by way of Lairg and Tongue. The road is maintained by THC and is generally of a good standard and typically varies between 6 m and 7 m in width, with a speed limit of 60 mph, with 30 mph restrictions within settlements.

The section of the A836 between Scrabster and the various Site access junctions is in good relative condition, as observed during the time of a site visit. There are sections to the west of the study area where sections of the road surfacing would benefit from re-dressing and areas of minor edge cracking. There are no posted weight limits on the road.

The A9 and A836 within the study area forms part of the North Coast 500 (NC500) tourist route. This 830 km (516 mile) route is now a popular tourist sightseeing route around the northwest Highlands and Sutherland and has been responsible for an increase in traffic visiting the study area.

A897

The A897 provides local connections between the A936 to the east Melvich and Helmsdale in Caithness. The road is predominantly single carriageway with passing places along its length. The section from Connagill 275/132 kV substation to the A836 has been subject to road widening works, although the use of passing places is still required.

The A897 to the north of Ackron Quarry is two lanes, however the widened section does not reach the quarry access junction.

Kirkton Road

Kirkton Road is a minor single carriageway providing access to agricultural and residential properties. The road is single carriageway with passing places.

5.4 Road Suitability

The Agreed Timber Route Map¹ has been developed by The Timber Transport Forum who are a partnership of the forestry and timber industries, local government, national government agencies, timber hauliers and road and freight associations. One of the key aims of the forum is to minimise the impact of timber transport on the public road network, on local communities and the environment and a way of achieving this is to categorise the roads leading to forest areas in terms of their capacity to sustain the likely level of timber haulage vehicles i.e.

¹ <u>https://timbertransportforum.org.uk/</u>

HGVs. The routes are categorised into four groups, namely; 'Agreed Routes', 'Consultation Routes', 'Severely Restricted Routes' and 'Excluded Routes'.

'Agreed Routes' are categorised as routes used for timber haulage without restriction as regulated by the Road Traffic Act 1988. A-roads are classified as 'Agreed Routes' by default unless covered by one of the other road classifications. Those links classed as 'Consultation Routes' are categorised as a route which is key to timber extraction, but which are not up to 'Agreed Route' standard. Consultation with the local authority is required, and it may be necessary to agree limits of timing, allowable tonnage etc. before the route can be used. B-roads are classified as 'Consultation Routes' by default unless covered by one of the other classifications. 'Severely Restricted Routes' are not normally to be used for timber transport in their present condition. These routes are close to being Excluded Routes. Consultation with the local authority is required prior to use. Finally, 'Excluded Routes' should not be used for timber transport in their present condition. These routes are either formally restricted, or are close to being formally restricted, to protect the network from damaging loads.

The A9 and A836 are both listed as "Agreed Routes" and as such, are considered suitable for use by construction HGV traffic.

The A897 is noted as a "Consultation Route". This is primarily due to the southern and central sections of the route to Helmsdale. The northern section has been used for recent upgrade works to the Connagill 275/132 kV substation and no HGV traffic is proposed to travel further than the proposed new access Junction E, located 200 m to the south of the existing substation access. The road also provides access to Ackron Quarry. Access by HGV traffic over the northern portion of the route is considered suitable, subject to traffic volumes. Given the classification of the road, no construction traffic associated with the Proposed Development would be permitted to travel south on the A897 road.

A detailed road condition survey of both the A836 and A897 would be undertaken prior to construction works commencing at the Site. This would accurately review the condition of the road and note any recent deterioration. Where significant defects exist, these would be remedied by the Applicant prior to works commencing, in line with discussions with THC transport officers. A "Wear & Tear" commitment via a Section 96 Agreement with THC would also be undertaken to cover the construction stage of the project.

A detailed condition review at the pre-determination phase is not considered to be feasible as with construction being planned for 2026, there are a number of variables that could significantly alter the road condition, including planned resurfacing works, the effects of other developments and their associated traffic and damage caused by significant weather events.

A detailed condition review will be undertaken prior to works commencing and it is expected that this would be secured by an appropriately worded condition of consent.

5.5 Existing Traffic Conditions

Traffic data used in the assessment has been sourced from the following sources:

- TS database²;
- Department for Transport (DfT) Traffic Statistics database³; and
- Ackron Wind Farm EIA Transport Chapter⁴.

