

Appendix 3.2: Schedule of Mitigation

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this appendix is to provide a summary of mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIA Report to minimise or offset the potential effects of The Proposed Development on the receiving environment.
- 1.1.2 During the construction phase these shall be detailed within, and implemented through the site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), refer to Appendix 3.3: Draft CEMP of this EIA Report.
- 1.1.3 Mitigation measures have been integral to the design evolution of The Proposed Development. Prior to finalising The Proposed Development, a series of environmental and technical constraints exercises were undertaken to minimise potential significant environmental impacts where possible. This has included taking into account landscape and visual constraints, avoidance of sensitive species and habitats including areas of deep peat.
- 1.1.4 In addition to this, Table 1 provides details of those mitigation measures identified throughout the EIA process.

Table 1 – Summary of Mitigation Measures

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
General	Environmental Management	G1	A draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is included in Appendix 3.3. This document includes mitigation measures proposed in the EIA Report and would be updated with conditions of planning consent. The final site-specific CEMP would be drawn up by the Applicant, in consultation with The Highland Council, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), once planning permission had been obtained and the contractor appointed.	3.12.1, 10.8.2, 12.10.1 13.10.1, 14.8.2, 14.8.3, 14.8.15, 14.8.16, 14.8.27, 18.8.1	The Applicant
General	Peat Management	G2	A draft Peat Management Plan is included in Appendix 14.5. The detailed design of the works within the upper reservoir basin would be developed by the contractor and methods for stripping, storing and reuse of peat would be included in a final site-specific Stage 2 Peat Management Plan, which would be prepared at pre-construction stage, following further site and ground investigation works, in agreement with statutory consultees.	3.2.9, 3.12.2, Appendix 14.5	The Applicant / Contractor
General	Landscaping	G3	At the end of construction, some of the jetty would be removed leaving the remaining structure for use during operation of the scheme. The area around the permanent jetty would be landscaped and planted to minimise visual impact.	3.6.10 Figure 3.2	Contractor LCoW
General	Landscaping	G4	The external appearance of portals to the access tunnel and emergency access tunnel would be finished to a high standard and would be landscaped to reduce adverse visual impacts.	3.6.16	Contractor LCoW
General	Reinstatement	G5	The temporary haul road would be reinstated and re-profiled into the landscape as much as practicable, once construction works are complete.	3.7.1	Contractor
General	Road Standards	G6	Where access roads form part of a public road or interface with public roads, the road standards would be agreed with Transport Scotland and THC.	3.7.9	The Applicant / Contractor
General	Public Access	G7	Existing forestry roads in the vicinity of the lower reservoir works are incorporated in the Great Glen Way and where required for safety,	3.7.10, 16.9.5	The Applicant / Contractor

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			alternative provision will be made to separate walkers and cyclists from the works, constructed to the same standard as the existing Great Glen Way. Any such provision would be agreed with THC local Access Officer in the form of an Outdoor Access Management Plan and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, where this does not conflict with the health and safety requirements of the construction site. Alternative access provision would be constructed at commencement of works and where appropriate could remain in place as a permanent realignment to this section of the Great Glen Way.		
General	Spill Management	G8	A detailed report evaluating options for the use of excavated spoil material would be outlined in a Spoil Management Plan prior to commencement of the main underground works, in consultation with THC and other statutory bodies and stakeholders.	3.8.4, 3.8.5, 3.9.4, 7.1.7, 7.10.3	The Applicant / Contractor
General	Workers Accommodation	G9	Final arrangements for the accommodation of construction workers, including obtaining any required consents, would be the responsibility of the contractor and would take place prior to construction commencing.	3.10.2	Contractor
General	Working Hours	G10	Normal construction shifts would generally apply for the surface works but these would be subject to some variation to suit the work in hand and weather conditions, to be agreed with THC. It is anticipated that underground operations would continue 24 hours a day, seven days a week.	3.13.3	Contractor
General	Final Design	G11	Detailed design would be completed should The Proposed Development gain consent. Final design details would be submitted to the Planning Authority for approval prior to commencement of the works.	4.2.9	The Applicant / Contractor
Water Management	Modifications to Mucomir Barrage and Power Station	W1	Prior to commencement of The Proposed Development, details of any proposed modifications to the Mucomir Barrage and Power Station would be submitted for approval by the Planning Authority and SEPA.	6.4.6	The Applicant

