Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Limited

Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Extension

Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared on behalf of Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the applicant'), to supplement information within the Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Extension Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, site activities and the likely conditions associated with any consent.

This document outlines, at a high level, the applicant's minimum requirements for CEMPs and provides guidance on the content. The document is based on industry best practice and relevant legislation at the time of preparation. This document has been prepared as an appendix to the EIA Report.

It must be noted that this document sets out the applicant's minimum requirements for inclusion within a CEMP and sets out guidance and best practice for adoption at its construction sites. The Principal Contractor is likely to have their own management system requirements and CEMP templates. Therefore, the final site CEMP (referred to as "the site CEMP" in this document) may vary from what is set out within this document. Site specific sensitivities and requirements of any consent, along with updates in legal requirements and construction best practice will also require to be considered in the development of the site CEMP.

The specific mitigation measures identified in the EIA Report are collated and included in **Annex 1: Schedule of Environmental Commitments** of this document.

1.1 Aim

The aim of this Outline CEMP is to ensure there are measures in place to prevent unacceptable environmental impacts from construction activities. In particular, the Outline CEMP aims to:

- provide a mechanism for ensuring that measures to mitigate potentially adverse environmental impacts are implemented;
- provide assurance to third parties that there are measures that will ensure their requirements are met; and
- provide a framework for compliance auditing and inspection to understand performance against the measures set out in this Outline CEMP.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of this Outline CEMP is to set out the applicant's minimum requirements for how construction works will be managed to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

This Outline CEMP contains the site-specific control measures that will be applied by the Principal Contractor and where relevant its sub-contractors during the construction stage(s). In preparing this Outline CEMP the requirements of the Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Extension EIA Report (June 2023) have been considered.

A copy of the site CEMP will be provided to each Contractor working on behalf of the applicant. The Principal Contractor is required to maintain a copy of the site CEMP at the

work site office for reference by the entire workforce. It must be accessible to all site personnel and representatives of the relevant enforcement authority, and all sub-contractors.

1.3 Statutory Compliance, Guidance and Best Practices

All site works shall be undertaken in compliance with the site CEMP and with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. It is the full responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that their works do not contravene legal requirements, and adherence to the site CEMP alone cannot be a full defence regarding legal action against the Principal Contractor. The relevant environmental legislation, regulations, best practice, standards and other environmental requirements decided upon by the applicant applicable to the construction activities will be detailed in the site CEMP.

1.4 Environmental Management System (EMS)

This document has been produced in accordance with principles outlined in ISO14001:2015. The Principal Contractor is required to adhere to these environmental values and standards whilst implementing this document, including the promotion of environmental awareness among their staff, sub-contractors and suppliers engaged on the construction works.

The Principal Contractor appointed to the proposed development will be expected to demonstrate the same level of commitment to the principles of ISO 14001:2015, and to have an EMS certified to the standard.

1.5 Context and Relationship with Other Documents

The site CEMP will form one of a suite of documents that will be prepared after consent (should it be granted) and before the proposed development's construction phase. These are anticipated to include:

- Construction method statement (may form part of the finalised CEMP);
- Biodiversity Enhancement and Restoration Plan;
- Construction Traffic Management Plan;
- Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan;
- Peat Management Plan;
- Water Quality Monitoring Plan;
- Drainage Management Plan;
- Pollution Prevention Plan;
- Site Waste Management Plan;
- Species Protection Plan; and
- Deer Management Plan.

The other documents and plans required for the proposed development will be confirmed in due course, informed by the conditions of consent (should consent be granted) and best practice guidance applicable.

2 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The main details of the proposed development are summarised in this section; the description is limited to an overview of the main elements/ approaches sufficient to provide an understanding of the approach to the planned works, and the roles of those main parties responsible for undertaking each part of the works.

2.1 Project Description

The applicant is proposing to construct a three-turbine extension and battery energy storage system (BESS) (the proposed development) at Creag Riabhach Wind Farm (CRWF). CRWF is currently under construction; first energisation was in November 2022 and full energisation was completed in February 2023. The candidate extension turbines would have an indicative capacity of 12.6MW and the BESS would have an indicative capacity of 37.3MW. The combined export capacity would be up to 50MW. Both the extension turbines and the BESS will export power through the existing grid network and no construction works are required for the offsite grid connection.

Typically, the construction phase would involve a period of earthworks inclusive of track construction and excavations for forming turbine bases. Following this, the turbine bases and infrastructure would be installed and finally the turbines will be transported to the site and erected.

2.2 Site Location and Plan

The proposed development is located on land in the ownership of Altnaharra Estate, immediately adjacent to the east and partly within CRWF. The site is located approximately 6.5km south of the settlement of Altnaharra on the A836 and approximately 33.5km north of the village of Lairg in central Sutherland as shown in **Volume 3 Figure 1.1**.

2.3 General Site Arrangements

2.3.1 Site Set Up and Compound

The existing CRWF temporary construction compound would be used for the additional turbine construction works and then the temporary construction compound would be removed in full or in part and the rest of the BESS completed *in situ*.

During the construction period, the temporary construction compound would include laydown areas for storage for the various components, fuels and materials required for construction. The main construction site office and compound would likely comprise temporary cabins to be used for the site offices, the monitoring of incoming vehicles and welfare facilities for site staff including toilets; parking for construction staff, visitors, and construction vehicles; secure storage for tools and small parts; a receiving area for incoming vehicles; and security fencing around the compound. Any lighting would be directional in accordance with Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance and mounted on the individual portacabins.

During construction the proposed development will be accessed from the A836 via the existing CRWF site access junction located south of Vagastie Bridge. All vehicles will access and egress the site through this access; there are no proposals for any additional construction access junctions on the public road network. Following construction this access junction will remain in place during the operation phase of the proposed development.

2.3.2 Working Hours

The normal hours of working (including access and egress) on any part of the development during the construction period will be:

- 08:00 hours to 19:00 hours Mondays to Fridays.
- 08:00 hours to 13:00 hours on Saturdays.

Normal hours of work set out above do not apply to emergency works nor to equipment that is required to operate continuously.

2.3.3 Fencing and Site Security

Site security and access during the construction period would be governed under Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and associated legislation. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act (2003) which came into effect in February 2005 establishes statutory rights of responsible access on and over most land. The legislation offers a general framework of responsible conduct for both those exercising rights of access and for landowners. However, during construction, some restrictions on use of the paths running through the site and along the site access may be required for public safety in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

Security fencing will be around the temporary compound during construction, and around the BESS and substation during operation.

2.4 Project Programme and Key Dates

Construction of the proposed development is anticipated to take approximately 23 months from mobilisation to completion. An indicative programme is provided in **Volume 2 Chapter 3 Table 3.7.** Reinstatement will be undertaken as soon as practicable after each stage of the proposed development is completed.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

This section of the site CEMP will set out information or links to information with regard to environmental sensitivities such as residents and local communities, landscape and visual, noise and vibration, ecology and ornithology, hydrology and soils, traffic and transport, and forestry.

Detail on the current understanding of the environmental baseline, and the potential for environmental impacts on identified features, is presented in the EIA Report. Details of the environmental commitments made to mitigate environmental impacts predicted is presented in **Annex 1: Schedule of Environmental Commitments**.

It is expected that as part of the EMS the Principal Contractor will have their own tool to identifying environmental aspects, impacts, risks and any opportunities.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

4.1 Introduction

Environmental management measures would be developed to avoid or reduce environmental impacts associated with the construction works.

The measures identified in this section present general good practice for construction sites in the United Kingdom based on current published guidance. Prior to construction commencing, the measures to be included in the site CEMP should be updated based on the published guidance applicable at that time, in addition to:

1. the Schedule of Commitments (**Annex 1** of this document);
2. additional management plans and committed measures finalised after submission of the Section 36 application for consent, such as those mentioned in **Section 1.5**; and
3. any secondary consents and licenses (e.g. protected species licensing, Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) licensing).

Environmental management measures shall be incorporated into the Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) and will be communicated to the workforce by the Site Manager.

4.2 Fuel Storage and Refuelling

Fuel storage and refuelling will be managed as follows during construction:

4.2.1 Fuel Storage

- Fuel levels shall be monitored and recorded regularly (sudden changes may be a sign of leaks).
- Fuel tanks, secondary containers and storage compounds shall be inspected regularly for damage, corrosion, leaks, faults and vandalism. Repair defects/faults immediately and retain records.
- The secondary containment system must provide storage for at least 110% of the tank's maximum capacity and ensure that any valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes or other ancillary equipment are also situated within the secondary containment system and arranged so that any discharges would be contained.
- Fully lockable and labelled Fuel Safe Static Tank' will be deployed.
- Sufficient spill kits shall be provided. Note: for sites close to water courses and drains, enhanced spill kits must be provided. Spill kit supply to be monitored regularly to ensure adequate stock remains full.
- All drains located adjacent or near to refuelling points shall be covered by Gully Guards before commencing transfer. All fuel transfers to be supervised.
- Drums can only be used for fuel volumes <300gallons and must be stored in a secure interceptor drum store within the designated refuelling area.

