Appendix 4.2: Schedule of Mitigation, Good Practice, Enhancement and Monitoring Measures

Appendix 4.2: Schedule of Mitigation, Good Practice, Enhancement and Monitoring Measures

This appendix provides a consolidated list of mitigation, good practice, enhancement and monitoring measures which have been identified through the EIA, and which will be implemented during construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Measures are presented on a topic-by-topic basis, reflecting the chapters of the EIA Report. Where no mitigation or monitoring measures are proposed within a chapter, or for a discrete topic being assessed within a chapter, the chapter or topic has been omitted from this appendix. It should be noted that all design measures which are considered to be 'embedded mitigation' are assumed to be implemented and effective and have not been included in this appendix.

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
General Construction Good Practice (as detailed in Chapter 4: Project Description)		
Good practice measures will be employed as standard techniques during the construction of the Proposed Development. Therefore, these are not considered to be additional mitigation as such, but an integral part of the design, construction and operation of the Proposed Development. This is considered a realistic scenario given the current regulatory context and accepted good practice across the industry. During construction, there will be a suitably qualified environmental manager appointed with responsibilities including training, liaison with SEPA and ensuring applicable licences are held. This role will have authority for halting works if necessary. Emergency procedures will be detailed and subsequently agreed with SEPA, including contact lists and the personnel responsible. Good practice measures will include (but are not limited to) measures associated with: ■ Pollution incidents; ■ Erosion and sedimentation; ■ Modification of surface water drainage patterns; ■ Modification of groundwater levels and flows; ■ Compaction of soils; and ■ Peat stability. **Construction Environmental Management Plan** Prior to the construction of the Proposed Development, the Applicant will develop a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with the appointed Principal Contractor, an outline of the content of which is provided in **Appendix 4.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**. The CEMP will establish the project management structure and clearly identify the roles and responsibilities in the management and reporting on the construction phase environmental aspects. The CEMP will be used to ensure that all relevant planning conditions and mitigation identified within the EIA Report to protect the environment are implemented through agreed procedures and working methods. Adherence to the CEMP, as well as referenced legislation and guidance documents, will be a contractual requirement for the appointed Principal Contractor and their sub-contractors, and is likely to form a condition to the planning permission. The purpose of the CEMP will be to: ■ Provide a mechanism for ensuring that construction methods avoid, minimise and control potentially adverse significant environmental effects, as identified in the EIA Report; ■ Ensure that good construction practices are adopted and maintained throughout the construction of the Proposed Development; ■ Provide a framework for mitigating unexpected effects during construction; ■ Provide assurance to third parties that agreed environmental performance criteria are met; ■ Establish procedures for ensuring compliance with environmental legislation and statutory consents; and ■ Detail the process for monitoring and auditing environmental performance. The CEMP will be updated when necessary to account for changes or updates to legislation and good practice methods throughout the construction phase. The CEMP will also be amended to incorporate information obtained during detailed ground investigations which will be undertaken post consent and prior to construction activities. Compliance with the CEMP (including procedures, record keeping,	Additional mitigation is set out as required for each topic below.	Monitoring will be required as part of the CEMP.

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
monitoring and auditing) will be overseen by a suitably qualified and experienced Environmental/Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). The CEMP will contain the following documents, which the Principal Contractor and their sub-contractors will be required to adhere to throughout the construction process: ■ Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP); ■ Construction Method Statements (CMS); ■ Peat Management Plan (PMP) (following the principles set out in the outline PMP (OPMP) at **Appendix 7.3: Outline Peat Management Plan**); ■ Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP); ■ Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (following the principles set out in **Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport**); ■ An Access Management Plan (AMP) following the principles set out in the outline AMP provided as **Appendix 13.1: Access Management Plan**; and ■ Site Restoration Plan. The CEMP will also contain the following information: ■ The name, qualifications and CV of the nominated person(s) with the responsibility for all environmental matters, where possible, for approval; ■ A completed register of contacts confirming the contact details for all key personnel for managing environmental issues, including the Applicant's representatives, the ECoW, Principal Contractor contacts and appropriate regulator contacts; ■ The construction programme and detailed working method statements; ■ A site-specific action plan, providing a register of environmental risks and outlining the requirement for accompanying site-specific mitigation, monitoring and reporting procedures; and ■ Audit and inspection procedures. The CEMP and associated plans will be submitted to The Highland Council (THC), and others as appropriate, prior to the commencement of construction. A copy of the CEMP will be kept in the construction site office for the duration of the construction and will be available for review at all times. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for the continual development of the CEMP to take account of monitoring and audit results during the construction phase and changing environmental conditions and regulations. The services of other specialist advisers will be retained as appropriate, to be called on as required to advise on specific environmental issues.		
Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity		
Landscape and visual considerations, including the appearance of the Proposed Development from key viewpoints, played a key role in the progression of the wind farm design. Consideration was given to the location of the turbines, as well as all ancillary infrastructure. Best practice guidance, including Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape (SNH, 2017) was considered throughout the design process.	Measures such as arrangements for vegetation and soil removal, storage and replacement and the restoration of disturbed areas after construction are detailed in a CEMP produced following consent and prior to construction, which will also include reference to the CMS. Further commitments which have been made to reduce landscape and visual effects, such as the protection of vegetation and restoration of disturbed areas after construction are detailed in the CEMP, OPMP, and Outline Restoration and Enhancement Plan (OREP).	No monitoring of landscape and visual effects is proposed.
Chapter 7: Geology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Peat		
Appendix 7.1 details the good practice techniques that will be employed during construction and operation**.** These techniques are assumed to be in place for the purposes of the assessment, thus they are not considered as mitigation but as an inherent part of the construction process as 'embedded mitigation'. The list in **Appendix 7.1** is not exhaustive and guidance and good practice literature will be used when construction commences. Where required, mitigation measures are 'additional' measures which are specific to the source-pathway-receptor at risk.	To reduce the significance of effect of activities that have been assessed as potentially Moderate (Significant) in relation to peat, and to reduce the likelihood of other Minor effects, the following additional mitigation and management measures are proposed: ■ Where possible, micrositing of infrastructure to further reduce the amount of peat being disturbed will be undertaken.	**Appendix 7.1** details monitoring proposed comprising: **Baseline Monitoring** ■ To monitor changes during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development, baseline information on the existing conditions will be required. Prior to commencement of any invasive investigations or site works, a strategic set of water sampling locations will be identified. Samples taken will

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
A summary of these measures is set out below. **Reduce impacts on peat hydrology:** ■ Measures for track design including track drainage. ■ Measures for turbine bases and other infrastructure including dewatering of excavations. ■ Measures for peat habitat and deep peat avoidance including avoidance of deep peat where possible, micro-siting and reinstatement of peat. ■ Measures to implement contractor awareness of peat through the induction process. **Protect the water environment:** ■ Including environmental specifications and objectives within the contractor tendering process. ■ Best practice to control water pollution from construction activities is to be included as a specific session in the induction of contractors. ■ The tender procedures for construction contracts will include the requirement to produce a CMS. ■ Where it is necessary to cross watercourses or flowing drains, appropriately designed crossings and culverts will be installed, and licensed where appropriate, in consultation with SEPA. ■ 50m buffer on all water features within the Site, where possible and excluding watercourse crossings. ■ Details on track and cable trench design to reduce water flow and sedimentation. ■ All dewatering activities will be managed through dewatering permits and method statements, and the ECoW must be consulted and agree pumping and associated mitigation measures prior to commencement of works. **Management of sedimentation:** ■ Through management of track construction (maintaining the track, dust suppression, appropriate drainage including filter check dams). ■ Watercourse crossings will be sized sufficiently to avoid overloading, blocking or washout, and will be protected and well bedded to avoid settlement. ■ Good practice methods for excavation of turbine foundations and cable trenches. ■ Management of soil stockpiles to ensure they are appropriately located in a flat dry area away from watercourses or installing cut off drains to act as a buffer from watercourses. ■ Settlement lagoons and silt traps to be inspected regularly especially after heavy rainfall. **Management of oils, fuels and chemicals:** ■ Best Practice will be in accordance with GPP1, GPP2, GPP4, GPP5, PPG6, GPP8, GPP21 and GPP26. Good practice will be adopted for handling potentially polluting substances (such as fuel, oil, cement and concrete additives). ■ The movement of liquid concrete will be