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Water Management	Compensation Flow	W2	Compensation Flow would be released at the foot of the upper dam. This is proposed as a constant Q95 compensation release.	6.5.1	The Applicant / Contractor
Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	Planting and Reinstatement post construction	LV1	At the end of construction, reinstatement of areas disturbed will be important to ensure that The Proposed Development is successfully absorbed into the existing landscape from a landscape and visual perspective. Natural regeneration of species is preferred, supplemented by additional planting and seeding. Careful reinstatement of landform would be employed, re-using materials excavated during construction including the use of rocks and boulders, as necessary. Landform would be remodelled around new structures to ensure that they tie into their surroundings and minimise visual extent, where possible. Measures to refine the design and minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts as defined in the Design Statement, would be undertaken.	3.6.15, 8.7.2, 8.7.3, 9.7.2, Appendix 3.1, Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3	Contractor LCoW / ECoW
Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	Reinstatement at the Lower Control Works	LV2	At the lower control works, reinstatement measures would include drawing soil up around the base of rock cuttings alongside Loch Lochy to enable planting of native woodland species, and encouraging self-regeneration of vegetation on benches and in crevices. Where possible, local stone would be used to help tie structures into the landscape and local vernacular character. The retention of existing trees and vegetation along the shoreline of Loch Lochy wherever possible would be key to minimising potential effects in this area. Other screening measures may include the use of walls.	8.7.4, Figure 3.2	Contractor LCoW
Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	Reinstatement in Upland Areas	LV3	In upland areas, landform would be used to help tie features into the landscape setting. Techniques such as mounding alongside tracks would help to minimise the visual extent of the permanent elements.	8.7.5, 9.7.2, Appendix 3.1	Contractor
Landscape Character	Landscape Strategy	LV4	To achieve best possible reinstatement and remodelling of landscape areas, a Landscape Professional (Chartered Landscape Architect) would be employed to input into detailed design. This would include the development of a Landscape Strategy which would outline techniques and measures required for landscape reinstatement in	8.7.6	LCoW

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
			individual areas.		
Landscape Character	Landscape Clerk of Works	LV5	A Landscape Clerk of Works (LCoW) would be employed during construction and reinstatement to ensure the measures detailed in the Landscape Strategy are implemented and to advise on the form and appearance of all areas to be reinstated.	8.7.6	LCoW
Visual Amenity	Specific visual mitigation	LV6	<p>The following site specific mitigation measures are recommended to screen views of the development during construction of the scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A temporary physical barrier should be considered on the eastern side of a Forestry Commission house in Glen Garry Forest, near the river Garry (Receptor B9) to help screen close up views of construction traffic passing the house with the agreement of relevant parties. A temporary physical barrier is recommended to screen construction traffic from sections of the White Bridge Forest Trails (Receptor F3) which lie immediately adjacent to the main access route to the dam. 	9.7.3	Contractor
Terrestrial Ecology	Ecological Clerk of Works	TE1	An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) would be appointed to provide monitoring of construction activities. They would identify and monitor sensitive receptors immediately prior to, during and after construction, including identifying possible constraints on construction presented by the presence of protected mammals, birds and reptiles and adopting specific mitigation where necessary, in consultation with relevant statutory consultees.	10.8.2, 11.10.1, 12.10.1, 13.10.1	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Pollution Control	TE2	Best practice pollution control measures would be included in the site specific CEMP with particular reference to managing handling, storage and use of hazardous chemical and fuels during construction. A detailed spill response plan would be developed and fully-briefed to all site operatives. This is in addition to the deployment of silt traps to prevent flow of silt across vegetation, with particular focus on wetland areas.	10.8.2	Contractor / ECoW