- Oil spill and oil impacted water must be collected in a fuel safe container with fuel tag and fuel spills must be contained using the spill kits provided. Spills should be reported to the contractor's Site Manager immediately.
- Records must be maintained of all environmental incidents, mitigation works, clean up method and validation.
- A suitable container for hazardous wastes must be provided within the waste compound.

4.2.2 Refuelling

- The refuelling area shall be located away from drains and watercourses (>10m from a watercourse and >50 metres from a spring, well or borehole).
- No fuel storage or refuelling activities should be placed / carried out on or near permeable pavement. The Site Manager must be informed before refuelling mobile plant and a drip tray must be used.
- Mobile plant must be refuelled away from surface waters, drains, permeable pavements and open excavations. A fuel drip tray must be used.
- Refuelling compound will be secured/locked out of hours.

4.3 Use and Storage of Hazardous Materials/Substances

The use and storage of solvents, cements, adhesives, grout and concrete shall be managed as follows during construction:

- all drains adjacent or near to concreting works shall be covered with Gully Guards before commencing mixing;
- concrete mixers and associated washout, ready mix concrete lorries and equipment washings may be discharged and naturally filtered within a designated grassy area at least 10m from drains, surface waters and excavations - all contractors and operators must be informed of designated location/s;
- if insufficient space is available, or where 10m separation from drains or surface watercourses is not achievable, the washout is to be collected in a suitable container and allowed to settle before discharging to foul sewer under a valid consent;
- surplus dry concrete, cement and grout is to be collected and reused where possible e.g. as inert rubble;
- concrete washings shall be collected and discharged to the designated area on site once suspended solids have settled;
- areas of permeable pavement are not to be used for the temporary storage of cement bags. If unavoidable ensure adequate protection measures are in place to prevent the pavement from becoming blocked;
- all hazardous materials shall be labelled, sealed and stored with their Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment in a bunded and lockable container away from drains and watercourses when not in use;
- hazardous liquids shall be transferred using a funnel and drip tray and sealed and returned to the container immediately after use. Damaged containers shall be reported to the Site Manager;
- COSHH datasheet will be read and understood before using any hazardous material. All usage shall comply with its requirements; and
- hazardous liquids must be re-sealed after use. Empty containers are to be disposed of to the designated container within the waste compound.

Construction workers are required to wear PPE such as gloves and face masks (where appropriate) to prevent dermal contact and inhalation or ingestion

4.4 Use of Plant and Equipment

- To assist with noise attenuation, where possible, generators are to be located within a refuelling area. If this is not possible they will be located away from adjacent residents, also taking account of prevailing wind conditions.
- Maintain plant and position exhaust away from site boundaries and occupied areas when in use.
- Mains electricity shall be used where available. If not, generators are to be used and must be sized for the required output; if diesel they must be set up by the supplier.
- All plant shall be suitability maintained and noise screens shall be used where required. Use generators having a sound power level rating below 65db(A), fully canopied and silenced.
- Sufficient spill kits shall be provided. Kit must be replenished as required.
- All equipment shall be inspected before use and any defects/faults reported to the Site Manager.
- Portable generators must be authorised by the Site Manager and used within refuelling areas where possible. If not, they must be located above ground in an accessible area and fitted with a drip tray (SP25).
- Turn off all plant overnight that is not required for emergency works nor to equipment that is required to operate continuously.

4.5 Site Set Up, Groundwork and Construction

Groundwork and construction will be managed as follows during construction:

- Local Authority consent must be obtained for particularly noisy activities before starting works. For example, crushing and piling. Contractors and operatives must be informed of consent conditions;
- minimise the use of builders skips and inspect lifting and locking points, doors and door locks and general condition weekly as a minimum;
- ordered materials shall be adequately managed to avoid spoilage or over-ordering and surplus materials shall be minimised: provide a suitable and sufficiently sized materials storage compound that is lockable and provides an above-ground covered area, protected from wind and rain. Encourage the reuse of cut-offs and arrange for suppliers to take back unused surplus materials and packaging;
- surplus materials are to be reused on site where possible. All reuse and recycling to be carried out in accordance within the terms of a valid waste exemption or voluntary codes of practice/protocols;
- excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable; details of all inert material reuse on site including composition and disposal location must be mapped and records retained; and
- if necessary temporary bunding and/or settlement ponds will be installed to allow for isolation and onsite treatment of any sediment laden or contaminated water prior to discharge to the drainage system.

4.6 Pollution Control/ Nuisance and Disturbance

Mud, dust, noise, light, litter and water pollution have the potential to cause nuisance and in some cases complaints and statutory nuisance and therefore must be minimised. The following processes and procedures shall be implemented to manage potential nuisance issues.

4.6.1 Noise

Good practice is to be followed as listed below:

- all work will be carried out where possible in accordance with BS 5228-1:2014 - Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites;
- plant shall be selected with noise levels in mind, and it is important that quiet plant or silent plant is used. If possible, electrically powered plant should be used;
- careful selection of plant, construction methods and programming. Only plant conforming with relevant national or international standards, directives and recommendations on noise and vibration emissions should be used;
- construction activities should be confined to times of the day when they are least likely to be disturbing;
- use of acoustic screens or covers where required;
- noisy works and deliveries to and from the site shall be conducted within the core working hours. Where necessary, deliveries outside of these core hours would be agreed in advance with the local authority;
- if operations involving high noise levels have to take place, consideration should be given to the people in the immediate vicinity and such works should be limited to the times which will have least impact on the neighbourhood;
- there will be no-idling on site with equipment being shut down when not in use. Static machines, if not in used will be sited as far away from inhabited budlings or other noise sensitive locations;
- care will also be taken when loading and unloading to minimise noise;
- static and semi-static plant/equipment (e.g. compressors and generators) should be fitted with suitable enclosures where practicable;
- personnel will be instructed on best practice to reduce noise and vibration as part of their induction training and as required prior to specific work activities;
- methods of work and vehicular routes will be selected with regard to minimising noise and vibration impact; and
- Toolbox talks will be delivered to ensure everyone on site are aware on environmental responsibilities and sensitive receptor.

4.6.2 Lighting

- Lighting shall be switched off when not in use unless specifically needed for construction activities or for security and / or health and safety requirements.
- Glare (and the potential for complaints) caused by poorly directed security and floodlighting shall be minimised by ensuring that light fittings are horizontally mounted and directed inwards on site.
- Temporary lighting fixtures are to be installed and designed to provide full cut-off or should be directionally shielded to ensure that artificial light is controlled and substantially confined to the defined area intended to be illuminated.

- Post-installation checks and monitoring of the lighting installations shall be undertaken to ensure that correct tilting angles and appropriate direction of lighting is achieved. This will allow adjustments to be made, where practicable, should undue light spill or glare be identified.
- Wherever possible, lighting shall be located and directed so that it does not cause unnecessary intrusion to adjacent buildings.
- The construction areas close to walkways or roadways shall be lit in an appropriate way to minimise glare and shall be clearly defined at all times to ensure the safety of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians. This will also assist in defining the limits of the construction area for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians.
- Temporary walkways, roads or parking areas shall be illuminated in accordance with current guidance stipulated in the current ILP Guidance Notes.
- Care should be taken to avoid casting shadows from hoarding on the surrounding and adjacent footpaths and roads.
- Light spillage shall be reduced by directing any construction lighting below the horizontal plane, at an angle of less than 70 degrees away from features that offer suitable bat roosting potential.

4.6.3 Dust and Mud

The proposed development is unlikely to have significant effects on air quality. There could be some localised and temporary construction-related air quality effects associated with dust (foundation construction, passage of vehicles along access tracks) and construction plant and traffic exhaust emissions. However, the construction activities would be relatively short term, intermittent and controllable through the application of good construction practice and also at sufficient distance from sensitive receptors to be considered negligible impact. The potential for nuisance effects on residential or recreational amenity would be limited.