The individual count sites used were:

- 1. A9 north of Georgemas Junction Transport Scotland Database Count Site (Ref ATC01163);
- 2. A9 Thurso DfT Database Count Site (Ref 40800);

² https://ts.drakewell.com/

³ <u>https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/</u>

⁴ https://projects.statkraft.co.uk/Ackron-windfarm/project-documents/

- 3. A836 near Forss DfT Database Count Site (Ref 10934);
- 4. A836 near Strathy DfT Database Count Site (Ref 40935); and
- 5. A897 near Ackron Farm Ackron Wind Farm planning submission.

The locations of the count points are shown in **Figure 4.** The traffic data was factored using National Road Traffic Forecasts (NRTF) low growth factors to create the 2024 traffic flows.

The traffic count data allowed the traffic flows to be split into vehicle classes and the data has been summarised into cars / light goods vehicles (LGVs) and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) (i.e. all goods vehicles >3.5 tonnes gross maximum weight).

A summary of the 24-hour average daily traffic for each of the count sites is presented in Table 1.



Figure 4 Traffic Count Location Points

		-			_	
Table 1	24-hour	Average	Daily	Traffic	Data	(2024)

Site Ref. No.	Survey Location	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total
1	A9 north of Georgemas Junction	3,077	436	3,512
2	A9 Thurso	2,908	136	3,044
3	A836 near Forss	2,286	31	2318
4	A836 near Strathy	623	20	643
5	A897	847	251	1,098

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

5.6 Accident Review

Road traffic accident data for the five-year period commencing 01 January 2018 through to the 31 December 2022 was obtained from the online resource Crashmap⁵ which uses data collected by the police about road traffic crashes occurring on British roads.

⁵ CrashMap: <u>www.crashmap.co.uk</u>

The statistics are categorised into three categories, namely "slight" for damage only incidents, "serious" for injury accidents and "fatal" for accidents that result in a death. These are summarised in **Table 2** for the A9 between Georgemas and Scrabster and for the A836 between Scrabster and Strathy and for the A897.

Table 2 Accident Summary

Survey Location	Slight	Serious	Fatal	Comment
A836 between Thurso and Strathy	6	1	2	2 fatal accidents at Forss involving motorcycles
A9 in Thurso	1	0	0	1 slight accident at the Castlegreen Road / A9 junction
A9 between Thurso and Georgemas	6	1	0	1 slight accident near Sordale in winter months
A897 Between the A836 and Connagill 275/132 kV substation	1	0	0	1 slight accident involving a Young Driver

No accidents have been recorded at the proposed construction access junctions.

Between Thurso and Strathy, motorcyclists were involved in two fatal accidents and two "slight" accidents. Young drivers were involved in two "slight" accidents.

Based on the information available, it has been established that there are no specific road safety issues within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development that currently require addressing or would be exacerbated by the construction of the Proposed Development.

5.7 Future Baseline

Construction of the project is expected to commence in 2026, if consent is granted, and is anticipated to take 21 months, depending on weather conditions and ecological considerations.

To assess the likely effects during the construction and typical operational phase, base year flows were forecast by applying a NRTF low growth factor to the 2024 flows in **Table 1**. The NRTF low growth factor for 2024 to 2026 is 1.011. The resulting flows are displayed in **Table 3**.

Site Ref. No.	Survey Location	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total
1	A9 north of Georgemas Junction	3,111	440	3,551
2	A9 Thurso	2,940	137	3,078
3	A836 near Forss	2,312	31	2,343
4	A836 near Strathy	630	20	650
5	A897	857	254	1,110

Table 3 24-hour Average Daily Traffic Data (2026)

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

Both Strathy Wood and Strathy South wind farms are now consented and as they will be constructed at the same time as the Proposed Development, their peak construction traffic has been included in the future baseline 2026 traffic flows.

The traffic associated with Strathy Wood Wind Farm Grid Connection has also been included in the committed traffic flows. Whilst this scheme is not yet determined, it is essential to the Proposed Development and would be concurrent in traffic terms.

The Base + Committed Development traffic flows are summarised in **Table 4**. These flows will be used in the Construction Peak Traffic Impact Assessment.