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Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Vehicle access on unprotected ground	TE3	Vehicle access would be restricted across unprotected ground outwith the development footprint and the use of only load-spreading, wide track plant would be used, deploying bog mats or trackway and avoiding streams, mires, flushes and soaks where possible.	10.8.3	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Temporary Access	TE4	Where possible, temporary access would be floated over sensitive habitats (e.g. M15) to minimise disruption to hydrology, soil structure and vegetative material.	10.8.3	Contractor
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Demarcation of nationally significant plant species	TE5	Plant species identified as being of national significance would be demarcated within 30 m of construction activity and avoided as far as possible to prevent destruction.	10.8.3	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Storage of excavated material	TE6	Excavated material would be stored according to best practice. Reinstatement would ensure turves are replaced to recreate the former habitat as far as possible.	10.8.3	Contractor
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Surface Water	TE7	During construction, surface water flows would be captured through a series of cut off drains to prevent water entering excavations. If dewatering of excavations is required, pumped discharges would pass through silt/sediment control measures.	10.8.3	Contractor
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Disturbance to Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem (GWDTE)	TE8	Larger flushes and runnels identified as moderate or high GWDTE would be treated as watercourses and demarcated prior to construction work. Pipes and culverts would be specified to manage and maintain hydrological pathways, as required and in accordance with SEPA guidelines.	10.8.3	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	Disturbance to GWDTE	TE9	Where the permanent track is located within 250 m of high GWDTE, consideration should be given to micro-siting the track alignment in liaison with the ECoW during detailed design. Such areas include NVC polygon's 111, 112, 113, 171, 224 and 394 (see Figure 10.3b, 10.3c and 10.3d).	10.8.3	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Habitat)	GWDTE above Kifinnan	TE10	In the area above Kifinnan, where there is a high concentration of high and moderate GWDTE, the working corridor footprint would be minimised as far as practically possible to restrict disturbance.	10.8.3	Contractor / ECoW

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			Avoidance of the GWDTE habitats in this area may not be possible given the steepness of slope, but consideration should be given to maintaining hydrological flows when finalising the alignment of this track during detailed design.		
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Pre-felling / Construction Survey	TE11	Prior to any felling works and construction commencing, a professional ecologist (or ECoW) would undertake a pre-felling/ construction survey to ascertain the presence and level of activity of all protected mammal species, with particular focus on potential shelters identified in the EIA Report and any non-native / invasive species.	10.8.4, 10.8.5	Ecologist / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Bat roost survey pre-felling	TE12	Any trees to be felled, which are identified as possessing potential roost features for bat species would be checked by a licensed bat worker for evidence of use prior to forestry works commencing.	10.8.4	ECoW / Licenced Bat Worker
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Ramps within excavations	TE13	Ramps or gently sloping faces would be employed within excavations to allow safe access/egress for any mammal species that may become trapped.	10.8.4	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Disturbance to Wood ant nest	TE14	A 35 m works exclusion zone around Wood ant nests during felling or construction works is recommended, with exclusion zones clearly marked out. Where it would not be possible to microsite around a Wood ant nest, translocation may be considered to a carefully chosen site and moved in a way that retains the nest architecture.	10.8.4	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Workforce briefing	TE15	The workforce would be briefed on protected species and non-native / invasive species present in the general area and the legislative context and potential signs of activity	10.8.4, 10.8.5	Contractor / ECoW
Terrestrial Ecology (Protected Species)	Cessation of Works	TE16	Should any significant signs of mammal activity or non-native / invasive species be found, works would cease immediately and advice sought from the appointed ECoW and if necessary the local SNH office.	10.8.4, 10.8.5	Contractor / ECoW

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Terrestrial Ecology (Non Native / Invasive Species)	Non-native / Invasive Species Demarcation	TE17	If any non-native / invasive plant species are identified during pre-construction surveys they would be demarcated with an appropriate buffer to prevent their disturbance which may result in their spread. Advice would be sought from the appointed ECoW, and if necessary, the local SNH office.	10.8.5	ECoW
Ornithology	Breeding Season Surveys during construction works	O1	During the early breeding season of the construction works, regular monitoring should be undertaken by the appointed ECoW to ensure any species nesting, or considering nesting, within close proximity of construction activity is detected and suitable deterrence or protection measures are implemented in agreement with statutory bodies. This is particularly important along Kilmannan Road.	11.10.2	ECoW
Ornithology	Breeding Season surveys during construction works	O2	Before the start of any construction works during the breeding season, all defined routes of access tracks should be surveyed by a professional ornithologist to ascertain the potential risk of breeding birds within the immediate construction area and a 100 m buffer on the open moorland and within a 50 m buffer of any works in forested areas.	11.10.3	ECoW / Professional Ornithologist
Ornithology	Presence of Nesting Birds	O3	If nesting birds are present within construction areas or are at risk of disturbance, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that any potential for significant effects is avoided. This may involve measures on the ground such as establishment of buffer zones around nests to prevent any activity, as advised by the ECoW.	11.10.3	Contractor / ECoW
Ornithology	Post-construction planting	O4	In areas disturbed by construction activities and identified for new planting, a selection of native tree and berry-bearing bush species could be planted to increase the food source for a variety of passerines.	11.11.1	Contractor / ECoW
Ornithology	Pre-construction Bird Survey	O5	If construction commences on open ground during the bird breeding season (March to August) or tree felling is planned between February and August, pre-construction surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ornithologist.	11.12.1	ECoW / Professional Ornithologist