Good practice is to be followed as listed below:

- where foreseeable and significant dust is to be generated during an operation, dust fencing and/or barriers must be provided to minimise impact;
- timing of earthworks and material movements shall be planned to reduce double handling and minimise traffic movements and therefore associated dust and mud;
- stripping and stockpiling of soil shall be minimised where possible;
- site roads shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible;
- all vehicles carrying soil off-site must be sheeted;
- if dust levels remain excessively high when adequate control measures are in place and operating effectively, then reduce or postpone works during such times (e.g. during dry or windy periods);
- water can be sprayed onto material to dampen down any potential contaminated dust and prevent it from becoming airborne;
- construction vehicles shall be regularly maintained to ensure mud-flaps etc. are effective;
- activities associated with the use of construction vehicles (such as washdown facilities) shall be appropriately managed to contain contaminants and regulate the release of water back into the natural environment;
- site layout shall be planned so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible;

- where feasible the site or specific operations shall be fully enclosed where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period;
- the site shall be set up with hoarding to reduce the liberation of dust from the site. The contractor shall consider the use of a 'green'/ vegetated hoarding to reduce particles and reduce carbon dioxide levels;
- haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down;
- all vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions;
- wash facilities in the form of a manned jet wash for vehicular use located close to the site entrance shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the site boundary;
- exhaust systems will be fitted with particulate filters and catalytic converters as necessary;
- stockpiles shall be covered, seeded or fenced (as appropriate) to prevent wind whipping;
- excavated materials undergoing treatment shall be covered to reduce the release of odours and vapours;
- mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the site entrance; and
- all loads entering / leaving the site shall be covered.

4.6.4 Water Pollution

- Surface water and drains must be protected from silt run-off: use gully guards to protect drains and use straw bales, gravel traps or silt fencing to protect surface waters. All silt protection measures must be inspected frequently and maintained throughout the works.
- Stockpiles of contaminated material must be situated on an impermeable surface at least 10m from any surface waters or drains, and run-off collected within a bund.
- Tracking or washing out next to drains/surface waters must be avoided.
- When dewatering, any pump shall be switched off before removing the last portion of water and suspended solids will be allowed to settle out before discharging.
- All drains located adjacent or near to generators to be covered with gully guards.
- Potentially contaminated water must be tested before dewatering. Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off site.
- Road sweepers shall be utilised where necessary.
- Silty water and associated run-off to surface water and drains must be avoided: minimise any areas of soil stripping and stockpiling, control water volumes used to suppress dust, batter/sheet stockpiles where required.
- If a discharge consent is required, then all conditions within the consent must be understood before commencement of dewatering.

4.7 Good Housekeeping

- Maintain good housekeeping and site working practices to control litter, insects or vermin. For example, dispose of food into appropriate receptacles.
- The site boundary will be secured appropriately using 2.4m high fencing with the site entrance gates secured via padlock.
- All site gates shall be kept locked / closed out of working hours and kept closed and /or manned during working hours.

4.8 Ecology

Mitigation will be included in the **Annex 1: Schedule of Environmental Commitments**, which will form the basis of the mitigation to be delivered during the construction phase of the proposed development within an expanded full site CEMP.

A Deer Management Plan (DMP) was produced by Pieter Bakker in 2013 as part of the Environmental Statement for CRWF. It has been updated by the residential Estate Manager for Altnaharra Estate for the CRWF Extension (see **Volume 4 Technical Appendix 3.2: Deer Management Plan Update**).

As part of the original CFWF development a Fish Management Plan, 'Creag Riabhach Windfarm; Windfarm *c*onstruction and operational Fish Management Plan' (FMP) (McDermott, 2018), was produced to establish a monitoring programme for the construction and operational phases of the project. The existing FMP would be amended to integrate the monitoring requirements for the proposed development.

4.9 Waste Management

The contractor shall apply the principles of the waste hierarchy (eliminate, reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose) to waste management of the site.

Waste would likely comprise building and construction waste, excavated soil, waste materials from deliveries, waste from plant and vehicles, and human waste from site compound. Waste will be removed off-site for safe disposal at a suitably licensed waste management facility in accordance with current waste management regulations. Wherever possible, excavated stone or soils will be re-used on site, primarily for the restoration of disturbed ground.

The development shall seek to promote the re-use of excavated materials through optimisation of cut and fill operations in order to improve the sustainable and cost-effective development of land, as per the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP). In many instances the DoWCoP can provide an alternative to Environmental Permits or Waste Exemptions when seeking to reuse excavated materials.

The contractor shall prepare a Site Waste Management Plan. The measures to avoid waste issues are likely to include:

- a waste collection area shall be set up before site works start. This area shall be as close to the site compound as possible with adequate hardstanding for the waste containers and unobstructed access for telehandler and waste removal vehicles;
- skips shall be provided to segregate wastes including plasterboard, timber and metal. A designated area shall be provided for inert wastes, for example bricks, clay pipes and roof tiles. A designated container[s] shall be provided for hazardous wastes, which and must be clearly labelled;
- wastes shall be collected by a licenced waste carrier. A copy of all Waste 'Duty of Care' documentation shall be held on site;
- Duty of Care documentation must be completed for all waste transfers and copies provided to the applicant every week. Waste transfer notes or hazardous waste consignment notes and Duty of Care procedures are to be audited regularly (monthly as a minimum);

- the Site Waste Management Plan shall be made available on site and its requirements understood by all contractors and operatives before starting work on site;
- road sweepers shall be deployed as necessary. All road sweepings must be removed from site accompanied with a completed waste transfer note from the driver. If road sweepings are inadvertently discharged on site, these should be disposed of appropriately;
- all waste incidents shall be reported immediately to the Site Manager and Environmental Advisor;
- soil and recycled aggregate transfers shall be carried out in accordance with an approved Materials Management Plan (or Remediation Strategy in Scotland) and all transfer tickets must be retained on site; and
- monthly updates on the amount of waste successfully recycled will be made available to the Site Manager and displayed in the site office and can also be issued to the council upon request.

Wherever possible, the following waste streams will be diverted from landfill:

- the site works shall be designed to retain as much soil on site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment;
- all timber is to be segregated on site and sent to a local charity (or similar outlet) for recycling;
- all metal is to be segregated on site and sent for recycling;
- all inert waste (e.g. bricks, blocks, concrete) will be segregated on site and used under roads as appropriate;
- all mixed waste removed from site shall be taken to a material recycling facility for further segregation to maximise recycling and recovery.
- all hazardous waste shall be segregated from all other wastes and clearly labelled; and
- all other site waste shall be segregated on site.

Subsoil not required for reinstatement purposes will be collected at the end of the construction phase and disposed of according to best practice and existing waste legislation. Waste oils and diesel will be removed from the proposed development site and disposed of by an approved waste contractor in accordance with provisions of the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (Scottish Government, 1996).

Details of waste management will be included in **Annex 1: Schedule of Environmental Commitments**, which will form the basis of the mitigation to be delivered during the construction phase of the proposed development within an expanded full site CEMP.

4.10 Traffic Management

Mitigation is included in **Annex 1: Schedule of Environmental Commitments**, which will form the basis of the mitigation to be delivered during the construction phase of the proposed development within the site CEMP.

5 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The measures to be taken during construction to emergency preparedness and response detailed below in this section, are based general good practice for construction sites in the United Kingdom based on current published guidance. Prior to construction commencing, the emergency preparedness and response measures to be included in the site CEMP should be updated based on the published guidance applicable at that time, in addition to the further documentation identified in **Section 4.1**.

5.1 Emergency Preparedness

5.1.1 Spill Kits

Spill kits capable of dealing with hydrocarbon and chemical spills shall be available at all worksites. Each storage location shall be clearly visible to the workforce, for instance by deploying clear signage.

If a construction compound, fuel storage point or COSHH store is provided then additional spill kits will need to be available at each separate location.

The spill kit contents shall include absorbent pads, absorbent booms, absorbent granules and hazardous waste disposal sacks as a minimum. Regular checks of the spill kits shall be completed to ensure they remain adequately stocked to deal with environmental incidents.

Spill drills shall be performed periodically to confirm that the workforce can effectively contain and clear up potentially polluting spillages. All drills will be documented and details kept on record for the duration of the works.

5.1.2 Extreme Weather

The Principal Contractor's Site Manager shall register to receive weather warnings. All warnings with the potential to impact upon the works shall be communicated by the Site Manager to the workforce in a timely manner so that measures can be implemented where necessary.

5.2 Incident Reporting and Investigation

5.2.1 Reporting

All incidents, including near misses, shall be classified according to the categories outlined in **Table 5.1**. All categories of environmental incident shall be reported by the Principal Contractor to the applicant as outlined below.