managed and will adhere to a specific code of practice for concrete design. ■ Machine operators will carry a supply of absorbent material in their cabs and there would also be a control stock of materials within the construction compound. ■ Onsite engine and hydraulic oil waste will be stored in an appropriately constructed compound and storage bund. ■ Waste oils will be stored in the construction compounds in an above ground tank within a concrete bunded area to prevent oil escaping to the environment in the event of leakage from the main tank. The bund will be 110% of the storage tank capacity. The bund will be emptied by a specialist company. Procedure for storage, removal and accidental spillage will be defined in the 'Pollution Incident Response Plan' with spill kits available adjacent to the bunded area.	■ The specific measures outlined in the OPMP (**Appendix 7.3**) and OREP (**Appendix 8.5**) regarding the excavation and restoration of up to 5.65ha of degraded peatland. The peat restoration and reuse strategy for the excavated peat is focused on immediate translocation of the best quality peat from the excavated areas to the areas of peat erosion. This reduces potential degradation of peat through storage and allows the stabilisation of actively eroding peat. By prioritising these eroded areas the excavated peat will be reused for those areas that would benefit most, and potential restoration of areas such as the borrow pit will only be used as a last resort as these have the least likelihood of successful restoration. The restoration of the eroded peatland areas would be a positive enhancement to the current conditions on Site. ■ All excavated peat volumes have been demonstrated to be able to be appropriately re-used on site including a 10% bulking factor. The peat restoration and reuse strategy for the excavated peat is focused on immediate translocation of the best quality peat from the excavated areas to the areas of peat erosion. This reduces potential degradation of peat through storage and allows the stabilisation of actively eroding peat. By prioritising these eroded areas the excavated peat will be reused for the most benefit and potential restoration of areas such as the borrow pit will only be used as a last resort as these have the least likelihood of successful restoration. All higher quality (unmodified) peat will be used directly for peat restoration in areas of peatland habitat that have been identified on site as degraded and total approximately 5.65ha of peatland as a whole. Therefore, there will be no excavated peat requiring disposal off site and the transportation of peat will be minimised. This positive enhancement would reduce the significance of effect on peat disturbance minor. The specific measures are outlined in the OPMP (**Appendix 7.3**) and OREP (**Appendix 8.5**) regarding the excavation and restoration of up to 5.65ha of actively eroding peatland habitats.	be analysed for a suite of typical parameters used by SEPA for their water quality assessments in freshwater rivers and updated to include any requirements arising from the Water Framework Directive or Scottish Water requirements. **Monitoring During Construction** ■ Monitoring will be required, as determined through consultation with SEPA and Scottish Water. Water samples during construction will be collected from the same locations as during baseline sampling and taken at intervals agreed with SEPA. Sampling locations will include some control points outside the influence of the construction. These will be analysed for a suite of typical parameters used by SEPA and Scottish Water in order to ensure that there is no negative effect on surface water quality during the construction phase. ■ In addition, temporary drainage features, access track drainage channels, drainage crossings on tracks, silt traps, sediment lagoons etc. will be inspected on a regular basis to ensure they are clear and capable of performing their functions. **Monitoring During Operation** ■ Periodic inspection of the river beds and banks will be undertaken during the operational phase of the works. Streams and drains will be inspected to ensure they are operating correctly and they will be cleaned of silt or vegetation if required**.** **Monitoring During Decommissioning** ■ In the decommissioning phase, monitoring will be undertaken to the same level and frequency as for the construction phase as activities and risks to receptors are similar.

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
■ Additional measures include drip trays for machinery, machinery is to be repaired and maintained in designated locations, facilities will be provided for appropriate waste management, wheel washing facilities will be away from watercourses and should dewatering be required pumped water will be discharged via settlement ponds or filter strips prior to direct discharge into a watercourse.		