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Aquatic Ecology	Pollution Prevention Plan	AE1	Construction techniques and methodologies would be fully incorporated into the site-specific CEMP and a Pollution Plan would be fully developed prior to construction. Construction Method Statements would be provided for these works, following SEPA's GPP guidance.	12.10.1, Appendix 3.3	The Applicant / Contractor / ECoW
Geology and Water	Private Water Supplies	G1	At least 12 months prior to construction up-gradient of the sources of private water supplies PWS22, PWS24-26, a programme of baseline monitoring would be complete to confirm baseline water quantities and quality and establish where fluctuations occur naturally.	14.8.5	The Applicant
Geology and Water	GWDTE	G2	The Contractor would ensure that during construction, existing surface water flow paths are maintained, based on advice from the ECoW	14.8.10	ECoW / Contractor
Geology and Water	Borrow Pits	G3	Drainage of water from borrow pits would be managed using sustainable and passive techniques to ensure the borrow pit does not locally impair water quality of increase flood risk.	14.8.11	Contractor
Geology and Water	Drainage Plans	G4	Prior to construction, section specific drainage plans would be produced taking into account any existing local drainage and incorporate any section specific mitigation measures.	14.8.14	Contractor
Geology and Water	Water Quality Monitoring	G5	Water quality monitoring would be undertaken for the surface water catchments that serve the Site during construction, to ensure none of the tributaries of the main channels carry pollutants or suspended solids. Monitoring would be carried out at a specified frequency on these catchments.	14.8.18	The Applicant / Contractor
Geology and Water	Water Quality Monitoring at PWS	G6	Monitoring of the quality of water at the water supply to Kilfinnan Farm (PWS 23), Highland Lodges (PWS 24), Great Glen Lodges (PWS 25) and Kilfinnan Lodges (PWS 2) would be specified and an emergency response plan included in the final CEMP should the water source be impaired which would include provision to secure an alternative water source.	14.8.19	The Applicant
Geology and Water	Water Quality Monitoring	G7	Monitoring would commence at least 12 months prior to construction, then continue throughout construction and immediately post construction. Monitoring frequency would increase during	14.8.20	The Applicant Contractor

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			construction phase if remedial measures to improve water quality were implemented. Detailed water quality monitoring plans would be prepared during detailed design stage and THC and SEPA would be consulted.		
Geology and Water	Pollution Prevention	G8	Good practice measures in relation to pollution prevention such as procedures for refuelling, a plan for dealing with spillage incidents etc. would be outlined in the final CEMP, and put into practice by the Contractor Method Working Statements	14.8.22	The Applicant / Contractor
Geology and Water	Site Investigation	G9	Site investigation (e.g. trial pitting and/or boreholes) would be undertaken prior to construction works where excavation would be required to establish the development and would inform detailed design and construction methods to ensure pollution risk is considered prior to construction.	14.8.23	Contractor
Geology and Water	Erosion and Sedimentation	G10	Good practice measures for the management of erosion and soil would be put in place such as the location, amount and monitoring of stockpiled material, the design of drainage systems to minimise sedimentation into watercourses, use of silt / sediment traps, and regular inspections of watercourses.	14.8.24	Contractor
Geology and Water	Fluvial Flood Risk	G11	SuDS would be incorporated as part of The Proposed Development. Good practice measures in relation to the management of surface water runoff rates and volumes and potential localised fluvial flood risk, such as the design and use of drainage systems.	14.8.25	Contractor
Geology and Water	Watercourse Crossings	G12	Crossings would be designed and constructed in accordance with the Controlled Regulations and best practice. They would be designed to pass at least 200 year storm water flow.	14.8.31	Contractor
Geology and Water	Peat Management	G13	Peat would be managed in accordance with best practice and the site specific Peat Management Plan, which will be updated following site investigation prior to construction and in consultation with THC and SEPA.	14.8.32, Appendix 14.5	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Approach to Kilfinnan Road / A82 Junction	T1	The approach to the Kilfinnan Road / A82 junction would be widened on its north side to permit two-way movement of HGVs.	16.9.1	Contractor