Table 5.1: Incident classification

Incident Classification	Definition
Near Miss	An event, controlled through implementation of an effective incident control measure (e.g. drip tray used, effective use of noise barrier).
Minor Environmental Incident	Incidents that have caused minor harm or damage to the environment e.g. • a minor fuel spill below 20 litres onto ground which is immediately cleared; • a minor spill of a chemical not classified as presenting an ecotoxic risk; • exceeding noise levels; • silt runoff from site which does not enter into a surface water feature; or • excess dust emissions.
Major Environmental Incident	Incidents that have caused or may cause significant harm or damage to the environment e.g. • a minor fuel spill which impacts a sensitive land feature, a water body, or drains; • a major fuel spillage over 20 litres; • any spillage of a chemical which is classified as presenting an ecotoxic risk; • silt runoff from site which enters a water feature; or • receipt of a nuisance complaint.

Minor incidents and near misses must be reported to the applicant within 24 hours. Major incidents must be reported to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Principal Contractor, after informing the applicant, shall report all environmental incidents that are required to be reported to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and/or to any other relevant statutory or regulatory bodies. Emergency contact details are outlined in **Section 5.2.3** for all contacts relevant to the works.

5.2.2 Investigation

Reporting of an incident to the applicant shall where necessary commence the incident investigation which shall be jointly conducted between the applicant and its Contractor[s].

The Principal Contractor shall prepare an investigation report for all environmental incidents. The report is to include:

- summary of the environmental incident, describing the:
    - nature of the incident;
    - details of any pollutant released including the type and quantity of pollutant released;
    - location for the incident (e.g. grid reference);
- receptors that were or could have been impacted;

- an analysis of what led to the incident occurring;
- summary of immediate actions taken to mitigate the incident;
- summary of any remedial action required; and
- lessons learned and future measures or actions to be implemented.

The applicant will verify the incident investigation and agree with its Contractors any further actions which are to be implemented to prevent a reoccurrence of comparable incidents. A timeline for the implementation of all actions shall be established and the Contractors shall provide details of when they have been implemented.

An incident investigation shall be complete when all details have been recorded on file.

5.2.3 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency occurrence at the application site, the applicant and its Contractors shall determine the relevant statutory and regulatory bodies that must be notified. Notification shall be in accordance with the measures outlined above in **Section 5.2.1**.

Table 5.2: List of emergency contacts

Emergency Contacts	
Contact	Contact details
[Applicant PM Name and Job Title]	[TBC]
[Principal Contractor Site Manager - Name]	[TBC]
[SHE Environmental Manager – Name]	[TBC]
Scottish Environment Protection Agency Emergency Number	0800 807060
NatureScot	01463 725000
Health and Safety Executive (HSE Construction)	0300 003 1647
Local Authority – The Highland Council	[TBC]
Major Spill Emergency Response – [e.g. Company Name]	[TBC]
Fire	999 / 112
Police	999 / 112
Ambulance	999 / 112

5.3 Incident Response

All pollution incidents should be managed through the STOP - CONTAIN - NOTIFY concept.

As soon as an incident is identified, the first action should be to **STOP** and prevent further discharge to drainage/river/ground.

CONTAIN may constitute control of discharge in the event of a spill, or cessation of works if it is the works that are resulting in the incident, e.g. halting excavations until silt runoff is contained. It is recognised that due to personal health and safety risks it may not always be safe to stop the source of the spill, for instance if a significant volume of an unidentified substance has been released.

NOTIFICATION should take place as soon as practicable, and frequently can take place while further release is being stopped or while a spill is being contained. The emergency contact numbers outlined in **Table 5.2** should be used.

6 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Roles and Responsibility and Authority

Creag Riabhach Wind Farm Limited shall have responsibility for the construction work. The applicant may employ a main contractor (and directly or indirectly as required) sub-contractors to carry the works on site. The roles and responsibilities of the main parties on the proposed development are summarised below.

The Principal Contractor shall make available sufficient time and resources for the effective management of environmental risks that could arise during construction work. This includes appointing adequately qualified personnel with knowledge and capability in the environmental management of construction site works. Persons having responsibility for environmental site management, and in particular any persons required to undertake and oversee response to any incidents with potential environmental consequences, shall be empowered to make decisions and take appropriate action necessary to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental effects, even when this may lead to delay and/or additional cost to the Principal Contractor.

6.1.1 Project Roles

The applicant's team and all appointed Contractors will be responsible for ensuring that the potential risks to the environment are adequately avoided or controlled by the application of measures as documented within the site CEMP, which shall be complied with throughout construction. The main organisations and persons involved in the construction stage works are set out in **Table 6.1**.

6.1.2 Project Manager

The applicant shall take overall responsibility for compliance with all environmental issues on the proposed development and will nominate an experienced Project Manager for the proposed development whose responsibilities will include overall environmental management of the proposed development and any landowners. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all measures contained in the site CEMP, are appropriately implemented and that all staff and contractors adhere to the practices set out within.

6.1.3 Site Manager

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for the construction of the laydown areas, tracks, turbine bases and substation. The Principal Contractor will formally appoint a Site Manager prior to construction. The Site Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the proposed development, including environmental responsibilities, and will report to the Project Manager. The Site Manager will understand the requirements of the CMS and ensure that all staff and contractors are aware of its contents.

6.1.4 Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW)

A suitably qualified ECoW will be employed to monitor and report on the Principal Contractor compliance to the environmental mitigation measures discussed in the site CEMP.

The ECoW will be named and approved in advance by third parties (e.g. The Highland Council) in accordance with any applicable conditions of consent. The ECoW will adhere to the terms of appointment included in any conditions of consent, should the proposed development be approved.

The ECoW will liaise with and support the Principal Contractor Environmental Representative as and when required to deliver the requirements of the CMS and site CEMP.

6.1.5 Planning Monitoring Officer (PMO)

Subject to confirmation via any applicable conditions of consent, should the proposed development be approved, it is anticipated that a suitably qualified independent PMO will be appointed. The PMO will monitor compliance with the terms of the planning conditions. It is anticipated that the PMO will report to the Highland Council, summarising the works undertaken on the site and report any incidences of non-compliance of the terms of the planning permission.

Table 6.1: Project roles and environmental responsibilities

RACIM DETAILS –
R - Responsible: The individual(s) who perform an activity responsible for action/implementation- although usually only one, Rs can be shared
A - Accountable: the individual who is ultimately accountable including yes/no decision and power of veto – only one (A) can be assigned
C - Consulted: the individual (s) to be consulted prior to a final decision being made or action taken – two way communication
I – Informed: the individual (s) who need to be informed after a decision is made or action is taken – one-way communication
M – monitor the delivery of the proposed development on behalf of third parties and report on compliance

Process Task	Role							
	ECoW	PMO	Developer	Project Manager	Site Manager / Sub-contractor Manager	Snr Foreman	SHE Manager	All Site Staff / Contractors
Developing and maintaining the site CEMP.	M	C	C	A	C	I	R	I
Monitor environmental aspects through review of construction method statement, identify and control issues.	M	C			A	C	R	I
Monitoring construction works to ensure any necessary environmental issues and control measures are in place; ensuring they are effectively communicated and appropriate and implemented on site.	M	M			A	R	C	I
Ensuring the work is performed by training and qualified staff; and providing training where necessary.	M	M		A	R	C	I	I
Ensuring that adequate resources are allocated for environmental management.	M	C	I	A	R	C	C	I
Ensuring that all relevant environmental documentation and information (including permissions, consents,	M	M	I	A	C	I	R	I

permits and assessments) is communicated.								
Ensuring that environmental incidents and complaints are investigated, recorded and reported following the correct procedures and taking preventative action.	M	M	C	C	A	C	R	I
Regular site inspections and maintaining a record of environmental performance; and reporting performance and monitoring environmental performance.	M	M	I	I	A	C	R	I
Following good practice and minimising impact of activities on the environment.	M	I	C	C	A	R	C	I
Understanding project environmental obligations and mitigation measures.	M	M	C	A	R	C	R	I
Liaison with local authority, other statutory bodies, members of the public, press and the media.	M	M	R	C	A	C	R	I
Supporting all site staff with environmental management including reviewing and commenting on method statements and risk assessments.	M	I		R	A	C	R	I
Ensuring that the environmental policy of the applicant is delivered.	M	I		R	A	I	C	I

Providing information on waste management/reduction procedures to relevant staff.	M	I			A	C	R	I

6.2 Competence, Training and Awareness

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that appropriate awareness and training is delivered to all site operatives and only appropriately qualified sub-contractors are appointed.