Chapter 8: Ecology		
Standard good practice measures will be implemented during construction and operation of the Proposed Development. These embedded mitigation measures are acknowledged in the assessment of otherwise unmitigated effects on important ecological features and outlined below. **Construction Environment Management Plan** A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared in outline (see **Appendix 4.1: Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan**). However, it is proposed that a full CEMP be produced in compliance with the requirements of a condition on any planning permission granted for the Proposed Development, in discussion with statutory stakeholders, prior to the commencement of construction activity. The following will be key features of the CEMP, as detailed in **Appendix 4.1**: ■ An Advisory ECoW will be appointed to advise on the content of the CEMP. The ECoW will also be responsible for monitoring compliance with legislation, the CEMP (including Species Protection Plans (SPPs)), and other best practice measures, reporting directly to the developer where immediate remediation or correction is required. The ECoW will be present during construction to provide onsite support and advice, and will also monitor compliance with the CEMP and relevant legislation. The ECoW will regularly provide reports on a weekly basis which will be made available to all relevant site staff including the developer. A detailed Scope of Works for the role will be agreed with NatureScot and THC before construction commences and will include the preparation and delivery of a water quality monitoring programme. The definition and scope of the role of ECoW has been defined within **Appendix 4.1 CEMP**; ■ Best practice will be followed in relation to pollution prevention. In particular, all Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs)[1] will be adhered to in detailed design and construction; ■ All watercourse crossings will be designed and constructed in line with current best practice and in accordance with a Construction Site Licence (from SEPA) that will be necessary before works commence; ■ Where possible, surface vegetation will be stripped and stored according to best practice methods, and used in restoration of track verges, borrow pits, temporary hardstandings and any other areas requiring restoration; ■ An Outline Peat Management Plan (OPMP) has also been produced and is provided to support **Chapter 7**. This document details the measures that will be taken to minimise effects on peatlands within the Site, calculate the potential volumes of peat extracted, identify reuse of acrotelmic and catotelmic peat where it cannot be reinstated at source, and identify good practice measures regarding storage of excavated peat; ■ The CEMP will include and be supported by a SPP which will set out the approach to the monitoring of protected species during construction. This will include a programme of re-survey to ensure mobile species are protected during works. The SPP will also detail proposals for longer-term monitoring, particularly in relation to water vole. The level of survey effort and the scope of SPP will be proportionate and cognisant of the limited evidence of protected species identified; ■ Regular ecological survey updates will be undertaken, to ensure survey data being relied upon during construction is not more than 12 months old as per best practice guidelines[2], in the season immediately prior to construction (particularly for mobile species, including otter, pine marten and badger). Where surveys find evidence of new protected features (e.g. resting sites), micrositing will attempt to	■ The OREP presented in **Appendix 8.5** sets out initial proposals for the restoration of habitats and the overall enhancement of the biodiversity of the Site. The main aim of the OREP is to improve the quality of existing bog and heathland habitats, and to establish and maintain native broadleaved woodland, riparian woodland and montane scrub within the Site. The OREP sets out objectives for the creation, enhancement and management of habitats of conservation interest, opportunities for habitat creation and management, and outline prescriptions to achieve these goals.	The development of an integrated monitoring plan is a key commitment in the OREP (**Appendix 8.5**). Commissioning of the monitoring required under this plan will be the responsibility of the Restoration and Enhancement Steering Group (RESG). The need to update protected species surveys prior to construction will be addressed in the SPPs. This will include the following: ■ Pre-construction surveys of all water-crossings immediately prior to construction (i.e. with season immediately prior) to assess use of the locations by otter and water vole; and ■ Pre-construction surveys of proposed infrastructure locations no more than six months prior to construction, to assess the current status with regards badger and pine marten. ■ The OREP includes a programme of monitoring to ensure the efficacy of measures associated with peatland restoration, and habitat creation and management. ■ In addition, a programme of monitoring regarding water vole is proposed, to allow an assessment of density and variation of the population, to explore its stability and/or vulnerability and allow for identification of any issues regarding predation. This species is listed on the SBL and is a priority species of the Highland BAP.