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Traffic and Transport	Maintaining access along Kilfinnan Road	T2	The proposed improved works along Kilfinnan Road would be designed to ensure access for all existing households and business along this road would be maintained during construction and operation of the scheme.	16.9.2	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Maintaining pedestrian access along Kilfinnan Road during construction	T3	Suitable pedestrian and cyclist facilities would be provided along Kilfinnan Road, designed in discussion with THC at detailed design stage.	16.9.2	The Applicant / Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Pedestrian Crossing Points	T4	Designated pedestrian crossing points should be provided across the Kilfinnan Road arm of the A82 junction and along various parts of Kilfinnan Road to assist non-motorised road user access.	16.9.4	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Construction Traffic Management Plan	T5	A Construction Traffic Management Plan would be developed in consultation with the police and road authorities before deliveries commence.	16.9.7, 16.9.14	The Applicant / Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Site Operation and Maintenance	T6	All materials on delivery lorries (dry materials) would be sheeted to reduce dust and stop spillage on public roads.	16.9.9	Contractor
		T7	Specific training and disciplinary measures would be established to ensure the highest standards are maintained to prevent construction vehicles from carrying mud and other debris onto the carriageway.	16.9.9	Contractor
		T8	Wheel wash facilities would be established at the site entrances onto the public road network.	16.9.9	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Method Statement for Construction Traffic	T9	Method Statements covering the construction phase would be prepared which would set out measures to be put in place to reduce impacts of noise, dust and excessive speed from vehicles associated with the scheme.	16.9.9	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Traffic Management	T10	Appropriate traffic management measures would be put in place on the A82 and its junction with Kilfinnan Road, on Kilfinnan Road and on forestry paths / tracks to avoid conflict with general traffic and pedestrians, subject to agreement of the roads authority.	16.9.11	The Applicant / Contractor

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
Traffic and Transport	Driver Induction	T11	All drivers would be required to attend an induction which would cover a safety briefing, driver speed reduction agreements, briefing of sensitive areas along the specified route and the need to be aware of pedestrians along Kilfinnan Road and in the forestry sections.	16.9.12	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Abnormal Load Deliveries	T12	Any abnormal load deliveries would be escorted by a number of vehicles, potentially including a police escort. The transit of abnormal loads along areas of restricted geometry should be undertaken as a rolling closure to reduce level of disruption to local traffic and residents.	16.9.15, 16.9.16	The Applicant / Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Warning Signage	T13	Advance warning signs would be installed on the approaches to Kilfinnan Road / A82 junction and at the A87 White Bridge access junction, to improve driver information. Variable Message Signs, operated by Transport Scotland, could be used to warn drivers of construction traffic on the trunk road sections of the route.	16.9.17, 16.9.19	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Website relaying information about traffic movements	T14	During the construction period, a site specific website would contain the latest information relating to traffic movements associated with vehicles accessing the site. This would be agreed with the roads authorities. Additionally, information could be provided to local media outlets.	16.9.18	The Applicant
Traffic and Transport	Construction Liaison Committee	T115	A construction liaison committee would be established to ensure smooth management of the project /public interface by providing means of communicating and updating forthcoming activities.	16.9.21	The Applicant / Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Section 96 of The Roads (Scotland) Act	T16	Should a Section 96 of The Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 be required to cover the cost of abnormal wear and tear on the roads, it is suggested that this is restricted to Kilfinnan Road and within 100 m of the site access junctions on the A82 and A87.	16.9.22	The Applicant / Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Video Footage of condition of trunk roads pre-construction	T17	Video footage of the pre-construction condition of the trunk road near the site access junctions and upgraded Kilfinnan Road would be recorded to provide a baseline of the state of the road prior to construction works commencing. This baseline would inform any change in road condition due to the works. Any damage caused by traffic associated with The Proposed Development during the	16.9.23	Contractor