Every member of the workforce shall be required to participate in a site induction prior to starting to work on the site. The level of induction training will depend upon the position and duties the person is to perform. The site induction will include:

- a brief overview of the works to be undertaken and any potential environmental aspects associated with the construction activities;
- a summary of the sensitive environmental receptors near the site;
- an overview of the applicable environmental mitigation and pollution control measures; and
- an overview of the health & safety management measures in particular emergency response procedures required at the site.

The applicant will require its Contractors to provide continuing training and awareness raising of the workforce. This can be delivered in the form of Toolbox Talks tailored to the specific environmental mitigation measures required dependent on the work activities being undertaken and to raise awareness on environmental best practice.

Records of all inductions and Toolbox Talk deliveries shall be maintained at the site office. Copies shall be made available to the applicant on request.

6.2.1 Internal Communication

The Principal Contractor's Site Manager, Works Environmental Manager and other relevant Team Members shall meet on a regular basis to review the status of environmental aspects.

The applicant shall be informed of the outcome of all such meetings.

Additional and ongoing communication of environmental performance and requirements is to be determined by the Works Environmental Manager and provided as appropriate.

Site notice boards will display the Environmental Policy of the applicant, emergency contacts list, relevant statutory and non-statutory advice and guidance; and any other relevant information. These environmental notice boards will be situated in prominent positions including the main reception area of the site office.

6.2.1.1 Toolbox Talks

Toolbox talks will regularly be delivered to site crews. The topic will be dependent on the work being carried out, the local environment and the time of year.

6.2.2 External Communication

External communication protocols will be established between the applicant and the Principal Contractor, the details of which will form part of the site CEMP.

It is anticipated that the details will include:

- advanced notification of the works to those most affected, including the delivery of abnormal loads in line with the agreed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP);
- how communications received by the Principal Contractor that are relevant to these works, including enquiries and complaints, shall be passed to the applicant's Project Team;
- how complaints will be reported and addressed; and
- information in the induction process on how construction site operatives should handle approaches by members of the public.

6.3 Documentation

The Site Manager and/or Works Environmental Manager shall be responsible for documenting and retaining safe all suitable records relating to environmental issues at the site and/or arising from site operations. Documents shall be stored in a suitable manner and backups created to safeguard the records. The site CEMP shall be a controlled document and authorised latest version shall be signed and dated by the responsible person[s]. Other site data records and environmental management documentation would include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- copies of relevant consents, permissions, or other approvals/ authorisations;
- environmental data records including waste transfer notes/ records of waste collection and treatment/disposal;
- records of any environmental incidents including actions taken and resolution;
- records of complaints including actions taken and resolution;
- records of all plant / equipment entering / leaving site together with any relevant compliance documentation (for instance in respect of noise or air pollutant emissions class);
- copies of any enforcement notices or instructions issued by the local authority or any statutory regulatory body;
- record of any prosecutions pending or resolved and any penalties enforced;
- records of environmental monitoring;
- records of regular site inspections;
- records of audits and minutes of environmental team briefings; and
- records of staff training including site inductions and toolbox talks.

6.4 Monitoring, Inspections and Audits

The Principal Contractor shall be responsible for managing environmental performance during all site works. This will be supported with a programme of monitoring, inspections and audits.

6.4.1 Inspections & Audits

Inspections and audits will be carried out on a frequent basis to determine whether activities comply with the planned arrangements.

6.4.2 Monitoring

Monitoring will continually be undertaken by the BoP / Principal Contractor and the ECoW to ensure compliance with all environmental commitments.

6.5 Review and Updates to the CEMP

The site CEMP will be reviewed on a periodic basis, or following any significant change to the work activities, applicant requirements, or legislation and updated as required. Therefore, the site CEMP should be treated as a live document and will be continuously updated as required.

ANNEX 1
SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

6.6 Introduction

7 The assessment of the proposed development has identified a number of impacts that would arise as a result of its construction and operation. Mitigation measures have accordingly been identified and developed to counter adverse impacts and reduce the significance of residual effects on the receiving environment.

8 The embedded and additional environmental mitigation measures identified during the EIA process are reported in **Chapter 3** and **Chapters 5** to **14** of **Volume 2** of the EIA report of which the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is a technical appendix. Subject to the granting of consent, these measures will form a schedule of commitments under the terms of any contract(s) for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

9 Environmental commitments are provided in **Table 1** below.

Table 2: Summary of Environmental Commitments

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
Project Description					
3.1	Biodiversity Enhancement and Recreation Plan (BERP)	The BERP (**Technical Appendix 6.2**) will supplement the existing Peatland Habitat Restoration Plan (PHRP) (Natural Power, 2019b) associated with the original CRWF. The PHRP involved offsite compensation and included the blocking of drainage ditches, restoring the water table and enhancing the peatland habitats. The BERP includes an extension area to the PHRP (85.76ha) as compensation for the proposed development, which encompasses approximately 35.91ha. The BERP includes the following prescriptions: • Peatland habitat restoration - drainage blocking and self-seeding trees and scrub removal to be included within the extension to the PHRP area; • Enhancement of nectar resource for pollination insects – creation of flower-rich areas at blanket bog fringes to be included within the PHRP area, the extension to the PHRP area, CRWF site boundary and the proposed development; • Creation of boggy pools – creation of a network of boggy pools to be included within the PHRP area, the extension to the PHRP area, CRWF site boundary and the proposed development; • Deadwood management – provision of deadwood habitat types to support a diversity of saproxylic invertebrates and saprophytic fungi to be included within the PHRP area, the extension to the PHRP area, CRWF site boundary and the proposed development; • Creation of solitary bee next sites – creation of slopes and bare substrate using the BESS bund; and • Creation of reptile hibernaculum – creation of a communal hibernation site for reptiles using the BESS bund. The BERP will enhance local biodiversity, increase habitat resilience within the wider landscape and improve connections between nature networks, in line with National Planning Framework 4. The BERP is predicted to have positive effect on habitats, invertebrates, reptiles, mammals and birds.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 3 Description of Development in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 6.2
3.2	Deer Management Plan	The original Deer Management Plan (DMP) was produced as part of the Environmental Statement for the proposed Creag Riabhach Wind Farm development back in 2013 and has been updated as requested for the proposed extension (**Technical Appendix 3.2**). The purpose of the DMP is to establish the potential impact of the proposed CRWF extension on deer movements/populations and identify mitigation measures.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 3 Description of Development in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.2
3.3	Compensatory Planting	The area of compensatory planting will comprise of the 1.98ha turbine and track footprint, plus a further 15% of woodland is considered affected by the extension installation. The total area required of compensatory planting to deliver this mitigation against woodland removal area will be 2.28ha. A potentially suitable area for the additional compensatory planting has been determined by peat and soil surveys on site. Results of the peat survey area selected for compensatory planting, (<500mm peat), **Technical Appendix 14.1**. The mapped area suitable for planting comprises of a total of 3.81ha. This area is adequate to incorporate the compensatory planting for the 2.28ha footprint of the same native species within the Creag Riabhach woodland area, and allows for small swathes of open ground around the few small rock exposed areas within. A planting scheme on this location will aesthetically appear natural and will enhance the view from the A386 below. The existing deer fence line would be extended by 715m to enclose the compensatory planting area. The planting would be of the same native species within the existing Creag Riabhach Woodland. Further details of the proposed compensatory planting are provided in the forestry section of **Chapter 14: Other Issues**.	Post-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 3 Description of Development in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 14.1
Landscape and Visual Assessment					
5.1	Construction	The development of the wind farm would draw upon the guidance set out in SNH guidance '*Good Practice during Windfarm Construction*'. The key measures that would be implemented as part of the post-consent Construction Method Statement (CMS) and the supporting Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), in order to avoid or reduce potential construction effects, include: • The selective and sensitive location of temporary storage areas for materials, plant, and security fencing; • Using designated routes around the site for construction vehicles and operation of construction plant such as cranes. Avoiding the creation of any wheel ruts and subsequent clear up of these;	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in Volume 2 of the EIA Report