[1] NetRegs (2021) Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents. Available at: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/ [Accessed October 2022]
[2] CIEEM (2018) (version 1.2 updated April 2022). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, 3rd edition*. Available online at: https://cieem.net/resource/guidelines-for-ecological-impact-assessment-ecia/. [Accessed November 2022]

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
avoid effects. If this is not possible, the ECoW will make the necessary protected species licence applications; ■ Excavations and trenches will be fenced, covered or a means of escape provided when left unattended to prevent animals falling in and becoming trapped; and ■ Temporary open pipe systems will be capped when unattended to prevent animals accessing them and becoming trapped. **Species Protection Plans** ■ Measures will be implemented to ensure legislative compliance during construction with regards to protected species. These measures will be captured in the CEMP and SPP. SPPs for the protected species and notable species considered in this assessment will be drawn up and implemented to monitor species during construction and operation. They will include pre-construction survey updates and detail any species-specific mitigation measures required. They will be 'live' documents that will be updated in light of new findings. The SPPs will include, but not be limited to, the following measures. **All Species** ■ Pre-construction update surveys will confirm the current status of the Site with regards to the protected and notable species that have been confirmed to be present within the Site. This will include a walkover of the existing access route with a focus on the locations of any proposed improvement works; and ■ Security lighting will be designed to minimise light-spill on sensitive habitat features such as watercourses, and waterbodies.. **Otter and Water Vole** ■ Pre-construction surveys of all watercourse crossings during the survey season immediately prior to construction for water vole, and no more than six months prior to construction for otter; ■ Micrositing of the infrastructure will avoid any new otter resting sites or water vole burrows identified during update surveys. If unavoidable, the ECoW will make necessary protected species licence applications; and ■ All watercourse crossings will be 'mammal friendly', with banksides retained or mammal ledges installed. **Badger and Pine Marten** ■ Micrositing of the infrastructure will avoid any new resting sites (sett/den) identified during update surveys. If unavoidable, the ECoW to make necessary protected species licence applications.		
Chapter 9: Ornithology		
■ To conform with the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA), surveys within a 500m buffer of construction activities to locate nests of birds listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA and Annex 1 of the Birds Directive will be undertaken prior to construction activities during the breeding period as part of a Bird Protection Plan (BPP) which will be overseen by an ECoW. If it is judged that these activities are likely to disturb breeding attempts, then appropriate exclusion zones (Ruddock & Whitfield, 2007)3 or other protection measures will be agreed with NatureScot prior to recommencing works. Further detail on the BPP is provided below. The assessment has been undertaken on the basis that a Bird Protection Plan (BPP), devised in consultation with NatureScot, will be in place prior to the onset of construction activities. The BPP will describe survey methods for the identification of sites used by protected birds and will detail protocols for the prevention, or minimisation, of disturbance to birds as a result of activities associated with the Proposed Development.	■ Enhancement measures to improve habitats, particularly the maintenance, restoration and re-wetting of modified peat areas will form part of the Outline OREP for the Proposed Development (see **Appendix 8.5** in **Chapter 8**), which will be agreed in consultation with NatureScot. Peatland restoration will improve the quality and diversity of blanket bog habitats providing suitable habitats for a range of ornithological species. It will also improve the quality of suitable habitat for a range of mammal and reptile species, which in turn optimises the prey availability for ornithological features. The OREP also proposes the planting of broadleaved woodland, riparian woodland and low-density montane scrub such as dwarf birch, which will provide benefits for golden eagle and a range of upland bird species. Annual monitoring will be undertaken to check the effectiveness of habitat management for golden eagles, including monitoring of breeding success.	■ Monitoring of the location and breeding performance of red-throated diver and golden eagle will be commissioned, and will continue prior to, during, and after construction to enable a 'before and after' assessment to be made. Further information on bird monitoring is provided in the Outline Restoration and Enhancement Plan for the Proposed Development in **Appendix 8.5**.

[3] Ruddock, M. & Whitfield, D.P. (2007). A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. Report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd. to Scottish Natural Heritage.