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			construction period that would be hazardous to public traffic would be repaired immediately.		
Traffic and Transport	Improvement Works	T18	Minor road improvement alterations would be carried out in agreement with the road authorities. Damage to road infrastructure caused by construction traffic would be made good and street furniture that is removed on a temporary basis, fully reinstated.	16.9.24	Contractor
Traffic and Transport	Canal Good Practice Guide	T19	A good practice guide would be produced in conjunction with Scottish Canals to manage construction traffic using the canal.	16.9.25	The Applicant / Contractor
Noise	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP)	N1	Construction noise and vibration would be managed through a CNVMP which would be formally agreed with THC prior to construction commencing. The plan would detail control measures such as hours of work, mitigation strategy, monitoring proposals and protocol for receiving and dealing with any complaints.	17.8.2, 17.8.3	The Applicant
Noise	Vibration and Air Overpressure Monitoring	N2	Vibration and air overpressure monitoring would be carried out, either during trials or during early stages of blasting operation. Detail of the monitoring programme would be included in the CNVMP when the blasting programme is known.	17.9.2	Contractor
Air Quality	General Measures to minimise dust emissions	AQ1	Record all dust and air quality complaints. Identify causes and take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.	18.8.5 (Table 18.16)	The Applicant / Contractor
		AQ2	Provide training to the site personnel on dust mitigation.		
		AQ3	Maintain good communication with local residents via a local liaison group to communicate and respond to feedback on environmental concerns during the construction phase.		
		AQ4	Maintain good standards for all plant and equipment, ensuring all servicing and routine inspections are undertaken as required and recorded in the site log book.		
		AQ5	Establish a separate paved parking area for off-site vehicles (i.e. staff cars).		

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	transportation	AQ6	Wheelwash facilities to be located on the paved haulage route to ensure there are no unpaved routes between the wheel wash facilities and the site access point.		
		AQ7	Use of water bowser to wet unpaved roads, as required.		
		AQ8	Evenly loading (no overloading) of vehicles and barges to avoid spillages.		
		AQ9	Haul routes should be cleared, dampened down and maintained regularly.		
Air Quality	Minimising dust emissions during upgrade / creation of access tracks	AQ10	<p>During upgrading works on Kifinnan Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities should be kept to discrete areas to minimise the area of potential dust generation on adjacent residential receptors; - Wind conditions (speed and direction) to be monitored - In the event that winds are considered to be >5m/s and receptors within 100 m of activities are located downwind, water sprays should be used and activities relocated where practicable in the event that visible dust plumes are seen to be generated; and - Daily visual monitoring of dust emissions in dry weather. 	18.8.5 (Table 18.16)	Contractor
Air Quality	Minimising dust emissions for off-site transportation	AQ11	Water sprays and a reliable source of water should be made available at all times during activities, and utilised on dry days.		
		AQ12	Spillages of construction materials should be cleared as soon as possible.		
		AQ13	All HGVs leaving the Site shall pass through a wheel wash, for the required time.		
		AQ14	The wheel wash shall be inspected daily and any settled silt cleared out and the water replenished.		
		AQ15	Off-site and roads utilised by the public shall be inspected regularly, and a road sweeper shall be used, as required.		
		AQ16	All loaded HGVs with material of <75 mm particle size leaving Site shall		

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Air Quality	Minimising dust emissions at the lower reservoir works		be sheeted.		Contractor
		AQ17	Water sprays and a reliable source of water should be made available at all times during activities, and utilised on dry days.	18.8.5 (Table 18.16)	
		AQ18	Where possible, equipment used for blasting should be fitted with dust extraction systems.		
		AQ19	Stockpiles with material of particle sizes less than 75 mm should be stored under cover to protect from wind whipping.		
		AQ20	Stockpile areas should be clearly designated to ensure vehicles do not unnecessarily traverse across the base of the stockpile.		
		AQ21	Where practicable, stockpiles of material <75 mm particle size should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located undercover with solid sides to minimise the effect of wind whipping; - Located >100 m from any sensitive receptor (whichever is closer); - Discharge heights during transfer operations kept to a minimum; - For short term stockpiles: a water source should be permanently available, and utilised to spray the surface of the stockpile to reduce the effect of wind whipping; and For long-term stockpiles: material should be covered to prevent any wind whipping.		
	Monitoring of wind direction and wind speeds in the site log book.				
Air Quality	Dust Emissions Monitoring	AQ22	Monitoring of wind direction and wind speeds in the site log book.	18.8.5 (Table 18.16)	Contractor
		AQ23	During prolonged dry and windy conditions, if an activity is identified as causing visible dust emissions or in proximity to a receptor, operations should be halted or modified where practicable until effective remedial actions can be undertaken.		
		AQ24	A visual assessment should be undertaken when dust generating activities are within 100 m of a sensitive receptor. In the event that visible dust plumes are observed, the source(s) of dust should be		