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		• Implementation and monitoring of site management procedures, such as regular litter sweeps of the immediate environs to ensure the removal of all litter arising from the construction activities; and • Removal, reinstatement, and clear up of the Temporary Construction Compound and any related construction arisings.			
5.2	Site Access and Internal Access Tracks	The same site access as the existing CRWF would be used for the proposed development which is located south of Vagastie Bridge. A total of approximately 1.5km of new wind farm internal access tracks would be constructed. The tracks would feature local widening on corners and would be surfaced with coarse aggregate (see **Figure 3.6** for typical track cross sections). On completion of site construction, the site entrance and internal access tracks would be cleared of any construction signage and left in a tidy and co-ordinated condition with verges restored and field boundary fencing neatly tied into new gates / access details.	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
5.3	Wind Turbines	A total of three wind turbines are proposed with a blade tip height of 149.9m, each with an associated crane pad. The turbines would be three bladed variable speed, pitch regulated wind turbines with the rotor and nacelle mounted on a cylindrical tower as described in **Chapter 3: Description of Development**. The viewpoint analysis indicates that the turbines would frequently be viewed against the sky. For these reasons it is proposed that the standard turbine colour of pale grey would be most appropriate. The turbines would be a uniform semi-matte grey colour (no company logos or advertising to reduce their contrast with the background sky and landscape and minimise their reflectivity). This measure would ensure a reasonable degree of parity between the proposed turbines and the existing CRWF turbines. The proposed turbines would all rotate in the same direction as the existing CRWF turbines.	Operation	Applicant	Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
5.4	Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) would be constructed within the temporary construction compound area. To maintain the amenity and simplicity of the rounded hills, the colour of the associated battery containers and power conversion system (PCS) container would be coordinated with that of the existing substation to have a low contrast with the surrounding landscape. These would also be enclosed by a 2.4m high perimeter fence with a low visibility style and colour. The visibility of the BESS is proposed to be mitigated by organically shaped bunding which takes into the account local topography and landscape elements, as illustrated in **Figure 3.9**, and would be largely screened by the bunding, particularly when viewed from the A836.	Post-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
5.5	Temporary Construction Compound	The existing CRWF Temporary Construction Compound (CRWF TCC) would be used temporarily for the additional turbine construction works and permanently for the BESS. During the construction period, the construction compound would include laydown areas for storage area for the various components, fuels and materials required for construction. Any lighting would be directional in accordance with Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance and mounted on the individual portacabins.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Terrestrial Ecology					
6.1	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The CEMP will set out procedures to ensure all activities with potential to affect the environment are appropriately managed. An outline CEMP is included in **Technical Appendix 3.1**. Further protocols in relation to the protection of Terrestrial Ecology Habitats which will be secured through the CEMP are detailed below.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.1
6.2	Best Practice Measure in relation to locally occurring terrestrial mammals/ecology	The CEMP will ensure all trenches and excavations will be fenced or covered over at night to prevent any animals from falling in and becoming trapped. If this is not possible, an adequate means of escape must be provided (i.e. a gently graded side wall or provision of gently sloped wooden plank or equivalent). Piping will be capped to avoid its potential use as refugia by animals.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.3	Measures to prevent harm to protected mammals and reptiles.	Pre-construction surveys for protected mammal and reptile species will be undertaken to identify any species making use of the site ahead of works. Should any protected species be identified, specific mitigation would need to be developed in consultation with NS. Pre-construction surveys will identify features with the potential to be used by reptiles as hibernation sites. Wherever possible works will avoid impacts on these features by micrositing. Where this is not possible, potential hibernation features will be dismantled under	Pre-Construction and Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), outwith the hibernation season (September to March inclusive). Specific mitigation to be detailed in the CEMP.			
6.4	Measures to prevent the disturbance, modification or destruction of bat roosts.	It has not been confirmed whether there are bat roosts on the site; Potential Roost Features (PRFs) were limited to stunted mature trees on site and a single low to moderate structure (bridge on A836) recorded outwith the site. Unless confirmed as absent via appropriate bat surveys of structures, no works are to take place within 30 m of any structures (e.g. bridge on A836). If works cannot be avoided within the recommended buffer area, and significant direct or indirect impact is still anticipated, detailed preliminary roost assessments and bat activity surveys are to be undertaken prior to commencement of works. In the event that a bat roost is identified within the 30m buffer, it may be necessary to secure a bat derogation licence prior to works commencing. Specific mitigation will be detailed in the CEMP.	Pre-Construction and Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.5	ECoW	An independent ECoW will be appointed to audit site activities and will advise on implementation of mitigation. The ECoW will deliver toolbox talks to construction team members to make them aware of ecological sensitivities and the procedures to follow.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.6	Ecology Watching Brief	The CEMP will include details of a watching brief which will ensure that the correct procedure can be followed if a protected mammal or reptile is found during de-vegetation or ground-breaking works. When the ECoW is not present on-site, works must stop within 30m of the protected species as soon as it is safe to do so. Advice must then be sought from the ECoW, and an approach agreed upon with NatureScot (if appropriate) prior to works recommencing.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.7	Pollution Prevention Plan	A Pollution Prevention Plan will be included as part of the CEMP. Proposed pollution prevention measures are outlined in **Technical Appendix 3.1**.	Pre-Construction and Construction	Applicant	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.1
6.8	Habitat Reinstatement	The CEMP will detail Habitat Reinstatement protocols recommended for areas of temporary construction works (e.g. temporary construction compound and cable route). Where habitat is to be reinstated, turfs will be removed to a suitable storage point where they will be maintained during works. Topsoil and subsoil, where applicable, will also be stored separately, and excavations backfilled with these materials to maintain the original stratification, or as well as practical. Turfs will then be replaced as close to their original location as possible. Due to the temporary and short-term nature of most construction activities, this method will allow the reinstatement of habitat immediately after works are completed in a given area.	Operation	Applicant to appoint ECoW during operation	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.9	Measures to protect Groundwater-dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs)	The iterative design process has attempted to avoid areas of potential GWDTE wherever possible, ensuring all other environmental constraints are taken account of. General and site-specific good practice mitigation detailed in **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Soils** (duplicated in this table below), including pollution prevention planning and the measures to avoid upslope dewatering should be adopted.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.10	Wet Weather Protocol	A Wet Weather Protocol will be included in the site CEMP. This will detail the procedures to be adopted by all staff during periods of heavy rainfall e.g. inspection and maintenance regimes of sediment and runoff control measures will be adopted during these periods.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.11	Drainage Strategy (DS)	Prior to construction, a DS for the proposed development will be prepared. The DS will detail the site drainage design e.g. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) if required, including any necessary ponds, swales, cross drains and bunds, to ensure that runoff from hard surfaces within the substation / switchgear will be controlled and managed. The DS will further detail how groundwater flows will be maintained around sub-surface structures such as foundations and cable ducts. The DS would be submitted to THC for agreement prior to construction. Further details of the drainage strategy are included in **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Soils** and **Figure 9.1**.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
6.12	Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)	The developer will collate an OEMP to guide on-going operations and maintenance activities during the life cycle of the project. The OEMP will also set out the procedures for managing and delivering the specific environmental commitments as per each technical chapter for each receptor over the operational period.	Operational	Applicant	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
6.13	Decommissioning Plan	A Decommissioning Plan will be prepared for the proposed development and agreed with the Planning Authority prior to decommissioning works being undertaken. The plan will include any measures required to protect ecological features during decommissioning which are likely to be similar to those proposed within the CEMP.	Operational and Decommissioning	Applicant	Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Freshwater Ecology					
7.1	50m buffer strips along watercourses	A series of set-back or "buffer" distances are to be adopted to help reduce effects of the proposed development on the hydrological environment. As the design process evolves, a 50m buffer will be ensured for all natural hydrological features identified using Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 scale mapping and site surveys. Infrastructure will be located out with this buffer except where access necessitates.	Operation	Applicant	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.2	Minimal number of watercourse crossings	Any watercourse crossings associated with the new access track required as part of the proposed development would be minimised as far as practicable. All crossings of channels visible on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale maps would be designed with a suitably qualified freshwater ecologist reviewing the design to ensure that there are no impacts on fish passage or flows.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.3	Drainage strategy to prevent run-off into watercourses.	Drainage – all run-off derived from works associated with the proposed development would not be allowed to directly enter the natural drainage network. All run-off would be adequately treated via a suitably designed drainage scheme with appropriate sediment and pollution management measures. Sediment and pollution management structures should be reviewed regularly and, where capacity is reaching its limit, these structures should be cleared. The proposed development is situated in an upland hydrological area and it is imperative that the drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate storm flows based on a 1-in-200 year event + climate change to help maintain the existing hydrological regime. The principles of the drainage design would also take cognisance of the permanent drainage associated with the adjacent CRWF. The Drainage Strategy for the proposed development is outlined in **Chapter 3: Description of Development**.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.4	Pollution prevention plan	A Pollution Prevention Plan will be included as part of the CEMP. Proposed pollution prevention measures are outlined in **Technical Appendix 3.1.**	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.5	Emergency plans to prevent pollution	Contingency plans – plans would ensure that emergency equipment is available on site i.e., spill kits and absorbent materials, advice on action to be taken and who should be informed in the event of a pollution incident.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.6	Staff training	Training - All relevant staff personnel would be trained in both normal operating and emergency procedures and would be made aware of highly sensitive areas on site.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.7	Fish Monitoring Plan	The existing CRWF Fish Monitoring Plan would be amended to integrate the requirements for the proposed development. Standard family-level benthic macroinvertebrate surveys, annual fully quantitative electrofishing surveys and post-construction walkovers would be undertaken and compared to described baseline within earlier documents.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
					Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.8	Appropriate timings of works.	Protect local and wider salmonid spawning and incubation by avoiding sensitive areas and undertaking works at appropriate times. This includes no instream working from 01 October- to 01 May, unless authorised by the local District Salmon Fisheries Board (DSFB).	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
7.9	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations – CAR licence	Legal requirement issued by SEPA to regulate run-off from construction sites to the water environment.	Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 7 Freshwater Ecology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Ornithology					
8.1	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The site CEMP will set out procedures to ensure all activities with potential to affect the environment are appropriately managed. An outline CEMP is included in **Technical Appendix 3.1**. Further protocols in relation to the protection of birds which will be secured through the CEMP are detailed below.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 8 Ornithology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
8.2	Best Practice Measure in relation to locally occurring birds	The site CEMP will ensure all trenches and excavations will be fenced or covered over at night to prevent any animals from falling in and becoming trapped. If this is not possible, an adequate means of escape must be provided (i.e., a gently graded side wall or provision of gently sloped wooden plank or equivalent). Piping will be capped to avoid its potential use as refugia by animals.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 8 Ornithology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
8.3	Pre-construction Surveys	Pre-construction surveys for birds will be undertaken to identify any species making use of the Development area, and relevant buffers, ahead of works, including: • Breeding birds within 500 m of the site; • Breeding raptors within 1 km of the site; and • Lekking black grouse within 1 km of the site. Should any bird nest be identified, specific mitigation would need to be developed in consultation with NS. Specific mitigation to be detailed in the CEMP.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 8 Ornithology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
8.4	Ornithology Watching Brief	The CEMP would include details of a watching brief which would ensure that the correct procedure can be followed if a bird nest is found during devegetation or ground-breaking works. When the ECoW is not present onsite, works must stop within a buffer appropriate to the species (to be defined in CEMP) as soon as it is safe to do so. Advice must then be sought from the ECoW and an approach agreed upon with NS (if appropriate) prior to works recommencing.	Construction	Applicant	Chapter 8 Ornithology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
8.5	Pre-works Nesting Birds Check	Nesting bird checks will be undertaken within 24 hours prior to any devegetation or ground-breaking works. If a nest is found, an exclusion zone appropriate to the species would be implemented. The nest will be monitored, and the exclusion zone lifted only after the ECoW has confirmed breeding has ended.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 8 Ornithology in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Hydrology and Soils					
9.1	Soil and Peat	The site has been identified as containing peat and carbon rich soils. Extensive peat surveys have been completed as part of this assessment with the results detailed in **Technical Appendix 9.1: Peat Management Plan** along with a stability assessment presented in **Technical Appendix 9.2: Peat Slide Risk Assessment**. The Peat Management Plan also provides details on: • The investigations undertaken used to inform the layout of the proposed development and how areas of deep peat (>1.0m) have been avoided as far as possible; • The anticipated excavation volumes for acrotelmic and catotelmic peat required as part of the construction of the proposed development; • Demonstration of the anticipated re-use balance of volumes of acrotelmic and catotelmic peat as part of the reinstatement of construction works associated with the proposed development; • Presentation of good practice handling methods for construction, temporary storage and reinstatement that would be deployed in order to safeguard peat and to maximise the functionality of reinstated peat; and • Presentation of compensatory peatland habitat restoration to be implemented as part of habitat management proposals.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 9 Hydrology and Soils in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 9.1: Peat Management Plan Technical Appendix 9.2: Peat Slide Risk Assessment