Site Ref. No.	Survey Location	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total		
1	A9 north of Georgemas Junction	3,235	509	3,744		
2	A9 Thurso	3,092	206	3,299		
3	A836 near Forss	2,464	100	2,564		
4	A836 near Strathy	786	89	875		
5	A897	857	254	1,110		

Table 4 24-hour Average Daily Traffic Data (2026) Base + Committed Development

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

The operational phase traffic associated with Spaceport Sutherland has been obtained from the Transport Assessment⁶ for that project. A typical launch event would result in 400 car and LGV movements and 4 HGV movements per day.

As these events are expected to occur on one day per month, it is not considered appropriate to include them as fully committed traffic as the high levels of traffic on launch days would mask the true impact of the construction phase associated with the Proposed Development.

The use of NRTF growth assumptions has provided a basis for general local development growth within the study area. The use of NRTF covers other committed development traffic flows within the study area.

⁶ Spaceport Sutherland EIA Report. Available at: https://wam.highland.gov.uk/wam/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=Q5CD2AIHKTF00&activeTab=summary

6 Construction Trip Generation and Distribution

6.1 Trip Derivation

During the construction (and dismantling of the existing 132 kV OHL) period, the following traffic would require access to the Proposed Alignment and Associated Development sites:

- Staff transport, in either cars or staff minibuses; and
- Construction equipment and materials, deliveries of machinery and supplies such as concrete and crushed rock.

The traffic generation have been estimated from the 21 month works programme provided by the Applicant. Using first principles, material estimates have been converted to two-way traffic flows for each stage of the construction process. The resulting construction traffic delivery profile is illustrated in **Annex B**. All movements, excluding staff movements and commissioning, will be made by HGV traffic.

6.2 Peak Traffic Flows

The peak traffic flows indicate 100 car / LGV and 76 HGV two-way movements are predicted per day. Based upon the material requirements for each section of the construction of the Proposed Alignment, construction traffic use at each access junction has been estimated and this is summarised in **Table 5**.

Access Junction	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total
А	27	21	48
В	17	13	30
С	22	16	38
D (combined)	33	25	58
E	1	0	1

Table 5 Access Junction Peak Construction Traffic Use

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

The distribution of the Proposed Alignment traffic on the study area road network would vary depending on the types of loads being transported. The assumptions for the distribution of construction traffic during the peak months are as follows:

- Aggregate deliveries are assumed to originate from the Ackron Quarry, located on the A897;
- All other HGV traffic will access the Site from the east, with all trips originating on the A9 corridor to the south of Thurso, passing through the town and then onto the A836; and
- Staff working at the Site will be predominantly based in and around Thurso. 10% of staff will be accommodated between Thurso and the Proposed Development site and it is expected that 30% may be based to the south of Thurso.

Construction traffic has been assigned to the study area network. The resulting traffic flows are summarised in **Table 6**.

Table 6 Peak Construction Traffic Flows

		Proposed Alignment Traffic					
Site Ref. No.	Survey Location	Car & LGV	HGV	Total			
1	A9 north of Georgemas Junction	30	38	69			
2	A9 Thurso	91	38	129			
3	A836 near Forss	91	38	129			
4	A836 near Strathy	100	76	176			
5	A897	2	38	40			

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

7 Construction Traffic Impact Assessment

The peak month (Month 7) traffic data for the Proposed Alignment was combined with the future year (2026) traffic data to allow a comparison between the baseline results to be made. The increase in traffic volumes is illustrated in percentage increases for each class of vehicle. This is illustrated in **Table 7**.

Survey Location	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total	Cars & LGV	HGV	Total
A9 north of Georgemas Junction	3,265	548	3,813	0.9%	7.5%	1.8%
A9 Thurso	3,183	245	3,428	2.9%	18.6%	3.9%
A836 near Forss	2,554	139	2,693	3.7%	38.2%	5.0%
A836 near Strathy	886	165	1,051	12.7%	85.1%	20.1%
A897	859	292	1,150	0.2%	15.0%	3.6%

Table 7 2026 Base + Proposed Alignment Traffic Volumes and Impact

Please note minor variances due to rounding may occur.

The total traffic movements are not predicted to increase by more than 20.1% on the whole study area network. The construction phase is transitory in nature and the peak of construction activities is short-lived.