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			identified and corrective action undertaken where practicable.		
		AQ25	Selected site personnel should be given the responsibility to take appropriate action on dust emissions, as a result of any operation of process on site.		
Land Use and Recreation	Replacement of Amenity Woodland	LU1	Where amenity woodland, which currently contributes to a particular purpose, needs to be removed, replacement planting should be undertaken to ensure the purpose is continued.	19.8.1	The Applicant / Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Alternative Walking Routes	LU2	Safe, alternative walking routes should be provided for all walking routes where there is potential for walker and construction traffic to share routes.	19.8.1	Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Pollution Prevention	LU3	Best practice measures for pollution prevention must be in place to prevent effects on fishing within the surrounding area and fish farming within Loch Lochy.	19.8.1	Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Parking and Access Provision at White Bridge	LU4	Parking and access provision should be discussed with THC and Scottish Canoe Association in advance of construction at White Bridge to ensure continued access for canoeing and rafting on the River Garry.	19.8.1	The Applicant / Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Alternative Canoe Rest Location	LU5	The Trailblazer Rest at Glas-dhoire should be relocated to a suitable nearby location with provision of appropriate infrastructure to enable canoes to be taken out of the water if necessary.	19.8.1	The Applicant / Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Docking areas for boats at Laggan Locks	LU6	Measures should be undertaken in discussion with West Highland Sailing Club and THC to ensure that water fluctuations do not affect docking areas for boats at Laggan Locks.	19.8.1	The Applicant / Contractor
Land Use and Recreation	Operation of the Caledonian Canal	LU7	Implications for operation of the Caledonian Canal should be discussed with Scottish Canals in advance of construction to agree mitigation associated with Laggan Locks.	19.8.1	The Applicant
Land Use and Recreation	Users of Loch Lochy	LU8	Further details on the implications of fluctuating water levels on users of Loch Lochy should be provided once the detailed design of the scheme is complete.	19.8.1	The Applicant

Topic	Issue	Mitigation Reference	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
Socio Economic	Procurement	SE1	To maximise local economic opportunities, measures such as local information exchange and 'Meet the Buyer' events' would be encouraged to promote local procurement opportunities and to encourage regional and national firms to tender for aspects of the development.	20.4.52	The Applicant
Forestry	Avoidance of PAWS and Long Term Retention Woodland during detailed design in Clunes FDP	F1	The detailed design of The Proposed Development should aim to avoid felling areas identified as PAWS and Long Term Retention within the current Clunes Forest Design Plan. Where works will impinge upon these areas, construction best practice must be maintained to ensure the forest soil is in a suitable condition for reinstatement.	21.8.1	Contractor
Forestry	Design of Development in line with current FDP	F2	Where felling part of a compartment is required in Garry Forest, this should be designed through existing productive conifer plantation and areas of Low Impact Silviculture should be avoided. The principles set out in the current Garry Forest Design Plan should be followed in that where clearfelling is suggested, the exotic conifers only would be removed and the majority of scots pine would be retained, except where it is operationally problematic to do so.	21.8.2	Contractor
Forestry	Forest Design Plan	F3	Replanting on site should follow the species and upper margins as described in the Clunes and Garry Forest Design Plan's.	21.8.4	Contractor
Forestry	Compensatory Planting	F4	Where permanent loss of woodland is required, a commitment to making arrangements to plant off-site the equivalent area of woodland and at least the equivalent woodland-related public benefit, as compensatory planting. There will be preference for planting to remain within the Highlands. The location and details of new woodland creation as compensatory planting will follow post consent in discussion and agreement with Forestry Commission Scotland.	21.8.5	The Applicant / Contractor
Forestry	Operational Plan	F5	An operational plan will be prepared in advance of any felling and replanting taking place.	21.8.7	The Applicant / Contractor
Forestry	Felling, Timber Extraction and Replanting	F6	All felling and timber extraction would be undertaken by suitably qualified forestry operators and managers in line with good practice standards. All replanting would be carried out to achieve stocking	21.8.8, 21.8.9	Contractor / Qualified Forestry Operators

Topic		Issue		Mitigation Reference		Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	requirements using suitable quality planting stock.	EIA Report Reference		Responsibility	