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
The BPP will describe surveys to locate the nests or other key sites (e.g. roosts) of birds listed in Schedules 1 and 1A of the WCA, in advance of construction works progressing. In the event that an active nest or roost of a Schedule 1 or Schedule 1A species is discovered within distances given by Ruddock & Whitfield (2007) (or within a 500m radius for Schedule 1 species not listed), a disturbance risk assessment will be prepared under the BPP. The disturbance risk assessment will detail any measures considered necessary to safeguard the breeding attempt or roost (e.g., exclusion zones or restrictions on timing of works) and will be submitted to NatureScot before recommencing work. Similarly, although the species is not listed on Schedule 1, surveys to locate black grouse lek sites will be undertaken with potentially suitable habitats, and appropriate measures to safeguard relevant lek sites will be agreed with NatureScot (over and above those already included in the BPP, if necessary). The following considerations relating to ornithological interests have been incorporated into the Proposed Development design as embedded mitigation: ■ A diver raft will be deployed on Loch nam Meur (south) before the start of construction, at a distance greater than 500m from construction activities; ■ A flight corridor of greater than 400m between turbines was maintained to allow red-throated diver to access for feeding at larger lochs, including Loch nam Meur (north), Loch nam Meur (south) and Loch na Ruighe Duibhe; ■ All waterbodies used by breeding red-throated diver during baseline surveys have been buffered by at least 500m; ■ All waterbodies used by breeding Slavonian grebes during baseline surveys have been buffered by at least 2km; ■ All black grouse lek sites recorded during baseline surveys holding two or more males have been buffered by at least 1000m; ■ All golden eagle breeding sites recorded during baseline surveys have been buffered by at least 1500m; and ■ The final turbine layout has been designed to minimise potential effects on golden eagle by avoiding the creation of turbine strings and outliers, and by maintaining a turbine cluster (Prospective guidance from Natural Research to NatureScot (NatureScot, 2021))[4].	The following habitat enhancement measures, detailed within the OREP (**Appendix 8.5)**, are predicted to provide positive biodiversity enhancement for the benefit of ornithological features: ■ Peatland restoration proposed as enhancement; ■ Native woodland planting; ■ Riparian woodland planting; ■ Low-density montane scrub planting; and, ■ Provision of an additional three red-throated diver rafts. Significant effects on golden eagle as a result of the Proposed Development are not considered likely to occur; however, a precautionary approach is adopted and subsequently mitigation is proposed which is aimed to enable population growth across NHZ 7 rather than concentrate on the Balmacaan Estate area. ■ To enable golden eagle population growth across NHZ7 (rather than the Balmacaan Estate area only), a Regional Eagle Conservation Management Plan (RECMP) approach will be adopted, based on the model implemented successfully in NHZ 10. It is proposed that full details of the NHZ 7 RECMP are agreed with an Advisory Group comprising key stakeholders and delivered through a suitably worded planning condition. Further details are provided in **Appendix 9.5: Outline Regional Eagle Conservation Management Plan** for NHZ 7. Final details of the NHZ 7 RECMP will be agreed through a suitably worded planning condition in consultation with Highland Council, NatureScot and RSPB Scotland.	
Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage		
■ The CEMP for the Proposed Development will identify construction best practice mitigation for the historic environment.	No additional mitigation has been identified. The CEMP for the Proposed Development will identify construction best practice mitigation for the historic environment.	No further survey requirements or monitoring have been identified for Cultural Heritage.
Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration		
In terms of operational noise generated by the Proposed Development, the candidate Siemens-Gamesa SG 6.6-155 AM 6.6 MW turbine considered here is understood to include for serrated trailing edge (STE) blade design which has the effect of reducing source noise levels when compared with standard turbine blades. Turbines of the size and scale considered for the Proposed Development typically include this feature as a matter of course, and it is expected that the actual turbine for potential installation at the Site, should planning consent be granted, will have similar blade design. Nevertheless, noise associated with the operation of the Proposed Development will be required to meet planning condition noise limits, regardless of the specific design of turbine. Construction noise associated with the introduction of the Proposed Development will be minimised through the use of 'best practicable means' to minimise the level noise generated as part of these activities and with due regard to the relative sensitivity of the area for which construction noise and/or traffic is expected in terms of distance to neighbouring properties. This will include the restriction of certain activities to certain times, use of quiet working methods and use of further mitigation measures such as temporary barriers if necessary. Specific mitigation measures that may be required for	No specific mitigation measures are proposed for construction effects as the specific plant, schedule and construction methods to be employed during construction are currently unknown. However, provided that the 'best practicable means' mitigation measures and community engagement is maintained on a typical basis for works of this type, it is highly likely that statutory noise limits can readily be met and potential concerns from localised residents can be alleviated as far as possible. The Site is located such that predicted operational noise levels associated with the introduction of the Proposed Development will easily meet the limiting requirements of ETSU-R-97, without the need to curtail the operation of the turbines to reduce noise levels. Suitably worded planning conditions are a common means to ensure that operational compliance measurements may be undertaken in the event of complaints relating to noise and appropriate recourse can then be sought by the Local Planning Authority should operational noise level exceed consenting requirements. Standard conditions will require that, should a complaint be	Should the Proposed Development be granted consent it is expected that noise conditions will be attached to any consent that will require that operational noise not to exceed a certain level. In this case it is considered that a limiting level of 30dB LA90 at neighboring residences would be entirely adequate to protect amenity, with actual operational noise levels being significantly lower than this. It is considered that, due to the very low levels of operational noise expected at neighboring dwellings, routine noise monitoring is not undertaken. However, in the very unlikely event that complaints are received by the operator directly or via THC some form of investigation should take place.

[4] NatureScot. 2021. NatureScot statement on modelling to support the assessment of forestry and wind farm impacts on golden eagles. Available at https://www.nature.scot/doc/naturescot-statement-modelling-support-assessment-forestry-and-wind-farm-impacts-golden-eagles

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
certain activities will be detailed within a CEMP where necessary. Noise during construction works will be controlled by generally restricting works to standard working hours, which exclude Saturday afternoons and Sundays, unless specifically agreed otherwise. BS 5228 states that the 'attitude of the contractor' is important in minimising the likelihood of complaints and therefore providing information to residents on intended activities along with consultation with the local authorities will be required.	received, appropriate monitoring takes place to determine whether specified noise limits are being adhered to and whether remedial measures are required to be put in place on that basis. However, in this instance, operational noise levels will be so low that they will be difficult or impossible to distinguish from other environmental noise sources via typical measurement practices. Due to the above, no further mitigation measures are prescribed other than that required in terms of 'best practicable means', potential further consultation with THC and community engagement. The Proposed Development will not have any significant contribution to overall turbine noise levels in planning terms. As such, no specific mitigation measures are required in this respect.	
Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport		
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) ■ A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) is proposed which will be secured via a planning condition. The proposed measures to be implemented in the CTMP are set out in **Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport** and include measures to minimise traffic numbers, measures to minimisse potential for dust/debris pollution, traffic management measures and working hours as well a speed limits. ■ Transport Scotland may request that an agreement to cover the cost of abnormal wear on the A887 and the new link road is made. This will be covered by a planning condition. **Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan (TMP)** ■ An Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan will be prepared to cater for all movements to and from the Proposed Development. An overview of the likely contents of the final TMP (following confirmation of the candidate turbine) are set out in Chapter 12 and include procedures for liaising with the emergency services, diary of proposed delivery movements, protocol for working with local businesses and proposals to establish a construction liaison committee. **Onsite Measures delivered using an Access Management Plan.** ■ Consideration will be given to pedestrians due to potential interactions between construction traffic and users of the RoW network. These measures will be formulated into an Access Management Plan which will include protocols to be led by the Principal Contractor, signage installation with associated toolbox talks, proposals for separation of recreational users of paths from constriction traffic to ensure safe access, reflecting British Horse Society recommendations for training construction staff where possible. **Staff Travel Plan** ■ A Staff Travel Plan will be deployed where necessary, to manage the arrival and departure profile of staff and to encourage sustainable modes of transport, especially car-sharing. **Public Information** ■ Information on the turbine convoys will be provided to local media outlets to help assist the public. Information will relate to expected vehicle movements transporting Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) from the Port of Entrys at Kyle of Lochalsh Harbour and Corpach Harbour through to the Site access junction. This will assist residents becoming aware of the convoy movements and may help reduce any potential conflicts. **Off Site Mitigation** ■ It is anticipated that an agreement on wear and tear on road infrastructure caused directly by construction traffic will be established prior to construction commencing. The agreement will set out the area of review, scope and response	■ Any effects of all the sites being constructed at the same time would be mitigated through the use of an overarching Traffic Management and Monitoring Plan (TMMP) for all of the sites and by introducing a phased delivery plan which would be agreed with the local council roads department and Police Scotland.	■ Site entrance roads will be well maintained and monitored during the operational life of the development. Regular maintenance will be undertaken to keep the Site access track drainage systems fully operational and to ensure there are no run-off issues onto the public road network. No further surveys or monitoring is required beyond that proposed within the CTMP.