Given the traffic flows associated with the A836, no road capacity issues with the Proposed Alignment and combined committed developments are expected and sufficient capacity exists within the trunk and local road network to accommodate construction phase traffic of the Proposed Development.

The A897 and Kirkton Road will have sufficient capacity for the Proposed Alignmenttraffic, as the daily increase in traffic is less than 58 movements per day (on average 2.4 inbound vehicles per hour).

Whilst no capacity issues are predicted, there are mitigation measures that can be used to reduce the impact of the construction traffic on other road users and nearby residents. These are outlined in the following chapter of this report.

8 Framework Traffic Mitigation Measures

8.1 Construction Phase

The following measures would be implemented through a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) during the construction phase; the CTMP would be agreed with THC prior to construction (and dismantling of the existing 132 kV OHL) works commencing:

- Where possible the detailed design process would minimise the volume of material to be imported to Site to help reduce HGV numbers;
- Explore whether onsite borrow pits could be used to reduce or eliminate they need for external sources of aggregate, thus reducing the traffic accessing the Proposed Development Site;
- A site worker transport and travel arrangement plan will be developed, including transport modes to and from the work site (including pick up and drop off times);
- All materials delivery lorries (dry materials) should be sheeted to reduce dust and stop spillage on public roads;
- Specific training and disciplinary measures should be established to ensure the highest standards are maintained to prevent construction vehicles from carrying mud and debris onto the carriageway;
- Wheel cleaning facilities may be established at the site junctions, depending on the views of THC;
- Normal site working hours would be limited to between the following hours:
 - March to September 07:00 to 19.00 7 days a week
 - October to February 07.30 to 17.00 (or within daylight hours)
- Appropriate traffic management measures would be put in place at the site access junctions to avoid conflict with general traffic, subject to the agreement of THC. Typical measures would include HGV turning and warning signs;
- Provide construction updates on the project website and or a newsletter to be distributed to residents within an agreed distance of the Proposed Development Site;
- Adoption of a voluntary speed limit of 20 mph for all construction vehicles travelling through local villages and towns;
- Adoption of a maximum speed limit of 15 mph for all construction vehicles travelling on the access tracks;
- Adoption of a maximum speed limit of 30 mph for all construction vehicles travelling on the A897 and Kirkton Road;
- Undertaking a pre-commencement survey of the affected public road network and addressing existing significant road defects prior to construction works commencing on Kirkton Road and the A897;
- A commitment to undertake a passing place review with THC Transport Officers and THC Road Manager to review the need for any passing place upgrades on the A897 between Ackron Quarry and the A836 junction and Kirkton Road, prior to works commencing. It is suggested that this is reviewed post-determination, in case the quarry supply contract is awarded to a different quarry.
- All drivers would be required to attend an induction to include:
 - A tool box talk safety briefing;
 - The need for appropriate care and speed control;
 - A briefing on driver speed reduction agreements (to slow site traffic at sensitive locations through the villages); and
 - Identification of the required access routes and the controls to ensure no departure from these routes.

THC may require an agreement to cover the cost of abnormal wear and tear on the A836, A897 and Kirkton Road. Video footage of the pre-construction phase condition of the construction vehicles route would be recorded to provide a baseline of the state of the road prior to any construction work commencing. This baseline would inform any change in the road condition during the construction stage of the Proposed Development. Any necessary repairs would be coordinated with the Roads Authority. Any damage caused by

Pell Frischmann

traffic associated with the Proposed Development, during the construction period that would be hazardous to public traffic, would be repaired immediately.

Any damage to road infrastructure caused directly by construction traffic would be made good, and street furniture that is removed on a temporary basis would be fully reinstated.

There would be a regular road edge review and any debris and mud would be removed from the public carriageway to keep the road clean and safe during the initial months of construction activity, until the construction junction and immediate access track works are complete.

It is not anticipated that abnormal load components would be required to be delivered to the Proposed Development Site. Access for an erection crane would be required, however there are no physical restrictions for these loads on the proposed access routes.

8.2 Public Information

The Applicant would ensure information was distributed through its communication team via the project website, local newsletters and social media.