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		The Peat Management Plan is a working document that would be updated as the project progresses through detailed design, construction and operation. In order to minimise the effects of dewatering of adjacent peatland habitats and impacts on the River Vagastie, additional site-specific good practice mitigation measures would be implemented during the construction phase with full details on how they would be developed and deployed presented in the site CEMP. These measures include; • The production of a conceptual drainage layout plan for EXT-01 to inform the likely arrangement of the drainage network to minimise potential adverse effects on the River Vagastie. The conceptual drainage layout is presented in **Figure 9.1**; and • Covering upgradient side batter slopes with turves / vegetation to provide a 'seal' and minimise upgradient dewatering of peatlands. Further design consideration and an overview of the relevant guidance is presented in **Chapter 3**.			
9.2	Surface Watercourses and Groundwater	The site-specific CEMP would provide details on industry good practice measures to be put in place to manage activities in such a manner as to prevent or minimise effects on the surface and groundwater environment. It is expected that the following would be included within the CEMP and would ensure the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance: • Any water contaminated with silt or chemicals would not be discharged directly or indirectly to a watercourse without prior treatment; • Site waste management details, including for site waste, residual forestry material, soil and peat management good practice. Any excavated peat will be appropriately managed and re-used. This is detailed further in **Technical Appendix 9.1 Peat Management Plan;** • Water for temporary site welfare facilities would be brought to site, and foul water would be collected in a tank and collected for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility; and • Water quality monitoring requirements for sensitive receptors downstream of work areas. A programme of surface water quality and freshwater fish monitoring would be finalised post consent, prior to construction. A breakdown of the proposed monitoring methodologies has been provided to take into account sensitivities of the on-site and downstream environments. The details of any required monitoring should be discussed and agreed with SEPA, Marine Science Scotland (MSS), and THC prior to commencement. The extent and the frequency of the monitoring would be proportionate to the level of activity on the site during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development. Appropriate monitoring is important to: • Provide reassurance that established in-place mitigation measures are effective and that the proposed development is not having any significant adverse impact upon the environment; • Indicate whether further investigation is required and, where pollution is identified, the need for additional mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or remove any impacts on the water environment; and • Understand the long-term effects of the proposed development on the natural environment. A baseline surface water and freshwater fish monitoring programme would be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works and is likely to reflect the existing monitoring plan for the existing and operational CRWF. A copy of this is provided with the EIAR in **Technical Appendix 7.2**. The establishment of a baseline is very important as it provides a suite of parameters against which to compare samples taken during the proposed development's lifetime, and with which to assess any impacts and the requirement for any appropriate remedial measures. However, due to the variance in climatic conditions, recording like for like water quality prior to and during construction is likely to be unusual. Therefore, it is also recommended that control sites, situated outside the area affected by the proposed development infrastructure, are also established at the time. It is also recommended that a suitably qualified water monitoring consultant is employed throughout the construction of the proposed development. The appointed consultant can provide advice to the contractors about how environmental effects can be minimised, and what methods can be employed to reduce effects on water quality, soils and associated habitats. Monitoring should be undertaken throughout construction of the proposed development.	Pre-Construction	Applicant	Chapter 9 Hydrology and Soils in Volume 2 of the EIA Report