Good Practice/ Embedded Mitigation	Additional Mitigation/ Enhancement	Monitoring
requirement of any dilapidations that can be proven to be inked to construction traffic. ■ The AIL Route Survey Report (RSR) highlights a number of constraint points which have been assessed within the report using swept path assessment software. Key points and issues associated with the route that requires the temporary removal of physical obstructions are outlined in **Appendix 12.1.** The locations of the constraint points and swept path drawings are included in **Appendix 12.1**. All mitigation works will be designed to be temporary in nature to enable the restoration to their original condition, if required by the appropriate roads authority.		
Chapter 13: Land Use, Socio-Economic, Tourism and Recreation		
■ No mitigation measures have been considered for the Proposed Development as there are no significant adverse effects anticipated.	There are enhancement measures which the Applicant is proposing to maximise local economic opportunities, including initiatives around maximising the role of local suppliers, including sharing information on contract opportunities and hosting 'meet the developer' events. An overview of these is provided below with further details set out in **Chapter 13.** ■ The Applicant is committed to giving back to the local community both through community funds and through working with local suppliers. The relationships forged with local suppliers help projects to become successes and provide valuable investment in the local area. An example of this supply chain benefits includes work with Blargoans on the Baillie Wind Farm[5]. ■ The Applicant is working with the University of the Highlands and Islands The Applicant (Statkraft), Europe's largest renewable power generator, has announced a STEM Scholarship Fund in partnership with the University of the Highlands and Islands (UHI) to support two £3,000 scholarships each year for the duration of a student's course at UHI. Once underway, it will mean a contribution of £18,000 per year, with six students at UHI receiving support from The Applicant at any one time, and represents a minimum investment of £72,000[6]. ■ The Applicant will provide support to enable the upgrading of the Meall Fuar-mhonaidh path, which will enhance access and enjoyment of the area. Full details are provided in the Access Management Plan (**Appendix 13.1**). This is not considered mitigation but is an enhancement measure which will be taken forward subject to consent being granted for the Proposed Development.	No monitoring measures are proposed.
Chapter 14: Other Issues (Climate Change and Aviation and Defence)		
■ No specific mitigation measures are proposed in relation to climate change, although a CTMP, as referenced in **Chapter 12**, will be implemented as good practice, with the intention that measures will be implemented to ensure traffic movements are undertaken efficiently during construction, and unnecessary journeys avoided. ■ Turbines with a tip height in excess of 150 metres are considered to be 'en route navigation hazards' and require aviation lighting in accordance with national and international requirements. A detailed lighting report has been produced which provides a lighting design to minimise the number of lit turbines whilst maintaining flight safety. It addresses both CAA and MOD requirements. The lighting report is provided in **Appendix 14.2.**	No additional mitigation measures are proposed.	No monitoring measures are proposed.

[5] https://www.statkraft.co.uk/globalassets/0/.uk/0--projects/wind/baillie/supplier_story_blargoans.pdf
[6] https://www.statkraft.co.uk/newsroom/2023/uhi-scholarships/