8.3 Outdoor Access Management Plan

Consideration would be given to pedestrians and cyclists alike due to potential interactions between construction traffic and users of Scottish Hill Track 344 and Core Path SU19.03. These measures would be formulated into an Outdoor Access Management Plan (see **Volume 4: Appendix V1-11.2**).

The Principal Contractor would ensure that speed limits are always adhered to by their drivers and associated subcontractors. Advisory speed limit signage would also be installed on approaches to areas where Scottish Hill Track and core path users may interact with construction traffic.

Signage would be installed on the Site exits to make drivers aware of local speed limits and reminding drivers of the potential presence of pedestrians and cyclists in the area. This would also be emphasised in weekly toolbox talks.

On similar projects, The British Horse Society has made recommendations on the interactions between HGV traffic and horses. Horses are normally nervous of large vehicles, particularly when they do not often meet them. Horses are flighty animals and will run away in panic if really frightened. Riders will do all they can to prevent this but, should it happen, it could cause a serious accident for other road users, as well as for the horse and rider.

The main factors causing fear in horses in this situation are:

- Something approaching them, which is unfamiliar and intimidating;
- A large moving object, especially if it is noisy;
- Lack of space between the horse and the vehicle;
- The sound of air brakes; and
- Anxiety on the part of the rider.

The British Horse Society recommends the following actions that will be included in the site training for all HGV staff:

- On seeing riders approaching, drivers must slow down and stop, minimising the sound of air brakes, if possible;
- If the horse still shows signs of nervousness while approaching the vehicle, the engine should be shut down (if it is safe to do so);
- The vehicle should not move off until the riders are well clear of the back of the HGV;

Pell Frischmann

- If drivers are wishing to overtake riders, please approach slowly or even stop in order to give riders time to find a gateway or lay by where they can take refuge and create sufficient space between the horse and the vehicle. Because of the position of their eyes, horses are very aware of things coming up behind them; and
- All drivers delivering to the Site must be patient. Riders will be doing their best to reassure their horses while often feeling a high degree of anxiety themselves.

8.4 Operational Phase Mitigation

Site entrance roads would be well maintained and monitored during the operational life of the Proposed Development. Regular maintenance would be undertaken to keep the Proposed Development access track drainage systems fully operation and to ensure there are no run-off issues onto the public road network.

9 Summary & Conclusions

Pell Frischmann (PF) has been commissioned by ASH design+assessment, on behalf of Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Transmission, to undertake a Transport Assessment for the Proposed Development, which comprises a Proposed Alignment and an Alternative Alignment.

The Proposed Alignment, which is considered in this TA, would consist of a new 10.5 km 132 kV double circuit OHL supported by steel lattice towers from the Strathy North 'T' (near Dallangwell) to a new CSE compound, prior to connecting into Connagill 275/132 kV substation via two short sections of single circuit 132 kV underground cable. Once constructed and commissioned, redundant parts of the existing Strathy North 132 kV trident 'H' wood pole OHL would be dismantled and removed.

The Proposed Development with the Alternative Alignment takes a slightly more northerly and longer route (13.5 km) than that of the Proposed Alignment, to avoid the proposed Melvich Wind Energy Hub. The Alternative Alignment is considered in **Volume 5: Chapter 9 – Traffic and Transport – Alternative Alignment.**

An assessment of average daily development trips is considered an appropriate method of assessing the impacts of the Proposed Development on the study area roads. The construction traffic associated with the Proposed Alignment would result in a temporary increase in traffic flows on the surrounding road network.

A series of mitigation measures and management plans have been proposed to help mitigate and offset the impacts of both the construction and operational phase traffic flows.

No link capacity issues are expected on any of the roads assessed due to the additional movements associated with the Proposed Alignment. The effects of construction traffic are temporary in nature and are transitory.