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		The monitoring would help to identify areas where infrastructure is having a negative effect on peaty soils and utilise the appropriate methods to prevent further deterioration. It is also recommended that all construction management and water management techniques are agreed prior to construction. The techniques would be agreed following consultation with SEPA, and the THC. In conjunction with this, there should be a programme of visual monitoring to ensure that the designed drainage system is compliant with the requirements under CAR with respect to General Binding Rule (GBR) 10 and in particular clauses d, g and h.			
9.4	Traffic	The site-specific CEMP would provide details on industry good practice measures to be put in place to manage activities in such a manner as to prevent or minimise effects on the surface and groundwater environment. It is expected that the following would be included within the CEMP and would ensure the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance: • A vehicle management system would be put in place wherever possible to reduce the potential conflicts between vehicles and thereby reduce the risk of collision (GPP21); • Suitable access routes would be chosen which minimise the potential requirement for either new temporary access tracks or for tracking across open land which could contribute to the generation of suspended solids and / or degradation of soil; • Bog matting and / or low load bearing machinery would be used when access is required over adjacent peatland or GWDTEs, where unavoidable. Demarcation of sensitive habitats, prior to any works, would also be undertaken; • A speed limit would be used to reduce the likelihood and significance of any collisions; • Drip trays would be placed under stationary vehicles which could potentially leak fuel / oils; any temporary construction / storage compounds required would be located remote from any sensitive surface water receptors and would be constructed to manage surface water run-off in accordance with best practice.	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 9 Hydrology and Soils in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP.
9.5	Pollution Prevention	The site-specific CEMP would provide details on industry good practice measures to be put in place to manage activities in such a manner as to prevent or minimise effects on the surface and groundwater environment. It is expected that the following would be included within the CEMP and would ensure the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance: • The development of a site-specific Pollution Prevention Plan which would inform the design and layout of sustainable drainage to be implemented for temporary drainage during the construction and permanent drainage during the operational phase of the proposed development. The Pollution Prevention Plan would also detail contingency measures in the event of unexpected pollution. Measures would ensure that pre-development runoff rates are maintained and that rates of runoff to watercourses are not increased. Where possible, Natural Flood Management measures would also be integrated into the drainage design with feasibility investigated post-consent; • Heavy plant and machinery would be required and as a result it is appropriate to adopt best working practices and measures to protect the water environment, including those set out in Pollution Prevention Guidance (GPP1); • In accordance with GPP2, any above ground on-site fuel and chemical storage would be bunded; • Emergency spill response kits would be maintained during the construction works (GGP21 & GPP22);	Construction	Contractor	Chapter 9 Hydrology and Soils in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP.
Traffic and Transport					
11.1	Construction Traffic Management Plan	It would be proposed to prepare a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) for the construction phase of the proposed development, which would likely be a condition on any planning consent. The CTMP would build on the measures implemented on the existing CRWF, with the exact details agreed with THC prior to construction works commencing. A summary of the key information included within the existing CTMP prepared by Natural Power (document CRG-504-PMD-PCD-1203837, 15 April 2020) is provided below: • information on abnormal loads, including routing and swept path assessments (SPAs); • general traffic management measures; • routing information; • off-site improvement works, including road widening, passing place improvements, signage/lining details and mitigation works to accommodate abnormal loads;	Pre-Construction and Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 11 Traffic and Transport in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 11.2 Construction and Traffic Management Plan in Volume

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		• contractor CTMP, prepared by Roadbridge (original CRWF contractor) which focuses primarily on the management of construction vehicles and staff while on the site; and • off-site improvement works, swept path assessments (SPAs) and an emergency response plan. The CTMP for the existing CRWF for the proposed development, implementing those measures already agreed.			4 of the EIA Report
	Road widening	The existing CTMP committed to all temporary widening works being reinstated by covering with topsoil and reseeding, following completion of the abnormal load deliveries. Recent discussions with the area roads engineer at THC have indicated that their preferred approach to these works would be as follows: • remove widening works, reinstating carriageway to original condition and width, from the FLS junction (northern by-pass route junction) to the CRWF site access. Areas of widening to be covered with topsoil and reseeded; and • retain widening works between Dalchork substation access junction through to the Dalnessie Estate access junction, for use by the proposed development (subject to obtaining planning consent) and neighbouring schemes, for example Strath Tirry Wind Farm. The Applicant has confirmed their willingness to work with THC regarding the above and would welcome further discussions in this regard, including agreement on on-going maintenance of any retained areas of widening or other mitigation works by others, until such time as the proposed development is granted planning consent.	Pre-Construction and Construction	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 11 Traffic and Transport in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
11.2	Wear and tear on the A836	THC may require an agreement to cover the cost of abnormal wear and tear on the A836. There was a requirement for this to be included within the original CRWF, with the A836 included from the site access junction to its junction with the A839 in Lairg. If required by THC, video footage of the pre-construction phase condition of the abnormal loads access route and 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 phase of the proposed development. Any necessary repairs would be coordinated with THC. Any damage caused by traffic associated with the proposed development, during the construction phase that would be hazardous to public traffic, would be repaired immediately. It is proposed that the baseline for any wear and tear agreement would be the condition of the road at the commencement of the construction works for the proposed development. Any mitigation works required post-construction would only be required to return the road to its pre-construction condition. 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.	Pre-construction and Construction	Contractor and Applicant	Chapter 11 Traffic and Transport in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
11.3	Abnormal Loads	An Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan would be prepared to cater for all movements to and from the proposed development site. This would include: • procedures for liaising with the emergency services to prevent police, fire and ambulance vehicles from being impeded by the loads. This is normally undertaken by informing the emergency services of delivery times and dates and agreeing communication protocols and lay over areas to allow overtaking; • diary of proposed delivery movements to liaise with the communities to avoid key dates such as popular local events etc; • protocol for working with local businesses so the construction traffic does not interfere with deliveries or normal business traffic; and • proposals to establish a construction liaison committee to allow the smooth management of the project / public interface with the applicant, the construction contractors, the local community, and if appropriate, the police forming the committee. All abnormal load deliveries would be undertaken at appropriate times (to be discussed and agreed with the relevant roads authorities and police) with the aim to minimise the effect on the local road network. It is likely that the abnormal load convoys would	Pre-construction and Construction	Contractor and Applicant	Chapter 11 Traffic and Transport in Volume 2 of the EIA Report Technical Appendix 11.2 Construction and Traffic Management Plan in Volume 4 of the EIA Report

Ref	Effect	Description of Mitigation Measures	Development Phase	Responsible Party	Document Sources
		travel in the early morning periods, before peak times while general construction traffic would generally avoid the morning and evening peak periods. Advance warning signs would be installed on the approaches to the affected road network. Information signage could be installed to help assist drivers. The location and numbers of signs would be agreed post consent and would form part of the wider Traffic Management Proposal for the project. Information on the turbine convoys would be provided to local media outlets such as local papers and local radio to help assist the public. Information would relate to expected vehicle movements from the port of entry (assumed to be the Port of Nigg) through to the site access junction. This would assist residents becoming aware of the convoy movements and may help reduce any potential conflicts. The applicant would also ensure information was distributed through its communication team via the project website, local newsletters, and social media. A police escort would be required to facilitate the delivery of the predicted loads. The police escort would be further supplemented by a civilian pilot car to assist with the escort duty. It is proposed that an advance escort would warn oncoming vehicles ahead of the convoy, with one escort staying with the convoy at all times. The escorts and convoy would remain in radio contact at all times where possible. The convoys would be no more than three abnormal loads long, or as advised by the police, to permit safe transit along the delivery route and to allow limited overtaking opportunities for following traffic where it is safe to do so. The times in which the convoys would travel would need to be agreed with Police Scotland who have sole discretion on when loads can be moved.			
11.4	Operational Access	The site entrance will be well maintained and monitored during the operational life of the proposed development. Regular maintenance would be undertaken to keep the site access track drainage systems fully operational and the road surface in good condition and to ensure there are no adverse issues affecting the public road network.	Operation	Contractor appointed by applicant to operate the Proposed Development	Chapter 11 Traffic and Transport in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Noise and Vibration					
12.1	Operational noise	No specific operational mitigation is required as the relevant noise limits are met. It should be noted that noise-reduced modes of operation are generally available for wind turbines of the scale proposed here that allow noise levels to be reduced by restricting the rotational speed of the machines. This mitigation could be employed in the unlikely event of any noise issues arising that would require mitigation to be implemented to enable the relevant limits to be met.	Operation	Applicant	Chapter 12 Noise and Vibration in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
Other Issues					
14.1	Climate Change	It has been assumed that all activities during the construction, operation and decommissioning would be conducted in accordance with best guidance and mitigation as outlined in the Outline CEMP (**Technical Appendix 3.1**) and other chapters comprising Volume 2 of the EIA report summarised in this table. These commitments would be implemented in order to reduce environmental impacts, including GHG emissions, and improve effectiveness of restoration works.	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	Applicant and Contractor(s)	Chapter 14 Other Issues in Volume 2 of the EIA Report
14.2	Replanting and Compensatory Planting	The area of compensatory planting will comprise of the 1.98ha turbine and track footprint, plus a further 15% of woodland is considered affected by the extension installation. The total area required of compensatory planting to deliver this mitigation against woodland removal area will be 2.28ha. A potentially suitable area for the additional compensatory planting has been determined by peat and soil surveys on site (Appendix A, **Technical Appendix 14.1**). The area selected for compensatory planting suitable for planting comprises of a total of 3.81 ha. This area is adequate to incorporate the compensatory planting for the 2.28 ha footprint area within the Creag Riabhach woodland area, and allows for small swathes of open ground around the few small rock exposed areas within. The existing deer fence line will be extended by 715m to enclose the compensatory planting area.	Operation	Applicant and Contractor	Chapter 14 Other Issues in Volume 2 of the EIA Report