Annex A: Site Access Junction Drawings





Swept Path for Large HGV Tipper (1:500)

A CONTRACTOR OF

		Pell	Frisc	hman	n		roject						
		1011	93 GEORGE STR	REET, EDINBURGH. EH2	3ES			17560 Strathy Crid Connection					
			Email: pfedinbu	Tel: +44 (0)131 240 1 urah@pellfrischmann.c	270		LIGOU Strathy Gha Connection						
				www.pellfrischmann.c	om								
Client Scottish & Southern Energy Networks							Drawing Title	rawing Title					
								General Arrangement and Swept Path					
Кеу	Wheel SPA	Body SPA	Load SPA	Indicative	Overrun	Oversail	SPA Location	Indicative Connagill Connection Point Access Junction		SK01			

1 Salar							
	51			1			6.0
12-1	Gel 4	100	3.1				
Par a	173					Sing	
the de	1	de la					
1 - 2 - 7	C. Start	100					. 1
140	Part 2			1. 1			
Fry L'							1
543	and a state		-	1.1	1		
1223						1	400
F.A.	1 . A.			22	1		
and a		10		10			
200	COLON	6					
No. C	1-39	1		1.50	62		
and the	st the			a second			1
	and the						
	1. 100 -						
5.43	1 500		-		2		
1 - 1	and the second			all and	100	100	10
RUZT	The state	Carlo and	15	12	20	And Par	1
Acres 1	See.	11	2.5		1	1.10	
S. The	3 G TONE	17	S Now	all.	1	ST CO	100
Land to	53.700	1000	5 2	200			
· · ·	1000	1400	1.		Star	-	
工業	and start	A A	C.C.	30	29		
of the second		anti-	and a	1.00		100	
28	and the second	*		-	-	1000 m	100
Ser.(2 and	1.	Sec.		-	1	
	the state of the s			0.000			
	and and	N. M.	4.1				
	The second			Lee			410
	134	T		Lee			
5. C.				Jee -			
							言語をしたい
						Pell Frisc	hmann
Name	Date	Scale				Pell Frisc	hmann
Name GB	Date	Scale		1:1000 @	A3	Pell Frisc	hmann
Name GB GB	Date 16/12/2024	Scale File No.	241216	1:1000 @ Connaaill	A3 Access	Pell Frisc	hmann
Name GB GB	Date 16/12/2024 16/12/2024	Scale File No.	241216	1:1000 @ Connagill	A3 Access	Pell Frisc ss.dwg	hmon
Name GB GB st	Date 16/12/2024 16/12/2024 16/12/2024	Scale File No.	241216 Status	1:1000 @ Connagill Draft	A3 Acces	Pell Frisc ss.dwg	hmana
Name GB GB GB st Notes:	Date 16/12/2024 16/12/2024 16/12/2024	Scale File No.	241216 Status	1:1000 @ Connagill Draft	A3 Access	Pell Frisc ss.dwg Revisio	hmann
Name GB GB GB st Notes: 1. All mitigs 2. This is n	Date 16/12/2024 16/12/2024 16/12/2024	Scale File No. Drawing S	241216 Status	1:1000 @ Connagill Draft	A3 Access	Pell Frisc ss.dwg	hrmann .

Annex B: Traffic Programme

Construction Traffic Programme

	Month																				
Element	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Site Set Up	50																				50
Site Compound	146																				146
General Deliveries	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Timber Extraction		8																			
Access Track Works	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143													
Foundation Works			1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005													
Structures					7	7	7	7	7	7	7										
Line Installation							28	28	28	28	28	28	28								
Commissioning													88	88	88						
Dismantling of Existing OHL																	50	50	50		
Removal of temporary access tracks																			1378	1379	1379
Completion															88						
Staff Movements	1200	1410	1680	2070	2400	2850	3030	3030	3030	3030	3030	3030	3030	2820	2400	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Total Monthly Car & LGV	1200	1410	1680	2070	2400	2850	3030	3030	3030	3030	3030	3030	3118	2908	2576	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Total Monthly HGV	1383	1195	2192	2192	2199	2199	2226	2226	78	78	78	1450	72	44	44	44	94	94	1473	1423	1619
Total Monthly Movements	2583	2605	3872	4262	4599	5049	5256	5256	3108	3108	3108	3102	3190	2952	2620	1244	1294	1294	2673	2623	2819
Total Daily Car & LGV	40	47	56	69	80	95	101	101	101	101	101	101	104	97	86	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total Daily HGV	46	40	73	73	73	73	74	74	3	3	3	48	2	1	1	1	3	3	49	47	54
Total Daily Movements	86	87	129	142	153	168	175	175	104	104	104	103	106	98	87	41	43	43	89	87	94